# THE HERALD.

VOL. II., NO. 11. FREDERICTON, N. B., MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1891. $1.00 PER YEAR.



## HOTELS.

### QUEEN HOTEL,

**Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.**

THIS HOTEL has been REFITTED AND PAINTED IN THE MOST ATTRACTIVE STYLE. AN ELEGANT GENTLEMEN'S PARLOR, OFFICE, and BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED DINING ROOM on Ground Floor; PERFECT VENTILATION and SEWERAGE throughout; LARGE and AIRY BEDROOMS; COMMODIOUS BATH ROOMS and CLOSETS on each floor; and is capable of accommodating ONE HUNDRED GUESTS.

It is rapidly growing in popular favor, and is to-day one of the LEADING, as well as the MOST COMFORTABLE HOTELS IN THE DOMINION.

The Table is always supplied with every delicacy available. The Cooking is highly commended, and the Staff of Attendants are ever ready to oblige.

There are two of the largest and most conveniently fitted SAMPLE ROOMS in Canada, having street entrances and also connecting with Hotel Office.

HORSES and CARRIAGES of every style are to be had at the LIVERY STABLE of the Proprietor, immediately adjacent to the Hotel.

The "QUEEN" is centrally located, directly opposite to the Steamboat and Gibson Ferry Landings, and within a minute's walk of the Parliament Buildings, County Registrar's Office and Cathedral.

☞ A FIRST-CLASS BARBER SHOP IN CONNECTION.

### WM. WILSON,

**Barrister, Attorney-at-Law,**

NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.

Secretary-Treasurer York.
Registrar University of New Brunswick.
Agent Glasgow and London Insurance Co's.

Office: CARLETON STREET.


## RAILROADS.

### CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

**New Brunswick Division.**

ALL RAIL LINE TO BOSTON, &c. THE SHORT LINE TO MONTREAL, &c.

**ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS**

**In Effect October 12th, 1890.**

**LEAVE FREDERICTON.**

EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

6.20 A. M.—Express for St. John and intermediate points; Vanceboro, Bangor, and points West; St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Houlton, Woodstock, and points North; 10.20 a. m. for Fredericton Junction, St. John and points East.

3.15 P. M.—For Fredericton Junction and St. John.

**RETURNING TO FREDERICTON FROM**

St. John, 6.30, 7.35 a. m.; 4.40, p. m. Fredericton Junction, 8.10, a.m.; 12.10., 6.25, p. m. McAdam Junction, 10.47, a. m.; 2.15, p.m. Vanceboro, 10.25, a. m., 12.45 p. m. St. Stephen, 7.45, 10.15 a. m. St. Andrews, 6.55, a. m.

Arriving in Fredericton at 9.20 a. m., 1.20, 7.20 p.m.

**LEAVE GIBSON.**

6.20 A. M.—Mixed for Woodstock, and points north.

**ARRIVE AT GIBSON.**

5.10 P. M.—Mixed from Woodstock, and points north.

C. E. McPHERSON, Dist. Pass. Agent. H. P. TIMMERMAN, Gen'l Supt.

### INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

**1889 SUMMER ARRANGEMENT 889**

ON and after **Monday, June 10th, 1889,** the Trains of this Railway will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

TRAINS WILL LEAVE ST. JOHN:

**Day Express for Halifax and Campbellton** ..... 7.00
**Accommodation for Point du Chene** ..... 11.10
**Fast Express for Halifax** ..... 14.30
**Express for Sussex** ..... 16.35
**Fast Express for Quebec and Montreal** ..... 16.35

A parlor car runs each way daily on express trains leaving Halifax at 8.30 o'clock and St. John at 7.00 o'clock. Passengers from St. John for Quebec and Montreal leave St. John at 16.35 and take sleeping car at Moncton.

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN:

**Express from Sussex** ..... 8.30
**Fast Express from Montreal and Quebec** ..... 10.50
**Fast Express from Halifax** ..... 14.50
**Day Express from Halifax and Campbellton** ..... 20.10
**Express from Halifax, Pictou and Mulgrave** ..... 23.30

The trains of the Intercolonial Railway to and from Montreal are lighted by electricity and heated by steam from the locomotive.

All trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent.

Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., June 8th, 1889.

For Tickets and other information, apply at the office of JOHN RICHARDS, Agent, Fredericton

### NORTHERN & WESTERN RAILWAY

**WINTER ARRANGEMENT.**

**In Effect Nov. 25th, 1889.**

TRAINS RUN ON EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

A PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Fredericton daily (Sunday excepted) for Chatham.

LEAVE FREDERICTON

2:40 p. m; Gibson, 2:45; Marysville, 2:55; Manzer's Siding, 3:20; Durham, 3:30; Cross Creek, 4:10; Boiestown, 5:30; Doaktown, 6:10; Upper Blackville, 7:00, Blackville, 7:25; Upper Nelson Boom, 8:00; Chatham Junction, 8:25; arrive at Chatham, 9:00.

RETURNING, LEAVE CHATHAM

6:30, a. m; Chatham Junction, 7:00; Upper Nelson Boom, 7:15; Blackville, 8:05; Upper Blackville, 8:35; Doaktown, 9:25; Boiestown, 10:20; Cross Creek, 11:30; Durham, 12:10, p.m.; Marysville, 12:45; Gibson, 12:55, arriving at Fredericton, 1:00.

Connections are made at Chatham Junction with the I. C. Railway for all points East and West, and at Fredericton with the N. B. Railway for St. John and all points West and at Gibson for Woodstock, Houlton, Grand Falls, Edmundston and Presque Isle, and with the Union S. S. Co, for St. John and at Cross Creek with Stage for Stanley.

All Trains will Leave and Arrive at Fredericton Station, West End of Bridge, instead of Gibson as heretofore.

All Freight to and from Fredericton will be received at Fredericton Station. Freight to and from Gibson will be received at Gibson Station.

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

THOMAS HOBEN, Superintendent.

Gibson, N. B., May 18th, 1889.


### COOKED CODFISH.

Ask your Grocer for

**COOKED SHREDDED CODFISH,**

And Try It.

## JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

Established 1810.

**—UNLIKE ANY OTHER.—**

Positively Cures Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Colds, Tonsilitis, Hoarseness, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Influenza, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Nervous Headache, Sciatica, Lame Back, Soreness in Body or Limbs, Stiff Joints and Strains.

**AS MUCH FOR INTERNAL AS FOR EXTERNAL USE.**

It is marvelous how many different complaints it will cure. Its strong point lies in the fact that it acts quickly. Healing all Cuts, Burns and Bruises like Magic. Relieving all manner of Cramps and Chills.

**ORIGINATED BY AN OLD FAMILY PHYSICIAN.**

All who buy direct from us, and request it, shall receive a certificate that the money shall be refunded if not satisfied. Retail price by mail 25 cts.; 6 bottles, $2.00. Express and duty prepaid to any part of United States or Canada. ☞ Valuable pamphlet sent free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

**GENERATION AFTER GENERATION HAVE USED AND BLESSED IT.**

HEALTH FOR ALL!

## HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

THE PILLS

PURIFY THE BLOOD, correct all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys and Bowels. They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For Children and the Aged they are priceless.

THE OINTMENT

Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal.

**FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS,**

Glandular Swellings, and all Skin Diseases, it has no rival; and for Contracted and Stiff Joints it acts like a charm.

Manufactured only at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment,

**78, NEW OXFORD STREET, (late 533, OXFORD STREET), LONDON**

and are sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box or Pot and may be had of al Medicine Venders throughout the World.

☞ **Purchasers should look to the label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 533, Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.**

13-10-83

### R. C. MACREDIE,

**Plumber, Gas Fitter,**

AND

**TINSMITH,**

WOULD inform the people of Fredericton and vicinity that he has resumed business on Queen Street,

**OPP COUNTY COURT HOUSE,**

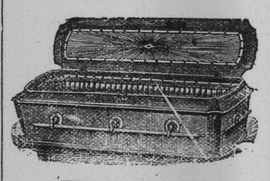
where he is prepared to fill all orders in above lines, including

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL

**BELL HANGING,**

Speaking Tubes, &c.

### ADAMS BROS.



**FUNERAL**

—AND—

**FURNISHING - UNDERTAKERS,**

OPP. QUEEN HOTEL,

FREDERICTON.

Caskets, Coffins, Robes, Mountings, &c.

and everything required in the Undertaking Business kept in stock.

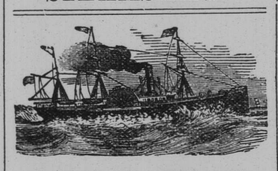
☞ *Special Prices for Country Orders.*

Orders in the City or Country attended to with promptness.

Residence over Warerooms.

ADAMS BROS.

## STEAMSHIPS.



### ALLAN LINE.

Under Contract with the Government of Canada and Newfoundland for the conveyance of Canadian and United States Mails.

**1891. Winter Arrangement. 1891.**

This Company's Lines are composed of double-engined, Clyde-built IRON STEAMSHIPS. They are built in water-tight compartments, are unsurpassed for strength, speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experience can suggest, and have made *the fastest time on record.*

The Steamers of the

**MAIL LINE TO LIVERPOOL**

Sailing from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, and from Halifax on SATURDAYS, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched as follows:

**LIVERPOOL AND HALIFAX.**

| From Liverpool. | | From Halifax. |
|---|---|---|
| 15th Jan | POLYNESIAN | 7th Feb |
| 29th " | CIRCASSIAN | 21st Feb |
| 12th Feb | SARDINIAN | 7th Mch |
| 26th " | POLYNESIAN | 21st " |
| 12th Mch | MONGOLIAN | 4th Apr |
| 26th " | PARISIAN | 18th " |
| 9th Apr | POLYNESIAN | 2nd May |

These steamers sail from Halifax about 1 p. m. Saturdays, or as soon as possible after the arrival of the Intercolonial Railway train, due at Halifax at noon.

**Rates of Passage to Liverpool.**

SALOON (According to accommodation) $40 to $65
RETURN ..... $80 to $120
EXTRA CLASS CABINS on Parisian....$70 to $80
Children, in saloon, between 2 and 12 years, half fare; under 2 years, free.
Clergymen and their families are allowed a reduction of ten per cent. from these rates.
INTERMEDIATE — Outward, $25; Inward, prepaid, $30.
STEERAGE, $20.

**Rates of Passage to St. John's, N. F.**

Saloon, $20; Intermediate, $15; Steerage, $6.

**GLASGOW LINE.**

Direct sailings from Glasgow to Halifax.

| | |
|---|---|
| HIBERNIAN | 5 Feb |
| MANITOBAN | 19 do |
| NORWEGIAN | 5 March |
| HIBERNIAN | 19 do |
| MANITOBAN | 2 April |

No cattle of any description carried on Mail Steamers.

Steerage Tickets issued to and from the principal points in Great Britain and the Continent at cheap rates.

For Staterooms, Tickets, or further information apply to

WM. THOMSON & CO., Agents,

**ST. JOHN N. B.**

No. 10.

### INTERNATIONAL S. S. CO.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

**Three Trips a Week.**

FOR BOSTON.

ON and after MONDAY, May. 5th, the Steamers of this Company will leave St. John, for Eastport, Portland, and Boston, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY morning at 7.25 Standard.

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 ROSE STANDISH, for Saint Andrews, Calais and St. Stephen. Freight received daily up to 5 p. m.

Special Notice—On and after Aug. 16th, and up to and including Sept. 13th, a Steamer will leave St. John for Boston direct, every SATURDAY EVENING, at 6.25 Standard time.

C. E. LAECHLER, Agent, Reed's Point Wharf, St John, N. B

### SPECIAL NOTICE.

IT IS ONLY A SHORT WHILE SINCE

**LUCY & CO.**

started their present undertaking, and they can now with pride boast of having one of the best

**Boot, Shoe,**

—AND—

READY-MADE

**CLOTHING**

Business in the City. This has been accomplished in the short space of eighteen months, and it shows what pluck and perseverance will do when backed by fair dealing and close attention to the wants of the people. Their goods are bought and sold for CASH, and this is the real secret of their success.

They wish to call the attention of Christmas buyers to the fact that Presents bought at their Store are not only ornamental, but also useful to those who receive them. Respectfully,

**LUCY & CO.**

Their stock is now complete and they are receiving NEW GOODS every week.

### C. C. GILL,

**PAINTER,**

**House and Sign Decorator.**

**Tinting in OIL or WATER COLOR.**
**PAPERING and GRAINING.**
**EXPRESSES and WAGONS Painted at Short Notice.**

SHOP AND RESIDENCE:

59 Brunswick Street.

N.Y.

### 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**

via Eastport, Me., Rockland, Me., and Cottage City, Mass., every

**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 to and from all points south and west of New York, and from New York to all points in the Maritime Provinces.

**CHEAPEST FARES AND LOWEST RATES.**

Shippers and importers save time and money by ordering goods forwarded by the New York Steamship Company.

Through Tickets for sale at all Stations on the Intercolonial Railway.

For further information address

N. L. NEWCOMB, General Manager, 63 Broadway, New York

Or FRANK ROWAN, Agent, N.Y.S.S. Co's wharf, rear of Custom House, St. John, N. B.


## THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

**A Clear and Impartial View of the Question of the Day.**

(From The Week.)

The independent enquirer, desirous of knowing just what is the new policy, or proposed policy, which the Canadian government is asking the people to ratify in advance, naturally turns for light to the addresses delivered by the ministers of the crown. Of the four ministers who addressed the citizens of Toronto a few days since, Sir John Thompson especially undertook the task of unfolding the conservative policy. That policy was explained as in accord with the document previously published in the press. It involves, Sir John Thompson tells us, an offer to the United States to consider the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854, with such modifications as the altered circumstances of the two countries might call for, to reconsider the abortive treaty of 1888, which settled the fishery dispute along with trade questions, to enter into negotiations which would settle the Behring Sea difficulty and all questions upon the Atlantic coast with regard to fisheries, and to reciprocate in the coasting and wrecking business between the two countries. There is undoubtedly much in these announcements that appeals to Canadian sentiment, and that is likely to be approved by those who pride themselves on their loyalty to the Mother Country. But from the practical point of view they are less satisfactory. These statements are made, it must be remembered, not simply as a declaration of government policy, but as the reason why the government has seen fit to advise his excellency the governor-general to dissolve parliament a year before the period fixed by the constitution and appeal thus prematurely to the people for a new lease of power. Does any impartial observer who understands the situation suppose that there is the remotest probability of negotiations for reciprocity being conducted to any successful issue along the lines indicated? We fear not. To say nothing of Mr. Blaine's disavowals, explicit almost beyond the limits of diplomatic courtesy, no one who has watched the trend of thought and feeling in the United States from the days of the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854 until now can have any reasonable hope of a renewal of reciprocity on any such basis as that indicated. We find it hard to suppose that the members of the government themselves have any such expectation. It would have been, in our opinion, much more candid to have made the appeal to the country on the real issue involved; that of the present protective system as opposed to the liberal program of unrestricted reciprocity, with at least partial assimilation of tariffs as its almost inevitable outcome.

If any further proof than that afforded by the speeches of Sir John Thompson and his colleagues in Toronto were needed to show that the question is not really between a lesser and a larger measure of reciprocity, as the London chronicle asserts, but between the national policy and unrestricted reciprocity, that proof would be abundantly supplied in Sir John A. Macdonald's own address to the electors of Canada. From the present point of view that is, certainly, a most astonishing address. When the announcement was made that parliament had been dissolved because of certain negotiations looking to reciprocity that had been opened, and in order that the government might be clothed with full power by the people of Canada to conduct those negotiations on their behalf, what was more reasonable than to expect that the premier would take the earliest opportunity of unfolding to the electors the views and purposes of his government in that regard? Who could have deemed it possible that, immediately after dissolving the house on the ground of alleged negotiations for reciprocity, Sir John A. Macdonald should address the people in a manifesto in which the subject of reciprocity is not once mentioned? It is not for us to say whether this is flattering to the intelligence of Canadian electors, or the kind of appeal they had a right to expect. All this, however, regards merely the pretext on which the premature appeal is made to the constituencies. The question of vital interest and importance is that of the real principles and policies of the two rival parties. Nor is there any great difficulty in discovering these. The question before the electors of Canada is clearly that of national policy, or protection, as against unrestricted reciprocity, which, in the opinion of most of those who have studied the subject, means really commercial union. Not for many years have the people been called on to decide between two policies so broadly distinguished. It is not the province or purpose of The Week, as an independent journal bound to keep its editorial columns free from party bias, to take one side or the other on what is now so clearly a party question. We have never concealed our opinion that, if it were attainable on terms consistent with her own self-respect, and with the duty owed to the mother country, unrestricted trade to the United States would be a great boon to Canada, bringing her the wealth and population needed for the development of her resources more speedily than she can hope to gain them in any other way. While not without admiration of the patriotic and hopeful tone of the premier's stirring address, we are unable, on a calm review, to admit that the state and progress of the country are so satisfactory as therein claimed. While it may be true that on the average the Canadians now in the country are as comfortable and prosperous as their neighbors, we cannot lose sight of the fact that whatever degree of prosperity is enjoyed by those who have remained in the country has been to a large extent made possible by the expatriation of hundreds of thousands of Canada's most enterprising sons who have gone across the lines to seek, and in many cases to find, the remunerative employment they were unable to find at home.

