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BATHURST SCHOOLS. Opening of the Enquiry before Judge Fraser—Two Witnesses Examined. Bathurst, May 30.—Judge Fraser opened his court of enquiry into the Bathurst school trouble this forenoon...

DONE TO DEATH. The Victim Taken from His Cell and Dragged through the Streets. CORUNNA, Mich., 24.—William Sullivan, the murderer of Layton Leech, was lynched about 10 o'clock last night...

BRIGGS MUST AGAIN BE TRIED. In the Event of an Adverse Decision of the New York Presbytery to Decide. WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27.—The Presbyterian assembly, by vote of 409 to 145, has decided to entertain the appeal in the Briggs case...

Helpful Hints Concerning This All Important Subject. When the soil is full of moisture and there are no stones to bother, almost any human being can "plow," if the implement is properly "set up" before leaving the factory...

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After the judge's commission and the charges had been read, Mr. Lawlor submitted that fuller particulars should be given so that answers could be furnished to the complainants. All he wanted was a fair field and no favor. Mr. Skinner said the particulars were full enough and he did not think the complainants could give more. They depended on the evidence bringing out the facts.

Before the sisters came under the school law there were 104 pupils taught in the convent at the sole expense of the Catholic population; now this expense is borne by the whole district. He advertised in the Sun and other papers for a grammar school teacher and received no Catholic reply, but was overruled by his fellow trustees. A few months after the sisters were employed through the place, and it has now gone so far that the protestants have a private school of their own, and both buildings, grammar school and convent are practically occupied by Catholic children.

Examined by the solicitor general, the witness said it was decided to close the grammar school on economical grounds and to send the six or seven young people attending it to the superior school at the village across the river, but the action of the village trustees in shutting down their superior school compelled the town trustees to revoke their action and reopen the grammar school. There was no truth whatever in the story that the grammar school was closed to force pupils to the convent schools, as they were not high enough to take in such advanced scholars.

Examined by Mr. Skinner, witness said Mr. Burns, M. P., had told him that in justice to the protestant minority, all the other teachers being Catholic, the grammar school teacher should be a protestant, but witness had only one object, to get his son the position. Nothing was said about putting a protestant teacher in the convent, which witness admitted could not be done, but could not see wherein that was an admission that the convent schools occupied a different position from other schools. He intended getting a lease of the convent school building, but that would give the trustees no greater control than they now had over it.

The body was next grabbed by 200 boys, who dragged it over the ground. Every little while they would stop and look at the body. The face and body were terribly bruised and presented a horrible sight, mutilated beyond recognition. This was too tame for many of the men, and they finally dragged the body into the street, and then up and down the main thoroughfares, through mud puddles and over sidewalks. It was finally left in front of a saloon, and the sheriff sent after it just in time to prevent some men burning it up. His men brought the remains to the jail and were sent to an undertaker in the morning. The Durand party, 150 strong, went to the depot at midnight, and they gave three cheers for the work they had accomplished. Soon after they took possession of the east-bound train and refused to let it pull out because they were not all on it. An effort was made to see sheriff Jacobs, but admittance was refused to the jail. Many citizens strongly condemn the usage given to the body on the street, but they all thought it deserved it. A deputy stated that a piece of a glass bottle was found in Sullivan's cell, and it is the opinion that he used it as an instrument of death.

Should the assembly vote to reverse the judgment of the presbytery of New York, then the case will be remanded to that body to take such further action as shall be necessary in accordance with the decision of the assembly. The Briggs controversy began more than three years ago, and has been raging furiously in American Presbyterian churches. It originated in an address made by the Rev. Dr. Briggs on January 20, 1891, upon the occasion of his induction into the Edward Robinson chair of biblical theology at the Union theological seminary in New York. This address was a veritable bombshell in the camp of the church, as it embodied the advanced and heretical thought and doctrines which were regarded as heretical. Dr. Briggs among other things declared that there were three great fountains of divine authority—the bible, the church and reason. He held that the bible as a book was inspired, but not inerrant, and that the church was not infallible, and that reason was the final appeal.

It is thought that an attempt was made to outrage her, but a medical examiner decided that it had not been successful. The neighbors across the road heard no unusual noise about the place. Manchester keeps several large dogs, and it is considered strange they made no commotion. There is no clue to the assassin. Mr. Manchester's second wife left him some time ago. He has a married daughter and son, who run away ten years ago. These, and the boy who was with his father, to-day, and the murdered girl constituted the family. Mr. Manchester says he has been told at various times that his runaway son has been seen about the place. BROCKWAY. MAY 25.—A gloom has been cast over our community by the recent death of Mrs. Daniel Moffat, of Harvey, formerly Miss Katie McLeod of this place. Deceased moved here from Cape Breton with her mother and brother not quite a year ago. On the 1st of last March she was married to Daniel Moffat and went to Harvey to live, where, during a brief stay, she made many friends. She died on Saturday the 20th after an illness of only one week. The bereaved friends have the sympathy of all in their sad affliction. Miss Mary E. Cloney has arrived home having spent the winter at Providence R. I., she is well and her many friends welcome her back. The summer's business of W. Davis is being started up again, five gentlemen are expected from Boston, on June 3rd. Mrs. Ernest Smith, we are glad to hear is slowly but surely recovering from her recent illness. Two prominent young men of Harvey, have lately bought farms in our vicinity. It is hoped they may choose as their partners through life some of our fair maidens and so remain in our neighborhood in the future. A shoemaker's epithet—True to the last nail. A friend in need. A lawyer's—Calmly be free. A fireman's—He dreads not the fire. A plumber's—Faithful to his charge.

