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VOL. IV. FREDERICTON, N. B., SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1888. No. 134

Professional Cards

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

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

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

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

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

F. J. SEERY, M. D., C. M.
LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF EDINBURGH;
LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF EDINBURGH;
LICENTIATE OF THE FACULTY OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF GLASGOW.
SPECIAL CERTIFICATE IN MIDWIFERY.
OFFICE: FISHER'S BUILDING, COR. PHŒNIX SQUARE.
RESIDENCE, 109 BRUNSWICK STREET.
Fredericton, Oct 6th, 1887

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

G. E. DUFFY,
Barriters and Attorney-at-Law,
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SECY-TREASURER OF SUNBURY.
ACCOUNTS COLLECTED, AND MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE SECURITY.
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Fredericton, Nov 1st, 1887

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

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HACK AND LIVERY STABLE,
Queen Street,
OPPOSITE CITY HALL.
COACH ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Telephone Communication.
Fredericton, Oct 6th, 1887

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BARKER HOUSE,
QUEEN STREET, - - - FREDERICTON.
NEWLY REFITTED, AND NOW ONE OF THE LEADING HOTELS OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES.
SAMPLE ROOM AND LIVERY STABLE.
Modern Improvements constantly being made.
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FINE SAMPLE ROOMS IN CONNECTION.
—ALSO,—
FIRST-CLASS LIVERY STABLE.
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REGENT STREET NEXT TO CAPITAL OFFICE
Goods of all descriptions received and Sold on Commission. Quick Sales and Prompt Returns Guaranteed.
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H. G. C. WETMORE
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Has taken a Store on the Upper Side of
PHŒNIX SQUARE,
Next to L. P. LeForest, Tin Smith, where he is prepared to receive Furniture and Goods of all kinds for Auction or Private Sale. He will also give attention to Auction Sales of every description.
Terms moderate. Returns prompt. All business confidential.
Fredericton, Oct 6th, 1887

New Advertisements

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

Insurance

The North American
LIFE ASSURANCE CO'Y
OF TORONTO
HON. ALEX. MACKENZIE PRES'T.
Guaranteed Capital, - - $300,000.00
Full Government Deposit.
New business for 1886 over - $2,500,000.00
THE various popular plans of the "NORTH AMERICAN" embracing Life, Return Premium, Endowment, Tontine, Semi-Tontine, and Commercial Plan, have proved so acceptable to the insuring public, that the Company can to-day present a showing unequalled by any other home Company at the same period of its existence, and is a record of unexampled success and financial standing, coupled with its prompt and satisfactory settlement of death claims are the recommendations which this Company offers for public patronage.
The Company's rates are according to their various plans so arranged as to suit the convenience of all as by the commercial plan insurance is given at the actual cost, while by the endowment and tontine the attractive investment feature is combined with insurance.
All information given and applications received by
O. E. DUFFY,
Oct. 19, 1887—w 1w—1yr. Agent, Fredericton

THE ATLAS
FIRE
ASSURANCE CO'Y,
Of London, Eng.
Established in the Year 1808.
CAPITAL, - - $6,000,000.00
Risks against loss or damage or by fire taken on all kinds of insurable property in both town and country at the lowest rates and losses adjusted in the most prompt and liberal manner. Undisputed security given to policy holders by this Old and Reliable English Company.
C. E. DUFFY, Agent.
Fredericton, Oct 6th, 1887

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JACKSON ADAMS,
Principal Undertaker,
COUNTY COURT HOUSE SQUARE
(OPP. QUEEN HOTEL)
FREDERICTON, - - - - N. B.
Fredericton, Oct 6th, 1887

DO
Not be Deceived, but Call at J. D Fowler's if
YOU
Would like to see the Finest Stock of Rich English Jewelry in Sets, Necklets, Rings, Lockets, Lace Pins, Scarf Pins, Gents Signet Rings, Buttons, etc. If you should
WANT
A Good Watch, we have them in Gold, Silver, Gold-Filled and Nickle Cases, at prices
TO
Suit all. In Silverware, our stock is now full in all lines, consisting of Tea Sets, Ice Pitchers, Cake Baskets, Fruit Dishes, Card Receivers, Castors, Vases, Napkin Rings, Jewel Cases. In looking for a Xmas Present you cannot
MAKE
Any mistake in examining my stock before purchasing elsewhere. We have a full line of Clocks, French, English and American, all styles and prices, ranging from $1.25 to
$100?
REMEMBER THE PLACE.
JAS. D. FOWLER
Directly opposite Post Office
Fredericton, Dec 17th, 1887

1 CAR
995 BUSH.
OATS,
For the People
Unloading at the Station to-day.
FOR SALE BY
ELY PERKINS
Fredericton, March 13th, 1888.

DEEP Sea Wonders exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallet & Co., Portland, Maine, and receive, free, full information how either sex of all ages can earn from $5 to $25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over $50 in a single day at his work. All succeed.

New Advertisements

1887. 1888.
HOLIDAY SEASON
OPENING DAILY:
FULL LINE OF
Fancy Goods and Novelties, &c.
SUITABLE FOR
CHRISTMAS, NEW YEAR AND WEDDING PRESENTS.
Our Stock this Season is one of the largest and best selected to be found in the city. An inspection of our goods and prices solicited.
W. T. H. FENETY,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
286 QUEEN STREET, - FREDERICTON, N. B.
Fredericton, Dec. 10th, 1887.

R. COLWELL,
FREDERICTON, N. B.
Carriages, Wagons, Sleighs and Pungs built to order in the latest and most durable styles. Material and workmanship of the best. Particular attention given to painting, trimming and repairing Carriages, etc. Terms, etc., to give satisfaction.
FACTORY:
KING STREET, FREDERICTON.
Fredericton, Oct 6th

SALMON AND SMELT
JUST RECEIVED:
10 Boxes Smelts, and 1 Case Frozen Salmon, at
W. R. LOGAN'S
Fredericton, Jan. 17th, 1888.

6 Chimnies FOR 20 CTS. 6 Chimnies FOR 20 CTS. 6 Chimnies FOR 20 CTS.
6 CHIMNIES FOR 20 CENTS.
Buy your Chimnies, Burners and Wicks from us and Save Money.
LEMONT & SONS
Fredericton, Feb. 28, 1888.

FEBRUARY 1.
NEW GOODS
—AT—
JOHN J. WEDDALL'S.
Prints, White Cottons, White Sheetings, Pillow Cottons, Grey Cottons, Grey Sheetings, Feather Tickings, New Embroideries, Morse & Kaley Manufacturing Co.'s
Knitting Cotton, 16 oz. to the lb.
JOHN J. WEDDALL,
204 QUEEN STREET.

FEED STORE.
I beg to inform my numerous customers and patrons that I have opened a FEED STORE in the Barker House Alley, where I hope to keep constantly on hand, all kinds of feed.
JUST RECEIVED:
12 Tons Bran, Shorts & Middlings.
—AND—
LANDING THIS DAY: 1 CAR LOAD
OATS,
All of which will be sold as Low as any in the Market.
G. T. WHELPLEY,
310 QUEEN ST., - FREDERICTON.
Fredericton, Feb. 28th, 1888.

Absconding Wife
Whereas my wife, Alvretta, has left my home and protection against my wish and of her own will and refuses to return, I do therefore give notice to all persons not to furnish her with any goods or credit on my account as I will not be responsible for any debts of her contracting.
JOHN P. WHITE,
Lower Haynesville,
York County
March 10th, 1888.

Erueka Sap Spouts
JUST RECEIVED, and For Sale at Lowest Rates. Send in your orders early.
Z. R. EVERETT

BREADMAKER'S YEAST.
BREAD MAKER 5 CENT
BREAD made of this Yeast won 1st Prize at Ontario Fall Shows in 1887.
Over seven ladies have written to say their it surpasses any yeast ever used by them.
It makes the lightest, whitest, sweetest bread, rolls, buns and yeast cakes.
Grocers in every town in Canada are using it.
PRICE FIVE CENTS.

PUTY-POMADE.
JUST RECEIVED, GROSS PUTY-POMADE. The very best article made for polishing metals, brass, tin, copper or nickle. Does the polishing business most effectually. It is a wonderful article. Get a box and try it. For sale by
R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

IRELAND'S PATRON SAINT.

A Brief Sketch of His Birth, His Life and His Works.

History Based Upon Legend --Conflicting Statements.

St. Patrick's Youth and Captivity --Return Home.

Seven cities claimed to be the birthplace of Homer. Nearly that many nations lay claim to the honor of giving St. Patrick to the world. England, Scotland, Wales and France all present an abundance of legendary evidence to substantiate their claims, and one ancient writer even ascribes his origin to the Jewish exiles, driven from the Holy City by the Roman conquerors, who settled in Armoric Gaul. Some historians have even gone so far as to point out the very spot where he was born. The years of his birth and death are also points of wide difference among the historians—the former ranging from 372 to 388; the latter is quite generally conceded to be 493.

Coglan's writings, which are based upon well authenticated traditions of Armoric Gaul, are probably the most truthful and reliable. He states positively that St. Patrick was born at Holy Tours, in Armoric Gaul, in 373. There he spent his early youth until the arrival of the fleets and armies of Niall Neallach in pursuit of the Roman legions, which had invaded Ireland and met with ignominious defeat. Having disposed of the Romans, the Celts proceeded to ravage the country. The wise monarch Niall was assassinated by an Irish vassal on the bank of the Loire. His naval armament returned to Ireland in 389. Among the spoils taken back with them were 200 children for slaves, among them the boy Patrick. Thus, while the loss of Niall was a great one to Ireland, she received an inestimable blessing in this holy personage, who was then 16 years of age. His father's name was Calphurnius and his mother's Conceia, which indicates that they were of Roman extraction. They were both killed by the Irish invaders. His baptismal name was not Patrick, but Succeth, meaning valiant in war. None of the historians have attempted to record anything of his youthful history.

In 389 he was sold to the petty prince, Milcho Eigenan, and his three brothers, in the province of Dalaradia, in the north of Ireland, and served them six years. This was the occasion of his name being changed to Patrick, because he served four masters. Milcho, observing how careful and diligent he was, purchased the church of his native township in the hopes that proprietor of the boy. He sent him to feed the hogs on Slive Cua, and St. Patrick himself describes the part of his life as follows:

"My constant business was to feed the hogs, and I was frequent in prayer; the love and fear of God more and more inflamed my heart; my faith was enlarged; my spirit augmented; so that I said an hundred prayers in a day and almost as many by night. I arose before day to my prayers, in the snow, in the frost, in the rain; nor was I affected by sluggishness, for then the spirit of God was warm within me."

It was here that he perfected himself in the Irish language. He completed his six years of servitude, and then, according to the law which seems to have been in force, he was released. He tells us he was then warned in advance to prepare to return to his native land. Upon arriving there he was again seized and taken into captivity, but regained his freedom again in two months—history does not say how.

Then he enjoyed two years with his relatives, after which he was warned through a vision that there was work for him to do in Ireland, and that he should return there.

He resolved then to carry out his long cherished wish to attempt the work of converting Ireland. To fit himself for this work he spent many years in travel and study. Then, having been clothed with authority from the pope, he sailed for Ireland with twenty colaborers, all men of great piety and wisdom. He landed first in Britain and preached for several days with great success. Here he increased his following to thirty-four and proceeded to Ireland, landing on the coast of Wicklow, where he at once began his labors. His first convert was Sinell, a great man in that country, and he soon added the king, queen and many of the nobility.

His innovation was strongly opposed by the Druidical priests, who naturally wished to preserve the great power they held over the people through their supposed magical and mystifying acts. But legend says that St. Patrick's miraculous powers soon put the magicians to shame. The antagonism of the Druids was so bitter that, in spite of his benevolence and gentleness, St. Patrick was compelled to curse their fertile lands so that they became dreary bogs; to curse their rivers so that they produced no fish, and their kettles so that no fire could make them boil, and finally to curse the Druids themselves so that the earth opened and swallowed them up.

Many other miracles are ascribed to St. Patrick, prominent among which was the setting on fire, by blowing upon it, of a pile of snowballs and chunks of ice, which he had told his companions to gather when they complained of the bitter cold one morning.

All the world knows that to St. Patrick is ascribed the credit of the freedom of Ireland from snakes. Colgan solemnly states that St. Patrick accomplished the feat of banishing the reptiles through the instrumentality of a drum, which he beat with such fervor that he burst the head, and that an angel at once came to the rescue and mended it.

The work of St. Patrick in Ireland will live as long as the island continues to hold its verdant fields and valleys. In every part are flourishing churches and grand cathedrals organized and established by him, monuments to his fame in this world and gems for his diadem in the Beautiful City, where he is with the Master he so earnestly and efficiently served.

In the year 461 St. Patrick journeyed to Rome, where he was received with joy by the pope, and confirmed in his apostolate of Ireland. He returned to Ireland in 463. He lived for thirty years after this, mostly in retirement, although he did not neglect the concerns of the church, but, through synods and ecclesiastical councils, he exercised a general supervision. The number of churches said to have been established by him is 700.

These last thirty years of his eventful and holy life were spent, for the most part, between the monasteries of Saballum and Armagh. He concluded his ministry and his life in the Abbey of Saul, on the 17th of March, 493, in the 130th year of his age, as is supposed. He was buried at Down. The English invaded Ulster in 1185, and in 1186 the remains of St. Patrick, St. Columb and St. Brigid, on the 9th of June, were, by the pope's nuncio, transferred to a place prepared for them in the cathedral of Down, afterward called St. Patrick's. It was enacted that the anniversary of the finding of the relics should be regularly celebrated throughout Ireland forever.

The church of Down and the saint's shrine were profaned by Leonard, Lord Gray, lord deputy of Ireland, in 1538. Three years later he was beheaded on a scaffold on Tower hill, London, for treason, and his ignominious end was looked upon by Catholics as a judgment from God for his sacrilege.

IN OTHER CLIMES.

Wherever the Irishman Is, There He Celebrates St. Patrick's Day.

Though the last glimpse of Erin with sorrow I see,
Yet wherever thou art shall seem Erin to me;
In exile thy bosom shall still be my home,
And thine eyes make my climate wherever we roam.

In these words of Tom Moore are expressed the deepest feeling of the native of Ireland. In a guise of a lover's address to his adored one, the poet portrays the undying attachment of Irishmen to their native land. Though they become the most patriotic of

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN AUSTRALIA.

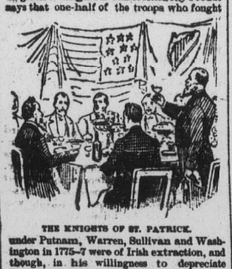
Americans, it does not interfere with their first love; in Australia they are the most active [illegible] of the colony, and have given many [illegible] to the public service, yet are Irishmen still; and so in Canada, India and all lands where they may settle or travel. Let them be where they may, the 17th of March is a day that unites their hearts, and wherever there are Irishmen enough to form a marching squad the day is celebrated.

In Winnipeg, Man., the Irish have turned out when the mercury was coquetting around 30 degs. below zero, and in Havana, as one amusing writer tells us, they have marched within uniform of palm leaf hat and heavy fan; in Australia, where they form as large a percentage of the population as in any part of the United States, they make the day specially hilarious; while in the British army, wherever a detachment with Irish soldiers in it is stationed, the day is made a holiday. The green ribbons and ties, the flag with the harp and the shamrock, are universal, of course; but, aside from these, each place and clime has its local variations, and certainly a most amusing volume could be compiled illustrating the many methods of celebrating. In Australia, a kangaroo run—a captive turned loose for the purpose—or a hunt for the wild dog, or a grand sham battle, may diversify the day; in Ireland there is a dance and a parade, and sometimes, it must be confessed, a battle that is not all "sham," for they have their little differences over there, and when the "potheen" is in and the wit out they often reopen the judgment and try the old case over again. "When shillalahs are flying and heads cracking," says Father Tom Burke, "it is not in the Irishman's nature to see his friends pushed without coming to the rescue."