### A NICE DISTINCTION.

"I desire to insert this small advertisement in your paper to-morrow morning," she said.

"This," said the advertising clerk, looking it over, "will go among the 'wants'"

"Have you no 'wish' column?"

"No, mum."

"Then, sir," said the young lady from Boston, haughtily, "you need not insert it. I simply wish a situation as governess. That is all. It is not a case of want. Is there any newspaper printed in English in this place?"

Thought is limited by the action of the representative powers of the mind.

The limit to education is determined by the nature of the being to be educated.

## SABBATH SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.

**Work of the Methodist Sunday School—Exercises and Reports.**

The Methodist sunday school anniversary on Sunday last was attended by a large congregation. The Rev. W. Dobson of Woodstock occupied the pulpit and from Luke V. 18-19, preached an interesting sermon on the practical utility of the sabbath school. At the morning and afternoon service, the children sang very sweetly some special music appropriate to the occasion. In the the afternoon the following exercises under the superintendence of Mr. Lemont, were presented.

Processional . . . Church's one Foundation.
Solo . . . . Sitting by the gateway Miss L. Crewdson.
Report . . . Supt. M. Lemont.
Solo . . Only Remembered. Miss A. Flynn.
Reports . . Sec. Treasurer and Librarian.
Chorus . . Happy Golden Shore.
Recitation . . Our Anniversary Gertrude Coulthard.
Song . . . Hear the pennies dropping Infant class.
Address . . . . Rev. J. Shenton.
Solo . . . The Angels are looking Miss Ida Rowe.
Recitation . . Cities of the Bible Six girls.
Presentation of Prizes.
Address . . . . Supt. M. Lemont.
Solo . . . . . Miss Ida Simmons
Hymn . . . Over Jordan's dark and Stormy river.

The superintendent reported that a great improvement in attendance had marked the year's work. The temperance roll had been increased by 36 names, the library had a larger stock of books, and funds had been ample. The L. A Wilmot, the X. H. mission bands, and the work of the Epworth league has been brought before the notice of the scholars and considerable interest had been maintained in these good and useful works. Many workers had been removed from our midst, and the late John Edgecombe a former teacher had been sorely missed.

C. A. Sampson treasurer reported the receipts to be $456,13. The balance from the previous year was $43,10, and $216,68 was the result of collections. The expenses were $382,77 leaving a balance of $73,36.

This report for the year 1890, being the seventy fifth is as follows: There are 38 officers and teachers, and an attendance roll of 350. The average attendance is 27; visitors 180; average weekly offering $5,62; total collections $388,02; expended for library $75,94.

The prize winners are: Answering questions, Maggie Thompson, Alfred Quatermain, Louis Perley, Atwood Fisher, Bertha Thomas.

Oral examinations on lessons; Aggie Flynn, Louise Cox, May Kyle. Written examinations on lessons of year, 61 questions, Annie Watson, Mamie Hagerman, Bessie White. Attendance at church: Louise Cox, Minnie White, Aggie Flynn, Lorne Lyle.

Catechism and golden texts; Edith Davis, Gertie Coulthard, Daisy Weddall, Kenneth Chestnut. Catechism: Florence Wilson, Etta Harris, May Searles, Queenie Edgecombe, Walter Clark, Lulu Fisher, Mabel Craig, Minnie Craig, Annie Rodgers, Bessie Blair, Sadie Thompson.

The following donated prizes. Mrs. F. P. Thompson, Mrs F. B. Edgecombe, Mrs H. Chestnut; Miss Richey, C. H. B. Fisher, Mrs A. G. Blair, R. W. L. Tibbitts, Mrs C. H. Thomas, Mrs Dr. Coulthard, Mrs A. W. Edgecombe, Mrs R. Davis, W. Crewdson, Mrs J. C. Risteen, Mrs John Edgecombe, Miss A. Segee, Mrs W. Lemont, M. Tennant, and the late John Edgecombe.

The evening service was largely attended and the Rev. J. Shenton's sermon on the text, "Feed My Lambs" was specially directed to the important work of the teachers, and their duties.

### A CARD CASE.

The London Star says: The Prince of Wales will shortly appear as a witness in a court of law. During the St. Leger race the Prince of Wales stayed at Arthur Wilson's house at Doncaster. The Prince seems to have played at baccarat with a wealthy military baronet and about twenty other players. The baronet was suspected of cheating, and, after consultation among the other players, the latter appointed a committee, composed of two ladies and three gentlemen to watch the baronet. This committee some time later deputed General Owen Williams and Lord Coventry to enter into communication with the baronet referred to. Gen. Williams and Lord Coventry, without personally endorsing the charges, fulfilled the unpleasant duty assigned them. When the baronet was informed that he was suspected of winning money at baccarat by unfair means he was extremely indignant, and flatly denied the charges. The Prince of Wales, dreading the unpleasant notoriety and disagreeable comments of the radical press which would be sure to follow if the scandal was made public, interposed in the dispute. The baronet has retained the services of Mr. Gellar, his counsel and the committee has retained the services of Sir Charles Russell and George P. Lewis. In the meantime the military baronet's fellow-officers advised him to retire from the service pending the result of the trial. The baronet adopted the suggestion.

### PREPARING FOR WAR.

Berlin dispatches state that the German authorities are pushing forward military preparations with a rapidity and earnestness unexampled in many years. Two hundred artisans have been added to the number employed in the powder works at Spandau, and the works are run day and night in the production of smokeless powder. As the French army is abundantly supplied with the smokeless powder the Germans would be at a decided disadvantage in the event of war, and for this reason the military authorities of the empire are hurrying forward the manufacture.

The Kaiser has ordered a denial of the report that he had expressed apprehension as to the effect of the powder upon the courage of his troops, but by a strange contradiction of conduct he is at the same time trying to find out what subordinate heard and betrayed the conversation.


### PILES! PILES! ITCHING PILES.

SYMPTOMS—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists, or by mail, for 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia.


## A MAN SHEDS HIS SKIN.

**A Singular Disease Which Attacks A Montana Miner.**

In one of the office-rooms of St. Elizabeth's Hospital hangs the strangest picture that can be seen in Chicago or the United States for that matter. Within the frame are four photographs representing a man in the act of shedding his skin. The most characteristic parts of the skin are in the frame also—both hands perfect with the exception of the finger nails, and the soles and heels of both feet, with a little of the upper portion—in fact, a perfect pair of gloves and a pair of moccasins. In the center of the picture are half a dozen perfect nails, which formerly belonged to this skin-shedding man. Then there are several large plates of the cuticle taken from various parts of the body.

One of the photographs shows this strange human being with his arms outstretched, the old skin peeling off and hanging from his body in shreds like a tattered skirt, while the new skin can be detected by the whiteness of the photograph. All the skin has been oiled, and some of the pieces are perforated, while others could be used as a gourd without a drop of water escaping. The hands and feet are of a yellow tint, from being handled professionally, and from being used as gloves and slippers by the former owner, the rest of the skin being of a milky hue.

The man who once wore this skin for natural purposes is now at work in full possession of a new skin, which will leave him next summer. He has been peeling off his skin from the crown of his head to the sole of his feet for 33 years the same day of each year, and it was only on the last occasion that publicity followed and the medical profession became aware of this phenomenon of nature.

He is the second eldest child of a family of 13, all of whom are living, and his grand-mother is 97 years old. In the winter of 1857 the home of his parents in Franklin, Mo., was burned down during the Kansas-Missouri troubles. His father was away, and his mother escaped to the banks of the Meredensen River, where this remarkable man was born, exposed to the open air. This may or may not have had something to do with his skin-shedding. At any rate, at six months of age his first crop of new skin appeared all over his body. At that time and for several years afterwards his mother thought it was only the eruptive fever of childhood and paid little attention to the yearly event. He remembers distinctly shedding his skin at five years of age while playing around his old home. He has always been healthy in other respects.

A photograph which was taken of him just before he shed his skin in this city shows a tall, well-proportioned man of splendid physique, his muscles standing out like those of a prize-fighter. He has an intelligent countenance, wears a small light mustache, and is without spot or blemish.

Last July he left his home at Phillipsburg, Mont., intending to go to Philadelphia. He arrived in Chicago the latter part of the month, and as his skin-peeling spell of sickness always begins July 26th of each year he decided to use a letter of introduction from a Montana friend to Dr. Jacob Frank, No. 17 Lincoln Avenue.

When he quietly informed Dr. Frank that he wanted to be admitted to a hospital so that he could shed his skin the physician was incredulous, but when the Montana miner went on to say that in three days, between the hours of 12 noon and 6 p. m., he would be taken sick with fever and vomiting, and would be sick all that night, that within a day or two an eruption resembling scarlatina would appear, that the skin of the hands and feet would come off first like gloves and moccasins, that his hair would fall away, and that all his nails would come off, Dr. Frank mentally decided that the man was either a lunatic or a practical joker. But the doctor arranged for the patient to be given a room at Elizabeth's Hospital, and invited Drs. Montgomery, Newburg, McArthur, Hyde, Sanford, Anthony, and other skin specialists to observe the case.

As predicted—and this is the most remarkable feature of a remarkable case—at three o'clock on the afternoon of July 25th the patient had to be put to bed. Then came a fever followed by vomiting, and the neck, face, and hands became as red as a lobster. It took two days for the old skin to resume its normal color. After the sickness the old skin began to loosen, and a whole new skin took its place within two weeks. It takes between two and three weeks for the nails to come off.

### HITTING THE BULL'S-EYE.

He stopped to look at a suit of clothes hanging in front of an establishment in the Bowery. He was middle aged, and he was a man who could tell a plumb bob from a crowbar.

"It vas slush previous to inventory, and we mark dot $15 suit down to $8," explained the man at the door.

"Um!" replied the other.

"Warranted all wool, fast color, und der make und trim vhas shust like a Broadway tailor's $30 suit."

"Um!"

"If you doan' be satisfied in one week bring him back und get your money. Our object vhas to reduce stock und make vhay for spring goods. Notwithstanding der fact dat wool vhas gone oop two hundred per cent., we knock seven dollar off der price."

"Um!" ejaculated the man, as he slowly passed on.

"Julius," said the proprietor, as he came out, "how did you shpeak to dot man?"

"Like a lamb."

"But something vhas wrong about it. He is coming back, und you keep still und let me do der talking."

The man returned, stopped to take another look at the garments, and the proprietor bowed very low and said:

"Senator, I hope you vhill excuse my clerk. He vhas fresh from Chicago, and he doan' know a Congressman from a fish pole. Dot suit vhas 10 per cent. off to you, Senator, and if you like to step inside I shall present you mit some socks for nothing."

The "Senator" stepped in, and twenty minutes later appeared with a bundle under his arm and a self-satisfied look on his face.

The stimulation of the representative faculties depends upon the association of ideas.

The process of abstraction conditions that of the higher form of judgment.—

### THE NEXT TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

Visible in Canada will occur Oct. 1st 1888. Put this in your scrap book. Imperial Cream Tartar Baking Powder eclipses all others made. Absolutely Pure.

## A PRETTY ROMANCE.

**How a San Francisco Girl Became an Artist.**

People who noticed in the "Examiner" window recently a splendid cast of the head of Sitting Bull will be interested to hear the pretty romance of the young artist whose work it was.

It was modelled by Miss Alice Rideout, a young lady of less than eighteen years, who has already shown such talent that she bids fair to take rank among the hosts of artists that the Pacific slope can claim as its own.

Her first start in her chosen profession can be indirectly traced to a large English mastiff owned by her family, although her artistic aspirations date back to her early childhood. One day while accompanied by the mastiff, she passed the open door of a sculptor's studio. The animal rushed in and, with apparent deliberation, knocked over the pedestal upon which was placed for exhibition the artist's latest work. An arm and leg were shattered, and the pieces lay a seeming wreck on the floor.

The attendant was wild. The girl endeavored to make excuses for the dog, but nothing would answer. Offers were made to pay for the damage, but to no avail. The man dreading that upon the artist's return he would lose his position, was inconsolable. The girl begged to be allowed to repair the piece, and after repeated entreaties the man consented, with the remark that while he did not believe it could be fixed, he was very certain she could not injure it. He mixed the clay for her, and watched with interest the unpracticed fingers doing the work that the accomplished artist had so lately finished and taken so much pride in. An hour passed with most gratifying results the arm was restored and was perfect; the attendant was happy. Another hour the leg approached completion, when lo, the artist appeared on the scene. He took in the situation at a glance, and, unnoticed by the occupants of the room, watched the work. Finished, explanations were in order and given. The artist is charmed, declares the work of restoration has added new charms to the piece, and having heard from the girl the great ambition of her life, went with her to her home and insisted that her parents should allow her an opportunity to learn the art for which she had evidently so much inherent talent.

### AN ENGINE DRIVER'S LIFE.

"I left my engine on a great railroad," said an elevated engineer, "because I lost my nerve, I ran for years one of the fastest trains on the road. From the time wepulled out from Jersey City until my run was ended, we went like a streak of flame. I did not mind it at first, but one night when we were outracing the wind to make up time, I had just time to see the blinding flash of a head light before I was smashed through my cab. That was one of the worst wrecks that ever occurred on the road. Both the engineer and brakesman of the other engine were killed instantly, and my own fireman was so badly cut to pieces that he did not live to reach the hospital. I was little more than alive myself, but I pulled around after awhile and went back to the throttle. I was shaky for some weeks, but gradually got back my nerve so that I could drive a fast express without trembling. Well, I got into another wreck in the course of time. That shook my nerves again. Once I was arrested charged with causing the death of a lot of people. God knows I had no more to do with it than you. I was running a wrecking train at lightning speed. The division superintendent stood close at my side and kept encouraging me to let her out. We dashed around a curve clear through a freight train. The superintendent himself had cleared the track, but forgotten this train. He was killed and my fireman was cut in two. When I got out of the hospital I was put on trial. Of course I was acquitted. I was simply running on orders. But I left the road after that. I tried another one, but I could not trust orders, signals, or switches. I was always uneasy. It takes a good deal of nerve to go jumping past a switch in the dead of night when you know if some one has made a mistake you are sure to be in a terrible wreck. You have got to have absolute confidence in all the machinery of the road or you can't do it and keep sane. It's no trick at all running one of these dummies, just child's play, but it's safe as the Bank of England."

### THE TRAMP COULD FIDDLE.

A down town music store in Lewiston was surprised a few days ago at the entrance of a tramp—a ragged, veteran tramp—who said that he was not vicious but only unfortunate.

"What made you come into a music store?" asked the proprietor. The thin cheeks of the tramp flushed as he said, "I'm a musician."

Having said that he played the violin, they handed him one, and he laid a loving cheek against the fiddle and drew a bow of finished power across the trembling strings. For half an hour he played to a rapt audience, preluding with the skill of the improvisator and weaving the theme into many an airy fancy of the strings. Sometimes he marched up and down the floor playing and talking. A new light was born in his eye. His rags were forgotten by all who saw him. His cheeks were flushed and his gray hair tossed back by an impetuous wave of the head. In the imagery of the strings were palaces of delight and strange visions of wasted hopes and years. In the pleading voice of the violin one heard a voice of long ago, a mother's tone and a baby's cry.

"That's all right," said he, as he laid it down, and a silence fell upon all around broken by the querulous voice of the tramp as he said: "Gim'me the price of a supper?"

Women are not slow to comprehend. They're quick. They're alive, and yet it was a man who discovered the *one* remedy for their *peculiar* ailments. The man was Dr. Pierce.

The discovery was his "Favorite Prescription"—the boon to delicate women. Why go round "with one foot in the grave," suffering in silence—misunderstood—when there's a remedy at hand that isn't an experiment, but which is sold under the *guarantee* that if you are disappointed in any way in it, you can get your money back by applying to its makers.

We can hardly imagine a woman's not trying it. Possibly it may be true of one or two—but we doubt it. Women are ripe for it. They must have it. Think of a prescription and nine out of ten waiting for it. Carry the news to them!

The seat of sick headache is not in the brain. Regulate the stomach and you cure it. Dr. Pierce's Pellets are the Little Regulators.

## WHITECHAPEL MURDER.

**Was the Crime Commited by a Woman?**

There is little doubt in the minds of the police that the murder of the unfortunate woman in Whitechapel recently was done by the hand of the same monster who perpetrated the previous ghastly crimes.