Mr. Sullivan's cell was the third one from the door, but the men did not need to be shown that they knew his exact location, and they were after his life. One of the men kicked him, and then called to his companion to pass the rope. It was quickly done, and then fastened around his neck. Sullivan was unconscious, but without waking to see whether he was dead or alive, the rope was drawn tight and the mob started out with their victim. He was dragged along the stone floor of the side door, and a stream of blood marked the passage of his body, which was no sign of life. It was 9:45 o'clock when the body entered the jail building, and he lay on the floor for a few minutes before he was taken to the mortuary. The body was surrounded in less than a second, and the new frantic crowd began stamping on it. Cries of "String him up" and the tugging of the men who had hold of the rope stopped this awful sport. An opening was made in the crowd and the body was then dragged to the rear of the building, where several stout trees stood. After a hasty glance the extreme southeast tree, a medium-sized one, was selected as a gallows and the rope was quickly thrown over one of the limbs. The body rested on the ground for a moment, and was again kicked. The curses and epithets bestowed on Sullivan at this time were something like the prescription of one of the old and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. WISSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Notes on Potatoes. This is a summary of the results of experiments extending over a period of three years at the Michigan Station. First—It was found that the seed end is as good if not better than the other end of the potato for planting, and, as a rule, produces fewer small tubers. Second—As a rule, medium sized potatoes cut into halves lengthwise, using at the rate of 13 to 15 tubers of seed to the acre, will produce best net results planted 11 or 12 feet apart. Third—If smaller seed is used, the eyes should be 15 inches apart, and pieces containing two or three eyes should be used. At distances over 21 feet the number of hills is so much decreased that the yield is lessened. Fourth—When potatoes are cheap, it does not pay to use small potatoes as seed but when they are high tubers the size of hen's eggs will do the best. Fifth—Even on fairly rich soil manure or fertilizers can be used with profit. When manure cannot be obtained without hauling or carting, it is better to use mixed chemicals or of some good brand of commercial fertilizer which will be cheaper to use and will be a profitable investment. Other items are, that as the best depth for planting the seed seemed to favor covering the seed about three inches. This seemed to be right for dry seasons. The highest yield was obtained when manure was used as a mulch between the rows. While it can readily be shown that the fertilizers were used with profit, it was difficult to show which chemicals were most necessary. It is to be observed that the land on which the experiments were made is represented as in excellent till and of more than ordinary fertility. METHODS OF SEEDING WHEAT. At the Ohio station the results from drilling wheat at depths of from one to four inches as compared with those from sowing broadcast in 1892. The average results for four seasons on the same station also favor drilling. Good drilling has given better results than drilling, one way. The roller following after each hoe of the drill did not add materially to the yield of grain. Tabulated data are given for an experiment at the Indiana station, in which wheat was sown in drills on four plots at a depth of from one to four inches, and on five plots at rates of from one-half to two bushels of seed per acre. The depth of the drills seemed to make little difference in the yield, but in general the yield increased with the amount of seed used. This is the time to spray the fruit trees to destroy the bud moth. This little insect lays its eggs on the leaves of the trees about June. The larvae feed upon the under side of the leaf, and because of the protection afforded by the leaf and also by a small insect covering, little can be done to lessen their numbers at that stage. About October they spin small cocoons upon the twig where they pass the winter, and come out in the early spring or attack the buds. They prefer flowers, and for this reason one insect can do a vast amount of damage. The remedy is to spray early in the spring, before the flowers open, with Paris green in the same proportions as for the codling moth. One pound to two hundred gallons of water. Warden—We usually give prisoners the same general line of work to do here that they had outside. Now what line were you in? Tatter-Torn—I made a specialty of—winding eight-day clocks.

How to Clean Dresses. Get five cents worth soap from the druggist (about a teaspoonful). For one dress take half of it and steep in about one quart of boiling water for about half an hour or more, then strain through a cloth. For a silk dress, while the liquid is warm, take a piece of white flannel and dip into it at intervals, and rub the silk or satin with it till it seems cleaned. When done, pull the material straight and hang it to dry. Do not iron either the silk or satin. If the dress is very much soiled, use clean liquid to rinse it, but do not use cleaner for silk, or it will not stiffen up well. For a woolen dress, dip the part to be cleaned, or the whole of it if needed, into the liquor. This can be rinsed in the same water after washing, or in clean, warm water. If very dirty put the dress to soak in a tub in the liquor with more water added before cleansing or washing. The woolen goods should be pressed until it is quite dry. Water in which potatoes have been boiled will clean delicate-colored woolen or worsted goods. The dress should be wet all over. Use no soap. Rinse in clean, warm water. Press while still damp. This will not injure the most delicate colors. FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS Mrs. WISSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. If disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth, send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. WISSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP" for children teething. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Diarrhoea, regulates the bowels, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. WISSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP" for children teething, is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. WISSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." The Son was Too Late—Man-about-town—Now tell me in confidence if you could not replace our old family jewels with counterfeit ones so that no one could tell the difference. Jeweler—O, that's quite easy. Your father did it several years ago.

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THE STAR AND MR. BLAIR.

The Montreal Daily Star in its issue of May 31st in a long article on "the popularity of British connection," goes out of the way to make an attack on hon. A. G. Blair, the premier of this province. The Star takes as its text a short paragraph from a condensed report of Mr. Blair's speech at the liberal convention in St. John, published in one of the St. John papers, which reads as follows:

"He would like to see the Ottawa convention show itself in favor of the maintenance of British connection. He would be extremely sorry to see any member of the party declare otherwise. The speaker did not see any fiscal policy that would be adopted in Canada which would have that effect. If in the best interests of Canada we should take a course that would ultimately lead to the severance of British connection, then it should be done for our first duty is to our own land."

While in this paragraph as it stands, there is nothing to justify the remarks of the Star, it is only fair to Mr. Blair to say that the report hardly does him justice. In his speech at St. John Mr. Blair referred to the charges of disloyalty that were often made against the liberal party, and while denying that there was any foundation in fact for them, referred to what in his opinion were some of the causes which led them open to the taunt. He then went on to state what the first duty of the delegates to the liberal convention at Ottawa should be, which was, in brief, to insist on such a reform of the tariff as would open up to Canada the best and most available markets for her products, and to formulate a trade policy that would remove the existing burdens from off the people, and bring to Canada that era of prosperity to which she was entitled, and for which her natural resources so eminently qualified her. In referring to these matters Mr. Blair made a strong appeal for the maintenance of our connection with the mother country, the severance from which he would view with feelings of regret and sorrow, but which he did not believe would or could result from the coming into power of the liberal party of Canada. He would go so far, however, as to say that the relations between Canada and the mother country as they now exist should be maintained at all hazards and at all costs. If in the course of time circumstances and the necessity of self preservation necessitated a change in that relationship, the people of this country should remember that their first duty was to their own land.

It is difficult to understand how the Star, or any other paper, could find fault with these words, much less make them the text of an attack on the speaker. The Star pretends to think that it reads between the lines of Mr. Blair's speech, the policy of the liberal party, and that this policy is the severance of our connection with the mother land, and our ultimate union with the United States.