ST. PATRICK'S DAY WEATHER.

The old feud of Celt and Saxon, and the somewhat newer but more bitter feud of Orange and Ribbonmen, are, heaven be praised, fast losing their ancient virulence, for "Londonderry's ours, my boys!" is political cry, referring to the fact that Londonderry, the old Orange stronghold, has elected home rule and tenant right Parnellites). But there are still plenty of minor feuds—little ones for a penny—feuds between families that only date back 300 or 400 years—quite modern, in fact. None of these can compare, of course, with the old feuds like that of the O'Haggartys and McSwynes, for instance, which began about 1500 B. C., on the occasion of the landing of the Gedalians in Ireland, when the ancestor of the O'Haggartys so far forgot himself as to pull the nose of the ancestor of the McSwynes.

In the United States, of course, the great event of the day is the procession, and next to that the speeches. A celebration without procession or speech would be a startling novelty in America, and no other people fall into the national custom so readily as the Irish, who have natural gifts for marching and oratory. At the date of the last census the United States contained 6,000,000 people of pure Irish blood, and about 8,000,000 with a dash of the same—a total of 14,000,000 who have native or hereditary rights to celebrate St. Patrick; and since the day the Irish laborers in Boston joined in that little procession to Bunker Hill, they have been in no wise backward, especially where a slap could be given to England. James Anthony Froude says that one-half of the troops who fought



THE KNIGHTS OF ST. PATRICK.

under Putnam, Warren, Sullivan and Washington in 1775–7 were of Irish extraction, and though, in his willingness to depreciate English-Americans, he exaggerates greatly, yet the names and records show a very large Irish percentage. George Washington was an honorary member of the "Friendly Sons of St. Patrick," and always attended their annual banquet when it was possible; and the long record of Irish-American soldiers, from Montgomery to Gen. James Shields, does not show one dishonored name. So where should the lovers of St. Patrick feel more free to celebrate than in the land that Montgomery of Raphoe died to make free?

The Seventeenth of March.

The 17th of March is the anniversary not only of St. Patrick's death, but of some other notable events; among them, according to a tradition of the middle ages, was the beginning of Noah's voyage in the ark, with his strictly limited and exclusive party of passengers, though why this date was chosen is not apparent. The Roman Emperor Marcus Aurelius Antoninus died on March 17, A. D. 180. Other events recorded on March 17 are the birth of Samuel Patterson, the first book auctioneer, London, 1728, and the death of David Dale, the English philanthropist and manufacturer, grandfather of Robert Dale Owen. The day is also dedicated to St. Joseph of Arimathea, the patron of Glastonbury. St. Gertrude, virgin abbess, was martyred in Brabant March 17, 659.

Don't

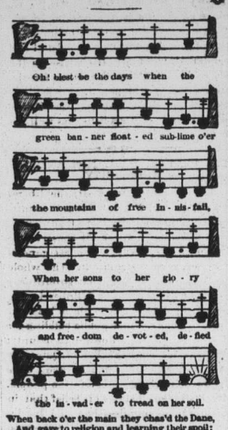
let that cold of yours run on. You think it is a light thing. But it may run into catarrh. Or into pneumonia. Or consumption.

Catarrh is disgusting. Pneumonia is dangerous. Consumption is death itself.

The breathing apparatus must be kept healthy and clear of all obstructions and offensive matter. Otherwise there is trouble ahead.

All the diseases of these parts, head, nose, throat, bronchial tubes and lungs, can be delightfully and entirely cured by the use of Boschee's German Syrup. If you don't know this already, thousands and thousands of people can tell you. They have been cured by it, and "know how it is, themselves." Sold only 75 cents. Ask any druggist.

St. Patrick's Day



When back o'er the main they chas'd the Dane,
And gave to religion and learning their spoil;
When valor and mind, together combined,
But wherefore lament o'er the glories departed?
Her star shall shine out with as vivid array,
For ne'er had she children more brave and true hearted
Than those she now sees on St. Patrick's day.

Her scepter, alas! passed away to the stranger,
And treason surrendered what valor had held;
But true hearts remained amid darkness and danger,
Which, spite of her tyrants, would not be quelled.
Oft, oft, through the night flashed gleams of light,
Which almost the darkness of bondage dispelled;
But a star now is near, her heaven to cheer,
Not like the wild gleams which so fitfully darted,
But long to shine down with its hallowing ray,
On daughters as fair, and sons as true hearted,
As Erin beholds on St. Patrick's day.

Oh! blest be the hour when begirt by her cannon,
And hail'd as it rose by a nation's applause,
That flag waved aloft o'er the spire of Dungannon,
Asserting for Irishmen, Irish laws.
Once more shall it wave, o'er hearts as brave,
Despite of the dastards who mock at her cause,
And like brothers agreed, whatever their creed,
Her children, inspired by those glories departed,
No longer in darkness despairing will stay,
But join in her cause like the brave and true hearted,
Who rise for their rights on St. Patrick's day.

ONE ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

BY THE AUTHOR OF THE MICKEY FINN SKETCHES.

LUSTERING March had come. Broken masses of clouds drifted across the sky. Shutters were complaining rustily on their hinges and banging to and fro. A few ambitious blades of grass were beginning to show themselves in exposed spots, from which the snow had melted, only to be nipped off closely by Mickey Finn's goat.

Society on Cooney Island was greatly disturbed. A serious question had arisen which caused much comment in the hamlet: Whether St. Patrick's day should be celebrated with a procession and accompanying blare of brazen instruments or be solemnized by a banquet. The banquet would be a breach of precedent; therefore it was not countenanced by the conservative element. On the other hand, it was claimed by those devoted to gastronomic pleasures that this was an age of progress; brass bands were a relic of an effete civilization, and a departure therefrom would be a step in the right direction.

Mr. Finn favored the banquet.

"Sure, fwat do a man want to be galavantin' around on Patrick's Day for, when he has no rubber boots on his fate, no oilskin coat to his back an' no umbrella like a tint over his head? Who," said he, "iver heard iv a foine Patrick's Day, shin th' sun was shinin'? Fair, th' rain is always fallin', the fogs are drivin,' the puddles is in th' strate, th' mud is on th' walk, so it is, bad luck to it, whin it ought to be in th' gaardens." Here Mr. Finn took his cutty pipe from his mouth, knocked the ashes into the stove, rose to his feet and stretched out his arms so that he resembled a cross. Then he concluded his argument.

"Mrs. Murphy, your man Mike an' your b'y Jamesy may go out in th' wet on Patrick's Day an' tramp around behind the Dutchmen wid th' horns an' catch the newmonia if they likes; but I'll stay jist here forninst th' fire an' toast me shins, so I will, an' smoke me pipe, bedad, an' look at the wet lads goin' by th' windy, so I will, Mrs. Murphy, an' small fear t' me; an' let them as likes go stravagin' around. That's th' how iv it."

"But," said Mrs. Murphy, "will yes not go t' th' meetin' on Monday night at th' little red school house in th' holler? McGuinness 'll be there; McFadden is goin'; Coogan an' his cordian has promised to come. Ah, faith, th' b'ys 'll all be there, so they will. Thim as wants th' percession, and thim as wants

"THE QUEEN'S YA—CHT."

th' banquit; ye'd better go an' settle it wanst for all."

Mike said he would, and he did. There were forty men present. They sat in the seats used by the scholars, and their positions were necessarily cramped. Mr. Coogan, the accordion player, opened the proceedings with "The Rakes o' Mallow." When the schoolmaster, a dignified man, who was filled with the importance of his position as an instructor, arrived, the music stopped. His coming was just in time to preserve the dignities of the occasion, for the music had started forty pairs of feet into shuffling on the floor, which caused the dust to rise in a cloud. The schoolmaster, being the highest person in authority present, took the chair and stated the object of the meeting. Said he:

"Ye all know the object of the present meetin' without my tellin ye; so there's no use o' my sayin' anything about it. But I may as well say, so ye'll know fwat ye are here for—Pat Coogan, will ye kape yer hans off that squakin' win' blower, so I can hear meself think!—that ye are come, gintilmin, to discuss the grate question, gintilmin, shall we honor th' late St. Patrick—rest his sowl—with a percession or with a banquit, where there'll be aitin an' drinkin—that's th' question, gintilmin. Now ye have it before ye. Fwat will ye do wid it?"

Paddy Quinlan, who worked on the coal docks, sat on the front seat. He was short and stout and had a great opinion of his own ability as a debater. So he arose and addressed the chair:

"Mr. Prisidint: In 1847, in th' smilin' month o' May, I was in Ireland. Bad luck t' me, I wish I was there now! Well, as I was sayin', I was in Ireland thin. Fair, I had plinty iv aitin' an' not too much work. Well, I was standin' on th' dock in Cork harbor, so I was, jist fer divarshun, when fwat should I see comin' up th' harbor wid her sails all swellin' like balloons but th' quane's ya—cht! Shure she was loaded t' th' gaards wid wimmin an' childre, I'avin' thare native land behint thim. That was a sight t' make tears come in th' eyes iv an Irish potato, so 'twas, Mr. Prisidint, an'——"

Here Mr. Quinlan's address was interrupted by a man who had no sense of humor. He wanted to know what the queen's yacht had to do with the subject under discussion. Mr. Quinlan resented this interference, and said if he was left alone he would soon come to the point at issue. Cries of "Go on, Quinlan, finish your story!" "Tell us about th' queen's ya—cht!" Quinlan resumed:

"Had I th' eloquince o' Socrates, Mr. Prisidint; had I th' musical v'ice o' Jerrymyer, Mr. Prisidint an' gintilmin; had I th' winnin' ways o' Dan'l O'Connell, who c'uld talk a man out iv his house an' lot, I c'udn't be tellin' th' haartaches on that occasion, so I c'udn't. If I had my way I'd blow up th' quane wid nitro".

Here even the dignified gentleman in the chair was shocked. He rose and called Mr. Quinlan to order. He wanted Mr. Quinlan to understand that no such inflammable substance as nitro-glycerine could be introduced into that meeting. He had no fault to find with the queen. He thought the cabinet and the houses of lords and commons were responsible for the troubles in Ireland. "I'm a p'aceable, quiet, dacint Irishman, an' if anyone is goin' t' be blown up wid nitro-glycerine, blow up th' landlords, say I! Blow thim up higher than Gilderoy's kite! Blow thim t' smithereens! An' may the cowld frog crouch in th' ruins iv thare houses!"

By this time half the men in the schoolhouse were on their feet. A confused babel arose, and walking sticks were flourished in the air. In the midst of the confusion the chairman motioned to Coogan, the accordion player, and shouted above the din:

"Play thim somethin' soothin', Coogan." Coogan mounted a bench and began to pull out of his instrument the musical notes of "Dublin Bay." It acted like oil upon troubled waters, and one by one the angry men resumed their seats.

In the meantime the secretary had made out a list of committemen, and of those present who were supposed to be willing to help along the celebration; and now at the suggestion of the chairman he read the names, each man answering as his name was called. But when he came to the name of Patsey Farrell there was no response.

"Read it louder, Mr. Secretary, it might be th' gintilmin is here and didn't hear ye."

"Patsey Farrell!" shouted the secretary, in trumpet tones. There was no answer.

"Ye may as will go wan. He's not here," said the president.

"WHAT MEANS THIS DISGRACEFUL ROW?"

Before the official could resume, however, Mr. Quinlan arose and pointing to Patsey said:

"Thare's th' blaggard sittin' in th' corner!"

Patsey sprang to his feet, saying as he did so:

"Yer a liar! I'm not here, yeranner. And if I am, I'm not wid yez!"

"Wid who!" said the president. Wid th' purcession or wid th' banquit?"

"Nayther. Fwat I wants t' know is, how many o' you min 'll shand by Phelim Darcy for tax collector?"

"Musha, luk a' that now!" cried Coogan. "Ye can bet th' sales on yer fate that he'll not get my vote. I hav' me own idees iv that chap. Faith, he's owin' me since last November fur a weeny pig wid black sphots on his back an' a curly tail, so he is. I'll brake his head in wid me fisht th' nixt tolme I make him in th' strate!"

Cries of "Order!" "Sit down, Coogan!" "Yer right, Coogan; giv' it to him, he's no good," arose, and the house divided itself for and against the candidate for tax collector. A heated argument between Quinlan and Farrell resulted in blows, and Quinlan was knocked beneath the seat. A general melee had just begun, when the door suddenly opened, and Father O'Connell, the parish priest, entered.

"What means this disgraceful row?" said his reverence, plunging into the crowd and separating the men with his powerful arms.

"Do you want to disgrace the parish? In the name of the church, I call on you to stop."

"Faith, I'm not t' blame, yer rivirence," said Cogan, struggling to his feet from the floor, where he had been laid by the stick of the schoolmaster, and holding his wrecked accordion in his hand. The priest took the chair vacated by the chairman, who shamefacedly acknowledged his fault and explained the situation to the priest, and the object of the meeting. After order had been restored the priest said:

"Now, gentlemen, I have a proposition to make to you. In my rounds today among the poor of the parish, I called on the Widow O'Houlahan. You all remember that her husband died last week and left her with four little children to take care of, one of whom is a baby twelve months old."

"God be good t' th' widdy," said Mr. Finn.

"He will, my man; but He wants your help," said the priest. "Now, instead of spending your hard earned money for a brass band or a banquet, why not give it to the widow?"

A murmur of approval arose. The meeting, which but a few minutes before had been a scene of strife and confusion, now became quiet and orderly, and sympathy with the widow's forlorn condition was freely expressed. The priest continued:

"But, for fear of another outbreak, I think you had better adjourn for to-night, and hold a meeting between this time and St. Patrick's day, to settle definitely what action had best be taken under the circumstances."

This proposition met with general approval, and the meeting broke up. But the secretary forgot to notify the men of the date of the next meeting, and before they realized it the coming St. Patrick's day was upon them.

At 6 o'clock in the morning the Widow O'Houlahan was giving the children their scanty breakfast of goats' milk and bread, when the door opened and Mr. Quinlan saluted her with:

"God save all here!"

"God save you kindly!" was the widow's reply.

Then Mr. Quinlan took a chair, from which Mrs. O'Houlahan had wiped the bread crumbs with her apron. Concealed under Mr. Quinlan's coat was a long object, wrapped in a brown paper. He took little Johnny upon his knee. While busy talking to the child he slyly slipped the parcel under the chair. Rising to his feet, he excused himself to the widow on the score of pressing business, and went out. The object under the chair was found to be a salt codfish, which caused general rejoicing among the children and made the widow cry. While she was wiping her eyes another member of the community arrived. He carried a huge basket containing coal, which was piled in a

VARIOUS CONTRIBUTIONS.

corner of the room. Sunlight came in the window and made the dusky diamonds glisten. Rivulets of tears were running down the widow's cheeks when Mr. Finn arrived with a chicken, which caused a very lively dispute among the O'Houlahan children as to who should have the wish bone. At short

POOR CO

intervals during the day, cabbages, potatoes, coal, pieces of corned beef and various other contributions were poured in upon the widow in such numbers and in such variety that her room resembled a well supplied grocery store when evening came. The stove glowed with unwonted heat. The vicious March wind found its way in the crack under the door, but there was only enough of it to give the room a healthy temperature. Commenting on the events of the day to Mrs. Murphy, the widow said:

"Faix, Mrs. Murphy, it's lucky St. Patrick's day wasn't twicet as long, or me frinds 'ud bury me under th' potatys an' coal! Here was I this blessed mornin' widout th' bit or th' sup in th' house—barrin' a little goat's milk—whin th' good St. Patrick tile graphed down from above, where he is in glory, to th' b'ys. Sez he in th' dispatch, sez he: 'All av yez make a shly little trip around t' th' Widdy O'Houlahan,' an' by th' same token, they ken wid lashins o' good things. Here, Patsey, lave down that bundle o' sugar, shure yell rot yer teeth wid th' swate stuff! Now, luk a' that b'y playin' wid th' coal! Musha, but ye're blacker nor a chimney swape!"