When the policeman found the victim under the railway arch her eyes were still opening and closing, and her hands convulsively twitching in her death throe. The officer who found the body must have been almost within 100 feet of the scene of the crime, and yet he heard not a sound of escaping footfall, or the slightest noise of a struggle.

This lends interest to Dr. Lawson Tait's theory that the murderer is of the same sex as the several victims. Said Dr. Tait: "Nothing is more likely than that Jack the Ripper is some big, strong woman, engaged at the slaughter house in cleaning up, and now and then in actually cutting up meat. The fact that the police were so close upon the criminal goes to prove to a wonderful degree that the operator is a woman. The police promptly made a circuit around the neighborhood, but they did not look for a woman. It must be clearly understood that whoever was the criminal would be thoroughly splashed with blood. It would be impossible to hack and hew a warm body in the 'Ripper' fashion without getting all over blood. A man who thus besmeared himself could not possibly have got clear away time after time. The thing would be perfectly easy for a woman. Conceive the murder done, and the woman is all splashed. All she has to do is to roll up her skirt to the waist, leaving her petticoat, and fold up the shawl that is over her shoulders and tucked in at her middle. Then she might dash through the crowd with the very slightest risk of detection."

Since Christmas week in 1887 eight women have been murdered in the East End of London under mysterious circumstances. The following are the dates of the crimes and names of the victims so far as known:

1. Christmas week, 1887. — An unknown woman found murdered near Osborne and Wentworth streets, Whitechapel.

2. August 7. 1888. — Martha Turner found stabbed in thirty-nine places on a landing in model dwellings known as George Yard Buildings, Commercial street Spitalfields.

3. August 31. — Mrs. Nicholls, murdered and mutilated in Buck's row, Whitechapel.

4. September 7. — Mrs. Chapman, murdered and mutilated in Hanbury street, Whitechapel.

5. September 30. — Elizabeth Stride, found with her throat cut in Bernier street,

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# THE HERALD.

FREDERICTON, FEBRUARY 23, 1891.

## THE LIBERAL CANDIDATE

For York Co.:

**FRED. P. THOMPSON**

For Sunbury:

**DR. GEO. E. DAY.**

### A POLITICAL CATECHISM.

1. What are the issues in the present election? There are two principal issues:

1st. Shall we have reciprocity with the United States.

2nd. Shall the liberal policy of retrenchment and reform, or the conservative policy of extravagance and corruption prevail.

2. Is the conservative party favorable to reciprocity?

It is not. Sir John Macdonald in his manifesto to the electors does not mention reciprocity.

3. Do they not claim to be favorable to reciprocity in natural products? Yes! but they know this cannot be abtained.

4. What do you mean by natural produce? Those products of the country such as fish, farm produce, lumber and minerals as distinguished from manufactured articles.

5. What proof is there that reciprocity in these cannot be obtained?

Sir John Macdonald speaking in the house of commons in 1884 said. "You will never get a treaty between the United States and Canada for reciprocal trade in the natural products of the two countries." (See vol. 2 official debates 1880, p. 1187).

Mr. Blaine, United States secretary of state, said in a letter to senator Baker:

"There are no negotiations whetever on foot for a reciprocity treaty with Canada and you may be assured that no scheme for reciprocity with the Dominion confined to natural products will be entertained by this government."

Senator Carlisle, a leading democrat, has introduced a resolution into the United States senate to the same effect as Mr. Blaine's letter.

6. Then the Canadian government, the Canadian opposition, the United States government and the United States opposition are all agreed that reciprocity treaty between two countries confined to natural products can not be obtained?

They are, and this settles the question beyond a doubt. And for this reason that there could be no demand in Canada for the natural products of the United States, and unless the treaty could embrace articles that they can send us in exchange for our products they could not be expected to admit ours duty free and there could therefore be no treaty. Sir John Macdonald himself stated this in parliament.

7. What is unrestricted reciprocity?

It is reciprocity not restricted to natural products and would embrace such manufactured goods as might be agreed upon in the treaty.

8. Can this be obtained? Yes, if Canada is willing.

9. Will not Great Britain object?

No. The right hon. Joseph Chamberlain when representing the British government at Washington on the fishery question, said "if Canada wants commercial union with the United States, Canada can have it." The London Times says that the imperial government will not object.

10. Is the United States government willing to negotiate such a treaty?

Sir John said in 1884: "Unless the United States will come at some time or other to a conclusion that they would be willing to enter upon a reciprocity treaty, not only for our natural products, but for our manufactures as well as our natural products, we will never have a treaty.

Congressman Hitt, who is chairman of the United States committee of ways and means, and fully in the confidence of Mr. Blaine, has placed on the table of congress a resolution favoring unrestricted reciprocity.

The New York Tribune, organ of the United States government, says that "a treaty on the basis of unrestricted reciprocity is practicable, but one on the basis of restricted reciprocity is not."

Then England and the United States are favorable to unrestricted reciprocity?

Yes, and only the consent of Canada is necessary to enable a treaty to be negotiated.

11. Would the revenue of Canada not be reduced in consequence of unrestricted reciprocity and would such reduction not involve direct taxation?

There would be a reduction in the revenue from duties on present imports from the United States of about $7,000,000; but this would not involve a direct tax; because under an economical administration a large saving in expenses could be made, and the tariff on imports from other countries, and the excise duties on spirits and tobacco could be so imposed as to raise sufficient revenue without a resort to a direct tax. This is the view of Mr. Laurier, leader of the Liberal party. Moreover the increased prosperity of the country and the enlarged purchasing powers of the people would lead to an increase in imports of dutiable goods, and consequently to an increase of revenue.

12. Would not imports from the United States take the place of imports from Great Britain?

Not to any serious extent. The United States now imports from England practically the same amount per head as Canada does. The principal part of the articles which we import from England, such as cutlery, broadcloth, silks, satins, etc., are not produced in the United States but are imported by that country from England.

13. It is said that unrestricted reciprocity will be hostile to British interests is this true?

It is not true; but on the contrary it is of the utmost importance to British interests that all questions between Canada and the United States should be settled, and the only possible basis of settlement is a treaty for unrestricted reciprocity.

14. By whom will such a treaty be negotiated?

By the British government with the United States, of course with the subsequent sanction and consent of Canada.

15. Then the British government will be in a position to protect British interests at every stage of the negotiations?

It will be able to do so; and so far as trade questions are concerned the British people are governed by what they believe will be in their own interests. They do not discriminate in favor of the colonies, but leave each colony to do what they do — namely, what is best for themselves.

Sir John Macdonald professed to be doing what was in the interest of Canada in adopting the policy of protection. When it was pointed out that the N. P. might prejudice British connection, the conservative organ said: "Then so much the worse for British connection."

16. Will unrestricted reciprocity lead to annexation?

It will not. On the contrary by stimulating the prosperity of Canada it will remove every vestige of discontent with our present condition, just as the old reciprocity treaty removed all desire for annexation existing at that time.

17. Will unrestricted reciprocity not destroy our manufacturers?

It will not. The independent manufacturers want unrestricted reciprocity because it would give them wider markets.

18. Will you name some of them?

Thomas A. Rankin, liberal candidate in St. John.

F. P. Thompson, liberal candidate in York.

A. F. Randolph, manufacturer of lumber; T. McAvity & Sons, brass works; the New Brunswick red granite works; J. Hurley, boot and shoe maker, and many others in St. John.

In the town of Brantford, Ontario, alone twenty large manufactures, including Waterhous, have declared for unrestricted reciprocity. Patterson, the liberal candidate there, is a manufacturer. Frost & Sons, large agricultural implement makers, and scores of others could be named. Mr. Frost is himself a candidate of the liberal party.

19. Are any manufacturers opposed to unrestricted reciprocity?

Yes, those who are in the combines, that is, those who are united to reduce the production of articles and raise the prices of their products.

20. Is not the present cry of disloyalty to England a mere election canvass?

Yes, Sir John Macdonald made the following remark when taunted with the fact that the N. P. tariff bore more heavily on the Mother Country than on the U. S. said, "I am as far as the question goes, up to the handle a home ruler. We will govern our own country, we will put on the taxes ourselves. If we choose to misgovern ourselves we will do so, and we do not desire England, Ireland or Scotland to tell us we are fools."

21. You have said the policy of the conservatives is extravagant. What proof have you?

The expenditure of the liberal government during the last year of their administration was $23,503,158. This was declared by the conservatives to be at least a million dollars too much, and they said that Canada could be governed for many years to come at an expenditure not exceeding $22,000,000. Notwithstanding this, in the first year of the present conservative administration the expenditure rose to $24,455,381, and it has so increased that in 1889-90 it was $35,999,031. The estimate of the present year was over $38,000,000.

22. Have the taxes increased?

Yes, from $17,841,938 in 1878 to $31,587,071 in 1889, an increase of nearly $14,000,000 in eleven years.

23. In what has the greater part of the increased expenditure taken place?

In what is known as the controllable expenditure, that is the expenditure directly under the control of the government. This increased from $11,843,634 in the last year of the liberal regime to $20,314,621 in the fiscal year 1889-90.

24. Has the debt of Canada increased?

Yes, our net debt has increased from $140,362,069 in 1878, to $237,533,211 in 1890.

25. Are the reciprocity question and the extravagance of the administration the only issues involved in this election?

No. The history of the admistration of the conservatives abounds in instances of corruption, such as the Rykert scandal, the McGreevy scandal and other gross instances where the public funds and public property have been prostituted to party purposes.

26. What effect will the dissolution of the house a year in advance of the expiry of its term have upon the electorate?

It will disfranchise according to careful calculation at least 150,000 electors and leave on the list the names of thousands who are either dead or have left the country. This is done in distinct violation of the pledge of the government made during the last session that there would be no election until after a new revision.

27. Why have the lists not been revised?

Because the Dominion government took the right to revise them away from the municipalities and put the power in the hands of officers appointed by themselves, and the expense of such a revision was so enormous, that the government were afraid to ask parliament for an appropriation for an annual revision.

Electors! Every statement in the aforegoing questions and answers can be verified from the public records.

If you want an honest electoral list — vote for the liberal candidates.

If you want an honest administration of affairs — vote for the liberal candidates.

If you want to have inaugurated a policy of retrenchment and reform — vote for the liberal candidates.

If you want free bread — vote for the liberal candidates.

If you want reciprocity with the United States, whereby the prosperity of the country will be increased and the value of your farm products and every other article produced in the province will be enhanced — vote for the liberal candidates.

### CAMPAIGN NOTES.

It seems probable that the Hon. O. J. LeBlanc will be a candidate for the liberals in Kent county and that Levite Therriault will oppose Hon. John Costigan in Victoria.

Advices from Kings are to the effect that Mr. Domville is meeting a splendid reception and that his chances for defeating Hon. Mr. Foster are excellent.

G. G. King is busy in Queens county and his meetings are a great success. It is generally conceded that he will have a majority over Mr. Baird this time large enough to make another steal of the constituency impossible.

Dr. Day's candidature is taking well in Sunbury. He will doubtless bring the county back into the liberal ranks.

It is said that Mr. Mowat anticipates carrying fifty seats for the liberals in Ontario. If he does this Sir John and his party will be annihilated. So mote it be.

The liberal speakers are meeting with a fine reception all through this county of York. The meetings in the committee room in the city are well attended. There is speaking nearly every night, but the best work is, of course, that which is being done by the ward committees. Notwithstanding the fact that many voters are disfranchiaed, the complexion of the city is highly satisfactory.

Dr. Colter will carry Carleton handsomely. A. H. Gilmour is safe in Charlotte. In Albert H. R. Emmerson, and in Westmoreland W. F. George are the liberal standard bearers and their prospects are admirable. Hon. Peter Mitchell will keep Northumberland safe. We are sorry to learn that Mr. Adams, the conservative canaidate, there is not well.

### THE ISSUE STATED.

Although cards bearing the legend "Temple and Reciprocity" are posted all over the county, there is no reciprocity plank in the conservative platform. Not only did Sir John Macdonald, in his manifesto, omit all reference to reciprocity and take his stand squarely upon the old line of protection, but in all his recent speeches he has done the same thing. He could not well do otherwise. Restricted reciprocity is absolutely unattainable. The United States government will not treat with Canada for a treaty to provide for the free interchange of natural products only. Sir John Macdonald himself took this position in 1884. Speaking in the house of commons during the session of that year he said:

"And I believe that the feeling which then existed still exists, and that you will never get a treaty between the United States and Canada for reciprocal trade in the natural products of the two countries. The Americans said—whether truly or not I do not know — that it was a nominal reciprocity; that all the advantages were on the side of Canada. We had no market of sufficient importance to offer them for their production of grain and cereals and fisheries. We on the other hand had to gain everything from them by their markets being opened for the articles which were specified in the treaty. That feeling, I believe, still exists, and unless the United States will come at some time to a conclusion that they would be willing to enter upon a reciprocity treaty, not only for our natural productions, but for our manufactures as well as our natural productions we will never have a treaty. I am quite satisfied that the United States will not agree, the country will not agree, the voice of the country will be against a repetition of the treaty of 1854. Then, Sir, the only question is, can we have a treaty on a wider basis?"

Mr. Blaine, U. S. secretary of state, has distinctly declared not only that no reciprocity negotiations are pending with the Dominion, but that the United States government will not entertain any propositions for a treaty for reciprocity in natural products. For Mr. Temple to profess to favor reciprocity and at the same time support the Dominion government's policy is absolutely inconsistent. THE HERALD can well believe that Mr. Temple personally is in favor of reciprocity. He is out of active business and of course it makes no difference to him individually, but his knowledge of this country and of the workings of the old reciprocity treaty must convince him that the country needs reciprocity more than anything else. But as he very frankly puts it in conversation, he has matters at Ottawa that he must see to, and to see to them to his own satisfaction it is necessary that he should be elected to support Sir John Macdonald. There is considerable human nature about this, but not very much patriotism. We are of the opinion that the welfare of the thirty thousand people who live in York is of more importance than any private matter, even although that is of such consequence to him that to use his own words he "must raise the money some way to get elected."

The issue before the electors of York is unrestricted reciprocity or no reciprocity at all. This can no longer be disputed by the conservatives and hence it is not an honest canvass which Temple is making. The electors of York ought to distinctly understand that if the government of Sir John Macdonald is sustained no proposals for reciprocity will be made to the United States government, which that body will accept. A vote for Mr. Temple is, therefore, a vote against reciprocity. The electors are respectfully invited to give their aspect of the case the most careful scrutiny. It will bear it. The more they examine the situation, the more apparent it will be that the only hope for a reciprocity treaty, which will admit our products free into the United States and add to the value of everything our farmers raise, lies in the success of the liberal party.

A vote for Mr. Thompson is a vote for reciprocity.

A vote for Mr. Temple is a vote against reciprocity.

This plain statement of the case cannot be truthfully disputed.

### THE DISFRANCHISED THOUSANDS.

No more unjustifiable action was ever taken by a political leader than that of Sir John Macdonald in bringing on the elections before the voters lists had been revised and brought down to date. Not only are the names of thousands of dead men left upon the lists, thereby giving the opportunities for the perpetration of numberless frauds; but what is ten times more serious, the names of more than a hundred thousand young men are not on the lists, and though they are possessed of all the requirements to entitle them to the privileges of citizenship, they are debarred from exercising those privileges by the action of Sir John Macdonald. That gentleman spoke in his manifesto of appealing to the people of Canada. As a matter of fact 50,000 and more of the people to whom he is supposed to appeal, that is the registered electors, are in their graves, and four times 50,000 are deprived by act of the right to respond to his appeal.

But though the premier has been able to deprive these young men of their right to vote, he has not deprived them of their influence, and if they chose they can employ this in a way that will end such tactics as this forever. If they cast their influence, since they cannot cast their votes, for the liberal candidates, they will show themselves stronger than the party which has deprived them of their privilege as citizens. In Ontario the young men are organizing and they propose to make Sir John Macdonald feel the full weight of their indignation. Let them do so in Fredericton. In this county alone there are more than a thousand disfranchised men — men who expect to live in this country and make a nation of it by the labor of their strong arms or of their busy brains. The greatness of the outrage that has been thus perpetrated upon the young men of Canada cannot be overstated. If we were to read of such a thing having happened in Mexico and were to hear of a revolution in consequence, we would applaud the sense of liberty, the determination to be citizens in the full sense of the word, which would inspire such a step. Will the young men of York county sit down quietly under the outrage that has been put upon them? We do not, of course, counsel a recourse to violence. This is unnecessary. But we do advise them to organize promptly for the campaign, and to see, if they cannot, for every vote that Sir John Macdonald has disfranchised, gain one for the liberal candidates. They can do it if they set to work about it in the right spirit.