The Star need not take the trouble to read between the lines to find the policy of the liberal party; it will find it in the lines as they are printed. It is because it reads them too plainly there, and because it realizes that it is a policy that will commend itself to the people of Canada, that the Star is anxious to draw the attention of the public away from the real issue, by pretending to believe that there is something left unsaid which is to be taken as the policy of the party, rather than what has really been said.

The Star, which depends for its daily bread upon the maintenance of power of the Tory party, is also, doubtless, very much afraid that Mr. Blair is looking towards Ottawa, and it is desirous of taking the earliest opportunity of preventing such an event. In its anxiety to injure Mr. Blair, and to prevent, if possible, his advent into the arena of federal politics, the Star does not hesitate to grossly misrepresent him and the party of which he is a recognized leader. Such tactics, however, will not deceive the people, nor will they prevent the leading liberals of the Dominion from meeting in general convention at Ottawa on the twentieth of the present month, and there formulating and adopting a policy that the people of this country will demand to have carried into effect at the next general election.

Three citizens, through the lieutenant-governor and mayor Beckwith, have been honoring prince Roland Bonaparte, the direct heir of the Bonaparte party to the French throne in case the people tired of a republic and asked for a monarchical form of government. At present the Bonapartists are not in favor with the masses of France. The prince, however, appeared to be a gentleman in every sense of the term, and our citizens were delighted to have him among them.

Had Montcalm been strongly supported during his war with Wolfe it is highly probable that the prince would here instead of trading on English soil beneath the Union Jack, would have seen the tri-color of his own country floating in the breeze. He was on historic ground when he crossed the river and took in the sights of Marysville, passing the point where Villebon and his savage allies upheld for a time the glories of France. Somewhere in the vicinity of the barracks square, where the prince reviewed the R. C. I. on Friday, the treaty was made between the Indians and Pierre Danillo, that conveyed to the French crown the territory now occupied by this city.

The liberal convention to be held at Upperagetown on Wednesday next, the 7th inst., promises to be well attended. The Weston will likely take a fair number from this city, who are desirous of being present. Delegates will be chosen to represent Queens and Simsbury and as these counties are well organized it is probable that the meeting will be not only a large and enthusiastic one but that important measures will be passed tending to further the interests of the liberal party in these shires. Though the conservative press is making frantic efforts to belittle the endeavors made by the liberals yet it is plainly apparent that they see trouble approaching and the bearing of the liberals will prove a very poor shield when the conflict comes.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER is expected in this country shortly from England. No announcement is made by the conservative press respecting his coming, and it is apparently against their wishes. Sir Charles has a will of his own and his coming to Canada at the present time foreshadows the retirement of Thompson from the position of premier. It is believed by many to be old-fashioned a general election on the old issue before another session is called.

THE BATHURST INQUIRY.

Testimony of Bishop Rogers and Rev. Thomas Barry.

(First day's proceedings on first page.)

On Tuesday, May 31, J. R. O'Brien continuing in his evidence, spoke of the cost of schools before and since the introduction of sisters of charity. No rent had ever been paid or asked for convent buildings, but an appropriation had been made at last school meeting of \$30. There are four rooms in the grammar school building, of 25 feet square, with 13 feet ceilings, one of which had never been occupied; one room in convent building does not come up to requirements of law as regards ventilation; did not know until told so about six weeks ago that each room should contain 150 cubic feet of air for each sitting. I do not transact school business of any importance without a meeting of trustees. We do not spend any money on convent buildings keeping in repairs; the proprietors do that; no complaints were ever made to me as to the inferiority of teachers. The board of education refused to grant a permit to my son to teach a Grammar school; he was a Roman catholic. I believe if he had been a protestant he would not have been opposed. Witness here read a letter from Dr. Inch, concerning the average attendance in the Grammar school and convent buildings in which he wanted an average attendance of 75 in each building. The trustees opened a separate school and 38 scholars in consequence left the Grammar school; a private school was organized about the time my son gave up teaching in the Grammar school; as a trustee I have entered into no agreement about renting the convent building and never so far paid one cent of rent.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lawlor—He said the Convent building is large with an ell to the back where children are taught, and they never come in contact with the main building where the sisters reside; it is as much a public school as is the Grammar school building. Protestant children were not withdrawn from the Grammar school in consequence of engaging the sisters. I think the trouble originated with the employment of my son, Rev. Father Barry, parish priest, and K. P. Burns and other catholics opposed the appointment of Ed. L. O'Brien because they thought in justice the Grammar school teacher should be a protestant. In my capacity as a trustee I never had any conversation or understanding with any catholic bishop, priest or laymen as to what would be required of the sisters of charity, nor did any of these persons approach me or attempt to influence in any way to do for the sisters what I would not do for other teachers outside of religious orders. Grammar school was abolished to lessen taxation, and from my understanding between trustees and other parties, and not for the purpose of bringing the schools under control of catholic teachers; I was opposed to the abolition of the Grammar school. When the Grammar school was reinstated I made efforts to get a protestant teacher in order to meet the desire expressed by catholics at a special meeting, and having failed to get one a catholic was engaged. When the sisters of Notre Dame left Bathurst in 1890 there were 104 additional children for which the trustees had to provide rooms and teachers. The Grammar school could not contain them all. We rented the Convent building, and we employed the same number of teachers as I had previously taken to teach these 104 pupils; three teachers. During the stay of the Notre Dame sisters, the catholics paid their salary by private subscription and paid the public school tax in addition. So when the sisters of charity came under the law, additional taxes had to be put on the district to provide for the extra 104 pupils whose education had been previously paid for by the private subscription of catholics. The extra cost for the three sisters amounts to about \$380; the amount assessed in this district is \$3,480, of which \$300 goes for interest; the amount of salaries paid about \$1,100. The principal of the Grammar school was dismissed by a resolution adopted at the annual meeting of the ratepayers; no catholic clergyman or layman ever asked me to put out the protestant teachers and to take on catholics, and even if asked I would not do so. I consider the trustees had full control of the sisters as public school teachers, and could put them to work in any building outside the convent building. If this had to be done, and they would not consent, we would dismiss them.

By Mr. White—I did not know it was contemplated to abolish the superior school in the village when the grammar school was abolished; it surprised all hands to learn that the superior school had been abolished. There are quite a number of protestants favorable to sisters. I remember they sent a memorial to the board of education in favor of them.

