POOR COPY

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"THE GLEANER"
WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY ADDRESS IN FREDERICTON AT
25 Cents a Month.

The Gleaner.

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WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY ADDRESS IN GIBSON AND MARYSVILLE AT
25 Cents a Month.

VOL. V. FREDERICTON, N. B., THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1889. No. 127

Professional Cards

DR. M'ALLISTER,
Dentist,
IS HOME AGAIN AND READY FOR BUSINESS.
Good Reliable Dental Operations at Lowest Rates.
PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH A SPECIALTY.
Office hours 9.30 a. m. to 5 p. m.; 7 to 8 p. m.
☞ Office Queen Street, opp. Queen Hotel. ☜
Fredericton, March 7.

G. D. CARTER,
Dentist.
EXTRACTION AND ÆSTHETIC DENTISTRY A SPECIALTY.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
DENTAL ROOMS OVER F. J. MCAUSLAND'S JEWELRY STORE
250 QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON.
Fredericton, July 17th, 1888.

FRED ST. JOHN BLISS,
Barrister, Notary, Etc.
OFFICE:
QUEEN STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.
Fredericton, May 6th, 1888—1yr.

DR. 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.
redericton, Oct. 6th, 1887.

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

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

C. E. DUFFY,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law.
Notary Public, Etc.
SEC'Y-TREASURER OF SUNBURY.
ACCOUNTS COLLECTED, AND MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE SECURITY.
Offices: West Side of Carleton Street, Second oor from Queen.
Fredericton, Nov. 1st, 1887

Auctioneers

H. C. C. WETMORE,
AUCTIONEER, &c.
Has taken a Store on the Upper Side of
PHŒNIX SQUARE,
Next to L. P. LaForest, 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.

Hotels

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
F. B. COLEMAN, - Proprietor.
Fredericton, Oct 6th, 1887

QUEEN HOTEL,
FREDERICTON, N. B.
J. A. EDWARDS, - Proprietor.
FINE SAMPLE ROOMS IN CONNECTION.
—ALSO,—
FIRST-CLASS LIVERY STABLE.
Fredericton, Oct 6th, 1887

COLOSSUS
GUNTER'S BIG SLEIGH,
Seating nearly Half a Hundred, Drawn by Four or Six Horses,
ON HIRE AT REASONABLE RATES.
Parties of any number wishing to visit Marysville Rink will be called for at their residences.
☞ Telephone your Orders.
GEO. I. GUNTER.
Fredericton, Dec. 11th, 1888.

New Advertisements.

BELDING'S SPOOL SILK
Is the Best in the Market.
BELDING'S SPOOL SILK
Is famous for its Strength and Quality.
Belding's Spool Silk
Is Always Preferred by Dress Makers.
Belding's Spool Silk
Is Free from Knots and Imperfections.
BELDING'S SPOOL SILK
Always Measures Number of Yards Marked on Spool.
BELDING'S SPOOL SILK
Is the Most Popular Silk in United States and Canada.
LADIES—Ask for this Popular Spool Silk and take no other. See that the name of Belding, Paul & Co. is on Every Spool. For Sale by all Dry Goods Houses.

James D. Fowler.
WATCHES;
WATCHES;
WATCHES
GOLD,
SILVER,
GOLD FILLED,
AND
NICKLE CASES,
FROM
$2.50 TO $150.00
EACH.
Best Value in the City.
REMEMBER THE PLACE.
James D. Fowler,
Opp. POST OFFICE,
FREDERICTON, - N. B.
Fredericton, Dec. 15th 1888

JUST RECEIVED
The following MALTINE PREPARATIONS:
Maltine Plain,
" Wine,
" Ferrated,
Yerbine,
With Cod Liver Oil.
" " Alteratives,
" " Peptones,
" With Pepsine and Pancreatine.
Elixer Lactopeptine
Peptonized Beef.
DAVIS
STAPLES
& Co.
DRUGGISTS
Cor. Queen & York Sts., Fredericton
Fredericton, Dec. 15, 1888.

'Golden Fleece.'
FALL 1888
New Ulster Cloths,
New Mantle Cloths,
New Dress Goods,
IN SUITINGS & MELTON CLOTHS
New Dress and Mantle
TRIMMINGS
FEATHERBONE CORSETS.
T. A. SHARKEY.
Fredericton, Nov. 3.

WEST END
SAW MILL 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

READY MADE BARGAINS.
The Subscribers will open on the First Day of May next, on the
CORNER QUEEN AND REGENT STREETS,
At present occupied by Mr. Cropley, one of the best stocks of
BOOTS, SHOES, &c.
Ever offered in this City. They are now selling the balance of their Fall and Winter Stock at Prices which are nothing less than Ready Made Bargains. For CASH only.
LUCY & CO.
Fredericton, Feb. 23, 1889.

ORANGES.
Florida Oranges, (Onora Grove,) Messina Oranges, Valencia Oranges, Tangerin Oranges, Manderin Oranges, Catania Oranges, Messina Lemons, Catawba Grapes, Malaga Grapes, (Green,) Bananas.
ALL NEW STOCK.
G. T. WHELPLEY
310 QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON.
1,000 Bushels Oats Selling Very Low. G. T. WHELPLEY.
Fredericton, March 9.