When Mrs. Murphy had gone home the widow's tears began to flow afresh. Going into the little bedroom she dropped upon her knees beside the humble bed. There she telegraphed a message to St. Patrick, which, though poorly worded and surcharged throughout with tears, was reverently filed in the office of the universe, against the day when the records of all the St. Patrick's days shall be examined.

RELICS OF ST. PATRICK.

His Chair and Bell—The Kitchen of St. Kevin.

Of course Ireland abounds in memorials of the saints, and most of St. Patrick, whose noted "chair" is a rudely fashioned rock in the Glen of Altadaven. The tradition is that it was originally a "cromlech" or Druid monument, and to make it a memorial of the fact that the old religion had been driven out

ST. PATRICK'S CHAIR.

by Christianity, it was fashioned into "St. Patrick's chair." "St. Patrick's bell" and quaint old shrine attest the fact, stated by St. Bernard, that the Irish saint fixed his metropolitan see at Armagh; but the conversion of Ireland was so rapid and complete that several other bishops were soon appointed and met him in council at Armagh. They devoted all the lands granted them to holy purposes, and fervent zeal uniting with unselfish piety, the schools and churches founded on those lands soon became the light of northwestern Europe.

ST. PATRICK'S BELL AND SHRINE.

At Glendalough, St. Kevin, who lived soon after St. Patrick, founded a famous abbey, around which a city grew. "St. Kevin's Kitchen," as it is called, is all that remains of the church. The round tower near by was there before the Christian times, and is a puzzle to antiquarians. "St. Kieran's Cross," another notable relic, was put up some 200 years after St. Patrick. The mission of the patron saint was followed by 300 years of progress, glory and civilization, in which Ireland sent missionaries to all the

ST. KEVIN'S KITCHEN.

neighboring lands; then came the Danes, and for 300 years there was almost continuous war. Scarcely were the Danes expelled when the Normans came, and the wars of the Conquest followed. In those troubled times the country needed almost to the original barbarism. Thus in Ireland we have the unique case of two eras of brightness and civilization divided by a long era of darkness; and we can only wonder that so much is preserved of the days of St. Patrick.

The Gleaner.

JAS. N. CROCKET - - - - EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1888.

THE QUEBEC RESOLUTIONS.

The discussion of the Quebec Resolutions occupied the Assembly during the greater part of its working hours on Thursday and Friday. The Attorney General's speech on the opening of the debate was in his best vein, and his presentation of the case was moderate and forcible.

Few persons will dissent from the view that the B. N. A. Act is not a sacred thing which may not be altered and amended, and the majority of people will agree that it is no answer to a proposed amendment to say that New Brunswick has not experienced the need of a change although other provinces have. The Confederation Act was the result not of one simply, but of many compromises. Not one of its promoters ever claimed it to be perfect, or that it was anything more than the best conclusion, after natural concessions, which the delegates from the several provinces could agree upon. That it has remained for twenty years without amendment is, under the circumstances, a matter of surprise and the best testimony which can be given of the skill of its framers. But as has been shown by extracts from some of the speeches of the founders of the Union some of the reasons which led to the incorporation in the B. N. A. Act of some of its provisions have been proved by experience to have no real weight, and some of the anticipated safe guards to provincial rights have turned out to be valueless.

Perhaps the best part of Mr. Blair's speech was his exposition of the right to disallow acts of the local legislatures, as exercised by the Federal government, and the reasons which led to the conclusion that this right should only be vested in the Imperial authorities. He pointed out the difference between the disallowance of the Crown of a Colonial Act, which appeared to be antagonistic to Imperial interests, and the annulling by the Federal authorities of a statute, clearly within the jurisdiction of the local legislature, upon the ground that it interfered with the general interests of Canada. In the former case there is no statutory provision defining what the colonial legislatures may enact and what they may not; in the latter case the functions of the local houses is distinctly specified by an act of parliament. The federal and the local governments are the creatures of the same statute, and it is self contradictory to claim that the exclusive powers conferred upon the latter may be abridged by the former assuming to exercise prerogative rights of the Crown not expressly delegated to it.

At another time we will refer to some other of the points in Mr. Blair's speech, and more particularly to his remarks on the proposed financial changes.

Mr. Blair impressed upon the House the fact that the resolutions of the Conference were conceived in no spirit of hostility to any political party; but that the object of the delegates was to remove all friction in the working of the Confederation Act, so that the union of the provinces might be consolidated and rendered perpetual. His advise to the House to sink party distinctions for the time being, and approach the consideration of the resolutions as New Brunswickers and as Canadians, was well received.

DR. PLATT'S ELECTION AND RECIPROCITY.

The election of Dr. Platt, the liberal candidate for Prince Edward county, Ontario, by a majority more than double that which he had over his conservative opponent, Mr. Clapp, at the last general election, is very significant. The whole strength of the Dominion government was arrayed against him. Bribes in the shape of public works had been held out to the electors, a new public building for Picton, the principal town in the county, and a bridge over the Bay of Quinte at Ameliasburg, being among the baits which were dangled before the people. Dr. Platt himself states his belief that in view of these promises he could hardly have been elected if he had not come out squarely and strongly in favor of unrestricted reciprocity. So strongly do the people of that county believe that this change in our trade relations is what is needed to improve the condition of business and to give an impetus to it that notwithstanding all the promises which the government could make and all the influence which they could bring to bear against him, Dr. Platt was returned by a majority more than double that which he obtained at the last election, on account of his advocacy of the principle of unrestricted reciprocity. More than ever do we feel convinced that if an appeal were made to the people on this question, an overwhelming majority would be given in favor of it. So thoroughly convinced are the leading liberals in parliament that unrestricted reciprocity with the United States would prove a panacea for many of the ills we now groan under, that Sir Richard Cartwright asked the government to accept his motion, stating at the same time that the adoption of it would not be considered in the light of a non-confidence motion. The tories of course will not accept it because the proposal of the scheme did not originate with them—it originated with the more enlightened and more honest party. The present discussion on the question in parliament will probably at present be productive of nothing, but there is not the slightest doubt that ere long parliament will be forced to accept the measure and thus sweep away, we trust forever, those obnoxious customs barriers which make the people of a free country anything but free.

UNFOUNDED REPORTS.

Notwithstanding the alarming reports which recently came from the Northwest about an uprising of the half-breeds, there appear to have been no grounds for the rumors telegraphed to the press. Among the reports current was one that Dumont had assured the half breeds that he continued to take a deep interest in their welfare and that he would ever stand by them when they needed his assistance. There can be little doubt that Dumont never made any such assurance, as the result of the late troubles in the Northwest has had the effect of considerably dampening Gabriel's spirit for war. The mounted police deny that there has been any manifest dissatisfaction among the Metis or that they are at all inclined to give trouble. These officers ought surely to know what is going on in the districts they are set to watch over, and it is very probable that their report as to the peaceful condition of affairs in the Northwest is correct.

The report of the discussion on the Quebec Resolutions in another column is the official report. It does not give anything approaching a comprehensive idea of what was said, and this, in view of the importance of the discussion, we very much regret. The official reporting costs considerable, and the public are entitled to receive through that source some idea of what has been done in the assembly. In future, or at least until the discussion on the Resolutions is concluded we will have the reports prepared by one of our own reporters.

NEWS OF THE WORLD CONDENSED

From Our Own Telegraphic Reports and Our Exchanges.

Personal, Political and Religious News of the Day.

Cable, American, Canadian and General Topics.

Cable.

Chamberlain has arrived in London.

Gen. Boulanger has been deprived of his command.

The terrible storm struck England on Thursday. Telegraph wires are down and railroads blocked.

Terrible floods have occurred in Hungary resulting from a sudden thaw. At Sassin a bridge gave way and precipitated 50 people into the river, all of whom were drowned. A wedding party of 16 persons returning to church at Neuvatz, Wednesday, went through the ice in the Danube and all were drowned.

American.

A construction train on the Mexican National railway jumped the track fifty miles south of Salillo, Wednesday, killing six Mexican laborers and injuring 20 more.

The storm in the New England and Southern States was attended with the most disastrous results. The loss of life was considerable.

A Chicago despatch says 500 locomotive engineers and firemen have struck on the Topeka and Santa Fee railroad, practically tieing up 3,200 miles of railway.

Canadian.

There is no foundation for the alarming reports from the Northwest.

Mrs. Roux, of St Sophie de Sevrard, Quebec, and her three little children, were burned to death the other day, being unable to escape from a burning house.

Coughs and Colds.

If everything has failed, try Allen's Lung Balsam and be cured.

UNRESTRICTED RECIPROCITY.

Sir Richard Cartwright's Argument in Favor of the Scheme.

Of Advantage to the Trade of the Whole Country.

An Able Argument by Mr. Davies, of P. E. I.

OTTAWA, March 14.—In the house of commons, to-day, Sir Richard Cartwright on rising to move his resolution in favor of unrestricted reciprocity, was received with loud cheers by the opposition. He began by reviewing the condition of the country, pointing out that the policy of the present government had failed to develop Canada's resources, or keep our people at home, and a change of programme was imperative. He compared the returns of the immigration department with the census returns of the Northwest territories, showing that while the minister of agriculture reported that 154 000 settlers had gone into the North west in five years preceding 1886, the census taken in that year showed only 43,000 people went in. They had afterwards gone out. He referred to the fact that the trade of the country last year was less than it was 15 years ago. The present government had failed to develop the country, to provide employment for our people, or increase our trade, but what they could do they did, and that was treble our debt, taxation and expenditure. (Cheers.) He pointed out that the resources of Canada were a great soil which was fertile and a climate that was pleasant, and the country was capable of sustaining ten times the present population; hence our lack of progress could not be attributed to the country. Our farmers were being burdened to excess, while they were subjected to competition in the markets of the world, which was reducing prices and profits and value of farm property in Canada. During 20 years the debt, taxation and expenditure of the country had been trebled, while we had increased our population only 30 per cent. If this sort of thing went on for 20 years more, the country would be burdened with an expenditure of $90,000,000, while our population would be perhaps 7,000,000. He had now to propose a remedy. Let the federal government adopt the propositions submitted by the interprovincial conference, so far as constitutional reform was concerned, and as a fiscal policy let us have complete free trade with the United States. He regretted that the finance minister wasn't in his place to discuss this question. His proposal would be good for Canada and the United States. Canadians were able to hold their own, man for man, with any people on the face of the globe, and those of our men who had to go to the United States soon took front places in the industries of that country. Unrestricted reciprocity would open up in Canada a new field for investment of American capital and the development of American enterprise, and Canada would be able to offer an equivalent to the United States for all she asked. [Applause.] Notwithstanding two high tariffs that had to be overcome our trade with the United States reached over $80,000,000 last year. With unrestricted reciprocity our trade with the neighboring republic would attain at least $300,000,000 in a few years. [Cheers.] The enormous advantages offered by unrestricted reciprocity were palpable. The attempts made by the government to force inter-provincial trade were very much like forcing water to run up hill. He quoted from the census returns showing that in 1881 there were three times as many natives of Ontario or Quebec as now. The census returns also showed that fewer emigrants came to Ontario in each year from the maritime provinces before confederation than had come since Perhaps they know us better now. (Laughter.) The failure of the people of the provinces to intermingle was proof that they are not trading with each other. The government had spent $50,000,000 on the Intercolonial and were now building a Short Line to take traffic away from it. (Hear, hear.) It was said with some truth that trade follows the flag, but it was more correct that trade follows emigration and, unfortunately Canada had already sent out a million of missionaries to cultivate trade with the United States. (Cheers.) Proceeding, Sir Richard showed that the United States was the best market and, in some instances, the only market for Canadian products—nearly all our lumber, eggs, wool, fish, barley, horses, cattle, hay, potatoes, iron ore, gypsum, poultry and other articles. The United States were our best customers even for such manufactured goods as we could export, and if the tariff was abolished our output to that country would be enormous. (Cheers.) Give us unrestricted reciprocity and the business and profits of every industry in Canada would be doubled in a short time, and some unprofitable investments would become immensely valuable. (Applause.) The United States market was the largest and most expansive in the world, and was still growing. The American population was also the richest in the world, and with no people should our farmers, fishermen, miners and manufacturers seek more to obtain free trade than with Americans. They expended money lavishly and hence we should have access to their market. They were at our doors, and we could talk to them by telephone. Under the old reciprocity treaty Canada prospered as she had never prospered since. In those years the buyer sought the seller and not the seller the buyer. With no people could Canadians trade so profitably. (Applause.) After all Canada had only two customers, Great Britain and the United States, and the trade returns showed that our trade with the neighboring republic, notwithstanding tariff restrictions, was increasing in greater ratio than trade with the mother country.

Resuming, after recess Sir Richard Cartwright showed that not only farmers, fishermen, lumbermen and miners would profit by unrestricted reciprocity, but all the manufacturers who deserved to prosper in Canada would be immensely benefitted. No great measure was ever designed to injure such a small number of people. The only parties to suffer would be combines and trusts that were now being investigated by a committee of the house. [Cheers.] The government would have to practice economy and their bank electioneering agents might have to go on small pay. By elections might have to be carried without grants for post offices, breakwaters and local railways. The leader of ministry might be obliged to abandon his system of government by corruption. These were the only causes that would suffer from unrestricted reciprocity. As to the objection that the country would lose the revenue and expenditure of $26,000,000 a year it would be ample for this country and taxation should be introduced. His proposal did not involve the addition of a single cent to the burdens of the people. There was an enormous room for judicious economy in public expenditure by unrestricted reciprocity. The income of every man in Canada would be greatly increased, the purchasing power of the people would be doubled. It would more than double the goods, and it was very doubtful if there would be any fall off in the revenue at all. The tory argument was that Canada's government had become so extravagant that they couldn't permit the people of the country to adopt a policy that was to make them rich. [Cheers.] The men, some of whom signed an annexationist manifesto some years ago, were now seized with paroxysms of loyalty. [Hear, hear.] The liberals were charged with disloyalty because they wanted to make the country prosperous, and seemed to think that if the people became rich they would be disloyal. The tory party seemed to have adopted Cardinal Richelieu's doctrine that it was dangerous to allow the people to grow fat. [Cheers.] He believed that unrestricted reciprocity was in the interest of the British empire. To-day, England hadn't a friend or ally among the great powers of Europe, and it was necessary for Britain to maintain close and friendly relations with the United States. (Applause.) By entering into a commercial alliance with the neighboring republic, Canada would be rendering the greatest possible service to the empire; prosperity that would be produced by reciprocity would make Canada a better customer for English goods than she was now. England had on several occasions given away Canadian rights for the purpose of conciliating the people of the United States, and now England should be willing to sacrifice some small interest of her own for the same object. (Cheers.) This was the time for approaching the United States with a proposal for unrestricted reciprocity. The Americans were looking around for some means of reducing their surplus. President Cleveland, in his last message to congress, had partically invited Canada to open negotiations. He quoted the letter of Secretary Bayard to Sir Charles Tupper proposing to settle the fisheries difficulties by a complete readjustment of the commercial relations between the two countries. He denounced the government for concealing from parliament the details of proposals made to the Americans by Sir Charles Tupper. The fact that the American commissioners had declined to accept Tupper's position was of no significance. Referring to the exodus of our people the population of the United States people are becoming bone of our bone and blood of our blood, and that was the exact reason why the two countries should be drawn closer together commercially.