Mr. O'Brien gave the number of ratepayers in district No. 2 as follows: Including non-residents and corporations, 205; non-residents 20, corporations 12; Protestant ratepayers; valuation of 54 Protestants \$45,560 for 1893; valuation of Catholics, exclusive of the St. Lawrence Lumber Co., of which a catholic is the principal owner, \$43,500 valuation of corporations, exclusive of the last named one is about \$5,000. The number of pupils at the public schools previous to the introduction of the sisters of charity in 1890 was as follows: Primary term, ending June, 70 enrolled, 36 average attendance. Term ending Dec. 31, 56 enrolled, 43 average. Grammar school proper for the term, 55 and 46 enrolled, 34 and 25 average. Advanced department for the same period, 46 and 48 enrolled, and 33 and 25 average.

Mr. White read a statement from the school report showing the same result as Mr. O'Brien's statement, also that the number enrolled after the introduction of the sisters was 230, so that 80 were attending the sisters' schools. Mr. O'Brien thought there was at that time over 100. The extra cost of providing school accommodation and teachers for these extra pupils is now \$1 per capita tax for each scholar of \$3.25, and \$1,100 had been assessed previously to provide schools and teachers for 150 pupils in the public schools previous to the opening of the sisters' school under law, making a per capita tax of \$7.20.

By Mr. Skinner—The additional salary was paid to the sisters after getting the regular license in 1891, and the total cost of now running the schools taught by the sisters is about \$450 annually for three teachers.

His lordship Bishop Rogers was next called to the witness stand. He gave a lengthy review of the history of the first introduction of the sisters at Bathurst from 1894 up to the present time. The minutes of the meeting of catholic parishioners were read in which it was shown that the parishioners were desirous of getting the sisters under the law, if the Notre Dame Sisters could not remain. The bringing of the sisters under the law was to avoid the burden of double taxation on catholics, who contributed to public taxation while maintaining their own private schools. It was understood they were to teach in strict conformity to the law. His lordship voluntarily and without being requested submitted all the letters and telegrams touching the coming of the

sisters. He was still on the stand when court adjourned at 1:30.

Bishop Rogers continued his testimony after dinner. The sisters were to be strictly under the control of the trustees as teachers under the law. They were brought here solely for teaching purposes. If an understanding was had before hand, I would, as proprietor of the building, consent to a protestant teaching in the Convent building. I had no understanding with the sisters as to teaching religion on coming here, and the charge made for such effect is calumnious and false. If catholics could remedy the school law they would do so. We submitted to the school law long before the sisters of charity came here, and they came here so that catholics could take advantage of the law. The building would not be under the control of the trustees so as to exclude religious teaching after the regular school hours. We consider that the law has to be strictly followed. The present school law does not interfere with ecclesiastical law. The demand made by the sisters of Notre Dame left alternative to increase or get the sisters under the law. This demand was the inception of the action to procure the sisters of charity. The sisters are a self-governing body; the money earned by them as teachers does not go into the church funds. The sisters are only under my control spiritually; so are all catholics. As bishop I am supposed to see to the proper keeping of the religious vows of the sisters. It is my belief that civil law must be obeyed. I had nothing to do with obtaining licenses or making contracts when the sisters came to Bathurst to consult with parties wishing to get the sisters under law. I only acted on behalf of the desire expressed by the catholics of Bathurst, and there was no motive such as expressed in the allegations in my writing that the bishop was still on the stand at 6 o'clock when the court adjourned.

BATHURST, June 1.—Bishop Rogers, continuing his evidence this morning, said the motive attributed to me in the first allegation is utterly wrong. It is wrong fundamentally in intimating that I intended the movement to bring the sisters here under the law in 1890. The catholic rate-payers were authorized to make the movement. My telegrams were sent after an expression of the desire of the people. I work in harmony with people when they are right. The idea of excluding protestants from the convent school under law never was entertained by me. I would prefer not seeing them there, because the sisters, out of respect for them, would refrain explaining geography, history, etc., in manner which they would otherwise do. It was only carrying out the wish of my people in communicating with the sisters. I took no part in the agreement. I went to meet the mother superior and companion out of respect to them. My idea was to get something done to have catholic children away from the protestant school, but I knew in coming under the law the protestant children could go if they wished. I never took any part in the schools under the law. I left everything in the hands of my flock and pastors to do the best they could. I would prefer teachers of sisterhoods when available. I know instances where secular catholic teachers in preference taught in the convent buildings under the law.

L. R. Donnelly, who was called next, heard Rev. Thomas Barry say something in church about the boys who could attend the convent schools under the law. It was an announcement, not a command. I heard the complaints about the double tax. I was a ratepayer and contributor to the convent and private schools, and preferred not to see the school under the law as the other way the catholics would derive more benefit.

Rev. Thomas Barry said he spoke to his flock about the boys going to the convent school under the law. He did so for the benefit of the parents. It was an announcement made on meditation of trustee O'Brien. I acted in this matter solely at the request of the parishioners. There were no arrangements as to where the sisters would teach; it was understood they were to teach under the law. I might have assisted at one or two examinations. I never spoke to the sisters about reading the catechism. I believe they do teach it after school hours. They would violate the law by teaching it during school hours, and if it was brought to my notice I would try and check it by telling them they were wrong. Some protestant children attended the convent private school. I could see no serious objection to placing protestant teachers in the convent school, but I took protestants and catholics and ladies would object. I never used any influence to bring the sisters here to the detriment of protestant people or to compel their children to be taught by them.

Geo. W. Meserveau, inspector, gave evidence as to the efficacy of the teaching of the public schools in town were different before the advent of the sisters. Under the law the sisters schools in the town and villages were among the highest grade schools in the inspectorial district. The school in the village parish building was as good as the sisters school. He had never sent a report intended for the board of education; the report referred to in the charges was intended for the attorney general only. He knew an instance where a protestant teacher was stopped teaching because he taught the bible in the school, at Micou, five years ago; also an instance in district 15, where a teacher had a catechism on the school time table. He explained that it was only intended to teach it after hours.

Rev. Wm. Varrity of the village gave the same explanation as to the teaching of sisters as that by bishop Rogers. He explained the charge of the taking of a scholar from the public school building to the convent as charged to the allegations. He said he was going to the convent public school because of some reprimand by me about acting with levity during the vacation with the boys. She left the convent and went to Mr. McIntosh's school. I spoke to her mother in order to put a check to the girl's bad habits. Mr. McIntosh, I understand, never entered her name on the roll, because he disapproved of her running from one school to another. I only reprimanded with the mother and girl in their spiritual welfare as to her habits out of school. Finally she went back. Religion has never been taught during school hours. It is a base insinuation to charge the people and the sisters of being guilty of such a flagrant violation of the school law. I wrote a letter to the trustees about renting the convent buildings.