ONE of the most amusing pieces of political management that St. John has ever witnessed is that which has landed Drs. Alward and Stockton high and dry on the tory strand. It is an open secret that a certain element in the conservative party set out deliberately about a year ago to destroy the two doctors politically and it has certainly done its work well.

### ABOUT DIRECT TAXATION.

This is the first of the tory argument in reference to direct taxation. They say the revenue will fall off some $14,000,000, and this is $2.80 per head and to make this up by direct taxation a man whose family consists of himself, his wife, and five children, will have to pay $19.60. There are several fallacies in this argument.

In the first place there cannot possibly be such a falling off in the revenue.

In the second place there can be a large saving in the expenditure so that so large a revenue will not be necessary.

In the third place no one ever heard of a direct tax being levied at so much per head for every man, woman and child.

There are scores of ways in which direct taxes can be and are levied; but in no part of the world is a man taxed, under the direct system, in proportion to the size of his family. Under our present system of indirect taxation a man pays in proportion to the size of his family, in some particulars. If his family is twice as large as his neighbors, he pays twice as much on every dutiable article he consumes.

Simply for illustration we give an instance of how a direct tax might be substituted for an indirect tax. A is a poor man who burns oil for lighting purposes. On every gallon he burns he pays eight cents and upwards in taxes, that being the amount of the duty. B, his neighbor, is a rich man and burns gas; he pays no taxes on his light. Now suppose the duty was taken off oil, and the legislature desired to raise a revenue by a tax on light, does any one suppose the poor man would be taxed and the rich man allowed to go scot free? Take another illustration. We import sugar and molasses and pay a good deal of taxes on these articles in the way of duty. Let us suppose the duty is abolished, and it is necessary to raise the revenue derived from it by a direct tax, the government would not say to Mr. A, you have a family of six and, therefore, must have used twice as much sugar and molasses as Mr. B, who has only a family of three, therefore you must pay twice as much of the direct tax as Mr. B. No man in his senses would suppose such a thing possible. Yet the conservatives argue upon that line. In England, where the greater part of the revenue is collected by direct taxation, the plan adopted is designed to make each man pay in proportion to his ability to pay.

### AS DEFINED BY SIR JOHN.

A Canadian farmer meets a United States farmer at the boundary. The former has a bag of oats, the latter a bag of corn. The oats and corn being natural products the farmers may exchange these without paying duty. But the bags being manufactured articles, to exchange these without paying duty is treason.

The Philadelphia lawyer, of whom we have all heard so much, would be puzzled to show where these two transactions are different in principle or why one should overturn the British Empire and the other should not.

EDWARD FARRER is a journalist who has always been a conservative. Recently he was employed to write editorals for the Toronto Globe. Previous to going on the Globe he was on the Toronto Mail, a conservative paper. When on the Mail he wrote a pamphlet showing how Canada could be coerced into annexation. Sir John Macdonald is now trying to make it appear that the liberals are responsible for this production. He might as well try to make the people believe that the liberals are responsible for his friend Sol White's conservative speeches or his own declaration that he would "prefer annexation to independence."

THE conservative leaders are using the old flag for the same reason that it is used sometime in decorating a room — to hide stains. The flag is pretty big. It is large enough to protect the rights and property of every honest citizen of the Empire no matter in what part of the globe he may be; but it is not large enough to cover Rykertism and McGreevyism. It is not large enough to cover the breach of faith with the young men, to whom the government gave a solemn promise that no election would be brought on until they had an opportunity to get their names on the voters list.

THE Sun publishes a list of the articles admitted free into the United States by the reciprocity treaty of 1854. Canada has outgrown any such treaty. We no longer want to ship only unmanufactured lumber, for example, from the country, but to be able to make it up into the thousands of forms in which consumers use it, and expect it manufactured. It is a fact that notwithstanding the duty on sash and door factories up river send a part of their output into Maine. Under unrestricted reciprocity they would be overrun with orders from Aroostook.

DR. ALWARD made a speech for the Restrictionnests in St. John on Thursday night. Fredericton people will remember that it is not so very long ago that the eloquent Doctor made the city hall ring with his denunciations of Sir John Macdonald, and many of them will remember his impassioned speech in the assembly in 1884 when he declared that "unrestricted reciprocity would be one of the greatest blessings that could be conferred upon Canada." His exhibition of turncoatism is positively indecent.

WE have to inform our correspondent "Inquirer" that we do not know the amount of retaine which Mr. Jordan insisted on being paid before taking the stump for Mr. Temble; nor do we know that he received any retainer. Yet in view of Mr. Temple's statement that he must get back to parliament to look after some matters of his own, it is not unreasonable that he should pass Mr. Jordan.

### The Westmorland Election.

Declaration proceedings took place at Dorchester Tuesday. There was a fair attendance and the proceedings passed off quietly. The official declaration of the result of the voting on Saturday shows that McQueen and Powell are elected. The following is the official report:

| | |
|---|---|
| McQueen | 3,644 |
| Powell | 3,607 |
| Killam | 3,561 |
| Stevens | 3,458 |

After the result had been declared the candidates, McQueen, Powell, Killam, Stevens, in the order named, delivered short addresses, giving a review of the situation and thanking the electors for the support tendered them. The speakers were accorded a hearty reception and the best of humor seemed to prevail.

OBTAINED A GOOD APPOINTMENT. — It is an open secret that a popular young hardware clerk in this city is to leave for the west in a few days, having been offered a lucrative position in a first class firm. He has held his present position in this city for some seventeen years.

SCARCITY OF POTATOES. — Two agents from St. John have been visiting several sections of the county including Nashwaak, Portage, and Bloomfield ridge, in order to buy up potatoes for the markets. Prices still range from $1,75 to $2 per barrel.

### Social Events.

Star Council R. T. of T. had an enjoyable sleigh drive to Oromocto on Wednesday evening. Progress lodge was visited, and a very happy evening was spent by all.

There was a happy gathering of young people at the residence of Thomas Hamilton at Dumfries on Tuesday evening, when some thirty couples attended, and enjoyed the fascinations of the mazy dance until a late hour.

The high schools students had a very enjoyable drive in the Colosus sleigh on Thursday night. The round of the principal streets, and a short spin into the suburbs made up a very pleasant moonlight night. The party seemed in the best of spirits.

A social evening was spent by the temperance people of Morrison's mill on Tuesday evening. An excellent program of instrumental music, recitations, and singing was presented and speeches were made by Messrs. Duncan Thomas, William Anderson, and G. W. Schleyer.

The Foresters of Marysville held a social on Monday night in their hall at that place. Several new candidates were initated, and after the routine of business was over, speeches, music, and refreshments were the orders of the evening. It was a merry meeting, and a general good time was spent by all.

The social held in the hall at Kingsclear on Saturday last the 14th inst., was largely attended by friends from this city and district. An entertainment was given by the local talent of the place as follows: —

Opening chorus, The Company.
Recitation, Miss Madge Montgomery.
Glee, The Company.
Dialogue, The Misses A. & M. Kilburn.
Song, Miss E. Kilburn,
Recitation, Mrs. A. Everett.
Instrumental music, Miss A. Gallop.
Address, B. W. Fox.
Song, John Campbell.
Comic piece, J. Young.

The chair was occupied by J. McIntosh, and a very enjoyable evening was spent by all.

### RETURNING OFFICERS.

The following is a list as far as completed of the returning officers for the electoral districts of York:

Fredericton, No. 1 — C. A. Sampson.
" " 2 - Havelock Coy.
" " 3 — Patrick Farrel.
" " 4 — W. T. Whitehead.
" " 5 — F. I. Morrison.
New Maryland, " 6 — Louis Fisher.
Manners Sutton, No. 7 — William Murphy.
" " 8 — Peter Wood.
North Lake, No. 9 — Richard H. Scott.
Prince William, No. 10 — Wm. Henry, jr.
" " 11 — George L. Hoyt.
Dumfries, No. 13 — William Watts.
Kingsclear, No. 14 — John Burnett.
" " 15 — E. S. Hammond.
Canterbury Station, No. 17 — John B. Hawthorne.
Southampton, No. 19 — Samuel Fox.
" " 21 — M. S. Ryan.
Queensbury, No. 23 — Jesse Clark.
Bright, No. 24 — Henry Burtt.
" " 25 — C. W. Estey.
Douglas, No. 26 — J. V. Johnson.
" " 28 — W. McFarlane.
Stanley, No. 29 — Samuel Dayton.
St. Mary's, No. 34 — W. T. Day.
" " 35 — L. Goodspeed.

OVERHEARD ON BRUNSWICK STREET.—One of those innocent conversations which are too rich to pass unrecorded occurred on Thursday night at Brunswick street. The man was evidently in a hurry and did not want to enter the fair fiancees abode. But she was ready for him and fetching a silk wrapper from the inmost recesses of her seal skin sacque bound it round his throat. "Your engagement I see is of a binding nature, but don't forget to call again." And it is probable he wont, and if rumour speaks true there will soon be another binding engagement tied tight by the silken bonds of matrimony.

READY FOR THE CONTEST. — A great many of the political friends in this city eagerly welcomed the appearance of L. Theriault M. P. P. in the liberal committee rooms last evening. He was looking well after his recent expedition to Jamaica in the lumber interests. It is understood the honorable gentleman will contest Victoria in the liberal cause.

AT KESWICK RIDGE. — The Star of the Morning lodge at Keswick Ridge is in a flourishing condition, and much good has been done in that place by its establishment. Some very creditable entertainments have been given this winter by the members, there is a literary and debating society in connection, and a mutual improvement class.

DID NOT UNDERSTAND—Three young men were standing on Friday evening outside a well known musical professor's study on Queen street, and the three unanimously came to the conclusion that Mr. Bristowe must be playing a jig. The professor was in reality playing that beautiful sonata, the Moonlight.

PUT UP OR SHUT UP. — We are asked to contradict the assertion that J. McConnell of Marysville, accompanied by S. H. McKee, jun. were to go to St. John to compel the horsemen there either to put up or shut up. Mr. McConnell's friends in St. John may rest assured that he never authorised such an unwarrantable use of his name.

A LIVELY SET-TO.—There was a determined fight on Friday evening at the cornor of York and Queen streets between two young men of this city and a Houlton man. The latter had been made the subject of a cruel jest by reason of his nationality, and from jests the three got to blows. Two badly used up young men was the result.

THE ROARIN' GAME. — An interesting match will be played on Tuesday next at St. John between four selected skips of the home and the St. Andrews club of the sister city. The Newcastle curlers will probably play a match in this city at an early date.

DESERTED. — Two soldiers of the Infantry school privates McElroy and Pace are missing. They are the same parties who made off with the horse and pung belonging to Mr. Gunter's livery stable. A warrant for their arrest will probably be issued to-day.

IMPROVISING. — At the city hall performance on Monday night a young drug clerk of this city presented Mrs. Ashley with a very fine boquet. The fair songstress returned her thanks in an improvised verse which fairly brought down the house.

TELEPHONE INFORMATION. — The new directory issued by the New Brunswick company contains the names of the subscribers in this city, and gives the best means of arranging for speedy answers from a distance.

THE TOBIQUE VALLEY ROAD.—A meeting of the directors of the Tobique valley railroad will take place next week in St. John. Active operations will be commence in the spring, and the road will be pushed on rapidly.

WHEW. — Saturday the 14th ult. was declared to be the coldest of the season yet the thermometer only registered 18° below zero. Yesterday the thermometer registered 20° below at seven o'clock in the morning.

A STRONG COMBINATION. — The Bijou dramatic company will appear at the City hall, on Monday and give a variety entertainment. The company have been playing to large audiences in St. John.

GETTING BETTER. — The speedy horse owned by J. G. Gunn of this city which was injured somewhat last week is progressing favorably, and Dr. Henry says he will soon be able to be out again.

CHILDREN'S PARTY.—On Tuesday evening a happy gathering of the children took place at the residence of Mrs. Byron Winslow, in honor of Miss Carrie and Fraser Winslow. All enjoyed a merry time.

A NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT.— A committee of young ladies in this city are organising a children's concert to be given at the end of the month under the auspices of the W. C. T. U.

THE WEATHER.— There have been light falls of snow alternating with bright sunshine during the week. Everything seems to point to an early spring, and a good grass crop.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MUNN & CO. SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN AGENCY FOR
PATENTS
A pamphlet of information and abstract of the laws, showing How to Obtain Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, sent free. Address MUNN & CO. 361 Broadway, New York.

## Trustees Sale.

THE trustees of the estate of GILBERT HAYWARD, deceased, offer for Sale that Lot of Land belonging to the said estate, situate at Fredericton Junction, in the County of Sunbury; together with the store thereon and stock-in-trade therein. If not sold by private sale before TUESDAY, the 3rd day of February next, the said property will then be sold at Public Auction.

Dated the 26th day of December, 1890.

CHAS. PHEASANT, DELIA HAYWARD, } Trustees.

**The above Sale is Postponed till MONDAY, the 16th day of February, 1891.**

## City Dwelling and Lot FOR SALE.

THE subscribers are authorized to dispose at private sale the Dwelling House and Lot on Brunswick Street, City, belonging to the estate of the late George Thompson.

For terms and other particulars apply to

BLAIR & BARRY, Barristers.

Fredericton, Sept. 11th, 1890.

## Notice of Assignment.

NOTICE is hereby given, that CHARLES E. SMITH, of the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, Lumberman, has this day executed a Deed of Assignment to me, the undersigned, in trust for the benefit of his creditors, and that the said Deed now lies at the Office of BLAIR & BARRY, Carleton Street, in the City of Fredericton, for inspection and signature. Creditors desiring to participate in the distribution of the trust Estate are required by the said Deed of Assignment to execute the same within ninety days from the date thereof.

Dated this 15th day of September, A. D. 1890.

J. H. BARRY, Trustee.

3m.

GEO. A. HUGHES, B.A. JNO. W. WETMORE, B.A.

HUGHES & WETMORE,

*Attorneys and Solicitors,*

NOTARIES, CONVEYANCERS, &c.

OFFICES: WILEY BUILDING, Opp. Normal School, QUEEN ST. } Fredericton, N.B.

Just Stored:

PURE CANADIAN LARD

in Tubs and Cases of 5 lb. and 3 lb. tins (very choice).

Pork & Beans,

New Codfish,

CANNED SALMON,

Queen and B. A. Brands.

Armour's Canned Beef

Lemon and Citron Peels,

Spices of all kinds,

and a full line of

GENERAL GROCERIES

FOR SALE LOW.

A. F. RANDOLPH & SON

Nov. 22.

Stop and Read!

This fall's announcement. Between Vanwart's and Mr. Estey's Grocery Stores, Queen St., you will find the Cheapest and Best Tailor in the City.

I have always on hand a Choice Selection of Tweed and Overcoatings, all of which will be made up at a small profit.

Call and examine my stock before placing your orders elsewhere.

JOSEPH WALKER,

Practical Tailor,

QUEEN ST., FEDERICTON.

WILLIAM ROSSBOROUGH,

MASON,

Plasterer, - and - Bricklayer,

SHORE ST., NEAR GAS WORKS,

FREDERICTON, N. B.

☞ JOBBING a specialty.

Workmanship first-class.

Prices satisfactory

Extra Value

—IN—

TABLE LINENS,

Napkins, Deoyles,

Towels, Towellings,

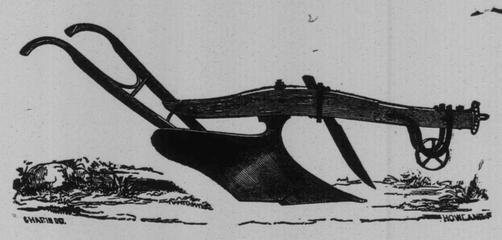
SHEETING COTTONS,

Pillow Cottons, Etc.

JOHN J. WEDDALL.

Jan. 17, 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 Mchinery, Enclosed Gear Mowers, Ithaca Horserakes, Stoves and Furnaces, Railway Castings.

One 50 Horse-power Buckeye Engine on Hand.

One Rotary Saw Mill in hand.

1891 NEW GOODS. 1891

We can assure the ladies by reading the following list of

NEW GOODS

They will find something they require:

New Veiling (large spot),

Evening Gloves,

Corsets (proper fitting),

Children's Hosiery,

Children's Aprons,

Infant's Cloaks,

LADIES' WHITE GOODS.

JOHN HASLIN.

DEVER BROS.

Will hold their next

BARGAIN SALE,

—ON—

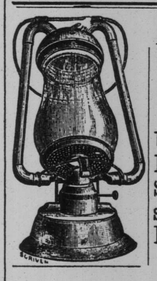
THURSDAY FEB. 26TH

Dont forget the Date,

*Nomination Day*

DEVER BROS.

Feb. 26th.