WE KNOW
A MAN ON THE ROAD TO RICHES,
Simply because he puts his money into Goods that give him satisfaction. Here is a few of those self same Goods.
PARLOR SUITES in Hair Cloth at $42.50. We also have them at all prices, from $33.00 to $100.00.
BEDROOM SETTS in Hardwood at $25.50. We also have Bedroom Setts as low as $16.00 as well as the more expensive Setts.
STAND LAMPS a Real Beauty at $1.00.
We still continue to sell SILVER PLATED WARE at remarkably Low Prices.
LEMONT & SONS.
Fredericton Feb 26

WILEY'S DRUG STORE
JUST RECEIVED:
Johnson's Liniment,
Wizard Oil,
White Liniment,
Allan's Lung Balsam,
Atwood Bitters.
JOHN M. WILEY,
196 QUEEN STREET,
Fredericton, Jan. 23
BOSTON PRICES. BOSTON PRICES.
AT
S. F. SHUTE'S.
OXIDIZED PINS AT 25 CENTS.
There you will find the largest stock of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Fancy Goods in the City. Solid Gold, Gold Filled, Silver and Nickel Watches, in Ladies' and Gent's Sizes, from the largest to the smallest.
Do not fail to see the novelties in Solid Gold and Gold Plated Bracelets; Ladies' Bar Pins and Brooches; Gent's Tie Pins in Plate and Gold; Ladies' Neck Chains and Lockets; Gent's Watch Chains and Charms; Ladies' and Gent's Sleeve and Collar Buttons.
Stone Set Rings, Band Rings and the Plain Wedding Ring, all can be found at Shute's.
25 Cents will buy you a nice Silver Plated Napkin Ring at Shute's; Silver Plated Glove Buttoners, 20 and 25 cents.
Rogers' Knives, Forks and Spoons at bottom prices.
Largest Line of Silver Plated Ware in the City; Cake Baskets; Castors; Butter Dishes; Ice Pitchers, &c. A Large variety of Tea Setts in Silver Plate.
Bron Bronzes; Plush and Leather Goods; Ladies' and Gent's Writing Desks and A Thousand and One Things too numerous to mention.
Remember the Gold Headed Canes at
S. F. SHUTE'S, - - - - - - - - Fredericton, N. B.

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.

FRESH AIR FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

Beneficial Treatment of Victims of the Disease in a Western Hospital.

Last year 280 patients, mostly adults, died of consumption in this community. In comparison with the consumption death rate in other northern cities this number of deaths is small. Under proper living the average of twenty-four deaths a month from consumption could be reduced one-half.

Consumption can be cured. It can be prevented. It is essentially a disease of bad air and poor nourishment. It has its specific germ, but this may be rendered harmless except in the case of the few who are most strongly predisposed to the disease. Drugs in the strict sense are of no sort of value in this disease, but in an abundance of pure air and much outdoor life, combined with nourishing food, there is ample security in the most of cases.

The person predisposed to consumption should spend all available time in the open air. He should become a fanatic on the subject of ventilation and on maintaining an equable temperature, as low as he can bear without absolute discomfort, in his living rooms. He should, and everybody should, make it an invariable rule to inflate his lungs fully and frequently every day. The person who has charge of a consumptive should never falter in the belief that consumption is a communicable disease. He should go into the air frequently and inflate his lungs to their capacity. He should use disinfectants freely. "Live out of doors and have nourishing food" is a direction which, if followed, would make a great reduction in the consumptive mortality.

The success of Dr. Detweiler's consumption hospital, at Falkenstein, is so positive that there is little doubt that he has found the proper means of dealing with this disease which carries away more than a hundred thousand lives in a year in this country alone. His method, in brief, is to keep the patient either lying or walking in the open air almost day and night, and to give them a rich, liberal and peculiarly adapted diet. He uses milk freely, and wine and brandy under careful regulations. All cases cannot be treated alike in every detail. Some consumptives cannot endure the cold; in some cases it is necessary to use compressed and in others "dilated" air. But in the main the patient is made to spend many hours every day lying, profusely covered, on a lounge placed on a veranda, even in the coldest weather. Some spend eleven hours a day in this way.

Massage is systematically applied, daily rubbing down, and the cold douche where patients can stand it. The diet is carefully regulated to tempt the digestion. The meals consist of breakfast from 7 to half-past 8, a second breakfast at 10, dinner at 1, fresh milk at 4, and a warm supper at 7. The food is "cooked rather rich," and is so appetizing that 80 per cent. of the patients gain an average of ten pounds in three months. The average patient takes nearly a bottle of claret, Rhine or Hungarian wine daily, while others are given two teaspoonfuls of brandy every hour or two and a glass of brandy milk punch on retiring. The patients sleep with their window wide open at night, no matter how cold the weather.

This hospital is near Frankfort, where the climatic conditions are not particularly favorable and where the seasons are no less severe than here. It is just as tolerable to live outdoors here as there.

From this brief report of the methods of Dr. Dettweiler the reader can make certain rules concerning the consumptive patient whose case has not reached the severe stages. The two essential rules are to have the patient live in the open air and to supply him with nourishing food.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Indian Horsemanship.

There are some points in Indian horsemanship that deserve mention here. To begin with he always mounts from the off (right) side of his horse instead of the near side, as we do. The only reason why the cavalry man has not been taught for centuries to mount from both sides is that his saber, swinging from the waist belt on his own left side, was in the way. Now that we are attaching the saber to the saddle instead of the trooper, it will probably lead to practice on both sides. West Point has already begun it. The Indian, once in his saddle, wrapped in his blanket, is a depressing sight. He sits hunched up on his pony, his knees way up, his feet thrust far into the stirrups not unlike those of ladies' saddles. He looks utterly awkward and ungraceful as he jogs along, flapping perpetually with his wooden handled whiplashes at the right flank of his steed; but the instant he clears for action, throws off his blanket and darts out over the prairie, he is transfigured.

More daring, graceful, swaying horsemanship it would be almost impossible to conceive of. You forget the bunched up knees in the freedom and flexibility of his lithe, painted body. You marvel at the cat like agility with which he bounds on or off his dashing pony, ducks under or down on either side, firing under his neck as he whirls across the springy turf, but you have only to remember that it is all second nature to him. He began to ride the moment he was loosened from the bonds of the pappoose board and has been at it ever since. Many of them, especially among the Snakes or Shoshones, are wofully bow legged as a consequence and most ungainly bipeds when afoot.—Colman's Rural World.

Land Worth $8,000,000 an Acre.