He urged the government to accept his proposition and not take it as a non confidence motion. He was opposed to annexation and believed the Americans were also opposed to it. If there was no precedent for his proposition he proposed to make one. (Cheers.) If that question was submitted to a plebiscite of the people, it would be adopted by a tremendous majority. He ridiculed the loyalty cry, and said it was in the interests of the empire that Canada should have the right to make her own commercial treaties. [Cheers.] He closed with an eloquent peroration and submitted his resolutions amid loud applause.

Mr. White Cardwell followed with a Tory stock speech of over two hours.

OTTAWA, March 15. In the house of commons, to-day, the debate on unrestricted reciprocity resolution was resumed by Mr Davies, who was received with cheers. He showed the absurd idea of Mr White's assertion that there was no market for Canadian products in the United States, by quoting the trade returns of last year, showing that nearly $40,000,000 worth of produce were exported from this country to the American market. (Cheers.) In refutation of Mr. White's assertion that the reciprocity treaty of 1854 had been obtained by a tory government, he quoted the statement of Sir John Macdonald in 1884 that that treaty had been secured by the liberal government, and that the liberals were entitled to the credit for it. (Applause.) He asked Mr White to explain why, if there was no market for Canadian products in the United States, the government kept their standing offer on the statute book, and why Sir Chas. Tupper had offered to give up the free use of the fisheries in return for the admission of Canada's exports to the American market. He quoted the resolution moved by Sir John Macdonald in 1878, and the speeches of Sir Chas. Tupper and others in the same year, showing that the national policy had been introduced as a means of obtaining reciprocity. Upon the strength of that promise the tories had obtained support in the maritime provinces, but the people had been deceived.

Mr Hesson—There have been elections since.

Mr. Davies—Yes, you bought some elections since by profuse expenditure and promises of public money, but no man in the maritime provinces has dared to deny, as the minister of the interior has done, that reciprocity would be an advantage to the country. Look at my province, which the government could not debauch with promises. The elections were run there on the reciprocity issue and a solid phalanx of liberals were elected. [Cheers.] The same result would have been witnessed in the other provinces but for wholesale promises of railway subsidies and other bribes. He showed that in 1879 Sir John Macdonald had proposed an assimilation of tariffs between Canada and the United States. According to the modern tory logic Sir John was a disloyal man for making such a proposal. Men who voted against Sir Richard Cartwright's resolution were voting censure upon Sir Charles Tupper, who offered the Americans complete reciprocity as a means of settling the fisheries dispute. He quoted statistics showing how Canada prospered under the old reciprocity treaty. It was alleged that there would be a discrimination against England, but Canada had a perfect right to discriminate, and the only question to be considered was whether it was in the interest of the country to do so. [Cheers] If unrestricted reciprocity was going to make Canada prosperous, he was prepared to accept the responsibility for his vote in favor of a discrimination against England. The present tariff imposed an average of 21 per cent on American goods. Under unrestricted reciprocity the Canadians would obtain the advantage of the coasting trade of the United States and the shipping of the maritime provinces would be revived and made profitable. Parliament had now to choose between legislating for classes or for the masses. The representatives of the people who hesitated to vote for the interests of his country and to his people. He pointed out that the best manufacturers of the country were not afraid of American competition, and showed that Mr. White had not attempted to grapple with facts and arguments put forward by Sir Richard Cartwright. Mr Davies' speech was an able effort and he was warmly congratulated on concluding.

Hon Mr Foster followed, repeating Mr White's statement that Sir Richard Cartwright's propositions was a violation of Mr. Blake's policy enunciated during the last election campaign. He had no doubt that, notwitstanding the picture of the country drawn by Sir Richard Cartwright, Canadians would continue to marry and be given in marriage.

Sir Richard Cartwright—Yes, and go to the United States. (Laughter.)

Hon Mr Mitchell—Why don't you set them an example. (Applause.)

Hon Mr Foster, continuing, after recess said that there was trade between the provinces, because Attorney General Longley, of Nova Scotia, said his province bought $12,000,000 worth of goods a year from Ontario and Quebec. It was charged that the importing business of the maritime provinces was done by Montreal and yet it was said there was no inter-provincial trade. The country was in a flourishing condition and did not require reciprocity. He charged the advocates of reciprocity with being hostile to British interests and with desiring annexation. (Groans.) If unrestricted reciprocity was adopted the people of the maritime provinces would buy from the United States instead of from Ontario and Quebec. He moved an amendment to the effect that Canada desired to adhere to the policy adopted by the government in 1879.

Mr. McMillan (Huron) replied to Mr. Foster effectively. As a practical farmer he showed that agriculture in Ontario was severely depressed. Farmers were shut out of the United States markets and robbed by high taxation imposed for the benefit of combines. Unless they were able to secure the admission for their products to the United States market, a feeling in favor of annexation might grow up which the government might find as hard to control as the feeling of discontent they had now to deal with in Manitoba.

Mr. Porter followed on the government side, and Dessaint, a nationalist, spoke in French in support of Sir Richard Cartwright's resolution.

OTTAWA, March, 16th. In the commons today, Mr. Charlton supported Sir Richard Cartwright's reciprocity resolutions in a vigorous speech and was followed by Mr. Davin and Hon. Mr. Langevin

For Sale or to Rent.

THAT PLEASANTLY SITUATED COTTAGE, situated on the corner of Northumberland and George Streets, called the Mackay Cottage. Furnace in house. Barn and Garden in connection. Possession given first of May. Apply to

GREGORY & GREGORY.

Fredericton, Feb. 14th. tf.

Boiler Explosion.

The boiler of a locomotive exploded in the N. B. R. round-house at Fairville yesterday morning, resulting in considerable loss of property and the injury of Driver John Smith, and Firemen Andrew Hamm and Douglas Clark, who were standing in the caboose at the time. No cause can be assigned for the explosion. How the men escaped with their lives is a mystery. The engine was completely wrecked, and the building considerably damaged. Rafters and pieces of boards and stove pipe were whistled towards the river for a distance of over 200 feet. Some of the flying timbers struck a small tenement house near by, shattering the windows and doing considerable damage. The inmates received a severe shock. Smith had several of his ribs broken; Hamm received a severe gash across the forehead, and Clark complains of his spine being hurt.

Fire in St. Mary's Riding Academy.

The fire bells in the village of St. Mary's rang out an alarm shortly after four o'clock yesterday afternoon, the Riding Academy stables in which Mr. McCoy's Kentucky stud of horses was kept being discovered on fire. The fire caught in the hay loft and in a few minutes the flames leaped high in the air. The fire department of the village was promptly on hand and succeeded in a short time in getting the flames under control. The hay stored in the building was licked up clean by the flames, and the roof of the building was considerably damaged. The horses were removed from the burning building and all of them escaped unharmed. The fire caught overhead from the office stove pipe. The building was covered with insurance.

Death of Arnold Brown.

Our readers will regret to learn of the death of Arnold G. Brown, which occurred at the residence of his father, Mr. John Brown, at an early hour this morning. Deceased arrived in the city from Fairville on Thursday in a very low condition, his health having continued to fail since he left here some months ago. He was in the thirty-ninth year of his age. The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon.

Mrs. Baxter.

Mrs. Marion Baxter who has recently been delighting large audiences in Nova Scotia and elsewhere in this province by her eloquent lectures on temperance, will address public meetings in the city hall on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of next week, under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. Don't fail to hear her.

What Am I to Do?

The symptoms of Biliousness are unhappily but too much known. They differ in different individuals to some extent. A Bilious man is seldom a breakfast eater. Too regularly, false, he has an excellent appetite for lunch but none for solids of a morning. His tongue will hardly bear inspection at any time if it is not white and furred. Dyspepsia, at all events.

The digestive system is wholly out of order and Diarrhœa or Constipation may be symptoms of the two may alternate. There are often Hemorrhoids or even loss of blood. There may be giddiness and often headache and acidity or fulness and leadenness in the pit of the stomach. To correct all this if not effects cure, try *Green's August Flower*, it cost but a trifle and thousands attest its efficacy.

Died.

In this city on March, 17, Arnold G. Brown, son of John and Mary Brown, in the 39th, year of his age.

Funeral to-morrow (Sunday) at 3 o'clock from his father's residence Northumberland Street. Friends respectfully invited to attend.

At Sheffield, Sunbury Co., on the 10th inst., of heart disease, William B. Taylor, [late Secretary Treasurer of Sunbury Municipality] aged 49 years.

PALMO-CARBOLIC SOAP

No Animal Fat! No Coloring Dyes!! No Adulterations of any Kind!!! Absolutely Pure. A VALUABLE PREVENTATIVE OF CONTAGION. It Removes all Unpleasant Odors from the Skin. ASK FOR "PALMO-CARBOLIC SOAP," AND REFUSE ALL OTHERS. DEVER & LAWRENCE, Co. (Limited.) MONTREAL.

ERIN GO BRAGH.

A GRAND CONCERT

Under the Auspices of ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, Assisted by members of the Hibernia Society, in aid of the

Irish Home Rule Fund,

will take place at ST. DUNSTAN'S HALL, REGENT ST., ON NEXT

MONDAY EV'G., 19th March.

Half Season at 7½, Concert to commence at 8 o'clock. ADMISSION 25 CENTS. "Cead Mile Fail ba."

T. G. O'CONNOR, Chairman of Com., ED. L. O'BRIEN, Secretary.

Fredericton, March 15.

Campbell's Cathartic Compound

IT CURES LIVER COMPLAINT, BILIOUS DISORDERS, AND STOMACH, DYSPEPSIA, LOSS OF APPETITE, BYE BLEMISHES, CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS.

MARYSVILLE, Sept. 1st, 1886.—I find Campbell's Cathartic Compound the best article I have ever used for costiveness or biliousness, and easy to take. I am, yours truly, A. E. McDonald.

Sold by dealers in family medicines everywhere. 25c. per bottle.

MRS. BAXTER

Will Lecture in the CITY HALL! On the Evenings Tuesday, 20th, —AND— Wednesday, 21st.

Sir Leonard Tilley will preside on Tuesday. Chair taken at 8 o'clock.

A Silver Collection will be taken on both Evenings.

Fredericton, March 15, 1888.

Have you a Pain anywhere about you? USE PERRY DAVIS' "PAIN KILLER," and Get Instant Relief. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. 25 Cts. Per Bottle.

COUGHS, COLDS, Croup and Consumption CURED BY ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM 25c. 50c. and $1.00 per bottle.

TO LET.

THE STORE in Temperance Hall, now occupied by Mr. G. Rex Lee. Possession given May 1st. For particulars apply at the Parlor of the W. C. T. Union, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons, after 3 o'clock.

MRS. N. T. WHEELER.

Fredericton, Feb. 4, 1888. tf

J. C. RISTEEN & CO.

Manufacture and Keep in Stock

DOORS, SASHES, BLINDS,

MOLDINGS, FLOORING, SHEATHING AND FURNITURE.

Planing, Machine Sawing and Jobbing to Order. Sashes Painted and Glazed.

NO. 2 QUEEN STEET, FREDERICTON, N. B.

Fredericton, March 3, 18-8.

SPECTACLES ON SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES

D. HARRIS, ENGLISH OPTICIAN,

53 Germain Street.

St. John, N. B., near Market.

Mr. Harris is enabled to suit perfectly even most difficult cases, and his stock being made up on purely Scientific Principles, he can with confidence submit them to his patrons.

Office hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Saturdays, till 10 p. m. Jan 10th—1y tfw

Coat & Vest Makers WANTED

3 Coat and 2 Vest Makers Wanted at

W. E. SEERY'S,

Fredericton, March 10. "Elmot Avenue"

NEW CARPETS.

Dever Brothers

Have just opened 16 Bales of New Carpets, comprising some elegant designs IN Brussels, Tapestry, All Wools and Unions.

2 CASES WINDOW POLES, VERY CHEAP.

Fredericton, March 10th, 1888. DEVER BROTHERS.

HERRING!

NO 1 LABRADOR and EASTERN HERRING,

Just Received in Half Barrels.

A SPLENDID ARTICLE. FOR SALE LOW.

YERXA & YERXA

No. 158 Queen Street, Two Doors Above People's Bank.

Fredericton, Feb. 23rd, 1888.

Board of Agriculture.

PROVINCE OF N&W BRUNSWICK.

ANNUAL HORSE SALE.

THE SERVICES OF THE HORSES belonging to the Provincial Government will be leased for the Season of 1888, at Public Auction, at Fredericton —ON— THURSDAY, 29th March Inst., Beginning at 2 o'clock, p. m.

Arrangements will be made for Excursion Rates on all Railways.

CHAS. H. LUGRIN.

Fredericton, March 15th, 1888. w. tw.

To Sell or to Rent.

To sell or to rent for a term of years the two Storey House situated on Regent Street and Corner of Needham Street, now occupied by O. Sterling Brannen, property freehold.

Also to sell a cottage on St. John Street. Apply to

A. LIMERICK.

Fredericton, Feb. 28th, 188. 1 m.

TO RENT.

AND possession given on the first of May next, the house at present occupied by Mr. James McGee, and known as the McGee House, containing sixteen rooms.

ALSO—The shop underneath the same, at present occupied by Mr. Peter Duffie. Apply to

OWEN SHARKEY.

Fredericton, Jan. 31. tf

WANTED.

A CITY MAN to work round an Hotel, and to attend stable. Good wages. Apply at THE GLEANER Office.

Fredericton, March 10th, 1888.

TO LET.

FROM 1st MAY NEXT, the House situated on the Corner Charlotte and Northumberland streets, at present occupied by Mr J. G. Gill. Apply to

HENRY G. ESTEY, People's Bank.

Fredericton, Feb. 18th, 1888.

Milch Cows for Sale.

THREE NEW MILCH COWS FOR SALE BY

WM. BLANEY, Lower St. Mary's

March, 15th. 1888.

MOLASSES!

PORTO RICO MOLASSES.

New Antigua Do.

Just Received and for Sale Low.

A. F. RANDOLPH & SON.

Fredericton, March 13th, 1888.

REX FLOUR!

Has now been on the market about a year, and its sale in that time has been very gratifying to me. There is now a larger sale for Rex than any other flour sold in this market.

This shows that the people appreciate a good flour when they get hold of it. Rex makes moist Bread, and is unexcelled for Cake.

Try it.

JAS. HODGE.

Fredericton, March 13th, 1888.

FOR SALE.

Hemlock and Spruce Boards, ROUGH AND PLANED.

Ash Boards, Spruce Scantling, Clapboards, Cedar Shingles.

Apply to

A. F. Randolph & Son.

Fredericton, March 13th, 1888.

1887-8. 1887-8.

FALL AND WINTER.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Joseph Walker, Practical Tailor.

I have just received a full line of Fall and Winter Goods in all the Latest Designs for

REEFERS and OVERCOATS. Fancy Trouserings

A Specialty! Inspection Solicited

It is useless for me to say anything about a fit. Call and be convinced for yourself. Prices moderate.

JOSEPH WALKER,

Next door above W. Vanwart's Grocery Store Queen Street, Fredericton. sept 17

FOR A GOOD Substanstial, Sensilbe XMAS. PRESENT! —IN— FURNITURE GO TO ADAMS' AND GET An Easy Chair, Platform Rocker, Splint Chair & Rocker, Carpet Rocker, Student's Chair.