Miss father Varrity had not concluded his testimony.

PENNIAC.

May 24th.—Rev. Mr. Lodge and family of Marysville, are having a holiday outing among us to-day.

Mrs. Michael White, of Nashwaak, visited her brother, Frederick Estabrook, this week.

Miss Almada Goodspeed's numerous friends are pleased to see her home again from Philadelphia. She will remain about two months.

Nearly all our men have returned from the drives, and all escaped accident except Isaac Lawson, who is now in Victoria hospital receiving treatment for a broken leg, which injury he sustained while working on Cain's River.

John Christie has been laid up with lamppost, but is able to attend to his farming now.

Arbor day was duly observed in this and the neighboring district. In district No. 4, a picnic was held and much appreciated by the children; while in both districts the building and premises received a general clearing up.

A number of young people from Marysville attended our sewing circle last week. The society now has a membership of upwards of forty.

Mrs. Abbie Curwen has returned from a week's visit to Stanley, whither she went to see her sister, Mrs. Merrill, who is ill. She was accompanied by Mrs. Love, another sister.

Gordon Gilmore and wife have returned from a week's visit to Stanley, whither she went to see her sister, Mrs. Merrill, who is ill. She was accompanied by Mrs. Love, another sister.

SEEDS.

Our stock of Field, Flower and Garden Seeds, has been completed by late arrivals. We again have a supply of the Chantenay and Oxheart Carrot.

G. FRED. CHESINUT
Apothecary,
2 doors above Barker House
Queen St., Fredericton.
April 15th, 1893.

THE FLAG STILL FLOATS.
LOOK OUT FOR IT.
Lucy & Co.,
Have been weekly in receipt of Large Packages and Cases of Goods comprising:
Boots Shoes and Rubbers,
Men's Youth's and Children's Clothing,
In Suits and Separate pieces, also Hats, Caps and a large variety in Men's Furnishing Goods, Trunks, Valises, Rubber and Waterproof Coats, etc.

Do not buy until you examine these Goods.
Yours respectfully,
LUCY & CO.
F'ton, April 29, 1893.

DR. MURDOCK'S
COMPOSED OF
Tar,
Senega,
Wild Cherry, etc.
A Certain and Speedy Cure for
Coughs, Colds,
Croup,
Hoarseness,
Whooping Cough,
Tickling in the
Throat,
Shortness of Breath,
And Diseases of the
Throat & Lungs.

Cough = Balsam =
GEORGE H. DAVIS,
Agent, Fredericton, N. B.

Elegant and Durable.
We have received to-day a
CAR LOAD OF FURNITURE,
Comprising Bedroom Sets, Tables, Lounges, etc., all New Designs, well finished and sure to be Satisfactory. Goods offered at the Lowest Living Profits.

Bedroom Sets, \$12 to \$100.
Also daily expected, a Full Line of
English and German Crockery,
which will be opened to the Public in the store lately occupied by W. T. H. Fenety. Intending purchasers will do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

E. H. ALLEN & CO.
Telephone 225. OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK

FUTURITY STAKES.
To be trotted on Moncton Driving Park on AUGUST 30th and 31st, 1893.
Open to Colts owned in the Maritime Provinces on or before January 1st, 1893.

Stake No. 1, for Trotting Foals of 1892.
Stake No. 2, " " " " 1891.
Stake No. 3, " " " " 1890.
Stake No. 4, " " " " 1889.

CONDITIONS:
The fees in each stake will be twelve dollars, payable as follows: \$3.00 on 1st March, when nomination close; \$4.00 on 1st June, when animals nominated must be named, breeding, sex, color and ownership given, and final payment of \$5.00 one week before the race.
An owner who nominates any number of eligible colts or fillies in either Stake, but can only start one animal in each class.

Fifty Dollars (\$50) Will Be Added
to each of above stakes, and the purse will be divided as follows: When four or more start in premium of 50 per cent to first, 25 per cent to second, 15 per cent to third, and 10 per cent to fourth. When three start, premiums of 60, 30 and 10 per cent, when two start, 80 and 20 per cent.
Any animal starting the field in either stake will be entitled to first money only. In such an event, the remaining colts to race off on same terms as above, the balance of purse to be divided same percentage as above, according to number of starters. Should there however, be any premium for which any distant horse started equal, the horses that lost one heat for the same under the original conditions of racing with the exception that distance is to be waived. In all cases the heat is to be trotted, and no arrangements to divide money will be permitted.
Distance in the yielding race will be two hundred yards, in the two year-old race, one hundred and fifty yards; in the three year-old and four year-old race, one hundred yards.
Stake No. 1, will be half mile heats, be 2 in 3; stake No. 2, mile heats, best 2 in 3; stake No. 3, mile heats, best 2 in 3, and stake No. 4, best 2 in 3. On all other matters National Rules to govern.

IMPORTANT
To the Ladies.
We are showing a Fine Assortment in the following lines of Ladies Underwear for Summer.

White Underskirts, Under Vests,
Nightgowns, Corset Covers,
Chemise, Hermsdorf's Fast Black
Drawers, Hosiery.

Black and Colored GAUNLET GLOVES, in Silk and Lisle.
Black and Colored SILK LACE HITTERS.

JOHN HASLIN.
DEVER BROS.
Have the Following Goods in Stock.

New Sunshades.
Black Ground Challies.
A Large Assortment of Prints.
Your choice of 20 different patterns of Plaid Dress Goods at 15 cents a yard.

DEVER BROTHERS.
LEMONT & SONS,
Beg to call the attention of the public generally to their Large Stock of Furniture of all kinds, daily arriving, to be sold Low for CASH and MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
44 Baby Carriages 44
Various styles—give your baby an airing in one of them.
English Bicycles.
16 Safeties in Cushion Dunlop and Silverton Closure PNEUMATICS A New Lot just received. Also received a Large Stock of WINDOW SHADES at Lemont & Sons.
HOUSE HAS CLOSED, BUT NOT LEMONTS.

1893 MAY 1893

JOHN J. WEDDALL.