The highest price ever paid for a piece of Chicago real estate was that given by Mr. H. H. Kohlsaat for the northwest corner of Dearborn and Madison streets. The dimensions of the property are 20 by 40 feet, and the price paid was $150,000, which is equivalent to $7,500 per front foot, $187.50 per square foot, $1.20 per square inch, or about $8,000,000 per acre.—Chicago Journal.

A Connecticut child often says something that is bright. Here is a case in point. little Johnny ran into the house one day recently and asked his mother with great eagerness, "Ma, what is a gone sucker?"

"Why, Johnny, what do you mean?" said his astonished parent.

"Tell me, ma, quick, what is a gone sucker?" persisted the young seeker after light.

"Well, it's a very bad man," was the best answer his mother could give him on the spur of the moment. It satisfied the lad, and he ran out and continued his play. At night he was tired and cross, and when his bedtime came he "cut up" after the manner of the youngsters who are bound to be mischievous. A little mild correction was administered, he was undressed, and told to say his prayers.

"I can't," said Johnny.

"But you must," said his mother.

Johnny, bearing in mind the correction already administered, and knowing that rebellion would be useless, dropped down on his knees and said:

"Oh, Lord, I am a gone sucker! Amen."

His parents are of the Methodist persuasion, and Johnny's testimony was short and to the point, as the old fashioned Methodists used to require in the days long past.

A HAPPY TRYST.

With Madge the milkr's daughter,
While song birds were a-wing,
I wandered 'mid the waving corn,
With its golden tasseling;
And down the crested hillside swept
The yellow sunlight's tide,
And O! the gray old world looked bright
As we walked side by side.

With arm around her lissome waist,
I whisper'd words endearing;
And sweet and low her answer came—
Almost too low for hearing;
And hide and seek the frolic winds
Play'd 'mid the rustling corn;
And O! our hearts with love were full
On that fair summer morn.

But ah, love's wings are very fleet,
And sweetest hours have ending;
Too soon we heard the old mill's sails
Beneath their labor bending;
But long before we left the corn
My gentle Madge I list,
And O! me thought its tasseled sheaves
Had ne'er hid happier tryst.
—Abram Lent Smith.

A Pretty Little Scene.

A boy carrying a large bouquet of roses, some phlox, heliotrope and pinks entered a Cottage Grove avenue car yesterday. Among the passengers inside was a little girl of possibly 6 years of age. The little one was as pretty a blondinette as one can see, and her woolen dress, spotlessly white, set off her juvenile beauty perfectly. Everybody was admiring the child. No sooner had the flower boy entered than the car was filled with the perfume of the roses and heliotrope. The little girl soon discovered it and quickly gave up her observation from the car window. She approached her mother and began teasing for some of the flowers. Finally when she found out that her mother could not procure any of the much wished for roses the child went right up to the boy.

"Will 'oo dive me tum flowers!" she asked.

The chances were nine to ten that the boy wouldn't give any. But it was, perhaps, because the little girl was so sweetly charming that he detached a couple of handsome red roses and gave them to her. Triumphantly she returned to her mother. The roses were pinned to her bosom. At Twentieth street the boy got off. Quickly the little girl jumped on the seat. But it was on the wrong side from that on which the boy was. She jumped off, went to the other seat, and looked out of the window. She saw the boy, and he, noticing her, waved his hand. Then she, putting her rosy fingers to her mouth, threw him two, three kisses. It was so sweetly, gracefully done. Then she settled down and inhaled her flowers.—Chicago Tribune.

Their Deaths Foretold by a Ghost.

Robert Withers, M. A. Vicar of Gately, England, in 1706, relates, in a publication of that time, the following singular story of the supernatural:

"Mr. Grose went to see Mr. Shaw on the 2nd of August last. As they were talking in the evening Mr. Shaw says: 'On the 21st of last month, as I was smoking a pipe and reading in my study, between eleven and twelve o'clock at night, in comes Mr. Naylor (formerly fellow of St. John's College, but who had been dead for four years). When I saw him I was not much affrighted, and I asked him to sit down, which, accordingly, he did for about two hours, and we talked together. I asked him how it fared with him. He said: 'Very well.' Were any of our old acquaintances with him? 'No' (at which I was very much alarmed), 'but Mr. Orchard will be with me very soon, and you not long after.' As he was going away I asked him if he would not stay a little longer, but he refused. 'No, he had but three days' leave of absence, and he had other business.'

"Mr Orchard died soon after. Mr. Shaw is now dead. He was formerly fellow of St. John's College—an ingenuous, good man. I knew him there; but at his death he had a college living at Oxfordshire, and here he saw the apparition"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A National Flower.

More than ten years ago the writer made a suggestion concerning a national flower and referred to the favorites of other nations. It attracted the attention of a few botanists at the time and there the matter rested. Of late the subject has been revived and various flowers have been mentioned. Many of them have only a local reputation, or are to be found only in small quantities and in certain sections of the United States. Like Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, whose poem all must remember, I desire to recommend the Golden Rod.

It is found in all parts of the United States, and, the botanists tell us, in a hundred varieties. The Golden Rod is far from being the "coarse looking herb" which Webster defines it, but is beautiful in every type, from the tall spikes on our wave washed shores to the delicate fern like blossoms which defy the artist's skill.

As America is called the "Land of Gold," and is rich in resources, why not take this royal blossom for our floral emblem? It represents strength, beauty, brilliancy, and infinite variety, with powers of endurance calculated to challenge admiration.—Detroit Free Press.

A Disinterested Friend.

The man who never owned a dog doesn't know what it is to have a devoted and disinterested friend. Do you know any creature half so faithful as old Gip, or Nero, or Bruno, or Fido, or Towser, or Rattler? When young you maltreated him dreadfully. You rode on his back, you pulled his ears, you twisted his tail, you kicked him and cuffed him. But he bore your abuse patiently and was always ready to lick the hand that smote him. He bore no grudge against you, but forgot and forgave everything. When you left home he was the last one of the family to say good-by; when you returned he was the first to give you greeting. In youth he was your comforter and protector; now he is your companion and friend. —New York Tribune.