—ALSO—

Cabinets, Music Stands, Work Tables, Fancy Stands, Foot Rests, Shaving Cases, Slipper Boxes, etc.

CHILDREN'S PRESENTS—High and Low Chairs and Rockers, in Carpet, Cane, Perforated, Willow and Splint; Rocking Horses, Bureaus, Bedsteads, etc.

BARGAINS—A great variety of Fancy and Useful Articles in Wooden Ware from 25 cts. up.

ADAMS',

COUNTY COURT HOUSE SQUARE

Fredericton, Dec. 13th

1888.

Spring Goods.

WM. JENNINGS

Merchant Tailor,

now showing the

Latest Styles in English, Scotch and Canadian Suitings,

FANCY WORSTEDS for SPRING OVERCOATS.

FANCY VESTINGS AND TROWSERINGS.

WILLIAM JENNINGS,

COR. QUEEN ST., AND WILMOT'S ALLEY

Fredericton, March 10th, 1887.

POOR COPY

THE QUEBEC RESOLUTIONS.

Lengthy and Animated Discussion Thereon.

The Speech of the Attorney General in Support,

And Mr. Hanington's Remarks in Opposition.

On Thursday bills were introduced by Mr. Mitchell incorporating the St. Andrews Land Company; by Mr. Humphrey, amending the incorporation act of Moncton Harbor Improvement Company; by Mr. Humphrey authorizing the exemption of the Moncton Cotton Manufacturing Company from taxation in Westmorland; by Dr Moore amending the town of Marysville incorporation act; by Dr. Taylor amending chap. 100, of Consolidated statutes, of rates and taxes, so far as it relates to King's Co.; by Dr. Berryman incorporating St. John Firemen's Mutual Relief Association; by Hon. Mr. Ritchie conferring certain powers upon the Nova Scotia Telephone company [limited] by Hon Mr Ritchie incorporating the New Brunswick Gas and Electric Light, Fuel and Power Company [limited].

Hon. Mr. McLellan submitted the first report of the provincial board of health.

Mr. McLellan committed the bill relating to retaining walls in the city of Portland; Mr. Phinney in the chair.

The Quebec Resolutions.

Hon. Mr. Blair moved the following resolution:

Whereas, At a conference held in the city of Quebec in the month of October last, of delegates and members representing the executive government of five of the provinces of Canada, called for the purpose of conferring upon questions of inter-provincial interest, it was unanimously resolved as follows—

[Here follow the resolutions of the conference as already published:

And Whereas, It is proposed to submit the aforegoing resolutions to the respective legislative assemblies of the provinces for concurrence, with a view to the amending of the B. N. A. act in accordance therewith; be it therefore

Resolved, That this house doth concur in the said resolutions; and further

Resolved, That an humble address be presented to his honor the lieutenant governor praying that his honor may cause to be conveyed to her most gracious majesty the Queen, the assurance of the devotion and loyalty of her majesty's faithful subjects, the legislative assembly of this province, to her majesty's throne and person, and humbly praying her majesty to graciously cause her parliament of the United Kingdom to be moved to amend the act, chap. 3 of 31-1 Victoria, An act for the union of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and the government thereof, and for purposes connected therewith, agreeably to the foregoing resolutions.

Hon. Mr. Blair, in moving the adoption of the Quebec resolutions, narrated the circumstances which led to the conference at Quebec. He read from the speech of the lieutenant governor of Quebec on the opening of the legislature of that province in 1887, wherein such a conference was proposed. He (Blair) told of the communications, informal and formal, that afterwards took place between the government of Quebec and the government of this province. When the invitation of the premier of Quebec was received asking this government to join with the governments of the other provinces in the meeting at Quebec, with the view of seeing what amendments could be suggested to the British North America Act of 1867, the question as to what course should be adopted was considered by the members of this government. Were the government acting on behalf of the province to stand aloof? Or should they unite in a discussion with members of governments of other provinces upon unpolitical grounds for the purpose of repairing defects in the constitutional system of the country? The question presenting itself in that way, it was decided that members of this government should meet the representatives from other provinces, and in a fair, frank and open way discuss the British North America act, acting neither in the interest of, or in opposition to, this or that political party. Having that object in view the provincial secretary and himself attended the conference. It was not unreasonable, that, after 20 years of confederation, the constitution should require some change; and he could see no objection to a conference intended to perfect our system and perpetuate the union of the provinces. The gentlemen whom they met from the other provinces, he was bound to say, appeared inclined to discuss all questions from a broad, patriotic standpoint. It was true that some questions were discussed with the conclusions of which neither the provincial secretary nor himself could agree, but it was only the resolutions which had been unanimously adopted that have been laid before this house, and with which hon. members are asked to agree. At the outset he was met, not with objections as to the merits of the resolutions themselves; but that there should have been any conference at all. A portion of the press undertakes to say that, in meeting as we did we travelled outside of the jurisdiction of local legislatures and local governments; that it was beyond the scope of our authority to discuss the matters contained in the resolutions, and that these questions should have been left to other tribunals. He differed from that view and was satisfied that the great majority of the members would agree with him in his view. It would be unreasonable to suppose that, under the federal system of government, there would not be some friction between the provinces and federal authorities. He was not aware of the fact that the framers of the B. N. A. act were sufficiently omniscient to foresee all difficulties that might arise in working out the new system.

Look at the United States. Although the constitution of that country was acknowledged to be one of the most efficient pieces of statesmanship ever drafted, there have been difficulties between the local and central authorities which were only overcome by the required changes. The feature of the B. N. A. act being new and the act being complex in its character, it was not to be wondered that experience would show that some remedy would be necessary. If it be conceded that there are some defects in our constitution and who will doubt that? What objection could there be to the governments of this and other provinces considering desirable remedial legislation? But, says a portion of the press, the local legislature should not deal with such questions as defeats in the constitution. Such matters, those papers say, should be left to the members of the dominion parliament. This legislature is told that if changes are needed in the constitution affecting the interests of the province, the New Brunswick members at Ottawa are the only proper parties to look after the making of such changes. He could not assent to that view. New Brunswick had 16 members at Ottawa, and many of them are able, capable and efficient members. But they had not been sent to Ottawa to specially guard provincial interests. Such matters were entrusted to the members of this government and legislature. It was not only the right and privilege of every member of this house to deal with this question, but it was the sacred duty of each to raise his voice in favor of such remedial measures which his judgment tells him would be in the interest of the country. He did not look upon the constitution of the country as too sacred a thing to amend, if the general and provincial interests demanded it. He did not mean to say that resolutions submitted to this house were the very embodiment of wisdom. Naturally at such a meeting as the Quebec conference, there had to be a surrender of some personal opinions in order to reach common ground. If the house adopted the resolutions, they would be transmitted to the Queen, and by their adoption in the various parliaments represented at Quebec, it was hoped to have the desired amendments in the constitution made.

Before taking up the subject proper he desired to combat another proposition thrown out by some members in this house, and in a portion of the press. Objection was made to these resolutions on the alleged ground that they were the result of political animosities towards the present dominion government; that they were, in fact, the work of grit politicians. Five provinces were represented at the conference. The governments of Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario are in the hands of political parties not in accord with the dominion government. If, indeed, it can be said that any local government is in the hands of a political party, could it be said that the other governments represented were antagonistic to the dominion government? Would they say that the Manitoba government at the time of the conference was in opposition to the Ottawa government? They would surely not say that the government of New Brunswick is a grit government.

Mr. Tweedie—What is it then?

Mr. Blair—It is composed of gentlemen in sympathy with the dominion government and of some who are opposed to that government. This government in the administration of affairs knows neither Liberal nor Conservative and manages its affairs entirely regardless of this or that political party in the best interests of the country. (Applause.) He most emphatically repudiated the statement that these resolutions were the work of Grit politicians. Where was the evidence for the statement that the resolutions were adopted to embarrass the dominion government? If there was any such testimony it ought not to be difficult to produce it. He was free to say that among those at the conference were some very strong Liberals. On the other hand, there were some very strong Conservatives, and the fact that all had agreed in the resolutions showed that there was no desire to make capital for any political party.

He claimed the consideration of the house for the resolutions on their merits. The argument of those who say that the resolutions are the result of political animosities proceeds from an inability to grapple with what is contained in the resolutions themselves. The resolutions simply affirmed plain principles, without condemning any political party. Members should not be alarmed at the thought that we should amend the constitution of Canada. Those who framed the B. N. A. act looked upon it as a measure that would require to be changed from time to time. They recognized that it was impossible for them to foresee the difficulties that might arise in working out the new system. He referred to Hon. George Brown as one of the fathers of confederation. There was no warmer friend of the union than Mr. Brown, who was for a long time the most prominent man in Ontario. He went into a coalition government with Sir John A. Macdonald for the purpose of carrying confederation. Mr. Blair quoted from a speech delivered by Mr. Brown in 1865, which stated no constitution was ever formed that was without defect. The B. N. A. act, according to the Ontario statesman, was largely experimental, and in its working would require amendment. If that was the opinion of such a man as the Hon. George Brown, why should any member of this house stand aghast at the thought of legislation intended to remedy some of the defects that time had made apparent? He quoted from the despatches of Lord Durham on the subject of union, which despatches were written long before confederation and which pointed out that time would suggest changes.

The attorney general then took up the B. N. A. act and reviewed it at length, showing what were the powers specially given to the dominion parliament, and what authority it was intended that provincial legislatures should have. These resolutions do not pretend in any way to interfere with the power given to the dominion parliament. They deal more particularly with the governmental machinery of the different provinces. If, in the working out of the system, the province come in conflict with the dominion government, no matter what political party is in power, we should take steps to remedy the difficulty. One of the sections of the British North America act reserves to the federal government the power of disallowing at will all acts passed by a provincial legislature. This power gives to the federal government arbitary control over legislation of the provinces within their own sphere. The opinion of the conference was that the act should be amended by taking away this power of disallowing provincial statutes, leaving to the people of each province through their representatives in the provincial legislature the free exercise of their exclusive right of legislation on the matters assigned to them, subject only to disallowance by her majesty in council, as before confederation. He read the first resolution adopted at Quebec. He would not say that the dominion government had exercised the power of disallowance in an arbitrary manner, but the act as it now stands gives them the right to do so. It was assumed, when the B. N. A. act passed, that provincial legislation could only be disallowed when a provincial legislature exceeded its authority. The interpretation of the act by the minister of justice in 1885, as to the power of the dominion parliament in reference to provincial acts, differed very much from that put upon it by the people before confederation; the veto power was with the imperial government, and was never exercised except when some imperial rights were interfered with. Now the legislation of any provincial legislature can be trampled upon by the party in power at Ottawa, whether that party be liberal or conservative. The principle was an erroneous one.

It would be admitted that when a difficulty occurs between a provincial body and the federal authority, one of the parties interested should not be the body to determine whether the subject of dispute properly came within the power of the provincial or federal body. Acts prepared by the attorney general or the solicitor general of any province go to the minister of justice, and this one man has the right to say whether they shall be allowed or not; that the supreme court of Canada should decide these questions with an appeal to the privy council. But it is argued that New Brunswick has her own members at Ottawa. True, but there are only 16 New Brunswick members at Ottawa, so the question of disallowance of a New Brunswick act would really be decided by the members of other provinces. The power to disallow legislation on the ground that it conflicted with some dominion interest admitted of abuse in legislation. This was too much power to give to any one gentleman, no matter what his ability might be. The dominion government claim the right to say whether our legislation is correct or not. We say that there should be equal facilities to the federal and provincial governments for promptly obtaining a judical determination respecting the validity of statutes of both the federal parliament and provincial legislatures. No acts of this legislature had been disallowed but under the B. N. A. act, as it now stands, there was no telling when our rights would be interfered with. He referred to the troubles at Ottawa over the New Brunswick School act. Happily all differences in reference to that matter are now over, and he only mentioned it to show what might occur at any time as the constitution now stands.

Mr. Blair dealt at very considerable length on the question of disallowance to show how dangerous to provincial rights was the power now vested in the dominion government.

Mr. Hanington—What laws passed by this legislature were disallowed at Ottawa?

Mr. Blair—The case of another province to-day may be our's to-morrow. It was only because this government took a firm stand against the threat from Ottawa that the Fredericton bridge is a reality. He referred to the forest and stream bill and other legislation of the Ontario legislature that had been disallowed. He was no more willing to give to a liberal government at Ottawa than a conservative government extreme power of disallowance. Mr. Blair continued to argue in support of the resolutions, reading resolutions Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, and speaking in favor of each.

FRIDAY MORNING.

Bills were introduced by Dr. Alward in addition to an amendment of act 43rd Victoria, Chap. 33; by Mr. Stockton incorporating the Channel subway Co.

Mr. Palmer presented report from the municipalities committee.

Dr. Alward committed a bill providing for a special assessment upon the city of St. John to pay for paving a part of Prince Wm. street.

Mr. Humphrey in the chair. Dr. Alward explained the bill provided for an assessment to pay off loans on account of the work already done. It was intended to assess $1,000 a year for six years. The bill was agreed to.

Dr. Alward committed a bill providing for a special assessment upon the city of St. John, (east) for the present year, and to enable the common council to satisfy judgments recovered against the city corporation. Mr. Glasier in the chair. The bill was agreed to.

Mr. Mitchell committed a bill incorporating the St Croix Electric Light Co., Dr. Moore in the chair. Mr. Mitchell explained that he had amended the bill making it similiar to the St Stephen bill passed a few days ago. The bill was agreed to as amended.

Dr. Stockton, from the privileges committee, presented a report in the Madawaska election case, submitting the evidence. On motion of Mr. Ritchie, seconded by Dr. Alward, the reading of the evidence was deferred till to-morrow.

Mr. Ritchie committed a bill in further addition to the act relating to the water supply in the city of Portland, Mr. Hutchinson in the chair. After explanations by Mr. Ritchie the bill was agreed to.

Mr. White from corporations committee submitted report.

Mr Baird from committee on bill further amending Highway Act of '86 reported against bill

On motion of Quinton, bill relating to storage of oil in Portland was referred back to corporations committee.

Young moved, seconded by Theriault, former motion regarding expenditure in Gloucester during '86 to '87 on account of Bye Roads, Great Roads and Bridges.

Mr. Blair said Chief Commissioner was unavoidably absent. He would say that a large portion of information asked for by Mr. Young was in hands of Public Accounts committee at present time and would be examined by hon. gentleman. Any accounts not before committee and wanted by hon. member could be had through committee. To furnish copies of all accounts would be next to impossible, as the copying staff is not sufficiently large. Besides, the expense would not be warranted. It was impracticable to comply with Mr. Young's motion as a large portion of Bye-Road expenditure is made by the Municipality of each County. If in view of these statements the hon. member passed resolution, it would have to be met by a distinct negative.

Young said there were strong reasons for having the papers brought down. He would prefer, however, giving reasons when Chief Commissioner was in his place.

Mr. Speaker said Mr. Young could withdraw motion and give new notice of motion.

Mr. Young said that he would not do so, as it would involve too much delay. If the motion could not stand over until the Chief Commissioner was present he would now give the reasons why he moved the resolution. He understood that in most Counties the bye-road expenditure was in the hands of the members. In Gloucester the Chief Commissioner took entire control of that expenditure. He (Young) has never been consulted in these matters. He would not mind that, however, if expenditures were fairly made. But they were not fairly made. In Caraquet the claims of parties who voted against Mr. Ryan have been ignored. Then again, there have been some very peculiar expenditures. He knew of a case in the Parish of Inkerman where a man got $145 for the building of a bridge in his own field. The bridge was in no way connected with the public thoroughfare. Another case was in New Bandon where a man got $100 to build a road through his own back field. In that parish while this was done, a road in the settlement—a public thoroughfare—had been ignored by the Chief Commissioner. Another case that required explanation was at Shippegan where $30 was paid out in '86.