Do you want to buy a LANTERN?

If not it may be you want a HANGING LAMP or a BEDROOM SETT or a Parlour SUITE and remember when you come to see these goods we have CHAIRS, TABLES BEDSTEADS.

Lemont & Sons.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THIRD PAGE.


$50,00 in Cash.....Crocket & Machum
Notice.....J. H. Barry
Valuable Real Estate.....Robt. H. Rainsford
Freehold Property at Auction.....Blair & Barry
Election Card.....Fred. P. Thompson
To Let.....Lucy & Co.


# LOCAL NEWS.

ICE CUTTING.—Work was discontinued on the ice on Thursday last. Most of the supplies for home consumption have been cut. The severe frosty weather has frozen the air holes solid.

SERVICES AT ST. MARY'S.—The order of the services to-morrow (Sunday) at the Episcopal church will be: 11 a. m. at Lower St. Mary's, 3 p. m., at Marysville, and 7 p. m., at the parish church.

SCARCITY OF OATS.—Supplies for teams still continue scarce and the lumbermen are obliged to import car loads from the upper provinces. Good oats still continue to fetch 52 cents per bushel.

SERIOUSLY ILL.—The many friends of A. W. Cowan, of Harvey will regret to hear that he still lies very seriously ill at the Victoria hospital in this city, and that his recovery is very doubtful.

MISSING ARTICLES.—There are several cases of petty theft reported by visitors to the last Marysville carnival. Handkerchiefs, scarfs, and small articles were taken from overcoats, and sleigh robes damaged.

A STRONG MAN.—The "modern Samson" gave some wonderful exhibitions of strength at the city hall on Thursday evening. His weight is but 118 pounds and his remarkable feats must be seen to be believed.

ORGANISING.—W. A. Robinson grand secretary of the I. O. G. T. is meeting with great success in Albert county. The advance lodge with 30 charter members was organised by him at Alma a few days ago.

LENTEN SERVICES.—Special services have been held in most of the city churches this week, and appropriate discourses given relative to the solemn season of prayer and fasting. The services have been well attended.

WALKED EIGHT MILES.—Dr. Moore of Stanley is an indefatigable worker, and recently walked some eight miles over the snow to visit a patient at Zion. The roads around that district are almost impassable to teams.

A CURIO.—A visitor in town from Stanley on Thursday had a very small piece of glittering gold quartz in his possession. It came from the gold mine of that district. He intends to have the piece mounted on to a scarf pin.

SNOW SHOE TRAMP.—On Wednesday evening a merry party of young people went for a snow shoe tramp down the river. It was a beautiful moonlight night, the air was keen and bracing, and the track was all that could be desired.

THE SIDE WALKS—The streets have been very dangerous to the travelling public this week, and many falls have been reported. The man of fixed principles has found it decidedly embarassing, but the political slider is used to it. Next.

DELAY OF TRAINS.—The C. P. R. train due at the city depot at two o'clock on Thursday afternoon did not arrive until five o'clock, and the evening train did not reach the city until nine o'clock. The mails were consequently delayed.

WILL LEAVE THE CITY.—Dave Atherton has accepted an engagement to train horses at Amherst, N. S., and will leave this city on the first of April next. His absence will be much regretted by his numerous friends of the track and stable.

NEWLY ELECTED OFFICIALS.—At the Orange grand lodge meeting at Woodstock on Wednesday, Thomas H. Colter of Keswick was elected a senior deputy grand master, and Joseph Walker of this city a deputy grand secretary.

INCREASE OF WAGES.—The C. P. R. railway management has agreed to grant an increase to its passenger and freight conductors and train men based upon the mileage system, and probably making a ten per cent increase on the men's wages.

STANLEY EPISCOPALIANS.—The church at Stanley has seen quite a revival since the Rev. Mr. Murray was appointed pastor. The congregation are taking quite an interest in their church, and have attended regularly during the winter.

THE FIRST DAISY.—The first daisy of the season was plucked from John Bebbington's nursery on Wednesday and by him presented to a young lady of this city who is a profound admirer of flowers. She says it is a daisy, which cannot be denied.

ALBION LODGE.—The debate on the "Lost ten tribes of Israel" was concluded at Tuesday evening's meeting, and resulted in the defeat of the negative speakers by 8 to 3. Next Tuesday the question of "Woman Suffrage" will be the subject of debate.

THE NORMAL LIGHT.—The initial number of the new publication started by the Normal school students is full of interesting matter, gossipy sketches and poetry. It will be issued monthly, and no doubt will meet with the success it deserves.

NORMAL SCHOOL DEBATE.—The debate which was to have taken place in the hall of the normal school on Friday last has been postponed a week from that date. An interesting discussion may be expected as both sides will be well represented.

THE BATHURST SCHOOLS.—The Rev. A. T. Thomas of Bathurst has been presented with an address of congratulation by the protestant ratepayers and parents of the town. Among the signatures are those of the Rev. J. A. Allen, Dr. Duncan, and Dr. Bishop.

WILD DUCKS.—There have been numerous flocks of wild ducks along the Nashwaak this winter. Residents of the village say that never in their recollection have so many been seen in the vicinity. The birds are very wary and are troublesome to shoot.

A SHARP SPIN.—The recent sun shines and thaws brought out the driving parties in great numbers during the week. Two gentlemen went for a spin to Springhill and the animal they were driving—a promising roadster—did the distance in twenty minutes.

I. O. G. T.—The quarterly meeting of York district, no 5 of the I. O. G. T. took place on Thursday at Millville. R. A. Mackey of this city attended as a delegate from Albion lodge no 44, and reported on the city branch as being in a most efficient condition.

NO QUORUM.—There was to have been a meeting of the board of health in this city on Tuesday night but in consequence of the absence of many of the members, the meeting had to be adjourned to a future date. There are some important matters to come before the board.

A PROSPEROUS NURSERY.—There are 30,000 fruit trees on the nursery grounds at Stanley, and it is intended to plant a great many more this spring, as operations have been very successfully conducted. The district seems well adapted for fruit raising, particularly apples.

SALVATION ARMY.—On Tuesday evening the members of the Salvation army and their friends sat down to a bountiful supper served in the lower room of the King street barracks. About one hundred people attended, and all spent a good time. A special service followed.

## THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

**The Audit Report—The Election of Officers.**

At the annual meeting of the York county agricultural society no. 34 on Saturday afternoon last, the audit report was unanimously adopted. Total assets $1127.37; liabilities $725.87, balance in hand $78.27.

The following officers were elected. Mr. Inches was re-nominated for the presidency but declined office on account of inability to perform the work, bnt would render all the assistance he could.

President, H. Beckwith.
Vice President, W. McFarlane, J. A. Campbell.
Secretary, E. H. Allen.
Treasurer, W. T. Whitehead.
Auditors, J. M. Wiley, R. A. Estey, M. Tennant.

The board of directors for the different sections are:

Fredericton, D. McCatherin, F. B. Colman.
Kingsclear, J. C. Murray, B. D. Sewell.
New Maryland, J. S. Neill, M. Horncastle.
St. Marys, Spencer Inch, I. Peabody.

The board of directors will meet this Saturday afternoon in the council chamber.

**The Electric Light.**

The electric light committee of the city council have before them the proposals of C. F. Medbury of the Thompson Houston electric light company of Lynn, Mass: The cost of new and suitable buildings is estimated at $15,000, and new machinery would be requisite. About 100 lights could be placed on the streets of 26 candle power, and the streets could be lighted free as the revenue derived from lighting houses and shops would be sufficient to pay all demands, of course to do the latter, legislative powers, would have to be applied for, and a petition is being circulated in the city, asking that this might be done, and the necessary debentures issued to meet expenses. The council will thus be enabled to see what the citizens think of the proposed measure, and whether they prefer the incandescent light system to the present in use.

**Racket at Cork Alley.**

On Tuesday afternoon a fistic encounter took place in Cork alley between privates Russel and Richardson of the R. S. I. corps, and a soldier of the name of Doran was present. The picket was summoned, and after an amusing struggle between the military police and the pugilists the latter were carried to the barracks. So desperate were their struggles the frog march had to be used. Private Doran went quietly to the cells, and did not show fight. Late at night before the call of lights out, Russel appeared on the streets, having succeeded in escaping from the cells. The picket turned out again and after a desperate struggle succeeded in capturing the pugnacious soldier. The men will be tried by court martial, and it will probably go hard with Russel as he is a notorious offender.

**Going for a Drive.**

Private Morris of the R. S. I. corps applied for a horse and pung at George I. Gunter's livery stables on Wednesday, and as the soldier was dressed in civilian's clothes his request was granted. The soldier drove out to Marysville, and returned home to the barracks the next day, and left the horse and pung outside the school. Two of his comrades plied him with questions while he was in the barracks, and artfully contrived to obtain possession, of the horse and pung, with which they drove off in the direction of Killarney. There they managed to have a smash up, and when Mr. Gunter, after a great deal of trouble, secured the horse and shattered vehicle, he was obliged to use force to get his property away. It is likely a complaint will be laid before the military police.

**The Bible Society.**

The annual 65th meeting of the auxiliary Bible society took place in Temperance hall on Thursday evening. There was a full attendance of the clergy and laity, and the singing of the combined choirs was a pleasing feature of the program.

Sir. Leonard Tilley in an able address reviewed the work of the society in this and other countries, and interesting addresses followed from the Revs. F. C. Hartley, Shenton, Payson, Supt. Crocket, and the president G. E. Fenety. During the evening solos were sung by Miss Harrison, Mrs H. V. Bridges, and the choir led by C. H. B. Fisher rendered several anthems in good time and tune.

GRAND LODGE.—The grand Orange Lodge of New Brunswick met at the orange hall at Woodstock on Wednesday. Grand master Armstrong presided, and congratulated the meeting present on the steady increase in the membership, and the growing importance of the order. The delegates present from this city were county master, William Rossborough, Joseph Walker, Alexander Haining, P. M., R. M. Boone, serjeant Cochrane, P. M., William Brown and J. Libby.

PLUM ORCHARDS.—Joseph Holyoke of upper Kingsclear has a small plum orchard of the famous moors arctic variety, which annually yields 250 pecks of fruit, valued at one dollar per peck. Miss Moffatt of the same place has 300 trees of the same variety Benjamin Long has 250, and J. A McIntosh 150. These are all young orchards, and about two thirds of the trees bear fruit. Plum orcharding has been a success at Kingsclear.

A WEDDING ANNIVERSARY.—W. C. Whittaker deputy post office inspector for New Brunswick who has many friends in this city, was surprised by a party on Tuesday last at his residence, St. John, who congratulated him on the twentieth anniversary of his wedding. Mrs Whittaker was presented with a pretty chocolate service, a parlor lamp, a salad bowl, and other accompaniments. The Rev. Mr. McNeil made the presentation.

LUMBER OPERATIONS.—A lumberman from Dumfries says that the operations at the upper St John, Nashwaak, and the Miramichi will fully equal the average cut of former years. The English market is dull at present but a revival is expected shortly, and many of the lumber yards at Liverpool are being held over in anticipation of an expected rise in prices. He expects the camps to break up in a few weeks time.

S. P. C. A.—The tenth annual meeting of the New Brunswick society for the prevention of cruelty to animals took place at St. John on Monday afternoon, when C. A. Sampson of this city attended and submitted his report. A grand total of 603 cases had occupied the attention of the society during the year, and most of the work was done by personal inspection.

NO ROAD.—Between Fredericton and Harvey for some twelve miles there is hardly any road worth speaking of, nothing but snow to be seen along the route known as the St. Andrews road. It is only fair to add that most of the men of the district are away in the woods at work with their teams so that there are only a few left to break the roads.

FIRE AT MAUGERVILLE.—The residence of George A Perley, at Maugerville took fire at 9.30 p. m. on Thursday, from a defective chimney. The inmates escaped only with what clothes they had on. Mrs. Perley was sick in bed at the time. Miss Baker, school teacher residing with Mr. Perley lost everything. All the contents of the house were destroyed.

THE ICE TRACK.—The track on the river from St. Marys to Nashwaaksis was cleared and put in order on Thursday afternoon. There is talk of arranging a series of races to take place on the ice during the next session of the house. A purse of $300 has been proposed.

## PROMINENT CONSERVATIVE

**Gives His Principal Reasons For Supporting The Liberal Party.**

The liberal meeting in Fisher's building on Monday night was a large and most enthusiastic one. E. H. Allen occupied the chair and introduced Fred. B. Coleman, who was received with cheers.

Fred. B. Coleman spoke at length and placed the policy of the conservative party squarely before the assembled electors. He said that policy had been a great failure as far as the agricultural and lumber interests were concerned. He was a conservative, and that party had always had his earnest support, but when questions of disloyalty and annexation were made the prominent features of Sir John McDonald's recent manifesto, he for one could not conscientiously support his party. The great farming and lumbering communities of the province would feel it to be a change for the better should reciprocal free trade with the United States be carried out. Take the item of horses alone, a horse valued at $100 in this county becomes at once worth $150 directly it had crossed that imaginary boundary line at Vanceboro. Butter produced here and carried to the home market produced 20 cents, but at Vanceboro its value was eight cents greater.

There is every appliance and an inexhaustible field in this county for the manufacture of short lumber and reciprocal free trade with the United States would create a profitable market for the disposal of these commodities. He was therefore of opinion that reciprocal free trade with the United States would be of incalculable benefit to the great agricultural and lumbering communities of this county, and for these reasons he had much pleasure in signing Mr. Thompson's nomination papers.

**Police Intelligence.**

On Monday night last private Charles Cameron was arrested for unruly, indecent, and disorderly behavior in the Salvation army barracks, and on Tuesday brought up before police magistrate Marsh. Defendant pleaded guilty, and his honor in passing sentence said that the law was very plain on the subject of disturbing a christian congregation, and that the Salvation army had as much right to protection as the soldier had when marching to church with his company. He would therefore fine him ten dollars, or twenty days imprisonment but the maximum fine was twenty dollars or one month. Cameron having no goods or chattels on which to levy was removed to jail.

William Gormally a young lad was on Wednesday morning imprisoned in the lock up at the request of his mother who complained of his unruly behavior. She stated he was beyond control and had stayed out at night in defiance of her orders. The boy was locked up until noon, and during this time made things pretty lively in the place with shouting and singing. He however shewed repentance at noon, when he was released and taken to school, where it is to be hoped he will benefit by the lesson he has undergone, and act better for the future.

**Rather Amusing.**

A York street man and a free trader had an amusing altercation a few days ago respecting the advantages of unrestricted reciprocity as applied to the carriage trade.

"I tell you, sir," said the York street man, "a firm at Hainsbury, Mass., would flood our market in 48 hours with carriages, and undersell us too."

"Well, if they could do that why on earth cannot they flood the market now under the present state of things."

"Well, but I know of a firm at Machias that——"

"Where is Machias?"

"Machias, sir, is on the coast of Bangor, and—— But the free trader did not stop to hear any more. That expression of Machias bordering on the coast of Bangor did the whole business. He says the York street man's geography is as bad as his political economy.

**The Fredericton Market.**

Business has improved during the week, and a large amount of country produce has been brought into the city. We quote:—Pork, 6 to 6½ cts; beef, 3 to 5 cts; mutton, 4 to 5 cts; lamb, 6 to 7 cts; veal, 5cts; hams, 12 cts; sausages, 10 cts; butter, 16 to 19 cts; cheese, 16 cts; lard, 13 to 15 cts; turkeys, 12 to 13 cts; chickens, per pair 30 to 50 cts; ducks, 50 to 70 cts pair; geese, 75 to 80 cts; eggs, per doz: 23 to 25 cts; potatoes, $1.75; turnips, 50 cts; carrots, 60 cts; hay $7 to $10; straw $5 to $5,50; oats, per bush, 52 cts; cordwood green, $3,00; dry, $3,50 to $4; socks and mitts, 20 cts per pair.

VISITING CLERGYMEN.—The Rev. A. G. Downey occupied the pulpit of the Free Baptist church on Sunday morning last, and at the evening service the pastor the Rev. F. C. Hartley baptized three converts.

The Rev. J. A. Logan of Acadia mines N. S., preached at St. Paul's, and the Rev. G. W. McDonald of Woodstock held special services at Temperance hall.

Evangelist Whittier still continues to draw large congregations to hear him at the Baptist church.

MILL INTELLIGENCE.—R. K. Jewett intends opening his mill at the gulley early in March. John Sanson of Stanley has now got his newly erected mill in full working order, and the new mill at Kinsclear owned by C. Chase will put on extra hands shortly. Morrison's mill has all the shingle machines in full blast, and Fred. Moore's mill at Woodstock is now in full running order. The west end mill is full of business.