The "ONYX" brand was the first established line of Stainless Black Hosiery. For purity of dye and wearing qualities, it has never been equaled. For sale only by JOHN J. WEDDALL.

BOYS SUITS.
AT
OAK HALL.
The Largest Assortment,
The Best Trimmed and
The Cheapest Goods in the City.

Boy's Suits from 85 cents up.
OAK HALL,
276 QUEEN ST., F'TON, N. B.

NEW BRUNSWICK FOUNDRY
MACHINE SHOP.
McFARLANE, THOMPSON & ANDERSON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Buckeye Automatic Cut Off Engines,
CELEBRATED
DUNBAR IMPROVED SHINGLE MILLS.

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

JOHN HASLIN.
DEVER BROS.
Have the Following Goods in Stock.

New Sunshades.
Black Ground Challies.
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Your choice of 20 different patterns of Plaid Dress Goods at 15 cents a yard.

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LEMONTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THIRD PAGE.

Mortgage Sale.—A. J. Gregory.

LOCAL NEWS.

VALUATORIAL.—Miss Mabel Barbour has been elected valuatorial of the senior class at the Normal school.

NEARLY THE END.—The Normal school will close on the 9th inst., when final examinations will begin.

HIS LAST SERMON.—Rev. B. N. Nobles preached his farewell sermon at the Gibson Baptist church last Sunday night to a crowded house.

WENT TO NEW YORK.—Edward Segee, who lost an arm at the electric light works last winter, has gone to New York to get an artificial arm fitted.

EXAMINED.—Miss Marion Risteen and Seth W. Berry, of this city, were among the candidates examined at St. John Tuesday for the new position of court stenographer.

CELEBRATED THEIR WEDDING.—Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Weddall celebrated the twentieth anniversary of their wedding day on Monday evening last. A number of their friends were present.

WENT IN CANOES.—S. G. Ritchie, R. A. F. V. Green and Armstrong of the U. N. B. started yesterday morning in canoes for their homes in St. John. They expect to arrive there about Tuesday.

FAST TRAIN.—Commencing Monday, June 5th, the Canadian Pacific railway Frederickton express will leave Frederickton at 6 a. m., standard time, and arrive in St. John at 8.20 a. m., standard.

INSPECTED THE SCHOOLS.—Prince Bonaparte with lieutenant Governor Tilly, mayor Beckwith, M. Landri and other officials, inspected the Normal school this morning and inspected the various departments.

QUICK PASSAGE.—John Gibson's schooner, the Galatia, Capt. Peckham, now in port here, made one of the quickest passages on record from New York. She brought 250 tons of hard coal, which she loaded in 24 hours.

ON A VISIT.—Mrs. D. Hart, of this city, and Mrs. C. Hart, of Marysville, are visiting Mrs. H. F. Bond at Toronto. Miss Ethel Hart, who has been studying music since last autumn in the Queen city, will return home with her mother.

AT GAGETOWN.—Chief Supt. Inch and Inspector Bridges attended the Queens county teachers' institute at Gagetown last week, the presiding officer of which was Miss M. K. Tibbitts formerly of this city and now principal of the Gagetown grammar school.

LOST HIS HOUSE.—Alex. Torrens of Hanwell lost his dwelling and outbuildings on Tuesday. The house was new, only being completed last summer. It is said the fire was caused by a running brush fire started by parties clearing up land. The buildings were insured.

NEW SAW MILL.—Another saw mill is to be built on the site of that of K. K. Jewett's above government house, which was burned a couple of years ago. It is not yet known who are the promoters of the enterprise, but there is no doubt they mean business and that a new mill will soon be in operation in this excellent situation.

THEY WENT FISHING.—J. Henry Phair and a Boston gentleman left by the C. E. R. Tuesday morning for Inlet, where Phair, who is a fisherman, will go up the north west branch sea trout fishing. T. Carleton Allen and Geo. Y. Dibble went out on Saturday, and two gentlemen from Albany, N. Y., went from here on Thursday. The sea trout this season is exceptionally large, and the parties anticipate excellent sport should they succeed in overtaking the run.

ALMOST A FIRE.—Fires seem to follow Walter McFarlane of St. Marys. He was twice burnt out, and Wednesday last nearly made a third fire. Fire caught in one of the wooden sheds back of his harness factory, and it was only by the greatest exertions that it was prevented from destroying the factory. The water system which supplies the factory got up last year, and is now out of order, so that water had to be brought from the river to extinguish the flame.

ELECTING A CHIEF.—On Thursday afternoon commissioner Farrel went to Kingsclear and held an election for head chief of the Indians of Carleton, York, Sunbury, Kings, Queens, Charlotte and St. John counties. There were about forty delegates present, and the result was the election of Anthony Paul of Kingsclear reserve. One old squaw voted for the Apolauhi reserve, having all the votes of her tribe. The prince election is to be held at St. Marys in a short time for a sub-chief.

NOT LAUNCHED.—The recent sudden fall of the water has created a disastrous state of affairs among the lumbering interests of the St. John. As long as the high water did everything went along swimmingly, and the reports last week were to the effect that all the lumber would be got out. But the water fell too rapidly. The drivers were taken entirely by surprise, and the result is that millions of lumber is hung up on the headwaters of the St. John and Aroostook. W. H. Murray was in the city this week looking for logs to buy. There is a great scarcity of lumber in the St. John yards, almost all the mills being short, with the exception of that of Miller & Woodman. Mr. Murray's two chief operators, D. P. Melan and K. H. Kinnear, are both hung up on the former at Big Black river, and the latter at the northeast rapids. About 25,000,000 feet are fast hung up in the Aroostook. Other small operators are in trouble, and the result will be a scarcity of logs during the summer, unless there comes another freshet. Over on the Miramichi a more favorable state of affairs is reported. Messrs. Lynch and Richards are said to be safe, but Richey's and Burchell's drivers are hung up on the Segole. Altogether the year has been a bad one for lumbermen in general, and those who have succeeded in getting their logs out safely will reap the disadvantages of their brother lumbermen and of the general public.

RATING OPERATIONS.—Rating operations were begun at the Douglas boom on Wednesday last. Over 50,000,000 of lumber is reported hung up on the upper waters of the St. John.