Hon. Mr. Blair said as statements by the hon. member were to some extent personal reflections upon the Chief Commissioner it would have been preferable had they been made when honorable Mr. Ryan was present. As the hon. member had it in his power to get through Public Accounts committee all the information he desired, he would have to ask the House to vote the resolution down. If the hon. member had any confidence in his own statements in this matter he should not hesitate to lay the case before the Public Accounts committee.

The resolution was defeated, the vote being:

Yeas—Young, Theriault and Humphrey—3.

Nays—Blair, Mitchell, Ritchie, Turner, Black, Alward, Morrissey, LeBlanc, Kulam, Wilson, Russell, Phinney, LaBillois, Taylor, White, Quinton, Stockton, Lewis, Hibbard, Hetherington, Douglass, Ketchum, Atkinson, Burchill, Berryman, Bellamy and Moore—27.

Mr Hanington moved, seconded by Mr Black, former's motion in reference to stock at the stock farm.

Hon Mr Blair said the information would be furnished without an address.

Bills were introduced: By Mr Ketchum, incorporating the Woodstock W. C. T. Union; by Hon Mr Mitchell, incorporating the W C T U Building Company; by Hon Mr Ritchie, in amendment of and in addition to a bill giving certain powers to the St. John City Railway Company.

Dr. Alward committed a bill fixing the valuation for assessment purposes within the City of Portland of the N. B. Cotton Mill; Mr Hibbard in the chair. Dr. Alward explained that it was proposed to fix the assessment at $50,000 instead of $100,000 as assessed by the Portland council. This bill was the result of an understanding between Mr Parks and the Portland bill committee, and he understood there would be no opposition to it. As a fact the bill now before the committee was a new bill agreed to by the Portland solicitor. It gave Mr Parks what he asked, but the wording of the bill differed somewhat from the printed act.

Mr. Quinton asked if the bill affected the taxation of the county.

Dr. Alward replied no. He and Mr. Stockton and Hon. Mr. Ritchie complimented Mr. Quinton on the interest he showed in the welfare of the county. It was highly proper that he should ask it the bill affected county taxation.

Hon. Mr. McLellan was pleased to know there had been an amicable settlement between Mr. Parks and the council. This matter had been a bone of contention for two years, and the house would be glad to hear that the difficulty had ended. The bill was agreed to.

Mr. Atkinson presented a petition against the bill authorizing the municipality of Carleton to assess and collect taxes upon ratepayers of Upper Woodstock district for the purpose of repairing the sidewalks in said district.

Hon. M. Blair resumed the discussion on the Quebec resolutions. He took up the sixth resolution, and dealt with it at considerable length, after which he proceeded to a discussion of others, occupying the attention of the house for an hour and a half.

Mr. Hanington followed, and spoke from four to six o'clock, when the debate was adjourned till 7.20. Mr. Hanington resumed about 8. o'clock and occupied the attention of the house till 9.30, when, his voice failing him because of a bad cold, he asked the indulgence of the house, and moved the adjournment of the debate, which motion was carried. His remarks were intended to show that the Quebec conference was the result of a suggestion contained in a speech by Mr. Blake; that the members of the conference who passed the resolutions before the house, also passed resolutions in favor of unrestricted reciprocity with the United States. Commercial union really meant political union with the United States, and this was to be deplored. He quoted statistics to show that our trade had greatly increased since confederation and under the constitution which Ontario Grits now try to break up. He believed Americans were behind those endeavoring to create discontent in this dominion. The resolutions were intended to embarrass the dominion government, and he did not see how any liberal-conservative could support them.

The North American Life Annual Report.

We publish in another column the annual report of this company and are pleased to refer to the same as a most creditable showing, and the same affords the most gratifying assurance to policy holders that their investments in this company are safely and profitably placed. An examination of the report will show that in point of new business the dullness of the times has not interfered with the company's success for the past year, and their progressive record of the past has been well maintained, as they have secured over $2,200,000 of new business. Another evidence of the company's substantial progress is the very large increase made to their reserve fund during the year of $104,826 which swells the total reserve fund to nearly half a million dollars and their assets have increased to the extent of over $120,000, making a total surplus to policy holders of $547,660 87. The death losses of the company for the year have been exceptionally low, being about $40,000, which is the strongest evidence that, notwithstanding the wonderful progress made by the company in securing such a handsome business, they have also obtained the same on the most safe and conservative basis. We have much pleasure in recommending the North American to the insuring public and the company's reputation for integrity and its progressive record in the past, coupled with the splendid showing which it is now able to make, warrant us in bespeaking for Mr. C. E. Duffy, the local agent here, a splendid addition to his already large and constantly increasing business.

The Skating Races Last Light.

Nearly three hundred people witnessed the races in the Marysville rink last night, including a large number of citizens. The ice was a little soft, but the skaters had no reason to complain of it. The first race called was the three mile amateur race, in which young Dingee, of St. John, and Starkey, Clayton and Gibson, of Marysville, were the contestants. Starkey led for the first mile, when Dingee shot ahead and kept increasing his lead until the finish, beating Starkey two laps. Dingee's time was 10.20. The five mile professional race between Whelpley and Lamb was won by the former in 16 15, Lamb finishing 25 seconds later. The obstacle race was a most exciting one and something new for the spectators. The distance skated was one lap, but in this the contestants had to jump hurdles, crawl through barrels, and under canvass, etc., making it very interesting indeed. Chas. Clayton, Claudius Clayton and Wm. Blair fought hard for first place, which was won by Blair after getting over, under and through all the obstacles. Chas. Clayton and Blair were the contestants in the pleating race, the former being the successful one. After skating five laps they had to stop and eat half a pie, and then continue in the race, finishing the other half at the conclusion of the contest.

Wedding at Victoria Corner.

An event of more than usual interest in social circles was celebrated at Victoria Corner, a few miles above Woodstock, on Thursday evening last. The occasion was the marriage of Mr. H. P. Birmingham, of Wakefield, and Miss Addie S. Dewitt, formerly of Fredericton. The ceremony was celebrated at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Henry Dewitt, the wedlock bonds being consummated by the Rev. C. T. Philips, of Woodstock. The bride was beautifully attired and presented a charming appearance at the altar. She was attended by her sister Miss Lyda M. Dewitt while Mr. Samuel Boyer efficiently discharged the duties of best man. Upwards of fifty invited guests were present, among them from a distance being Mrs. McKenzie and Mrs. Atherton of St. John; Miss McOorquindale Mr. John H. Tabor and Mr. P. D. McKenzie of Fredericton; Mr. and Mrs. Grant of Woodstock; Dr. Stevens and Mr. Thos. Hoyt, of Hartland and Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Harmon, of Peel. The bride was the recipient of a large number of elegant presents. After the ceremony came the wedding supper which for the abundance, variety, and excellence of good things provided is rarely excelled on such occasions. The happy young couple have the sincere good wishes of a host of friends.

As You Like It.

Another large audience assembled in the old kirk on Thursday evening to hear the third of Prof. Dyde's series of lectures on Shakespeare. The interesting play, As You Like It, was handled in a style worthy of the lecturer, which was duly appreciated by his hearers. The professor showed a keen conception of the different characters of the play, and brought out their several traits in a manner fitted to incite others to know more of them. The musical programme carried out during the evening was an excellent one, and included some beautifully rendered pieces. Miss Annie Burchill's piano solo could not easily have been excelled, her performance astonishing those who had not heard her before, and eliciting loud and prolonged applause from the entire audience. Mrs. Foley Parker sang a beautiful solo with fine effect. Among others who took part in the musical programme were Prof. Stockley and Messrs. Bridges and Macnutt.

After a Fredericton Woman.

The Halifax Echo says that the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty has in hand the case of a Fredericton woman who has been writing to Halifax ladies, making them repulsive offers. The nature of her communication is unfit to relate, and steps have been taken to capture her and bring her to justice.

A Drunken Soldier.

The arrest of a drunken soldier by a military guard created quite a sensation on Queen street last night. He was carried from St John street to the barracks by the hands and legs with his face downwards while he struggled and roared like a beast.

New Spring Goods.

Wm. Jennings, merchant tailor, has received an immense stock of new goods of the latest style, and is now showing some of the finest qualities of English, Scotch and Canadian suitings ever before seen in the city. A perfect fit is always assured at Jenning's establishment.

ROYAL
FULL WEIGHT ROYAL POWDER ABSOLUTELY PURE
ROYAL BAKING POWDER
BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y. Sold by A. E. RANDOLPH & SON, Agt

NORTH AMERICAN LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

The annual meeting of the North American Life Assurance Company, was held at the Head Office of the Company, 22 to 28 King Street West, Toronto, on Thursday, the 26th day of January, 1888, the President, Hon. Alex. Mackenzie, M. P., in the chair. When the annual report was submitted as follows:—

In submitting their annual report, the Directors have much pleasure in stating that in every department tending to the Company's substantial progress and prosperity, the year's operations have been most satisfactory.

During the year 1,578 applications for $2,420,050 were received, upon which were issued 1,515 policies for $2,294 550, the rest being unacceptable, and 7 policies for $10,635, which had lapsed for non-payment of premium, were revived.

The accompanying Revenue Account and Balance Sheet show that the Reserve Fund has been increased by $104,826 and that Fund now amounts to the handsome sum of $416,511.

The addition to the Company's assets is largely in excess of that of any former year, amounting to $120,508.89, being over fifty per cent. of the whole income of the year.

All the reserves and resources of the Company are invested in Canada, throughout nearly all the Provinces, and are thus utilized in building up and extending Canadian interests.

Dr. James Thorburn, the Company's able and experienced Medical Director, has prepared his usual full report of the Company's mortality experience, calling attention to the fact that over one-third of the year's losses arose from accidental causes.

Both the preliminary and full reports of the Company's business for the year, including a detailed schedule of its mortgage securities, were mailed to the Government within a few hours after the close of business on the last day of the year.

The same minute and complete audit of the income and expenditure and of the property of the Company, has been continued by the Auditors appointed by the Annual Meeting, and the usual examination has also been made by the Auditing Committee of the Board. Their certificates are annexed to the Balance Sheet.

Every documentary security held by the Company has been examined and verified independently by the Auditors and the Committee of the Board.

The Directors have declared a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum to June 30th next, payable July 2nd to the Guarantors, as interest on the paid-up portion of the Guarantee Fund.

The services of the Company's staff of officers, inspectors and agents again deserve favorable recognition.

The Directors all retire, but are eligible for re-election.

ALEXANDER MACKENZIE,
President.

TORONTO, January 26th, 1888.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

REVENUE ACCOUNT OF THE NORTH AMERICAN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1887.

1886.		$ c.	1887.		$ c.
Dec. 31.	To Net Ledger Assets,	375,557 33	Dec. 31.	By Expenses	39,067 12
1887.			"	" Commissions and Salaries to Agents,	51,724 67
Dec. 31.	" Cash for Premiums and Annuity Considerations,	216,074 12	"	" Re-insurances,	11,
"	" Cash for Interest	23,718 72	"	" Claims paid under Policies,	33,348 00
		$615,350 17	"	" Profits to Policy-holders,	271 35
			"	" Surrendered Policies,	2 003 73
			"	" Annuities,	524 22
			"	" Interest on Guarantee Fund,	4 800 00
			"	" Quebec Gov't. Taxes,	3,675 00
					$127,124 38
				Balance Net Ledger Assets,	488 225 79
					$615,350 17

SECOND SCHEDULE—BALANCE SHEET.

1887. LIABILITIES.		$ c.	1887. ASSETS.		$ c.
Dec. 31.	To Guarantee Fund,	60,000 00	Dec. 31.	By First Mortgages on Real Estate,	279,502 83
"	" Assurance & Annty Funds, $435,910 00		"	" Debentures,	65,105 00
"	Less for Re-insurances, 19,399 00	416,511 00	"	" Loans on stocks, nearly all on call,	79 550 00
			"	" Reversions,	13,385 70
			"	" Bills Receivable,	2 027 14
"	" Contingent Fund to provide for the collection of outstanding & deferred premiums and other charges accruing on year's business,	6,575 00	"	" Furniture,	3,224 00
			"	" Loans on Policies,	1,298 40
"	" Death losses awaiting proofs,	9,000 00	"	" Fire Premiums paid on acct. Mortgages,	146 94
"	" Surplus,	55,574 87	"	" Commuted Commissions,	5 000 00
			"	" Agents' Balances,	552 05
			"	" Cash in Head and Branch Offices,	1,723 20
			"	" Cash in Banks,	35,990 53
			"	" Special Cash Deposit	140 00
NOTE— For the Security of Policy-holders the Company holds Assets [as per balance sheet], $547,660 87 And in addition, Uncalled Guarantee Fund,		240,000 00	"	" Balance Net Ledger Assets, $488,225 79 add	
		$787,660 87	"	" Short date notes for Premiums,	27,765 15
From which deduct Reserve [416,511, and death losses $9,000, at Dec. 31, as above, $425,511 00			"	" Premiums on existing Pol's, in Agt's hands and in due course of transmission,	9,066 99
Surplus on Policy-holders' Account,		362,149 87	"	" Premiums on existing Policies due subsequent to Dec. 31st, 1887, [Reserve on this and preceding items included in Liabilities]	16,556 72
			"	" Inter't due, $613 62; and accrued, $5,402.61	6,016 23
		$547,660 87			$547,660 87

WILLIAM MCCABE,
Managing Director and Actuary.

We have examined the Books, Documents and Vouchers representing the foregoing Revenue Account, and also each of the Securities for the Property in the above Balance Sheet, and certify to their correctness.

TORONTO, January 3rd, 1888.

JAMES CARLYLE, M. D., } Auditors.
B. B. HUGHES. }
WM. GORDON. } *Auditing Committee of the Board.*

We concur in the foregoing Certificate and have personally made an independent examination of said Books quarterly, and also of each of the Securities representing said Property.

THE PRESIDENT then said, in moving the adoption of the report:

I have very great pleasure in making the usual formal motion to adopt the Report, printed copies of which you have in your hands. Year by year since the commencement of this Company, it has been my pleasing duty to take the chair at our Annual General Meeting, and to make some remarks on the position of the Company and its progress, but never, in its history, have we had such a splendid showing as that for 1887 which has just been read. The statement is so full, clear and concise, that it seems to me almost unnecessary to make any remarks thereon. It is said that "nothing succeeds like success" and this may be the reason that, year by year, our success has increased until to-day we meet you and say that we can shew a statement with over half a million of accumulated assets in the short period of a few years, together with a handsome surplus.

The actual increase in our assets during the past year has amounted to the large sum of $120,508 89, while our Reserve Fund has been increased by $104,826, now reaching the handsome sum of $416 511.

These grand results have been accomplished mainly by hard persistent work on the part of our active agents on the field. The splendid investment and other plans of insurance offered by this Company, all of which have stood the test of time, and have been endorsed by the highest authorities on this continent, have been widely approved by leading professional men and others desiring to protect themselves by the safe-guards of life insurance combined with an investment.

The applications of the year have been of an unusually good character. It is gratifying to observe that so many farmers, constituting, as they do, the largest industrial interest in this country, are availing themselves so largely of the great advantages of life insurance.