ASKED PROTECTION.—A young lady applied for assistance at the Dunphey hotel on Monday evening, alleging that she had been assaulted by a drunken soldier who had pursued her along King street. She was in great distress and evidently exhausted. Two of the hotel inmates went out and escorted the young lady to her home on Brunswick street. The soldier was pointed out but decamped.

QUALIFIED AS ELECTORS.—There is considerable amount of comment among the young men of the city regarding their qualifications as voters being based on the lists of 1889, many young citizens whose names have been eliminated, or purposely withheld from the lists, express their indignation freely at this strange action of the government.

THE WATER SYSTEM.—The annual report of the committee on water works states that the considerable changes and repairs to the pumping station have not added to the debenture debt of the corporation. A new floor has been furnished to the engine room, and a new boiler added to the enlarged boiler house, and some parts of the machinery have been renewed.

IN MALE ATTIRE.—A young woman in male attire, who stated she was going to Gibson, boarded the cars at Caribou a few days ago, and was pointed out to conductor Burpee by one of the passengers. The pseudo man the latter said was wanted on a charge of stealing horses. No steps were taken to arrest her and she left the train at Newburg junction.

STILL RUSHING.—The busy mill at Marysville is now working at its utmost strength in order to supply the great demand for goods. F. S. Williams who has just returned from a business tour, in the interest of the firm, to the upper provinces, met with great success during the journey, and a great many orders are booked ahead.

PLENTY OF HAY.—The market square on Thursday was crowded with teams, and there was scarcely any standing room. As many as twenty loads of hay could be counted that morning, and most of it was disposed of at prices ranging from seven to nine dollars per ton. One farmer obtained ten dollars and went home happy.

**Recent Deaths.**

On (Sunday) last Mrs. Charles Petre of St. Anne's three miles from Bathurst died from injuries received by a fall while out walking last week. She was 106 years of age and was in possession of all her faculties to the last.

The death is announced in the St. John papers of Capt. James W. Segee, a former resident of this city. He was born in Fredericton in 1818, and was for many years a faithful and consistent member of the Baptist church in this city.

Mrs. Lafferty of this city died on Monday last at the alms house of paralysis. Deceased was relict of the late Peter Lafferty, and a member of the Episcopal church. The funeral took place on Wednesday morning at the Rural cemetery.

Charles Payne a respected colored resident of Kingsclear died on Monday last of inflammation of the bowels. Deceased was 75 years of age, and was a regular attendant at the Episcopal church. The funeral took place at the church of England burial ground on Friday morning, the Rev. W. H. Montgomery officiating.

On Monday one of the largest funerals in this city took place at the Hermitage, when the remains of the late George Perks were interred in their last resting place. Many friends sent beautiful floral tokens of respect and affection, and the ancient order of Hibernians, of which deceased was a member, followed the body to the grave, as well as a large number of prominent citizens.

The remains of the late Hon. R. D. Wilmot were interred in the church of England burial ground at Oromocto on Sunday last. The funeral services were conducted by the Bishop coadjutor and the Rev. Mr. Dibble. There was a large and representative procession, among those present being Lieut. Governor Tilley, Lieut. Colonel Maunsell, Major Gordon, Dr. Barker, Q. C., J. W. Laurence, M. Crookshank, J. Wilson, and J. McMillan of St. John.

A Wisconsin paper gives particulars of the death of John Wisely a former Fredericton, which occurred at La Crosse on the 30th ult. Deceased who was fifty years of age was born at Fredericton in April 1860, and emigrated from that city 21 years ago. He was a brother of James Wisely of lower St. Mary's. He was a kind and indulgent husband and father, a good neighbour, and a highly respected and honored citizen. He leaves a wife and two little boys to mourn their loss. He passed away peacefully in the triumphs of the Christian faith and was a devoted member of the Baptist church.

**Heraldisms.**

The many friends of John R. McConnell of Marysville are congratulating him on a recent interesting event. It is a boy.

The curling rink was open to the skaters on Wednesday. There was a fair attendance.

Prof. Duff lectures in the auld Kirk next Tuesday on the subject of India.

The new Baptist church at Prince William recently dedicated supplies a long felt want in the neighbourhood.

A team of horses was by some mistake left to stand out all night in the cold at Marysville rink. The owner supposed they had been driven into town.

The Northumberland agricultural society held their winter exhibition on Thursday.

Fredericton contributed $33,45 to the Salvation army during self denial week.

## PERSONAL.

**Concerning People Known to Most Readers.**

William Thompson and family of Dumfries proceed to California on Monday next.

F. D. L. Robinson, son of De Lancy Robinson has gone to New York to accept a position there.

Dr. De Bartram of Philadelphia and M. Van Slooten of New York were in the city this week.

The Hon. D. McLellan, and A. A. Stocton, M. P. P. were in town Tuesday and registered at the Queen.

CREATING A DISTURBANCE.—On Thursday evening the Salvation army was again annoyed during prayer meeting by the unruly behaviour of a soldier of the R. S. I. corps. He was requested to leave at once or a complaint would be laid before the police. He at once got up and left the building.

THE SEVENTY FIRST BAND.—This new musical combination gave a capital programme of music at the curling rink on Wednesday evening. Several present declare that there is a marked improvement in the players, and the selections given were very pleasantly rendered.

DRAMATIC CLUB.—The new opera house has been engaged by the members of the Royal Infantry school dramatic club, who will give a series of performances next month. It is understood by those who are in the secret that the plays chosen will be presented with a good caste, and perfect staging.

AN UGLY CUT.—Robert Graham while working in the lumber woods at Maccadave a few days ago met with a nasty accident, by the axe slipping and inflicting a terrible wound in the leg. His injuries were bandaged, but he was obliged to return to his home at Dumfries.

THE GAME LAWS.—Caribou meat and hides still continue to be brought to market from the country district. Moose meat is plentiful and many supplies came in this week. The law on this subject is pretty plain but does not seem to be enforced against the poacher, who has apparently the field to himself.

THE KOCH TREATMENT.—Hubert Clark of this city has returned from the German hospital N. Y. He was only partially benefited by the Koch treatment for consumption. Reports from Halifax N. S., state there is a great difference of opinion regarding the efficacy of this remedy.

THE DEFAULTERS' LIST.—The committee on taxes have held several meetings during the week under the direction of the city council, and report that business is on the whole satisfactory, a great many of the defaulters having responded to the call. The list is now completed.

A FINE TURN OUT.—Among the many handsome turn outs on Thursday, a four in hand driven by a well known bank manager was very conspicuous and attracted considerable attention. The animals rattled along in first class style, and the driver, evidently knew his business.

W. C. T. U.—The classes in calisthenics are progressing favorably under the superintendence of ex-serjeant Gregory. The dumb bell drill will form one of the features of a proposed entertainment to be given at an early date in this city under the auspices of the W. C. T. U.

AN EXODUS.—There are a great many families together with young men who intend emigrating to the western states in March. From Prince William, Douglas and Kingsclear the cry is go west, go west! The N. P. has driven these young men out of the country.

CANADIAN SCENERY.—The invitation extended to Prof. Buell to visit this city with his wonderful exhibition of Canadian scenery, has been accepted, and the professor will show in the City hall next week. One half of the proceeds will go to the Victoria hospital.

LOST TWO HEAD.—Charles Lawrence of Dumfries lost a 2 yr. old bull and a 3 yr. old cow a few days ago. They were drowned in the river at Dumfries at an unfrozen part of the stream where the cattle usually congregate.

Note the date of Dever Bros. remant sale, Thursday, Feb. 26th, nomination day. All in favor of reciprocy please attend it and all not in favor of reciprocity please attend.


## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## TO LET

THE subscriber's brick house on Brunswick street suitable for one large family or two small ones.

Apply to

LUCY & CO.

# $50.00 IN CASH

## GIVEN AWAY.

THE publishers of the FREDERICTON GLOBE will present $35.00 in cash as a first, $10.00 as second and $5.00 as a third prize, to be given to the persons sending in the largest number of words made up from the letters contained in the words "Fredericton Globe." This offer is open to paid up subscribers only, and parties desirous of competing for these CASH PRIZES must send in their names and P. O. address, accompanied by $1.00 for one year's subscription to the GLOBE.

No letter in the words FREDERICTON GLOBE to be employed more frequently than it appears in those words.

In case of a tie the first sender will be entitled to the prize. Send your list in early.

Write on one side of the paper upon which you send your list. Webster's Unabridged Dictionary will govern the contest. Address.

CROCKET & MACHUM.
Props. Fredericton Globe.

P. O. Box, 315. Fredericton, N. B.

## NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of New Brunswick, at the next ensuing session thereof, by the "St Croix Cotton Mill," a Company incorporated by chapter 58, 43rd Victoria and chapter 65, 44th Victoria, for an Act in amendment of and in addition to the said Acts; authorizing the issue of $300,000 preferred stock in addition to and over and above the stock already issued, said stock to be non-assessible, five per cent cumulative, preference stock, and to be accepted by creditors in discharge of their claims and carry with it no personal liability to the holders thereof; and ratifying and confirming the issue of $200,000 bonds or debentures of the Company and a certain Indenture of Mortgage dated the 1st day of December 1883, made to secure the said bonds or debentures and interest; and authorizing the Directors of the Company to issue such further bonds or debentures as may be deemed advisable in the interests of the Company; and granting unto the said Company power and authority to sell and dispose of the whole or any part of the property, franchises and assets of the Company; and granting unto the said Company all the powers, rights and privileges conferred on Companies incorporated under the provisions of "The New Brunswick Joint Stock Companies Letters Patent Act" and amending Acts.

Dated this 19th day of February A. D. 1891.

J. H. BARRY,
Solicitor for Applicants.

Feb. 23 4 ins.

VALUABLE

## REAL ESTATE

IN THE CITY

## FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale his Lot on the Corner of Smythe and Charlotte Streets, in the City of Fredericton, containing One Quarter of an Acre, with House and Barn thereon. The buildings are in first-class repair. The house is heated by a furnace, and the cellar is frost-proof.

Terms easy. Possession given on the 1st day of May.

The premises can be inspected between 10 and 6 p. m. on any week day.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned or to HENRY B. RAINSFORD, Barrister, Fredericton.

ROBERT H. RAINSFORD.

Fredericton, February 17, 1891.

## FREEHOLD PROPERTY

## AT AUCTION.

THE freehold property on Charlotte street in this city, formerly occupied by Alexander Mitchell, Esq., will be offered for sale at Public Auction on Wednesday, the twenty-fifth day of February, instant, at twelve o'clock noon (unless sooner sold at private sale) in front of the City Hall in the City of Fredericton.

Particulars of title and terms of sale made known on application.

BLAIR & BARRY.

Fredericton, Feb. 19th 1891.

## Clothes Wringers.

JUST RECEIVED:

4 CASES Clothes Wringers.
For sale very low by
R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

## TO THE ELECTORS

—OF THE—

## COUNTY OF YORK.

GENTLEMEN:

Having received the unanimous nomination of the Liberal Convention for this County, as their Candidate at the forthcoming Election for the House of Commons, I have accepted the same and respectfully solicit your support.

The system of Protection and high taxation, called the National Policy, has been in operation for upwards of ten years and it must be admitted has altogether failed to benefit our County or Province. This failure to realize the needs and expectations of the country has given rise to a vigorous agitation for a change, and fearing amongst other things, that if the general Election were deferred until the term of the present Parliament had expired, the demand for a removal of trade restrictions between Canada and the United States would have become irresistible, Sir John Macdonald has precipitated an appeal to the people.

You are now confronted with the question: Whether in your opinion the material interests of this County will be better served by adopting the policy of the Liberal Party or by continuing that of the Macdonald Government? The issue between the two parties is clear and distinct.

The Conservative leader declares for keeping up the wall which closes against us the markets of the neighboring republic, which if opened would certainly enhance the value of all our products. It is true Sir John Macdonald professes to favor Reciprocity with the United States in natural products, but this is only a pretence, since he knows the people of that country will not accept Reciprocity in this restricted form. They are ready to admit our lumber, fish, farm produce and other products including our manufactures free of duty, if we will admit theirs.

When, therefore, the present Dominion Government says it is willing to accept Riciprocity with the United States, but so restricted that the arrangement must be confined to natural products, that is to what we produce and have to sell, and to what either they do not produce or would not be able to sell to us, it is equivalent to opposing Reciprocity altogether. We can have no trade treaty with the American people and cannot effect any entrance into their market unless we are willing to take from them something with which they are able to supply us. Moreover a treaty which is not restricted to natural products would admit American manufactures into our country, and is therefore opposed to the essential principle of protection, to which Sir John Macdonald says his Government still firmly adheres. The Conserservative party stands, therefore, opposed in fact to all Reciprocity. On the other hand the Liberal Party is in favor of the freest possible interchange between this country and its neighbors, of all kinds of commodities which are produced by either. Even if Reciprocity, restricted to natural products, were preferred by the people of Canada to an unrestricted policy, it would be useless to advocate or propose such policy as the Government and people of the United States have refused to entertain it.

A discreditable attempt is being made to brand the Liberal Party as disloyal to England and as favorable to Annexation, because of its views on the question of trade relations with the United States. With this imputation no intelligent person will agree. Our loyalty to our Mother Country and institutions is founded upon attachments too firmly rooted to be thus impaired and with the prosperity which would follow the adoption of such a treaty as the Liberals advocate, there would come increased happiness and contentment, and among a happy and prosperous people there would be no place for widespread discontent, out of which alone could a sentiment of disloyalty be created.

The increase in the debt and taxation during the last ten or twelve years, accompanied as it has been, by reckless extravagance, is enough to excite the deepest anxiety of every well wisher of his country, and I cordially approve of the policy of Retrenchment and Reform to which the Liberal Party stands irrevocably committed.

I offer myself in this election as a candidate for your suffrages in sympathy with the platform and policy of the Liberal party. As a manufacturer, I believe we have nothing to fear from its adoption; but on the contrary, I am convinced we should in this Province enter upon an era of prosperity such as we have not known for years, and in which, not only the farmer and the lumberman, but all classes of our people would participate.

I have the honor to remain,

FRED. P. THOMPSON.

Fredericton, February 17, 1891.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all, in leavening strength.—*U. S. Government Report, Aug. 17, 1889.*

## CUTLERY.

JOSEPH ROGERS & SONS Celebrated

Cutlery just received for my

CHRISTMAS TRADE.

48 Sett J. Rogers & Sons CARVING KNIVES and FORKS; 6 Sett J. Rogers & Sons GAME CARVERS; 24 doz. J. Rodgers & Sons IVORY and CELLULOID TABLE and DESERT KNIVES,

Children's Knives and Forks,

Steak Knives, Bread Knives,

BUTCHER KNIVES

In great variety.

Also, a fine assortment of the celebrated Wm. Rogers PLATED WARE, SPOONS, FORKS, &c.

—ALSO,—

Granite Iron Teapots.

For sale at the usual low prices at

NEILL'S HARDWARE STORE.

## G. T. WHELPLEY

HAS NOW IN STOCK:

NEW DRIED FRUITS,
NEW L. L. RAISINS,
NEW VALENCIA RAISINS,
NEW CITRON, ORANGE, and LEMON PEEL,
NEW FIGS,
GENUINE FRENCH SARDINES,
LIEBEG'S EXTRACT FLUID BEEF,
CANNED BONELESS CHICKEN.

—TRY THE—

German Preserves,

In Strawberries, Raspberries, Pears, Plums, Grapes, Mixed Fruit, &c.

They are extra nice.

Also Just Received, 2000 bushels

Ontario White Oats.

BRAN AND HEAVY FEED

Always on hand.

G. T. WHELPLEY,

FREDERICTON, N. B.

A FULL STOCK

—OF—

HAY

In Small Bundles.

Middlings, Bran,
Cracked Corn, Oats,
Green Head Lime,
Land Plaster,
Calcined Plaster

—AND—

SUPERPHOSPHATE,

NOW IN STORE AT

G. R. PERKINS',

Phœnix Square.

## STOVES!

JUST TO HAND and set up for inspection, our fall stock of STOVES.

SIXTY-FIVE

COOKING STOVES and RANGES, American, Canadian and Nova Scotia manufacture, all latest improved patterns.

☞ American Ranges are very nice.

TWENTY-FIVE

HALL STOVES for Hard and Soft Coal and Wood.

FIFTY-EIGHT

PARLOR and BEDROOM STOVES for Wood and Coal. Some very nice designs.

TWELVE

OPEN FRANKLINS for Hard and Soft Coal and Wood.

"CHARTER OAK," the King of Stoves, a full line always in Stock.

We are Headquarters on Stoves.

FARMERS BOILERS—30, 40 and 60 gallons.