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Johnny, bearing in mind the correction already administered, and knowing that rebellion would be useless, dropped down on his knees and said:

"Oh, Lord, I am a gone sucker! Amen."

His parents are of the Methodist persuasion, and Johnny's testimony was short and to the point, as the old fashioned Methodists used to require in the days long past.

When Ada Rehan Was Ada Crehan.

The connection between the Vokes family and that dashing pet of the Daly company, Ada Rehan, is probably unknown in Boston. In dramatic circles the report has been current that Miss Rehan was born under the name of Crehan, but that the invincible corrector of poor writers' poor writing, the proof reader, decided upon a rechristening when the young girl made her professional debut, and, therefore, put forth the debutante's name as Ada C. Rehan, whereat Mrs. John Drew advised the youthful actress to accept the fates and the favorable criticism given "Miss Rehan," and live and die under the chance acquired name. The story is an interesting bit of gossip, all true if only it had a general negative before it. Miss Rehan was born a Crehan, that is authentic, but she also made her debut a Crehan, for a play bill of the Arch Street theatre, Philadelphia, under date of 1874, shows Ada Crehan playing in the farce, "Simpson & Co.," which served as a prelude to the Vokes Family's "Fun in a Fog."—Boston Journal.

Bairds French Ointment is an excellent article for any kind of Humeur, such as Salt Rheum, Pimples, Pustules, Rash, and a cure for the Itch. It quickly heals obstinate Sores and Ulcers, &c. Sold by dealers.

JUMPING DOWN A MOUNTAIN.

Snowshoe Thompson's Remarkable Leap of 180 Feet.

The sport of "ski," or snowshoe running, so long popular in the Sierra Nevada mountains, is beginning to be practiced in some of the northern of the Atlantic states. An eastern exchange says: "Ski running, a Scandinavian sport, is becoming popular in Minnesota. The performer slides down hill on long wooden skates, or foot toboggans, and at a prepared jolt makes a leap into space. Ninety-five feet is the longest ski jump on record in Norway.

Ninety-five feet seems a immense leap, but it has been so far surpassed in the Sierras that no eastener need ever try for the championship. The champion ski runner and leaper of the world was John A. Thompson—better known as "Snowshoe Thompson"—who died in Alpine county, Cal., about thirteen years ago.

Thompson was born at Upper Tins, Prestfield, Norway, April 30, 1827, and died at his home in the Sierras May 15, 1876. He was the father of the whole race of snowshoe runners of the mountain counties of California. He made the first pair of Norwegian snowshoes ever seen on the Pacific coast.

Thompson's greatest leap was made on the side of a steep mountain just west of the town of Genoa, Douglas county. Darting down the side of the steep mountain he made a leap of 180 feet. This leap is vouched for by W. F. Merrill, postmaster at Woodfords, in the high Sierras, and by several citizens of Genoa. The leap was made from a terrace half way down the side of the mountain, and the leaper landed in a drift of snow over fifty feet in depth, where for a time he was buried out of sight.

C. F. Gregory (now deceased), who was for some years neighbor to Snowshoe Thompson in the mountains, said, in speaking of the feats of the great ski leaper: "I did not see him make his great jump off the side of the mountain back of Genoa, but I have often seen him make leaps of fifty and sixty feet at Silver Mountain, Alpine county."

The people of Silver Mountain mining camp were wont to amuse themselves in winter by descending a big mountain near the town and then darting down to a valley below on their snowshoes. They had a starting point only about half way up the side of the mountain. Snowshoe Thompson sometimes joined these parties of ski runners. He was not satisfied with a run down half a mountain—he wanted it all.

He would circle round till he had reached the highest peak of the big mountain. He would then utter the wild war cry of the old Northmen, and then with his balance pole poised horizontally before him in both hands, would come flying down the side of the mountain like a fiend of the wind. When he came near to the crowd of townspeople standing midway down the mountain, Thompson would stoop almost to the ground, then suddenly springing up would go sailing through the air high above the men and women watching the descent. At times he would make several leaps, each of from fifty to eighty feet in a single descent. His ski leaping was not a little like "fly flying."

Snowshoe Thompson was a very sinewy and powerful man. He stood six feet in his stockings and weighed 180 pounds. He had the blonde hair and beard and the blue eyes of his Scandinavian ancestors, the old sea roving Northmen.—Virginia City Enterprise.

Money in little Things.

"One of the best opportunities for a young fellow to make money quickly in these days," said a self made millionaire of this city recently, "is to rack his brains until he has invented something useful or that the public wants. A general impression prevails that it takes a skilled engineer or a man of phenomenal inventive ability to develop anything useful to manufacturers in this age of machinery. But there is a wide field open to shrewd amateurs, so to speak, to supply little articles of convenience to housekeepers, shopkeepers, etc., and designers can be had at reasonable rates to execute the idea once it is conceived. American women are so accustomed to getting what they want that anything which lightens their labors in the household is sure to 'go.' When I was a boy on the farm at home my mother used to make me clean all the dinner knives on Sunday with bath brick. Now, scraping this brick into a fine powder without lumps in it, used to be the most tedious part of the whole work. The other day I heard of a man who has made a fortune by supplying the trade with powdered bath bricks in neat packages. You know how difficult it is to pick up small coins from a wooden counter. Yet the whole civilized world has groveled at and endured it since coins were stamped and counters made, until the other day a young fellow invented a rubber mat with little bristles of rubber standing up thickly all over it. Coins thrown on the mat are as easily picked up as if they stood on edge. The public was quick to appreciate it and the inventor need not work for a living any longer.—New York Tribune.

Seasick on Land and Sea.

Gen. Horace Porter, in his eulogy of Abraham Lincoln, said that the great war president wasn't much as a champagne drinker. The general recalled a visit of Mr. Lincoln to City Point. On his arrival the general said that Mr. Lincoln was suffering from the gastronomic disturbances incident to most folks who have sailed on rough water. "A young staff officer, very previous he was," said the general, "grabbed a bottle of champagne and thrust it toward Mr. Lincoln, saying that that was the very thing he needed. 'No, young man,' Mr. Lincoln said, 'I have seen too many fellows seasick ashore from drinking that very article.'"—Detroit Free Press.