The Government official reports shew that, in the amount of income, and accumulated funds, new business, insurance in force and addition to assets, we are again considerably ahead of our chief home competitors at the same period in their history, and what is of more importance, the cost of our business is still kept within reasonable limits. Competition both from the United States, and also from the British Companies, was never keener than during the past year, and in many instances prices were paid for the business which we consider excessive. One word about the excellent character of our assets Our Finance Committee have been very careful in the selection of investments, and it is a great source of congratulation to know that so successful have they been in this respect, that there is not a single investment on the books about which we have the slightest anxiety that the Company will lose a single cent. The interest has been wonderfully well paid, and the income from that source has now reached a very handsome figure, being in cash $23,718 72, and due and accrued $6,016.23, which would have more than paid the losses of the year in the general branch.

As you are aware it is a most important factor in a Life Insurance Company, that full provision be made for every contract which will mature in the future, whether by death or by the termination of the endowment or investment period. This has been done and the security to policy holders is most ample. I think we were the pioneers in introducing here the prompt payment of death claims, and I believe that the honest and straight forward manner in which all claims have been immediately met by this Company, abundant evidence of which we possess in letters we have received on this point, is perhaps one of the reasons that has established among the insuring public in this country the greatest confidence in our institution. If every one present will, as opportunity offers, put in a good word for our company, it will not only assist the agent in his canvass, but will be doing kindness to a friend in inducing him to take out a policy of life insurance. For various causes there has been a somewhat severe financial depression existing throughout Canada. This, to some extent, has effected life insurance as well as other kinds of business, and yet I am glad to be able to say that several of the Canadian Companies in common with ours, have, I understand, been very successful during the past year.

Notwithstanding this depression, I know that, sooner or later, appreciation will set in, and those of you who have lived in this country and studied its history know well its great natural resources and will, like myself, have great confidence in its future; and although there may be a temporary cloud, yet shortly this will disappear and the sun will shine through, presaging a bright, grand future for the Dominion.

As regards our Company, I feel the utmost confidence in recommending it to the consideration of every one contemplating insurance, as I fully believe there is no Company doing business in Canada to-day, that is better prepared, or more able to meet its contracts than this Company.

HON. ALEXANDER MORRIS, Vice-President, said:—

I have much pleasure in seconding the motion of my old and tried friend, the President, for the adoption of the report.

The able address of the President has left me very little to do. It is impossible for any one to read and study this report without feeling intensely gratified. Here is a Home institution that trusted itself to the public, that endeavored to meet the wants of the people, and the people have nobly rallied round it. They have shown appreciation of the efforts of those who desire to make life insurance a home word and a home institution. They have shown that they believe in the benefits of life insurance, and the most gratifying feature of the report alluded to by the President, is that the farmers, upon whom everything in this country rests in so great a degree, have begun to realize the benefits of life insurance, and are largely taking advantage of it, and of the opportunity afforded them of making provision for their families. It is very satisfactory to find that at the close of the brief period during which this Company has been in operation, notwithstanding the partial depression which has prevailed throughout the country, owing to the short crops that have been realized in the Province of Ontario—the Banner-Province of the Dominion—yet nearly $2,500,000 of new and specially good business has been secured by the Company. The report shows a very large and handsome addition to our Reserve Fund and to the assets of nearly fifty per cent. of the whole income of the Company for the year. I think that you find in it strong proofs of increasing public confidence, a large, growing and profitable business, increasing stability and increased activity, and an adaptation by the Company of its plans to the wants of the insuring public. Alive and active, the management has shewn itself to be able to cope with anything that may arise. Attacks have not been made upon other Companies, but the Company has gone on in a steady quiet way, and thus realized increased public confidence.

I would like to refer before I sit down to one or two matters in connection with the Company and its position, first as to the careful consideration of the risks accepted by the Company. Every attention is given to the matter. We select the best Medical advisers and we have a most thorough and accomplished chief Medical officer, DR. THORBURN, who gives the utmost attention to the examination of all applications received, and we have the advantage in addition to the matured wisdom of the President, who, I may state, is in daily attendance at the office, and gives all attention in his power to this business, and also one of the best Life Insurance men in Canada, your Managing Director, Mr. McCabe, and then you have the quiet energetic application and long and successful financial experience of a gentleman whose merits are not fully known to you; I refer to my colleague in the Vice-Presidency, Mr. Blaikie.

I had no intention when I was driving down from my house to delay you so long, but as I look around the room I cannot help but remark on the good appearance of the Company's agents.

I see a number of clear-headed, intelligent, active business men. Gentlemen, you have a record of a most successful business, you have most attractive and well tested plans to offer to policy holders, and, all I can say to you is to go on, assert your rights, assail no other company, push the benefits of life insurance, and you will come out ahead at the end of the year.

What we want in this country is a spirit of deep patriotism, of intense devotion to our country and our soil, and what we want in all classes of the community is a determination to put our energies to the test, and with the accumulation we have of these, no man ought to say that Canada has not before her a great future, and that it will not develop into a strong British nationality; and in the shaping of that future every one of you has a power, and as the country grows, institutions like this will grow with it, and it will share in the general prosperity. I take no stock in the cries of depreciation. I cannot bear the idea, as my Hon. friend once said, and I share in the idea, "that he never would live on sufferance on Canadian soil." We have a future, a brilliant future, and I have no doubt that the coming year will show that with brighter times, which I think are before us, the steady path of progress will be pursued, and those of us who are spared to meet here on another year will have reason to congratulate ourselves on even greater success.

As a Director, I thank the agents again for their efficient services in the past, and would simply say to you that the North American Life Assurance Company "expects every man to do his duty" as he has done in the past.

DR. THORBURN, Medical Director, presented his Report. On motion of Mr. J. L. BLAIKIE, seconded by Mr. A. H. CAMPBELL, it was adopted.

On motion of Mr. DICKSON, E. A., Principal of Upper Canada College, Toronto, seconded by Mr. WM McK. STARK, of Toronto, the thanks of the policy-holders and Guarantors were tendered to the President, Vice-Presidents, Directors and members of the Provincial and Local Boards of Directors for their attention to the interests of the Company during the past year.

Moved by Mr. SCOTT, Director Dominion Bank, seconded by Mr. GALLEY, that the Auditors, Dr. CARLYLE and Mr. W. G. CASSELS, receive the thanks of this meeting for their valuable services during the past year, that they be, and are hereby, re-appointed.

Mr. J. N. LANE and Mr. WM GORDON were appointed Scrutineers when the Poll was opened.

The Scrutineers reported the result of the election.

The Meeting then adjourned, whereupon the new Board met, and re-elected the Officers of last year.

C. E. DUFFY,
Agent for York County

Rockford Railroad Watches.

Seldom Require Repair.

Very Best Satisfaction.

Strength! Accuracy!! Durability!!! Every one of them guaranteed!

A Fine Stock now on hand. Call and get one of the ROCKFORD RAILROAD WATCH RECORD BOOKS, and read some of there actual records. Sole Agent for Fredericton and vicinity.

S. F. Shute, 302 Queen street,

FREDERICTON, N. B.

MARCH 13.

New Goods!

TENNANT, DAVIES & Co

NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS, NEW SPRING PRINTS,
New Jacket Cloths, &c., &c. Inspection Invited.
TENNANT, DAVIES & Co., 202 Queen Street

Fredericton, March 13th, 1

POOR CO

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

FOR INTERNAL — AND — EXTERNAL USE.

Cures Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Bleeding at the Lungs, Soreness, Influenza, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Chronic Diarrhœa, Kidney Troubles, and Spinal Diseases. We will send free, postpaid, to all who send their address, an Illustrated Pamphlet containing information of very great value. Everybody should have this book, and those who send for it will ever after thank their lucky stars. All who buy or order direct from us, and request it, shall receive a certificate that the money shall be refunded if not abundantly satisfied. Retail price 25 cts.; 6 bottles, $1.50. Express prepaid to any part of the United States or Canada. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., P. O. Box 2113, Boston, Mass.

THE MOST WONDERFUL FAMILY REMEDY EVER KNOWN.

When the Spring Time Comes

GENTLE ANNIE

SEND YOUR

YOUNG MAN

To W. E. SEERY'S and have him order a SPRING SUIT and OVERCOAT.

For style and finish my work cannot be surpassed.

The Spring and Summer Fashion Plates are in now, so order early before the rush commences.

Cutting for Ladies and Gents attended to promptly.

W. E. SEERY,

WILMOT AVE.

Fredericton, Feb. 21st, 1888.

EDGECOMBE & SONS,

YORK STREET, - - FREDERICTON.

Now is the Time to Leave Your Orders for

SLEIGHS & PUNGS.

We Have on Hand, and are Finishing Up, 200 Double Seated and Single Seated Pungs and Sleighs, which we are Determined to Sell Out at

PRICES THAT WILL ANYWHERE DEFY COMPETITION.

Leave Your Orders Early.

EDGECOMBE & SONS.

Fredericton, Oct. 6th, 1887.

LAURANCE'S Spectacles and Eye-Glasses

AT A BARGAIN.

I have a lot of LAURANCE'S BEST ENGLISH GLASSES, both in Glass and Pebbles, which I will sell at 20 per cent. LESS THAN COST. This is a rare chance to secure a first-class article at a LOW PRICE.

GEO. H. DAVIS,

Cor. Queen and Regent Streets, Fredericton, N. B.

Fredericton, Oct 6th, 1887

WILEY'S DRUG STORE

JUST RECEIVED:

Warner's Safe Cure,

Warner's Safe Nervine,

Aver's Sarsaparilla.

JOHN M. WILEY,

DRUGGIST,

196 Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

Fredericton, March 6th, 1888.

ATTENTION!

S. L. MORRISON has in Stock a Large Lot of

SUGAR

Bought before the recent advance which he is selling at the Lowest Prices during the Christmas Trade.

POWDERED, STANDARD GRANULATED, EXTRA C, YELLOW C, YELLOW EXTRA C.

ALSO:

A large Stock of Christmas Goods, such as

NEW RAISINS, (Several Qualities), NEW CURRANTS, NEW CANDIED PEEL, NEW FRUIT, APPLES, ORANGES, LEMONS, GRAPES, FIGS and NUTS, PURE SPICES CANNED GOODS and CONFECTIONERY.

S. L. MORRISON

Opposite City Hall, Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B

Fredericton Dec. 13th, 1887

SCIATICA, NEURALGIA, NERVOUS HEADACHE, TAPLEY'S REMEDY

WILL RELIEVE AND CURE.

Persons who have been troubled with the above Distressing Complaints, and never Anticipated a Cure, have found it in using this Remedy, and scores of cures from one to twenty year's standing, are vouched for by most reliable persons in various sections of the country.

For Sale by all Druggists.

Fredericton, March 6th, 1888.

MARGARET.

Continued.

Southern born though she was, and quickly susceptible of cold, she would hardly have felt it cold now, even if she had not been clothed in fur; as it was, she let the mantle, unheeded, blow back from her shoulders, and the chill wind felt cool on her forehead.

It cannot be, she whispered, that he will not come! Ah!

She bent forwards—was that a figure advancing towards her?—yes—her heart beat fast, she made a step out into the glade—the figure quickened its pace—thank Heaven! it was Langton!

Marguerite caught her breath with almost a sob as her brother gained her side.

How good of you! she said, in a low tone.

He made no movement to embrace her; she did not seem to expect it. She could not see his face distinctly in the darkness, but his manner, his silence, showed her that his coming was a bare compliance with her earnest request; he had no gentler feeling for her, no thought of pardon.

Come a little nearer the trees, said the girl, walking a few steps in advance, then I will tell you why I asked you to come.

He followed her in silence still, and when she paused he paused also.

Then he spoke:

I came here, he said, simply because you implored me very earnestly to do so. Tell me, and briefly what you want of me.

I am not likely, she said, steadily, to keep you longer than I can help. I want to ask you this will you promise me not to leave England just yet?

Clavering folding his arms.

An extraordinary request he said, coldly. What is your reason for making it?

That I cannot tell you; but it is for your own sake not for mine.

You cannot tell me! The time has passed, Marguerite, when I could feel I might safely obey any wish of yours without question.

Perhaps if he could have seen that young face, the agony in the dark eyes, the lines of pain about the beautiful mouth, he would not have spoken so harshly; but his heart was embittered against her, she had gone from him to his enemy; she belonged to Vincent Dare now; he had no more any faith in her; she acted very falsely in regard to Gladys she might be acting now in Dare's behalf, and not, as she professed, on his (Langton's).

Marguerite shivered a little as her brother spoke, but she said, quietly.

I told you I would not defend myself, Langton. But I can have no possible motive inimical to you in what I ask. You can scarcely believe I could wish to do you harm. Will you promise me to stay in England for another month? If you do not hear from me in that time, then act as you choose; leave me, as you said, without word or sign; but make me this one promise— for your own sake.

Marguerite, why this mystery? There can be no good purpose behind so much concealment. If there is any valid reason why I should remain in England, I will do it. But this country is hateful to me!—you have made it so!—and now you ask me, without giving your reason, to remain in it!

I have made it so! She pressed her hand to her forehead for a moment. Langton!

He drew back involuntarily at the impassioned tone, and that movement recalled Marguerite with a shock to herself. She crushed down the emotion that had almost mastered her, and returned to her former manner.

Whatever my sins, she said, whatever wrong I have done to you, I only ask you now what it can do you no harm to grant, and may turn out to be as I say. If you refuse me, if you insist on leaving England at once, at least tell me of an address from which letters will be at once forwarded to you. But you cannot be so hard, so implacable, as to refuse my first request.

Why not? Clavering asked, sternly. How have you dealt by that I should even remember that the same mother bore us?

She choked back the cry of pain that rose to her lips, but staggered a step or two, leaning against a tree for support; her knees trembled under her—the struggle for self-control was terrible.

For a moment Clavering's heart smote him; after all, she was his sister and but a girl; he had been harsh and cruel; the next came the fierce thought, she belonged to Vincent Dare; for Vincent Dare she had severed the closest ties of kindred; she might even now be playing a part for her lover's sake.

And yet, what could Vincent Dare gain in this case? What possible motive could he have in wishing the man he had wronged to remain in England?

Give me some reason, Marguerite, he said at last.

I have told you that I cannot—at least now. If I had asked some sacrifice of of you, I could well understand you refusing it, unless I gave you a good reason, for you no longer trust me. But I ask of you a simple thing, and I tell you it is not for my sake, but for your own, yet you refuse to do it.

She turned away. Clavering made a step towards her.

Marguerite—an instant; are you a free agent?

A free agent? How should I be otherwise? How could I be acting for Vincent Dare—that is what you mean—when he does not even know I am your sister?

Clavering paused irresolute. Marguerite stood still and waited.

Had she gained her point? Unless she was strangely mistaken—yes.

If I promise, Clavering said, to remain in England for another month, I have your word that you will let me know within that time why you have asked this of me?

You have my word that I write to you within that time.

Then I will do as you wish. Here is my address.

He tore a leaf out of his pocket-book and held it towards her.

She took it, her hand trembling as she did so.

Thank you, she said, under breath. Good-bye.

The strong effort to repress all outward motion made her seem cold and indifferent to the clouded perceptions of her brother; he felt that her love for Vincent Dare had banished all other love from her heart; he forgot that it was hardly possible a spirit so sensitive should incur the almost certainty of repulse.

If she had obeyed her impulse she would have thrown herself into her brother's arms; but, mastering the impulse, she was forced into an almost rigid manner. She dared not even touch his hand. Good-bye, she said more drily than she would have said to a total stranger, and turned away; and he stood still, with a strange sense of self-reproach gnawing at his heart, despite the bitter thought.

She does not care she no longer loves me!

Within two minutes she was out of sight, hidden by the darkness among the trees; and Langton Clavering turned his back towards the three oaks, scaled the the palings, and gained the road.