PRINCE BONAPARTE.—Prince Roland Bonaparte, grand nephew of the great Napoleon, arrived at Frederickton Thursday by the two o'clock western train from Ottawa, and registered at the Hotel Eliza. Wednesday night, Sir Leonard Tilly came up from St. John by Thursday morning's train to meet the prince and do the honors of the capital. The prince and his suite were met at the house of assembly and departmental buildings; the Episcopal cathedral. From there they drove to Marysville and inspected the cotton mills, the saw mills, the brick yards and other points of interest there. In the evening Prince Bonaparte, attended the encoenial exercises of the university, and appeared to take a very great interest in the proceedings.

NEARLY A DEATH.—As the band was playing in the barack yard Friday morning, a horse belonging to Mr. Woodbridge of the deaf and dumb asylum, which was standing at the post office steps, held by a little deaf and dumb boy in the wagon, became frightened and dashed down Queen street at full speed, with the little fellow clinging to the reins. He held on well and managed to steer his way through the teams until he reached Regent street corner, when the horse made a sudden turn and brought up against the iron lamp post. The boy was thrown out and struck his head against the post with great force. It was thought at first that he was dead, but on being carried to Dr. McLarn's and laid upon the couch he revived. Dr. Currie arrived and examined his wounds. The little fellow was very little hurt, but it was a narrow escape. The wagon was smashed pretty badly.

Fire at Canterbury.

The village of Canterbury, St. John County, was badly threatened by fire on Thursday morning last. The fire started about 2.30 o'clock in the rear of Thomas Falconer's barn, and burned the combined dwelling house and store of Miss M. London, the house of Lake Lawson and his store, the buildings of Messrs. John Donovan and J. H. Carr & Sons were saved by the efforts of the residents. The loss is about \$15,000. There is about \$10,725 insurance. It is thought that the fire was started by a tramp who was seen in the village on Thursday night.

The ENCOENIA.

The encoenial exercises of the U. N. B., were held in the college library Thursday night at eight o'clock, and were presided over by a larger number of visitors than usual. The library was packed to its utmost capacity and the liveliest interest was taken in the proceedings. On the platform were seated Sir Leonard Tilly, Prince Bonaparte, Canon Roberts, Dr. Travers, Prof. Belliveau, Hon. James Mitchell, Rev. H. Montgomery, W. S. Carter, J. D. Hason, M. P., J. A. Vanwart, Dr. Bridges, H. V. B. Bridges, Wm. Wilson, F. St. John Bliss, Jas. M. Palmer, Dr. Murray MacLaren, J. Z. Currie, Havelock Coy, Eldon Mullin, J. W. Macnamy, Wallace Brown, and others. Dr. Bailey, Prof. Stockley and B. C. Foster. In the audience the elite of the city showed themselves, and although the crowd was very great, the best of order was preserved throughout. The members of the graduating class, especially the female portion, showed to great advantage, and bore their honors well. The good looks and deportment of the lady students was sufficient proof of the fact that their devotion to their studies had not undermined their health nor diminished their attractiveness. This was especially noticeable of the winner of the Douglas gold medal, the Misses Isabella McIntosh, who has not only distinguished herself by being the first lady winner of the Douglas gold medal, but has also held the highest undergraduate course, and in the case of Miss Francis Everett, who has not only distinguished herself by being the first lady winner of the Douglas gold medal, but has also held the highest undergraduate course, and in the case of Miss Francis Everett, who has not only distinguished herself by being the first lady winner of the Douglas gold medal, but has also held the highest undergraduate course.

Death of John A. Morrison.

John A. Morrison, son of the late John A. Morrison, died at his residence below town last Sunday morning at a quarter of seven o'clock, after an illness of two months. Mr. Morrison was not only one of the oldest, most prominent and best respected citizens of Frederickton, but has been almost all his life connected with the lumber and other business interests of the province, having carried on business in Saint John and other parts of the province previous to his removal to Frederickton. He was a native of Belfast, Ireland, from which place he came to New Brunswick when eighteen years of age and has lived a busy and useful life in the province ever since. Thirty-three years ago he was married to a Miss McLeod, who has since died. Frederickton, where he has since resided up to the time of his death, and where he succeeded in establishing a good name for the Phoenix saw mill. His personal qualities were well known to all who knew him, and he was a man of great energy and business ability. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, and was a devoted member of the same. He was a man of great energy and business ability. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, and was a devoted member of the same.

Personal Mention.

Chas. Appleby, attorney at law of Woodstock, is in the city, and took the degree of M. A. at the University Thursday night. R. B. Rossborough, B. A., has accepted a situation in the bank of Nova Scotia here, and entered upon his duties Thursday last. Mrs. F. P. Sharpe and Miss Sharp, of Toronto, are at the Queen hotel on a visit to Mrs. Sharp's son, O. H. Sharp, of the bank of British North America.

FINE OVERCOATINGS.

Latest Cloth for Suits, Gaiters, etc.

GUN, THE TAILOR.

Guarantees good fit, and first-class materials in his MAKE UP.

Next below C. P. R. OFFICE.

NOTICE OF SALE.

TO CHARLES H. CLAYTON, of St. Mary's, Parish of St. John's, County of York, and Province of New Brunswick, there will be sold by the University of New Brunswick, on Wednesday the twenty-first day of June next, in front of the County Court House, in the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, the following described land, to-wit:

1. A lot of land, situate, lying and being in the Parish of St. John's, County of York, and Province of New Brunswick, bounded as follows: by the Parish of St. John's to the north; by the Parish of St. John's to the south; by the Parish of St. John's to the east; and by the Parish of St. John's to the west.

2. A lot of land, situate, lying and being in the Parish of St. John's, County of York, and Province of New Brunswick, bounded as follows: by the Parish of St. John's to the north; by the Parish of St. John's to the south; by the Parish of St. John's to the east; and by the Parish of St. John's to the west.

3. A lot of land, situate, lying and being in the Parish of St. John's, County of York, and Province of New Brunswick, bounded as follows: by the Parish of St. John's to the north; by the Parish of St. John's to the south; by the Parish of St. John's to the east; and by the Parish of St. John's to the west.

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POETRY.

THE FELLOW WHO MEANS WHAT HE SAYS.

four bending figures, similar to the Caryatides, the forms of women, symbols of the angels aspiring to heaven.

brother, husband! I love you as my life, for you are the best, the noblest of created beings!

HOW TO BE HEALTHY

Spring Work for Health, in and about the Home.

Spring is by common consent, the season for house cleaning, and for clearing up back yards, front yards and streets.

rooms. Iron beds and wire mattresses, are nearly as cheap and much healthier than wood.