Game Sparrows in the Pit.

The colored sports of Jeffersonville, Ind., have discovered a new amusement, which is attracting considerable attention and is causing a good deal of money to change hands. At a house on Indiana avenue is located what is termed a sparrow pit. A large round table, on which is a wire cage, is placed in one of the rooms, and into this two cocks sparrows are put and allowed to fight until one of them is conquered—sometimes killed. Pieces of silk thread of different colors are placed around the birds' necks to distinguish them, and the interest taken in the battle is as good as a cock fight. It is said that in proportion to their size the birds make a harder combat for supremacy than two game chickens.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Nothing Like It!

Every day swells the volume of proof that as a specific for all Blood diseases, nothing equals Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Remember, this is an old established remedy with a record! It has been weighed in the balance and found fulfilling every claim! It has been tested many years in thousands of cases with flattering success. For Throat and Lung troubles, Catarrh, Kidney disease, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache and all disorders resulting from impoverished blood, there is nothing like Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery—world-renowned and ever growing in favor!

Sponging a Tiger.

When Pezon, the lion tamer, was at Moscow with his menagerie, he had occasion to employ a moujik, a fine specimen of a Cossack, to clean out the cages of the wild beasts. The Cossack did not understand a word of French, and the terms of the contract were settled in dumb show. By way of instructing him in his new duties, Pezon went through a sort of pantomime with the broom, sponge and water bucket. The moujik watched him closely and appeared fully to understand the details of the lesson given. Next morning, armed with a broom, a bucket and a sponge, he opened the first cage he came to and quietly stepped in, as he had seen his master step on the previous day into two cages of harmless brutes, but this one happened to be a splendid but untamed tiger, that lay stretched on the floor fast asleep. At the noise made by opening and closing the door the creature raised its head and turned its green eyes full on the man, who, all unconscious of his danger, stood in the corner dipping his big sponge into the bucket.

At that moment Pezon came out of his caravan and was struck dumb by the terrible sight that met his gaze. What could he do to warn the man of his danger? A sound, a movement on his part might enrage the great beast and hasten its attack on the defenseless Cossack. So Pezon stood awaiting developments, ready to rush to the scene when the crisis came. The moujik, sponge in hand, coolly approached the tiger and made ready to rub him down with the stolidity of a military bootblack polishing his captain's boots. The sudden application of cold water to his hide evidently produced a very agreeable effect on the tiger, for it began to purr, stretched out its paws, rolled over on its back and complacently offered every part of its body to the vigorous treatment of the moujik.

All the while Pezon stood there with his eyes wide open and as if nailed to the spot. When he had finished his job the Cossack left the cage as quietly as he had entered it, and it required the most energetic and expressive gestures on the part of the lion tamer to prevent his repeating the experiment on a second wild beast.—London Times.

Identified by His Head.

George Bowron, as everybody knows, is the leader of the Columbia orchestra. He is also one of the pleasantest gentlemen to be found within the city limits. A story is told about him which is good enough to be true, whether it is or not. In the course of events during the last summer, Mr. Bowron received a draft for money. I think Mr. Bowron's draft came from his estate in England, and that in view of his recent marriage he had instructed his steward to quit stacking the estate fund up in the bank, and to send him a small wad. Anyway he had the draft, and he took to a bank and handed it through the little brass window to the cashier. This gentleman looked at Mr. Bowron, who blushed, as he always does when people stare at him.

"Are you Mr. Bowron?" asked the cashier.

"I believe I am."

"Well, but you'll have to be identified."

"But I'm Bowron—George Bowron, leader of the orchestra at the Columbia."

"Oh, I know George Bowron is all right enough, but I don't know that you're the man. Is there anything somebody that we know to identify you.

Mr. Bowron was moving away in disgust at the red tape and circumlocution which rascality makes necessary in all professions, when the cashier called him back.

"Would you mind turning your back to me and taking off your hat?" he asked.

Mr. Bowron did so.

"Here's your money, Mr. Bowron. It's all right. I've known the back of your head for five years.—Chicago Journal.

A Boy's Logical Argument.

The Up-River News gives the following reminiscence of an incident in an Oldtown lyceum forty years ago, to which all the ministers, doctors and lawyers of the town belonged. One evening capital punishment was the question under discussion and called out the best forces on both sides. During the evening a young boy who had been a constant member, replied to Deacon Rigby upon this question. The deacon was for hanging. The boy opposed. Said the deacon, quoting from the Mosaic law, "Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man his blood shall be shed," thinking this to be a bombshell to his opponents, he dwelt upon it until his time expired, when the boy sprang to his feet and said:

"Supposing we take the law which the gentleman has quoted, and which in a philosophical sense has been abrogated as null and void since the birth of our Saviour, and see what the logical deduction would come to. For example, one man kills another, another man kills him, and so on until we come to the last man on earth. Who's going to kill him? He dare not suicide, for that same law forbids it. Now, deacon," said the boy, "what are you going to do with that last man?"

The boy's logic called out rounds of applause and vanquished the deacon. The boy is now chief justice of the supreme court of the United States, Melville W. Fuller.—Lewiston Journal.

A Very Peculiar Ghost.

The people residing in the neighborhood of Brushy Ridge, this county, are greatly exercised over the reappearance there of what they claim to be a genuine ghost. It is said to be as large as a red fox and has four legs and a pair of wings. The strange and oddly shaped "spook" can both walk and fly, and make hideous cries at all times of night. The people of that locality are so terrorized by the unnatural being that they cannot be induced to venture from their homes at night.—Columbus (O.) Letter.

Facts About Smokers.