2 Ton Stove Pipe, 5, 6 and 7 inch; 50 doz. Elbows; 25 Dozen Pancake Griddles; 15 doz. Spiders; 25 Dozen Sheet Iron Oven Pans; 4 Dozen Tin Wash Boilers; 4 Dozen Stove Boards, round and square; 4 Dozen Stove Shovels, long and short handles; 2 Casks Sheet Zinc; Coal Hods, Pokers, Gem Pans, Ash Sifters and many other things useful and ornamental we cannot think of. For sale by

R. Chestnut & Sons.

# WHEN

YOU THINK OF BUYING YOUR

# GROCERIES

Don't forget the fact that you can Get Good Value for Your Money at

# W. R. LOGAN'S

## GROCERY.

NEW FRUIT.

Valencia Raisins,
London Raisins,
Raisins in Clusters,
Currants, Dates, Figs,
Malaga Grapes,
Florida Oranges,
Florida Lemons,
Baldwin Apples,

Good Oranges, 25c. per doz.,
Citron Peel,
Orange Peel,
Lemon Peel,
Essences of all kinds,
Spices of all kinds,
Pure Cream Tartar,

MINCE MEAT in Glass Jars.
MINCE MEAT in Packages.

CHRISTMAS CONFECTIONERY at Lowest Rates.

Best Mixed Candy at 15 cts. per Pound. Two Pounds for 25 cts.

CHOCOLATE DROPS, the best Cream Mixtures, and all other Candies that go to make up a full assortment, will be SOLD LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE.

ALL NEW STOCK:

Almond Nuts, Grenoble Walnuts, French Walnuts, Hickory Nuts, Sicily Filberts and Peanuts.

*GOLDEN SYRUP in 2 pound Tins.*

*Ontario HAMS and BACON.*

## CLOSE OF THE SEASON.

BARGAINS

—IN—

# DRY GOODS.

## TENNANT, DAVIES & CO.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE BALANCE OF OUR STOCK OF

Winter Dry Goods at Reduced Prices.

GREAT BARGAINS IN THE FOLLOWING LINES:

Ulster Cloths, Wool Shawls,
Jacket Cloths, Bed Comforts,
Fur Goods of all kinds, Blankets, Etc.

BERLIN WOOL GOODS.

TENNANT, DAVIES & CO.

January, 1891.

## CHEAP SALE!

Great Clearing Out

—OF—

YOUTHS and BOYS OVERCOATS,

—AND—

Ready-Made Clothing.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT

Will be Allowed on All Purchases.

## THOS. W. SMITH,

192 QUEEN ST., FREDERICTON.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE

—OF—

## BOOTS and SHOES

—AT—

## LOTTIMER'S SHOE STORE,

Queen Street, Fredericton.

In order to sell off our WINTER GOODS, and reduce our general stock to make room for NEW SPRING and SUMMER GOODS to arrive, we have decided to have a CLEARANCE SALE,

Commencing Saturday, February 14th,

AND TO CONTINUE FOR TWO WEEKS, FOR CASH ONLY.

We will allow 20 per cent. discount off GENTS LACED BOOTS of all kinds, and we have a very large large stock to select from.

20 per Cent. Discount off Gents' Laced and Long Felt Boots.
" " " " Gents' Fancy Toilet Flannel-lined Slippers.
" " " " Gents' Overboots, Wool Lined Rubbers, and
" " " " Ladies' Misses and Children's Overboots, Wool Lined Rubbers and Alaskas. Alaskas.
" " " " Ladies,' Misses,' and Children's Felt Boots and Slippers.
" " " " Ladies and Misses Laced Flannel-lined Leather Boots.
" " " " Ladies' Kid Button Boots from $2.25 upwards.
" " " " Misses' Kid Button Boots from $1.50 upwards.
" " " " Gents', Ladies', Misses', and Children's Moccasins.

A lot of Boy's common Indian make of MOCCASINS at HALF PRICE.

A lot of Books and Tracts, advocating the subject of Holiness, at HALF PRICE. Here is an opportunity to obtain the best and purest literature (the Bible excepted) in the world at a very low price.

10 per Cent. Discount for Cash will be allowed off all other goods not above mentioned. Please take notice that No Discount will be taken off goods Charged.

Customers will confer a favor by not asking to take goods out on approbation, during this Cheap Sale, as any goods bought that do not suit will be exchanged cheerfully or the money refunded.

A. LOTTIMER.

# POETRY.

## THE OLD FOLKS' LONGING.

Don't go to the theatre, lecture or ball,
But stay in your room to-night;
Deny yourself to the friends that call,
And a good long letter write—
Write to the sad old folks at home,
Who sit, when the day is done,
With folded hands and downcast eyes,
And think of the absent one.

Don't selfishly scribble, "Excuse my haste,
I've scarcely the time to write,"
Lest their brooding thoughts go wandering back
To many a by-gone night,
When they lost their needed sleep and rest,
And every breath was a prayer
That God would leave their little babe
To their tender love and care.

Don't think that the young and giddy friends,
Who make your pastime gay,
Have half the anxious thoughts for you
That the old folks have to-day.
The duty of writing do not put off,
Let sleep or pleasure wait,
Let the letter for which they waited and longed
Be a day or an hour too late.

For the sad old folks at home,
With locks fast turning white,
Are longing to hear of the absent one,
So write them a letter to-night.

# SELECT STORY.

## A TIMELY WITNESS;

OR

### THE COXSWAIN'S SENTENCE.

BY RUFUS HALE.

For many long days the Dauntless, brig-of-war, one of the vessels of our commodore's squadron for the suppression of piracy, had vainly cruised about the rocks and islands in search of the fierce desperadoes who were said to infest those shores. One morning, while the red sunlight was struggling through a gathering haze which had just veiled from our sight a ship in the offing, a man was seen standing on a distant rock signaling the brig. The captain sent Mr. Marker—a rather supercilious young midshipman—with a cutter, containing a swivel and twenty armed men, to ascertain if the signaling stranger wanted to come aboard. As the boat proceeded, and the fog thickened, Mr. Marker began to upbraid the coxswain, Granger, for his steering, though it could not be excelled.

"If you don't do better," he shouted angrily, "I will have you reported."

This coxswain was particularly obnoxious to Mr. Marker, because he had lately saved the life of one of the midshipmen while he (Marker) was thinking about it. It had happened during a heavy gale. A little middy—the first lieutenant's son—had fallen overboard, and while Mr. Marker—who, though brave, was also cautious—was hesitating as to whether he could rescue him by tying a rope to his breast and jumping overboard after him, Granger, one of the fore-mast hands; who was a spirited, intelligent young fellow of seventeen, full of quick decision and ready daring, performed the manœuvre successfully, and brought the little fellow safely aboard. For this act Granger was promoted coxswain.

"Now mind yourself," continued Mr. Marker, as the boat approached the rock on which the form of the stranger could be dimly made out through the fog. "Be careful how you steer, or I will have you broken and put back where you were before."

The young coxswain controlled his temper, though it was hard to do so. Meanwhile the stranger descended the rock.

"You want to board the brig?" said the midshipman, watching him askance.

He was a middle-aged man, with keen eyes, a nose slightly beaked, and he wore a long, closely fitting surtout.

"Yes, sir," was the reply.

"Well, my orders were to bring you aboard—so step in, if you please."

The other entered the boat, quietly seated himself, and then came the order to give way.

As the boat dashed along the midshipman peered warily about him, and now and then stole a glance at the passenger.

"He does not look like a pirate," thought the youth, "but I shall keep my eye upon him."

Just then, emerging from behind a rock, and taking a position directly ahead of the cutter at the end of a narrow passage, between two low reefs, appeared a large boat containing about twenty desperate-looking cutthroats, wearing woolen caps, broad sashes, and armed with pistols and dirks.

There was no mistaking these swarthy fellows with their fierce, lowering visages; they belonged to the numerous horde of pirates for whom the man-o'-war's men had been searching. On the evil face of the steersman, a giant in size, might have been observed a triumphant, sardonic grin.

"Ho! my fine fellows, we have you fast!" he shouted. "The hunted now have the best of the hunters!"

"We will see about that!" replied Mr. Marker. "Now, boys," he added, addressing his crew, "we must fight, and I hope you will give a good account of yourselves."

As he spoke he looked at the stranger who had been taken off the rock. The keen eyes of this man were fixed upon the outlaws, and he had produced a pistol from under his coat; but Marker suspected that he was some traitor who had purposely brought about this meeting with the pirates.

"Had not you better make use of your swivel before you close with the rascals?" he said, in a deep voice.

"I know my own business best," answered the midshipman.

Then a troubled look crossed his face, for now another boat containing a dozen more pirates, appeared from out the mist, astern of the cutter!

"We are hemmed in!" he muttered. "Traitor!" he added, addressing the stranger, "this is your work!"

"You are mistaken," was the cool reply.

"I shall keep an eye on you, at all events. Back water!" he continued, speaking to the crew. "The rascals are too many for us."

"What do you propose to do?" inquired the stranger.

"To get out of this the best way I can, if you would like to know. Sight the swivel," he added, to the bowsmen, "and ply the fellows ahead with it, while we try to get through that opening in the reef. Lively, boys!"

Some of the pirates already had begun to fire their pistols at the cutter's people, while the rest pulled towards the receding boat.

An old man-o'-war's man was shot dead, and two others were wounded.

Then the report of the swivel was heard, but the pirates, lying well over, avoided the shot.

Before the piece could be re-loaded, the bullets from the foe were again flying thick and fast, and another man fell dead.

"There is a shoal astern of us, sir. We shall probably ground upon it," cried the young coxswain, Granger. "Then the pirates will have us at their mercy. Had not we better make a dash at the rascals who are firing at us? We can whip them before the others come up."

"Ay, ay, that's the best thing to do," came the deep voice of the stranger.

"Mind your own business, both of you," said Marker. "As for you, Granger—don't let me hear another word from you, or I will have you up for muti—"

Ere he could finish the sentence, a bullet struck him slantingly on the head, inflicting a painful though not mortal wound, which threw him down dazed and bewildered, unfitting him for the command, which thus devolved upon Granger.

"Now, boys, have at them!" the coxswain shouted. "Pull ahead!"

This order was obeyed with alacrity, and with a hearty cheer.

As the cutter rapidly advanced upon the pirates, the swivel which had been re-loaded, was fired at the outlaws, killing several of their number.

Mr. Marker's eyes began to roll. He gazed round him in a bewildered manner.

"You are going the wrong way," he said in a faint voice, "or is it because my brain is whirling that I am mistaken? Retreat! We must retreat!" as his head drooped upon his breast.

"No! no! A few more strokes ahead, my lads, and we will be upon them!" shouted Granger, in a ringing voice.

The next moment the cutter crashed against the other boat, when a desperate combat ensued. The pirates fought fiercely, but their opponents wielded their cutlasses and used their pistols with daring intrepidity, and with the determined energy of plucky men trained for conflict. Cheering them on, Granger threw himself into the thick of the fray, slashing right and left with a powerful arm. The stranger, with a cutlass snatched from a fallen sailor, fought like a lion, his strong deep voice blending with the coxswain's as he laid about him with might and main. The clash of steel, the report of small arms, the hoarse cries of the cutter's men, and the tiger-like "Hi-yahs!" of the pirates, echoed with strange din among the rocks. At length the outlaws were so badly cut up that they would have retreated but for the approach of their other boat with its reinforcements.

As it drew near, however, the stranger contrived to bring the swivel to bear upon this craft, and fired a shot that stove the boat, when seeing there was no longer hope for them, all the pirates made off, disappearing among the rocks.

"We are the victors," said the stranger, quietly. "A bold dash, even with the odds against you, is often better than a retreat."

"True," said Granger. "Had we continued to back away from the pirates, we would have grounded, and had the rascals in both boats upon us."

"You—ah—you disobeyed orders," said Mr. Marker, whom a sip of brandy had slightly strengthened. "I—I—will have you shot for mutiny!"

"From first to last, after you were hit, you were not fit to command, sir," replied the coxswain.

"We will see what a court martial has to say on the subject!" retorted the midshipman.

This made Granger uneasy. He had always prided himself on doing his duty, but he knew that Mr. Marker could so represent his conduct as to influence a court martial against him.

The cutter now was headed in search of the brig, which was at last sighted through the fog and boarded.

The captain, on seeing the stranger, started as if surprised; then, as the latter said something to him in a low voice, he accompanied him into the cabin.

Meanwhile Mr. Marker proceeded to describe to the officer of the deck what he was pleased to term his coxswain's disobedience of orders, when the officer at once ordered Granger to be arrested and put in the brig—a place between two guns, forward, where delinquents were confined.

Sad and disconsolate, Granger now anticipated the punishment inflicted on a mutineer—death at the yard-arm, or by the bullets of the marines. And yet he had performed a gallant action—the only one that had saved the man-o'-war's men and given them the victory. When he took upon himself the command and made his bold dash at the pirates, he had known that Mr. Marker, who opposed the movement, was too much dazed and bewildered to clearly realize what he was about, but was there any hope that the members of the court-martial would believe him when he said so?

The long day and the night passed. Several times Granger had seen groups of men near him, and heard them conversing in low voices, while they glanced ominously towards him.

Next morning, just after daybreak, the boatswain was heard piping all hands on deck. Then followed the roll of the drum, after which was heard the harsh voice of the lieutenant of marines. The clattering of muskets succeeded, then the master-at-arms made his appearance in the "brig."

"What's up Thompson?" inquired Granger, sadly.

"You're to go on deck with me," answered Thompson, with a gloomy face. "God only knows what they are going to do with you, but there's a file of marines in the gangway, with loaded mnskets."

The master-at-arms now led the prisoner on deck. The file of marines stood like statues in the gangway. Near them was the captain, and close to him the stranger who had been taken from the rock. The crew were ranged further forward.

"Mr. Marker," said the stranger, turn to the midshipman, who stood a few paces off, "you think that a few shots would serve this fellow right?" pointing to Granger as he spoke.

"Ay, for his mutiny, his disobedience of orders," answered Marker fiercely.

"Marines," continued the stranger, "do your duty. Give the coxswain a volley—a volley in his honor. Fire over his head."

The crew started in wonder. Mr. Marker started. The marines did not budge, but looked in surprise at the speaker, who neither they nor any of the sailors had ever seen before he was sighted on the rock, and yet who ordered them so peremptorily! But now quickly divesting himself of his surtout, the stranger disclosed the uniform of a commodore, while at the same time the captain shouted:

"Do as you are bid, marines! He whom you see is the commodore of the squadron!"

In an instant the muskets were raised, and the volley of honor roared over Granger's head.

"Now off with his irons!" cried the commodore.

The handcuffs were quickly whipped off by the delighted master-at-arms; then the commodore addressing the crew, eulogized Granger's conduct in taking command of, and in manœuvring the cutter as he had done, after Midshipman Marker was dazed by the shot which struck him, and which, from first to last, unfitted him for giving proper orders.

"Aye," he continued, "and I am now glad that I remained on the rock to take a view of the channels and reefs near it, while I sent my ship's barge to explore some of the labyrinths of the isles—am ever glad that the men of the barge, for some reason or other, could not find their way back to me, as it has enabled me to be a witness to this brave coxswain's behavior, of which I fully approve, and for which he deserves reward instead of punishment. Therefore, as soon as possible, I shall see that he be promoted by receiving a midshipman's warrant, which was never more worthily earned or better deserved."

Words could not describe Granger's joy and the mortification of Mr. Marker. Many a cordial shake of the hand did the gratified coxswain receive from his shipmates and chums, young and old, while all hands joined in applauding the conduct of the noble and just-hearted commodore.

## THREE PAIRS OF SHOES.

There they are in a neat little row under the mantel in the children's bed-room, a pair of twelves, a pair of nines and a tiny pair of fives belonging to the baby.

They are all more or less wrinkled and worn and the pair of twelves have holes in the toes which caused me to say a little while ago to the sturdy wearer of them that there was "no sense in his kicking out shoes like that," and if he were not more careful he would just have to go barefooted.

He heard me with the utmost indifference as I know from the fact that the threat was hardly out of my mouth when he asked me if I knew whose little boy he would have been if I had never been born.

"You might have been the little boy of some papa who couldn't have bought you any shoes at all," I said reproachfully.

"Oh, well," he says, calmly, in the fullness and beauty of his childish faith, "God has millions and trillons of shoes and I could just ask Him for a pair whenever I wanted them. Don't you see, papa?"

Three pairs of shoes! Three pairs of tender little feet upon the untried border of life's mysterious land.

I sit and look at the little shoes wondering where the feet that wear them will be led in the time to come, the little feet that

"——Through long years,
Must wander on 'mid hopes and fears."

How much I would give to know the future that I might stand between them and the temptations so sure to assail them, that I might guide their feet aright, that I might shield them from pain and sorrow if I could.

There is something strangely appealing and half pathetic to every loving father and mother in the sight of a row of little shoes like those I see before me now. They arose the tenderest instincts of one's nature. I don't know why.