A POOR MAN. Indeed he whose blood is poor, who has lost his appetite and his flesh and seems to be in a rapid decline; but...

SCOTT'S EMULSION. Of Pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites.

THE BEST. WILEY'S EMULSION OF PURE NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES.

Best Quality of Pure Norwegian Oil. Best Preparation of Hypophosphites. Best Value for the Money.

SELECT STORY.

COUNT OF MONTE-CRISTO.

REVENGE OF EDMOND DANTE.

CONTINUED. CHAPTER LXII.

THE FIFTH OF OCTOBER.

"Yes; you see I am as exact as you are. But you are dripping my dear fellow; you must change your clothes, as Calypso said to Telemachus.

"You are right to recall me to myself, Maximilian," he said; "I was delighted to see you again and forgot for the moment that all happiness is fleeting."

"Oh, no, no, count," cried Maximilian, seizing the count's hands, "pray laugh; be happy and care to me, by your indifference, that life is intolerable to me."

"Then you are not contented?" asked the count, surprised. "Oh," exclaimed Morrel, with a glance full of bitter reproach, "listen to me, as to a man whose thoughts are raised to heaven, though he remains on earth; I come to die in the arms of a friend."

"You then love Haydee?" asked Monte-Cristo, with an emotion he in vain endeavored to dissimulate.

"Oh, yes! with all my soul." "Well, then! listen, Valentine," said the count; "I have a favor to ask of you."

"What do you wish?" asked Valentine. "Where is the count?—Where is Haydee?"

"I thank you from the depths of my heart," said the young man, taking the spoon from the hands of Monte-Cristo. The count took another spoon, and again dipped it into the golden box.

"I should like to see you," said the count, "but you are dripping my dear fellow; you must change your clothes, as Calypso said to Telemachus."

"I have a letter to give you from the count," murmured the two young people. "From the count?" murmured the letter and read.

"There is a fellow for you at anchor," Morrel will conduct you to Leghorn, where M. Notarie wishes his granddaughter, whom he wishes to bless before you lead her to the altar.

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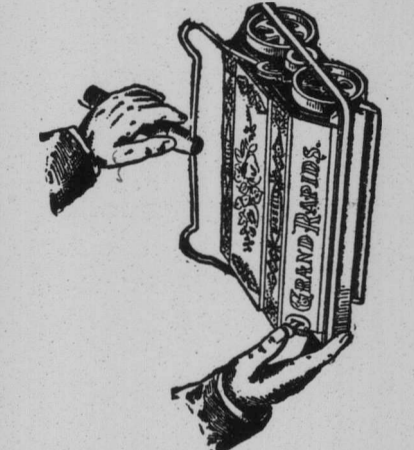
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Just Received. Two dozen Grand Rapid Carpet Sweepers. For sale low by James S. Neill.



NEW SEEDS.

G. T. WHELPLEY. Has now on hand, a Large Stock of Timothy Seed, Clover Seed, White and Black Seed Oats.

Bradley's Superphosphate. In Large and Small quantities. 310 Queen Street, Fredericton.

The Sun. During 1893 THE SUN will be of surpassing excellence and will print more news and more pure literature than ever before in its history.

The Sunday Sun. Is the greatest Sunday Newspaper in the world. Price 5c. a copy. By mail, \$2 a year. Daily, by mail, \$6 a year. Daily and Sunday, by mail, \$8 a year.

Meat Choppers. JUST RECEIVED. A D.C. Enterprise Meat Choppers, fitted iron, 4 best Meat Choppers in the country—well established.

EXPERIENCE HAS PROVED IT. A triumph in medicine was attained when the experience proved that Scott's Emulsion would not only stop the progress of Pulmonary Consumption, but by its continued use health and vigor could be fully restored.

Do you know you look ten years older than that bonnet? asked Mr. Miggins. Yes, I know; but I don't have to stand up in a horse car half as often as I did before I got it.

Itch, mange and scratches of every kind, on human or animals, cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Warranted by Davies, Staples & Co.

A French paper tells a story of a minister who, when handed the card of someone who wished to see him, said: Tell the gentleman that I am exceedingly sorry that I am not in.

R. D. Lewis, of St. John, was completely cured of biliousness and constipation by Hawker's Pills, and now always keeps a supply on hand.

An Indulgent Husband.—Rachel—No more sewing on of suspenders buttons, now, old boy, eh? Benedict—No, I wear a belt now. I've got no time to sew on buttons. Keeps me hustling, buy bread and butter.

He—I see you looking at the clock. I hope it isn't for me. She—Oh, no. I was thinking of father. He said he would be home an hour earlier than usual to-night.

THE IMPERIAL BAKING POWDER. PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST. Contains no Alum, Arsenic, Lime, Phosphates, or any injurious. E. W. GILLET, Toronto, Ont.

R. C. MACREDIE, Plumber, Gas Fitter, AND TINSMITH.

WOULD inform the people of Fredericton and vicinity that he has now opened 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.

"Spring Delights" New and Elegant Patterns HOUSE PAPERS.

HALL'S BOOK STORE. REFRIGERATORS.

GLASS! GLASS! Now landing per steamer direct from Antwerp. 400 boxes Window Glass; 6 cases Mullin Glass; 2 cases Coloured Glass; 2 cases Pubbed Glass. For sale low by JAMES S. NEILL.

Per. Woodboat Templar. Just Received: 30 boxes Common White, 30 boxes Low Lined Fine Oil, 10 boxes Roller Lined Oil, 4 boxes Pure Wood Oil, 1 barrel each of Pure Lead Oil, 4 boxes Pure Zinc, 4 boxes Pure Tin, 4 boxes Pure Lead, 4 boxes Pure Zinc, 4 boxes Pure Tin, 4 boxes Pure Lead, 4 boxes Pure Zinc, 4 boxes Pure Tin.

McMURRAY & Co. Have Just Received A CAR LOAD OF WALL PAPERS, And are now prepared to show the largest stock of Wall Paper in the city, in Canadian American Makes. CALL AND SEE THE GOODS.

Also a lot of REMNANTS, Which will be sold Low, to make room for New Goods.

P. S. Expected daily a Large Stock of INGRAIN paper with BORDERS to match.

Pianos, Organs and Sewing Machines in Great Variety at the Lowest Prices. No Agents.

McMurray & Co.