By close observation I estimate that 50 per cent. of the men in this city smoke or use tobacco in some form. I am in a position to see it, being behind the desk of a restaurant all day. Every one knows a cigar tastes better after a hearty meal than at any other time of the day, and is less injurious then, if injurious at all. This accounts for the cigar cases in restaurants nowadays, but there was a time when it was not the rule. I have noticed time and again that a smoker who is short of cash will not take enough food, but will buy a cigar when he has finished eating. There are many men who spend more for their cigars than they do for their food, and some double the amount.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Packages for Mailing Coin In.

An invention that is being used out west for sending coin through the mails consists of a piece of pasteboard about the size of an envelope. In it are holes the size of a silver quarter, a half dollar and a dollar, with red paper seals ready to paste across each slot. A coin can be put in and sealed, inclosed in an envelope, and sent through the mails in safety. If some shrewd inventor will put those things on the market with slots to make any desired amount, the government's postal note business will take a drop.

POOR COPY

TRI-WEEKLY CIRCULATION

FOR WEEK ENDING

March 16th, 1889.

Tuesday,	998
Thursday,	1,073
Saturday, (with Extras)	1,932
Total,	4,003
Average,	1,334

The Gleaner.

JAS. H. CROCKET, - - - - EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1889.

THE FRANCHISE AND ELECTIONS BILL.

The bill before the legislature which has been spoken of, and generally regarded as an important measure relating to the franchise, would be better described, as indeed its title indicates, as a bill relating to elections to the assembly.

In truth, as regards the franchise, the bill contains but one new important clause, viz.: the one conferring the right to vote upon all male adults who have resided within their voting district for a year.

The principle upon which this right of franchise is based is the recognition of every intelligent individual's interest in the body politic of which he forms a part, and however justifiable the withholding of the right to vote from a person owning no property may have been in the past, the general spread of intelligence could no longer brook the recognition of the possession of property as the only evidence of a man's capacity to intelligently discharge the duties of citizenship.

We are disappointed that the heretofore existing provisions, allowing a man to vote in as many districts as he may have property in, were not stricken out as being in conflict with the idea that intelligence and citizenship are the true qualifications for the proper exercise of the franchise. If the possession of property in any sense is taken to be the measure of voting capacity any revision of the law upon the subject ought to give the voter a plurality of votes in proportion to his property, whether situated in one or more districts; an idea which we presume no politician of the present day would venture to advance.

The great bulk of the bill deals with the details of conducting elections.

The most important change is one permitting the government to pass over the Sheriff and issue the writ of election to any person of their choice. Such a provision has, in the case of dominion elections, been uniformly condemned by the good sense of all true liberals as permitting governmental abuse of power in the manipulation of elections.

Another change is the provision that candidates shall be hereafter nominated by writing signed by twenty electors which may be done at or any time before nomination day, instead of orally and publicly as heretofore, and requiring one hundred dollars to be put up on the nomination of the candidate.

The sections relating to the qualifications and disqualifications of persons to be elected, while in some respects drawn with the view to more clear expression, and the better securing the independence of the assembly, seems strangely to aim at being less restrictive with members of the executive than with other members of the assembly.

Section ten is one framed with the view of securing the independence of the members of the assembly, and is one of which we heartily approve. By it no person holding any office, position or employment of profit under either the dominion or local government is capable of being a member of the house whether the profit is received from the public funds or otherwise. This is a wise extension of the disqualifications heretofore existing which have only disqualified where the profit was out of the public funds. Had such a provision been the law during the past year Mr. Wilson could not have been appointed by the government a commissioner in the scheme for the union of the cities of Portland and St. John, and when it becomes law Dr. Stockton and other referees in equity under appointment from the government, and now holding seats in the assembly, will have to make choice between their offices and being members of the assembly.

By section fourteen no person who is a contractor with the government or any department thereof, or holds any contract under which any public money is expended, is eligible to be elected a member of the house, but by section sixteen this provision is made not to apply to members of the house who are also members of the executive council. This distinction in favor of the members of the executive we think most pernicious. No person filling the position of trustee for the public, whether executive councillor or member only of the house, ought, under any pretext, to be permitted to hold the smallest interest, directly or indirectly, in any public contract or in the expenditure of public money. We will be interested in observing what arguments are adduced in the assembly on the consideration of this bill in support of making the distinction referred to. We are aware that under the existing statute such a distinction has existed for a considerable time, but now that the whole subject is to be reviewed and reconsidered this provision should no longer be permitted to remain, and its heretofore being the law ought not to be an acceptable reason for its continuance.

The wholesome provisions of section seventy-two and the first part of section seventy-four of chapter four of the consolidated statutes by which it is provided among other things that any member of the assembly, who becomes attorney, solicitor, or surveyor general, provincial secretary, or chief commissioner of board of works, shall vacate his seat until re-elected, are omitted in the bill. We cannot think, however, that so bold a change in the constitution is contemplated by the government, and we presume that these provisions have been carelessly omitted and will be re-inserted during the passage of the bill through the legislature.

No more clumsily expressed provision of law than sections seventeen and eighteen of the bill could well be conceived, and why the present law should be changed so as to permit of a surety for a sheriff or other public officer mentioned in section seventeen to be elected a member of the house would require better reasoning than we think can be advanced in support of it. The provision is entirely new, and unless the object is to meet some particular case we cannot imagine what could have suggested it. It would be well for the members of the legislature to have these clauses satisfactorily explained before passing them. Clause (2) of section seventeen is an admission that the principle of the section is dangerous in that it provides that the surety shall relieve himself of his liability before sitting as a member; but it does not provide any way of relief. A surety could in no way relieve himself of his liability without the consent of the government and the government would have it in their power to give or withhold consent as would best suit its own interest—a very unwise position to establish.

Though not a very material matter we think the arrangement of the bill is disorderly, and we venture to suggest to the attorney general that he take this feature into consideration with a view of changing the order of sections.

The bill proposes no change either in the division of the constituencies nor in the number of the members of the assembly; two matters which we think well deserve consideration. If the legislative council is to be continued surely the number of members of the assembly might be reduced. The sub-dividing of the present constituencies into ridings so that each district would elect but one member we think would be an important reform well worthy of discussion.