The wearers of the little shoes may have been very fretful or mischievous or trying all day.

You may have been "all out of patience" with them. You may have whipped the little hands or put the rebellious little ones to bed, declaring that they were "worrying the life out of you," but they are not "worrying" you now, and you go about picking up a little stocking here and a little skirt there with nothing but tenderness in your heart toward them.

You think only of how precious the wearer of the little clothes are, and there is no melody on each one half so sweet to you as the music of the baby voices when they knelt around you a little while ago saying "God bless mamma and papa and keep us all safely through the night." You will hear no sweeter music than that this side of Paradise.

You reproach yourself for your lack of tenderness and patience as you look at that little row of shoes, and sometimes you fall to thinking of the unutterable sorrow that would fill your heart to breaking if the wearer of any one pair of the little shoes would wear them no more—if you should awaken some morning, as heartbroken fathers and mothers have sometimes awakened, and find that the wearer of one pair of the little shoes had gone from you in the night to wear the garments that wax not old.

Three pairs of little shoes! There are tears in your eyes as you look at them now, and perhaps you steal softly to the bedside of the little sleepers to make sure that they are sleeping sweetly and safely and to touch their little hands or their cool, moist brows with your lips, your heart filled with tender memories, with hopes and fears, with unspoken prayers.

Three pairs of little pilgrims setting out on the voyage of life, their frail barks as yet untouched and unharmed by adverse winds and waves. God bring them all to port!

## THE LOBSTER DISAPPEARING.

Notwithstanding all the laws made for its protection the lobster is disappearing gradually from the coast of Maine. In 1890, 20 millions of lobsters were taken on the coast, a falling off of five millions, or 20 per cent from the catch of 1888 and of 10 per cent from 1889. Conclusive evidence of the decrease of the lobster supply is found in the steadily lessening size of the fish sent to the market. In 1889 and 1890 the average length of the lobsters offered for sale was about 10½ inches, and the average weight two pounds. Ten years ago the average length was 13 inches, and the weight three and one-half to four pounds. There are 36 factories on the coast of Maine in which lobsters, sardines, herring, and mackerel are packed.

Mackerel are getting scarcer every year, and the fleet which once coined money in catching them is forced to seek other business. The Maine catch of 1890 was only 15,071 barrels against 17,239 barrels in 1889, and 40,766 in 1888. In 1884 the Maine fleet took 422,187 barrels of mackerel, and in 1884 the catch amounted to 330,033 barrels, many of them large fish. The mackerel taken last year were nearly all of the No. 30 size.

Last year menhaden suddenly reappeared on the Maine coast after an absence of 12 years. It is estimated that 10 millions of these oily fish were caught last season, one steamer having taken 25,000 barrels. Four factories were in operation along the coast producing in the aggregate 17,500 barrels, or 875,000 gallons of oil, valued at $183,750, besides 8,000 tons of scrap, worth $160,000. Four hundred men were employed in the business the average wages being $30 a month and board.

Large quantities of smelts and tom cods, or frost fish, are being taken on the Penobscot river this winter, and while some of the fishermen are simply in quest of sport a great many make their living by angling for the shiny little fish. Most of the large smelts are shipped to New York, where the best prices are obtained. The frost fish are eaten by the poorer people here or fed to poultry and hogs.

## THE GALLANT SKATER.

They stood beside the frozen pond,
The ice was clear and thin;
The girl was timid, he was brave,
And straightway tumbled in.

She screamed; he smiled; then tenderly,
Though shiv'ringly, he said:
"Be calm, my own; for fools rush in
Where angels fear to tread."


## "HOW TO CURE ALL SKIN DISEASES."

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## THE SEXTON'S STORY.

BY BLANCHE MYRTLE.

It was in a pretty, old-fashioned, country church-yard that I heard the following story. The sexton had been at work at a little distance, but he observed the interest with which I had stopped to gaze upon a straight shaft of white marble, on which was cut the simple inscription—

BIANCA MORELLI.
*Aged* 17.

They are shrewd readers of the human countenance, these old sextons, and mine must have told him that I longed to know the story attached to that brief obituary.

"She wor an Italian," he began; but for the reader's benefit I will translate his queer phraseology into ordinary English, since I cannot reproduce the queer and quavering voice of the speaker. "I never beheld a prettier girl; eyes so big and dark and shiny; a complexion like ivory, and the reddest lips. She was a fine figure of a girl, too; tall and elegant, though slight; and the regular blue-black hair that I've heard belongs to that kind of beauty. Her family consisted of an uncle and aunt, and their son, to whom she was engaged to be married, and whom she seemed to hate worse than poison.

"It isn't likely that I would ever have known the family affairs of folks so far above me, even in a country place like this, where everything gets talked of, more or less, but for the circumstance that I possessed a nephew, who was about the handsomest young fellow that ever the sun shone upon. He was as fair as the Signora Morelli was dark; his eyes were blue, like violets, and his hair like gold; and, bless you, sir, when these two young people first saw each other, it was as clear a case of love at first sight as any other Romeo and Juliet, and just as natural as the flame between fire and tow.

"My nephew—his name was Reginald, and we called him Rex for short—was the organist of the little church over yonder, and the young lady sang in the choir, though she was such a grand one. She had a voice like an angel, and she used to say that God gave women such voices to sing His praises.

"In that way the two young people first met, and their acquaintance progressed rapidly, as you may suppose. The cousin to whom the Signorina was engaged used to come to church with her. I reckon that Italian fellow loved the girl in his fierce way as well as he could ever love anything, though it was thought he cared most about her money. Of course he was as jealous as a Turk, and if looks could have killed, poor Rex would not have lived long to be his rival. But neither my brave Rex nor Miss Bianca cared a bit for the Signor's black looks; and then, you must know, the young lady never really agreed to the engagement. It was all made up by her relatives, and she always declared she would die rather than marry her cousin, declaring boldly that she loved Rex Haywood, and would never marry any other man.

"For my own part, I must own that I often trembled and turned cold at the looks that scowling, black-eyed Italian used to throw at my nephew; but when I used to warn the daring young fellow, he just answered with a shrug or laugh; and once he added.

"'This time next year, uncle, Bianca will be my wife, in spite of all their black looks, for she will be of age then, and that will end the guardianship of as black-hearted a pair as ever had power over an angel. How they ever dared to bring her here is more than I can imagine, but, of course, they have some powerful hold on her property in her native land, or they never would have taken the risk to bring her to a free country like this, and then they hoped she would have been homesick and lonely, and more easily broken to their will in a strange land. 'But they didn't count on me, you see,' he finished off, with a gay laugh. 'It didn't occur to them that this country produces enterprising young men.'

"And with his bright face shining with triumph and merriment, he hurried away to the church to practice his music for the next Sunday. But it was a very different music that he played when that sad day came, for on the very next morning I tolled the bell for Bianca Morelli, who had been found cold and still and white when her maid entered to dress her for breakfast. This was Friday, and the funeral was set for Sunday, and you may be sure, in a place like this there was plenty of talk about the sudden death and hurried burial. But my nephew—poor Rex!—said nothing. He seemed turned to stone, but he played the most beautiful music that ever was heard in our church for the funeral services of the girl he loved, and, though they wouldn't allow him to go near the grand mahogany coffin in the church, I took care he should help me to lower it into the grave, and he stood beside me and dropped a great bunch of red roses down on it as I began to shovel in the earth. Well, well, my poor Rex! I hope I never may see such a face of despair again, and as I glanced at him from time to time, I felt sure that his would be the next grave I would fill in.

"It was late that night, and I was just thinking of going to bed, though Rex hadn't come home, and I was uneasy about him, when I heard the click of the door down stairs as it opened and shut, and then I recognized his step, quick and hurried, as he came up stairs—not a bit like the slow, dragging steps of the last two nights, but even lighter and quicker than it used to be; and I hadn't done wondering when the door opened, and the next moment he was beside me. Wild, haggard, pale as death, and with his great blue eyes almost starting from his head! I'm scared than if I had seen a ghost. Before I could utter a word, for my voice failed me, Rex caught me hard by the arm and whispered hoarsely.

"'Don't speak, uncle, but just listen Bianca isn't dead. I hope and believe she is not dead! Look!—read!' and he held before my eyes a scrap of paper, on which was scrawled these words.

"'Rex my darling, if I die, or seem to die, believe them not! Have me taken from the coffin within twelve hours of my burial, and all may yet be well. You will not fail me, dearest. Adieu!

BIANCA.'

"I read this extraordinary message over more than once before I took in its meaning, but as it flashed on me, I saw as well as Rex how little time we had to lose, and I forestalled his words.

"'Come on, in God's name!' I whispered. 'It must be close on twelve o'clock, and as safe as it will ever be for such a work. Fortunately it's a pitch black night, and all the moon there was has gone hours ago. Come on!'

"While I spoke I found a little dark lantern, and we were already descending the stairs, and next moment we were stealing through the church-yard, with my pick and shovel in hand, which I caught up as we passed by the out-house where I kept them. It was terrible work, but in less time than I had ever used a spade before, the newly made grave was opened, the coffin rifled of its precious contents, which Rex and I carried to our house wrapped up in a huge shawl which I had brought for the purpose. Oh, my! But it was the uncanniest night's work that ever I did since the hour I was born! We laid the body on the bed, and we chafed the cold, white hands, and listened in vain at the pulseless heart. But I saw no sign of life. She was as beautiful as a figure of alabaster and as lifeless, for aught that I could see; but Rex declared that she was not dead. So, as it was necessary that I should restore the empty coffin and fill in the grave again, I was obliged to leave him there, on his knees beside her, wildly kissing the poor, cold hands and calling on her to open her lovely eyes to see her lover by her. But I had no hope that anything but some fearful trouble would come of it, and marvelling and terrified as to what might be the end of the business, I hastened away to the work that waited me.

"But they were right, and like a stupid old man I was wrong; for when I returned the trance-like sleep was broken, and the soul had awakened within that apparently lifeless form, and the lovers sat holding each other's hands, her head resting on his shoulder, while he sought to calm the fearful agitation which had taken possession of her now that she began to realize the horror of all that had happened. Ah! that was a brave girl, and a story-writer might fill a volume with her history and all she went through in those few months from the time of her first meeting with Rex till this awful night. But I must cut it short, for the night is coming on. To be brief, then: She had never told Rex half, or indeed a tenth part, of what she suffered with those wicked relations of hers, especially the cousin who wanted to marry her.

"At last their persecution reached a point when she could bear no more, and she discovered a plot by which she was to be hurried away to Italy, unknown to any one, and she knew well that she would never see Rex again in this world if this plan should be carried out. She was in despair. The Italian saw that she had discovered the plot, and she was immediately locked into her room, and all communication with the outer world cut off. Even her maid was in the pay of her relatives, as she knew, but the girl seemed to love her personally, and, driven to the last extremity, she fonnd herself obliged to make a confident of her and to trust her life to this girl's discretion. She proved worthy, and gave her entire assistance to her young mistress. They concocted the desperate plan, which, by means of some mysterious Italian drug, they managed to carry out, with such result as I have described; and while I was still listening to a story more wonderful than any romance I had ever read, this same faithful servant joined us.

"'I found the door open,' she said to the Signorina, 'and hearing voices, knew all was well, and came directly here.'

"But it was easy to see from the young lady's agitation that all was not well; and I guessed that if some change was not coming soon she was in danger of dying in earnest from excitement, and consequent exhaustion. My mind was speedily made up. I knew our good minister to be one good man picked out of ten thousand, and I was soon at his bedside, telling him the whole story while I helped him to dress. Never have I seen a man more dazed, but he soon took in the situation, and helped us out of our perplexity. He went with me directly, and within an hour the young couple were married and driven by me (in the minister's one-horse shay) to a distant railway station, from where they took the first train for New York, from whence they soon boarded a steamer for Europe. Of course I need not say that Maria, the maid, accompanied them. She had proved herself invaluable in bringing clothes for her mistress and a box of valuable jewels on which Rex raised a large sum of money when they reached New York.

"The next day there was a great hue and cry over the disappearance of Maria, whom the Italians declared a thief and a monster of ingratitude; but they never suspected the real cause of the girl's running away. All this happened years ago, sir; but I hear from my nephew now that his wife is at length so strong and well that they are going to make their appearance before the Italian cousin and claim the Signorina's great fortune, which that villan has been enjoying ever since his return to Italy. I don't doubt but there will be a grert time over it, but we will be able to prove our story—for there is the empty coffin below there, and the living occupant; myself, who played such an important part, and the minister who who married them, thank God! is still alive and hearty. And now good evening, ma'am; I've my work to finish, but I guess you don't wonder now that I laugh when I look at that handsome white marble headstone!"


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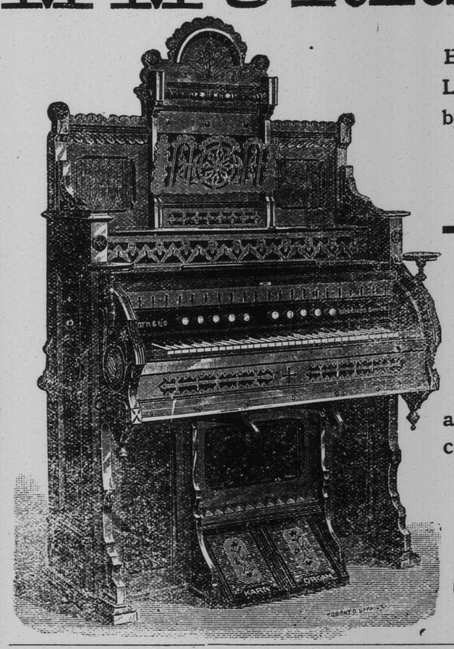

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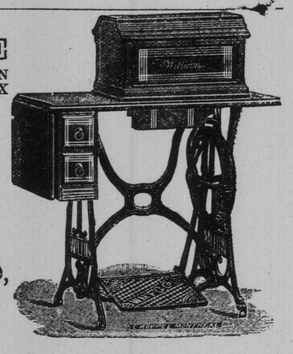

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S. L. MORRISON,
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FLOUR, MEAL,
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This Celebrated Book by DRUMMOND - - - - Can be Procured of M. S. HALL.
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ALWAYS IN STOCK:
HAY, OATS, STRAW, BRAN, SHORTS, MIDDLINGS, CRACKED CORN, COTTON SEED AND OIL CAKE MEAL, LIME, LAND AND CALCINED PLASTER.
Hard and Soft House Coal.
Best Old Mine Sydney and Grand Lake Blacksmith Coal.
SEED BUCKWHEAT, SEED WHEAT,
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ALSO,
CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED,
all CHEAPER than the CHEAPEST.
Office and Warehouse: Campbell St., above City Hall
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THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ASSETS, 1ST JANUARY, 1889, - $39,722,809.59
ASSETS IN CANADA, " - 870,525.67
Fire Insurance of Every Description at LOWEST CURRENT RATES.
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Per S. S. Nova Scotian.
1 1-2 TONS assorted sizes of CABLE CHAIN, from 3-16 to 7-16 of an inch. Just received at
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Fresh GARDEN, FIELD, and FLOWER SEEDS
THE SUBSCRIBER has just received his usual large supply of Garden, Field and Flower Seeds for the Season of 1890, imported direct from the now celebrated house STEELE BROS., Toronto, whose seeds gave such universal satisfaction last season.
At the meeting of the Farmers' Convention held in this City during the past winter, the President in the course of his remarks said that the Seeds grown by the Steele Brothers Co. of Toronto, were better adapted to the soil and climate of New Brunswick than any other.
ALL THE LEADING VARIETIES OF
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My Onion Seed for this year is the finest I ever imported.
Yellow Dutch Onion Sets.
Special discount given to Agricultural Societies and Country Dealers.
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TINSMITHS, - GASFITTERS,
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ESTABLISHMENT OF
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THEY would inform the public in general that they will Sell their Goods Cheaper than the Cheapest, and they carry a full line of
KITCHEN FURNISHING AND LUMBERMEN SUPPLIES.
And guarantee all goods made by them to be thorough in Quality and Workmanship.
HOT AIR FURNACES fitted up in the most approved style.
REPAIRING done in all branches with neatness and despatch.
Telephone 166.

SKATES.
JUST RECEIVED:
300 PAIRS Acme Club Skates;
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For sale low, wholesale and retail, at
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RELIABLE PUSHING MEN to sell choice Nursery Stock. Complete assortment. Splendid opportunity offered for Spring work. My Salesmen have good success, many selling from $100 to $200 per week. Send for Proof and Testimonials. A good pushing man wanted here at once. Liberal Terms, and the best goods in the market. Write, R. G. CLYNE, Nurseryman, Perth, Ont.

Coal Tar.
FROM NEW YORK.
10 BARRELS best AMERICAN COAL TAR. Just received by
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