A figure just then within the park, a few yards from the spot, paused, as Clavering was climbing the palings, but made no move to follow the trespasser; striding on over the soft turf, and taking a shorter cut towards Estcourt than that which Marguerite pursued, so that he—for the tall figure was that of a man—would reach the house first.

I shall be so late the poor girl said to herself, as she hurried on, and Miss Delmayne will be vexed. But I have gained a reprive!—thank Heaven! I have gained a reprive! Oh! Langton, Langton! No no!—she stopped pressing her hands over her eyes—I must not let my fears have way. Oh this cruel tension, when will it end!

To be Continued.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Stripes are more than ever fashionable and most of the ginghams are lace-striped.

THE TIME TO ACT.—If you are threatened with Headache, Constipation, Biliousness or weakness, procure at once a bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters and use it according to instructions Prompt action is necessary in order that your trouble may be cured before it becomes chronic.

Col. Robert Ingersoll is one of the closest students of the Bible in the United States.

A POSTMASTER'S OPINION.—"I have great pleasure in certifying to the usefulness of Hagyard's Yellow Oil," writes D. Kavanagh Postmaster of Umfraville, Ont. "Having used it for soreness of the throat, colds, burns, etc., I find nothing equal to it."

Coat basques, with large, square pockets low upon the hips, are favored for house wear.

NOVA SCOTIA NEWS.—"I had Scrofula on my neck very bad for two years, had tried all remedies and doctors, but did not get any help until I got a bottle of your Burdock Blood Bitters which cured me of it intirely." James Cochrane, Fox River, Cumberland Co., N. S.

Gold-gimp and gallon are used to trim moss-green, Gobelin-blue and terra-cotta cloth gowns.

IT SELDOM FAILS.—J. D. Cameron, of Westlake, Ainslie Cape Breton, had inflammatory rheumatism which Hagyard's Yellow Oil cured after all other treatments had failed. Hagyard's Yellow Oil is sold by all dealers in medicine.

Otto, the poor mad king of Bavaria, is slowly dying, locked up in his solitary castle of Furstenried.

CANNOT BE EXCELLED.—I have the pleasure in saying that Hagyards Pectoral Balsam cannot be excelled for curing Coughs, Colds and Loss of Voice. It cured my brother completely. So says Ira McNeed of Poplar Hill, Ont., regarding this popular remedy.

To keep silver pieces looking new do not rub them but pat them dry; this is on the authority of a manufacture.

MOST USEFUL.—L. A. Hanson, of Bowmanville, Ont., says he has found Burdock Blood Bitters to be a good medicine for Liver Complaint, Dizziness, Headache and Dimness of vision. B. B. B. improves the appitite, aids digestion and gives renewed strength to the worn out system.

Half a teaspoonful of common salt dissolved in a little water and drink will instantly relieve heartburn.

THE KEY TO HEALTH.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness, and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto.

STEEL NAILS.

STEEL NAILS IN STOCK, and For Sale Low.

Z. R. EVERETT

BRISTOL'S PILLS

The Infallible Remedy for the Affections of the Liver and Kidneys.

SEE HERE.

OUR NEW SERIES OF BOOKS entitled, "Home Treasury," $1.50; "Farm Treasury, $1 25, and "Business Treasury," $1.00; are just now ready. Every family will want this interesting volume, discussing as it does, every feature of Home Life and what depends upon its success or failure. "Business Treasury" developes a first-class system for becoming a self educated business man: following its instructions every man may efficiently manage his own concerns Farm Treasury is one of the most practical works on the subject ever issued, no farmer can be without it. We want Ladies and Men to sell these books in their own neighborhood. We give large commission. Address, W. E. EARLE 72½ Prince William St., ST. JOHN, N. B. J. S. Robertson, Publishers.

WOOD SCREWS.

2 CASES WOOD SCREWS. 450 Gross Wood Screws, well assorted, at Bottom Rates. Just to hand.

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

CONSUMPTION.

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

Branch Office, 37 Yonge St., Toronto

Per S. S. "Hibernian."

6 Casks pipe boxes, assorted sizes.
1 " Small Pots.
12 Large Sugar Pots, 30 to 60 gallons.
Just to hand and for sale at market rates.

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

Almost a Panic.

An examination of the weekly reports of deaths for the past month in Boston and other towns and cities in the country, reveals an alarming condition, owing to the great increase of deaths from Pneumonia as compared with previous years.

If this increase continues as it has for the last few weeks, a panic will certainly result. For example, the weeks ending January, 14 and 21, one-fifth of the deaths in Boston from all causes were the results of pneumonia. More than one hundred people died of this dreadful disease in that short time, and the mortality all over the country seems rather to be increasing than abating. Is it possible that medical skill and science can find no means to baffle and cure this terrible plague? Physicians seem powerless, and all theories regarding the disease, and the persons most liable to an attack, are broken down by its universal ravages. Neither old, middle age, or young persons are exempt. Tendency to lung trouble used to be considered a predisposing cause for pneumonia. But this season the strongest and most healthy lungs in men and women seem to be no safeguard. We believe, however, that it is possible to prevent the disease if not cure it, and that, too, by a simple remedy within the reach of all. We read lately in a pamphlet published by Dr. I. S. Johnson & Co. Boston, Mass., a method of treating pneumonia by the use of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.

Certainly the remedy is simple, and can be obtained almost anywhere. It is an absolute fact that remedy known will break up and cure a cold so quickly as this old-fashioned household medicine. And a severe cold is always without exception the first stage of pneumonia.

Johnson & Co. will send a copy of this pamphlet to any person free. The direction given in the pamphlet for preventing pneumonia are based on sound and common sense, and, without a shadow of doubt, would succeed nine times in ten.

JOHN HARVEY,

Photo Artist,

STUDIO: 104 QUEEN ST.

FREDERICTON.

Fredericton, Feb. 11th, 1888.

I CURE FITS!

When I say I cure I mean not merely to stop them for a time, and then they return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not sending to me for a cure. Give express and P. O. address.

T. A. SLOCUM, 37 Yonge St., Toronto.

L. P. LaFOREST,

TINSMITH

And Sheet Iron Worker

PHŒNIX SQUARE,

FREDERICTON, N. B.

THE ATTENTION OF LUMBERMEN

Attention of Lumbermen is directed to my large and fine supply of Tinware expressly suitable for their wants, and at prices that defy competition everywhere in the province.

I am also prepared to

ERECT FURNACES

Both in city and country. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Pipe and all kinds of Sheet Iron Work done on short notice, at reasonable rates.

Fredericton, Oct 17.

JUST RECEIVED:

BATH SPONGES,

Assorted Sizes

CARRIAGE SPONGES,

Assorted Sizes.

FINEST TURKEY SPONGES.

Assorted Sizes.

SLATE SPONGES,

All Sizes.

OUR STOCK IS COMPLETE.

DAVIS, STAPLES & Co.

DRUGGISTS,

Cor. Queen & York Sts., Fredericton

Fredericton, Oct 4th, 1887

FALL AND WINTER.

JAMES R. HOWIE,

Practical Tailor.

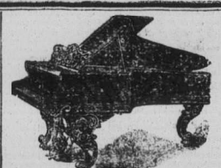
English and Scotch Goods.

The Subscriber begs to inform his numerous patrons that he is now opening the finest stock of cloths ever shown in this city, consisting of Fine Diagonals and Worsted Tweed Suitings, Checked Suitings, Spring and Summer Overcoatings, Striped, Check and Plain Trouserings, and all the various styles and patterns of Cloths to be found in any First-class Tailoring Establishment. In addition to myself and son I have secured the services of A First-Class Cutter, from New York, and therefore I am prepared to Guarantee a Perfect Fit, and the Very Latest New York Fashions.

I have also a large and most thoroughly assorted stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps, Ready-Made Clothing, for Adults and Children.

JAMES R. HOWIE,

Fredericton, Oct 6th. 150 QUEEN STREET



THE CELEBRATED

HEINTZMAN Piano

BEST CANADIAN INSTRUMENT MADE

We invite comparison in quality with the Steinway or Chickering, while our prices are fully ONE-THIRD LOWER. The manufacturers have just closed a contract with a Halifax house for 100 of these instruments.

We would respectfully ask an inspection of the Tone, Finish and Quality of the

HEINTZMAN

from intending purchasers. Our terms and prices can not fail to suit you.

THOMPSON & CO.

GENERAL AGENTS:

Jy19 tf tuw

GRAND

CLEARANCE SALE,

YORK STREET, - - FREDERICTON!

ARTHUR LIMERICK desires to thank his friends and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage extended to him during the last 12 years, and to inform them that it is his intention to close his present business on the 1st of May next.

He will sell the whole stock to a good purchaser, on the most liberal terms. In the meantime will continue selling at greatly reduced prices.

His stock consists of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware of all descriptions, usually found in a first-class tin shop.

He will continue to attend to Gas fitting and Plumbing in all its branches.

Good workmen and satisfaction guaranteed.

Parties having accounts against the subscriber are requested to render them, and those indebted to him will please call and settle immediately.

A. LIMERICK.

Fredericton, Feb. 2nd, 1888—wtw

"GOLDEN FLEECE."

THE

CHEAP SALE.

—OF—

DRESS GOODS, PRINTS, COTTON, HAMBURGS, TWEEDS, HOMEPUNS, CRETONNES, FLANNELS, Still Continues. Also, a Lot of

DRESS GOODS

For 8 and 10 Cents, former price, 25 and 30 cents.

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELF

T. A. SHARKEY.

Fredericton, Oct 4th, 1887

WE WANT POTATOES.

WE HANDLED 60,000 BUSHELS POTATOES LAST SPRING.

And made money for our Shippers. Having decided to sell in small lots from Store, to get outside prices, we want a few more good shippers. Write us and ship to

HATHEWAY & CO.

General Commission Merchants,

22 CENTRAL WHARF, BOSTON, MASS.

Members Chambers of Commerce, Established 183

Boston, Oct 4th, 1887

Just Received:

A large importation of English and American

HATS, SPRING STYLES FOR 1888.

SILK HATS

A SPECIALTY.

NELSON CAMPBELL

178 QUEEN STREET.

1'88. JUST RECEIVED. 1'88.

Canned Goods.

Canned Corn,
" Tomatoes,
" Beef in 1 and 2 lb. [Tins,
" Peas,
" Apricots,
" Lambs' Tongues,
" Lunch "
" Lobsters;
" Pears,
" Peaches,
" Oysters,
" Salmon,
" Pine Apple,
" Beans,

Condensed Milk, Condensed Coffee.

AT

W. H. VANWART'S.

Fredericton, March 3rd, 1888.

RICHLY Rewarded are those who read this and then act; they will find honorable employment that will not take them from their homes and families. The profits are large and sure for every industrious person, many have made and are now making several hundred dollars a month. It is easy for any one to make $5 and upwards per day, who is willing to work. Either sex, young or old; capital not needed; we start you. Everything new. No special ability required; you, reader, can do it as well as any one. Write to us at once for full particulars, which we mail free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

To Travellers

Northern and Western RAILWAY

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

In Effect Jan. 4th, 1888.

TRAINS RUN ON EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

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

LEAVE GIBSON

7:15 a m; Marysville, 7:35; Cross Creek, 9 05 Boiestown, 10:30; Doaktown, 11:55; Blackville, 1: 0; Chatham Junction, 3:05; arrive at Chatham, 3:30;

RETURNING LEAVE CHATHAM

8:00, a m; Chatham Junction, 8:45; Blackville, 9:50; Doaktown, 11:35; Boiestown, 12:35; Cross Creek, 2:05; Marysville, 2:30; arriving at Gibson at 3:00.

CONNECTIONS:—Close connection is made at Chatham Junction with I. C. R. Accommodation Train going North. Connections also made with trains on the Intercolonial Railway to all points East and West, and at Chatham with Steamers for Newcastle; at Gibson with N. B. Railway for all Western Points and St. John, and Union Line of Steamers for St. John, and with Stage at Cross Creek for Stanley.

THOMAS HOBEN,
Superintendent.

Jan 4

New Brunswick R'ly COMPANY.

ALL RAIL LINE.

ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS

IN EFFECT OCTOBER 24TH, 1887.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

LEAVE FREDERICTON:

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

9 00 A. M.—For Fredericton Junction and for McAdam Junction and St. Stephen, Vanceboro, Bangor, Portland, Boston and all points west, St. Andrews, Houlton, Woodstock, Presque Isle, Grand Falls, Edmundston, and all points north.

4 10 P. M.—For Fredericton Junction and for St. John and points East.

ARRIVE AT FREDERICTON:

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

3 35 P. M.—From Fredericton Junction, and from Vanceboro, Bangor, Portland Boston and all points West; St Andrews, St. Stephen, Houlton Woodstock, Presque Isle, Grand Falls and points North.

6 40 P. M.—Express from St. John and intermediate points.

LEAVE GIBSON:

8 50 A. M.—Express for Woodstock, and points north.

ARRIVE AT GIBSON:

7 45 P. M.—Express from Woodstock and points north.

H. D. McLEOD, Supt. Southern Division. | F. W. CRAM, General Manager
J. P. LEAVITT, General Pass. and Ticket Agent.

St. John, N. B., October 17th, 1887.

IMPORTANT.

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELLERY,

MARKED DOWN TO SUIT ALL.

GOODS ALL NEW.

A FINE LINE OF

SILK CHAINS

AT

F. J. McCAUSLAND'S

Fredericton, Dec. 15th, 1887

ANTHRACITE COAL.

CHESTNUT AND STOVE ANTHRACITE COAL.

A small quantity of the above Coal on hand, which I will sell at Lowest possible Prices.

DAILY EXPECTED:

A quantity of Good

HOUSE COAL,

FRESH MINED AND DOUBLE SCREENED.

E. H. ALLEN,

18 RECENT STREET

COAL SHED: CAMPBELL ST.

Fredericton Feb. 18th., 1888.

ICE! ICE!

FOR THE

CITIZENS.

DAVID DUNLAP

Begs to inform the Public that he has stored a Large Quantity of FIRST QUALITY ICE, which he will be prepared to supply to Citizens regularly and promptly, and in Good Shape, during the summer months. Orders solicited.

Fredericton, Feb. 18th, 1888.

1'88 SPRING 1'88

NEW GOODS

JUST ARRIVING AT THE

"IMPERIAL HALL."

ALL THE NEWEST SHADES AND DESIGNS.

Fancy Trowserings, Fancy Suitings and Diagonals. A nice line of

OVERCOATINGS

for Spring and Summer wear.

CALL AND SEE THEM. PRICES LOW. GOOD FIT GUARANTEED.

ALSO:

NEW HATS,

All the Latest Styles. Call and Examine.

Gents' Furnishings always on hand.

THOMAS STANGER,

290 QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON, N. B.

Fredericton, March 1st, 1888.

Gleaner JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

FAST PRESSES WITH ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TYPE IN ALL THE NEWEST DESIGNS.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PRINTING EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

Dodgers, Posters, Circulars, Way Bills, Custom House Blanks Legal Blank Forms, Coroners' Blanks, Bill Heads, Tags, Letter and Note Heads Invitations, Cards, Programme, Visiting, And Wedding Cards, &c., &c., &c.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO BOOK AND PAMPHLET WORK.

Estimates Furnished on Application.

Orders by Mail Promptly Attended to

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE

AT LOWEST PRICES,

ALL KINDS OF

STATIONERY!

FOOLSCAP, Ruled and Plain,
LETTER PAPER, " "
NOTE PAPER, " "

And All Other Sizes Made.

ENVELOPES, All Sizes and All Prices.

Paper for Sale only by the Package; Envelopes by Box.

JAS. H. CROCKET,

PROPRIETOR