Although the bill does not profess to deal with corrupt practices at elections, and of contesting petitions, it would have been well were clauses added to prevent the present practice of stifling all enquiry, and putting an end to an election petition by the resignation of the member whose seat is disputed. Our government is so pure, so progressive, and withal, enjoys the confidence of the people so fully that we would have expected them to have made this much needed reform a part of their scheme.

Many or Few.

There is no cheerfulness in the world comparable to that afforded by the daily life of a large family. There may be an equal amount of happiness in a small family, there may be a depth of bliss where only two are together of which the life lived by ten or a dozen could afford no idea; but for the cheer of varied interests, of lively voices, of going and coming, of song and laughter, of moving figures, of the sense of action and life, what can be desired better than a family where father and mother and grandmother, aunts and children, made the round dozen? In a small family it is difficult to keep up the wide interest in people and neighborhood which does a great deal to promote cheerfulness; it is difficult to keep up such interest in more than a very few, from the mere want of time, from the difficulty of getting about, and the impossibility of being in more than one place at a time, if from no other reason. But where there are a number of people under the roof, that answers every purpose, as each one bringing in keen feeling for the affairs of several other, the whole together maintain a wide and deep connection from which cheerfulness is precipitated like a salt from its component gases. But, apart from the cheer derived from intercourse and relationship with the outside multitude by means of a large family's varied acquaintance, comes that derived from other sources in consequence of our full circle.

This member of the large household is the one devoted to charity; all the rest do a great deal of vicarious charity, as we may call it, through that channel, and feel content with satisfied consciences in a sense of duty done, which sense, whether it contributes to virtue or not, does, at any rate, to cheerfulness, and it is cheerfulness of which we are speaking. This other member is the student of science, and out of the chance conversation, the books, plates, experiments, and experiences of this individual the rest hive a sufficient amount of scientific honey for their own uses, and are enriched with learning without the least exertion of their own, receiving it, as it were, through the pores. These others, again, do the gay society business; and those of the remainder who are quietly inclined go to all the routes and drives and sails in the gay ones' enjoyment, see what the belles wear and how the beaux behave, and never have to leave their tranquil corner at all. And this last one, with scraps of singing and scraps of piano playing, and mornings of practicing and evenings of mirth, welds everything together in a sort of perpetual ringing of joy bells. In short, in a large family the whole world comes to every member of it, and in a small family only a narrow segment of it can come.—Harper's Bazar.

Reptiles as Curiosities.

You would scarcely suppose that such things as tarantulas, centipedes and Gila monsters had a market value, yet they are quoted as regularly by curiosity dealers as feather work, grasses, etc. People collect everything, and there is always a demand for the animals and reptiles named. A good specimen of the tarantula or centipede, alive or mounted, brings $1. Live specimens are sent in boxes, only by express, as they are not allowed to go by mail. Stuffed specimens are ordered for collection, but I cannot imagine why the live ones are wanted. Quite a trade is done in them, however, through the curiosity shops of the country, which order from the stores in Mexico or on the border. What is more surprising is the sale that exists for Gila monsters. Zoological gardens want them, of course, but there are private parties who also order them. Fine specimens bring from $5 to $10. They come from Arizona, where the Indians collect them for the dealers. This is the most repulsive looking reptile to be found in any part of the world.

DIED.

Feb. 18th, of consumption, at Nashwaak Village, Susan Jane, beloved wife of John Goodspeed, in the 50th year of her age.

California papers please copy.

FROM THE COUNTRY.

News from the Districts About Us

As Reported by Our Active Correspondents.

Accidents, Personal Intelligence, and Things in General.

CANTERBURY STATION.

Dwelling Destroyed by Fire—Seriously Injured by a Horse—Temperance Meeting—Personal, etc.

CANTERBURY STATION, March 19. The Canterbury doctor, W. L. Turner, is kept very busy attending his numerous patients.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Lundon spent Saturday and Sunday with friends in Woodstock.

A number of rural academies will open the first of April.

Mrs. R. Price, who has been suffering from a malignant type of sore throat, is reported some easier to-day.

Mrs. C G. Thompson, of Indiana, formerly Miss A. Darling, of this place, gives a beautiful pen picture of Inauguration Day at Washington. She says she enjoyed the day immensely, although it rained incessantly from nine in the morning until evening.

We learn from an authentic source that Rev. Mr. Spurgeon frequently receives as many as five hundred letters per day, and employs three secretaries in order to have them promptly answered, but from accounts given by the "Czar" of a certain place not many miles distant, he will be compelled to employ twice the number. He proposes engaging a literary person to answer foreign communications—On dit. Vive la bagatelle.

Mr H N Grant is preparing to erect a building on the site of those destroyed by fire last September.

Mr Alex Stytham's house was destroyed by fire early Friday evening.

Mr Arthur G Tripp, of Lowell, Mass., is spending a few weeks with friends here.

We learn with regret of the recent illness of Mrs Jacob Cummings' baby. We trust its recovery may be rapid.

Mr A B Cummings, a farmer residing a few miles from here, had his right arm broken, and it was thought otherways injured, by being kicked by a colt. Mr Cummings had driven into Mr S G Fowler's yard and began to unharness when, it is presumed, the animal, which was a spirited one, became frightened, kicked and ran away. It wheeled up Federal street at a break-neck speed, but coming in collision with a team near the Episcopal church, it was caught by persons who were standing there. The sledge and harness were damaged considerably. The injured man was at once taken to his daughter's, Mrs S G Fowler, and Dr H P Warneford called to set the broken limb. Mr Cummings appears quite comfortable to-day and converses cheerfully with his friends as they call to see him.

The public temperance meeting given by the members of Onward Council, R T of T., proved interesting and beneficial. The night was mild and a peerless moon shed her bright rays upon the outer world, consequently there was a large auditory. All who took part in the entertainment acquitted themselves remarkably well. We certainly must emphasize the efforts of the ladies of this Council who did so much towards making this public meeting a grand success. Miss Howie gave valuable choir assistance. 'Tis the ardent wish of many that this Council may frequently hold public meetings.

KINGSCLEAR.

A Family to Leave for Michigan—Tendered A Supper—Other Notes.

KINGSCLEAR, March 15. A farewell supper and entertainment was given on Monday evening last in McKinley's Hall to Mr Japes Symes and family, who are about to leave this place for Menomanee, Michigan, by their numerous friends of this place. Any person who was there on that evening might judge by the large attendance and the appearance of the tables which were spread, that Mr Symes and family were held in high esteem in this vicinity. Mr Symes' only son has been living in Menomanee for the past two years, and it is through his encouragement that his father is going to that place. Mr Symes will be much missed in this place as a skilled workman and a good neighbor, and we wish he will ever prosper in the neighboring republic, and will make as many friends as he leaves behind.

Mr Symes did not sell his farm to Mr Hiram Hallett as we before stated, there being some difficulty about the agreement, but has since sold to Rev Humphrey Gilbert.

Mr Charles Chase has returned with his crew from the lumber woods on the Tobique. He intends to starts his saw mill in a few days.

The weather is warm and spring-like to-day and everything out side has the appearance of the month of April instead of March. The main road in some places is nearly all bare and most all of the travelling is done upon the river.

Rev Humphrey Gilbert has been summoned to give evidence in a law suit at Richibucto.

CAMPBELLTON.

Among the Curlers—A Clergyman's Illness —Immigrants for the West—The New Paper.

CAMPBELLTON, March 18. A curling match was played on Friday evening between skips McKendrick and W A Mott for the oysters, resulting in a victory for Mac by one point.

The members of the Campbellton curling club went to Bathurst on Saturday's accommodation to play a friendly game with the club of that town. Our boys were beaten, but not so badly as at the previous game, Bathurst majority being ten.

Rev A O Brown, pastor of the Presbyterian church, who has been ill for the past month, left for Montreal this morning where he will enter one of the hospitals of that city to undergo medical treatment.

Eight cars of immigrants passed through here this morning. Quite a lot of town folks were up at the station when the train arrived. About two hundred and fifty persons were on the train, a number of whom were bound for British Columbia.

Owing to delay in shipping the heading from Toronto, The Pioneer will not be out till the end of this week.

PERTH CENTRE.

The Railway Bridge—Lumbering and Milling—Business Notes, etc.

PERTH CENTRE, March 18. The N B R company have taken down all their temporary work on the bridge here. They cannot now put up their new bridge until summer.

Sunday School convention to be held here to-day.

Teams are coming out of the woods by the score, and lumbermen are fast breaking up camp.

Messrs. Straton Bros. are busily engaged in having the boilers for their new mill hauled up the Tobique. The first one was hauled up by moonlight on Saturday night last under the supervision of Mr. Fletcher Tweedale. There are yet two more boilers to go up.

W L Mallory, our enterprising merchant, is laying in a handsome spring stock.

M H Craig is doing a driving business in the organ line. He handles the Doherty, Chute, Hall & Co and the Thomas.

We are under the impression that some of the "crazy" stuff is yet being sold in this vicinity. Where is our liquor inspector?

NASHWAAK.

Death of an Aged Widow—A Series of meetings Begun.

NASHWAAK, March 19.—The death of Mrs. Nancy Eastman, aged 73 years, relict of the late Jacob Eastman, occurred on the 12thinst. She leaves a large circle relatives and friends to lament their loss. The funeral took place on the 14th inst from her son's residence. Rev. Mr. Ricks conducted the services. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord, from henceforth, yea saith the spirit, that they may rest from their labors, and their works do follow them."

Rev. Mr. Hicks began a series of meetings in Tay church last week, by which the good work is progressing, encouragingly.

The farmers have commenced hauling potatoes to Zion station for shipment.

SUNDAY SCHOOL WORKERS.

The Parish of Perth Sunday School Convention—Proceedings as Reported by our Own Correspondent.

PERTH CENTRE, March 19. The Parish of Perth Sunday School Convention was held at Perth Centre on Monday, March 18th. A large delegation from all the Sabbath Schools in the parish was in attendance.

The first session commenced at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Reports were heard from the superintendents, David Low of Forest Glen, Amos Smith of the Tobique River, F. C. Bloodsworth of Lower Perth, B. Kilburn of Kilburn, Mr. Farquhar of Upper Kintore, John McPhail of Kincardine, and Geo. T. Baird of Perth Centre.

Your correspondent omitted to say that the convention was opened by singing by the choir and prayer by Rev. Mr. Fiske.

The evening session, which opened at 7 p. m., was something of very great interest, such as is not very often heard by Sunday School workers.

Mr. S. J. Parsons of Benton, was in attendance at the afternoon session, and his lesson on the black-board was very instructive and was forcibly received. Mr. Parsons, as one of the pioneer Sabbath School workers, boldly stated that the Parish of Perth was the banner parish of the province for Sunday school work.

The evening session was opened by singing by the choir, Miss Tibbitts of Andover, and Miss Craig of Perth Centre, presiding at the organ, after which Mr. Watts of the Carleton Sentinel, offered prayer.

The Rev. Mr. Fiske began his address on "The Uses and Abuses of Lesson Helps," and for ten minutes gave such interesting instruction that the greatest of attention was paid.

The choir then sang "'Tis so Sweet to Trust in Jesus."

Geo. T. Baird, Esq., then taught the lesson of Blind Bartimius to the primary class. He occupied about half an hour in giving the lesson, and it proved that his manner of imparting the lesson was not only interesting to the little ones, but to the crowded house.

The choir sang, "Bringing in the Sheaves."

Mr. Watts was next called upon, and after expressing his great pleasure at being present on this very important occasion, proceeded to give some very desirable information in connection with the Sabbath School. His address was received with applause as he entreated parents to be more alive in the interest of Sabbath School work and in getting their children to school, and especially to attend themselves.

"The Rock that is Higher than I" was sung by the choir.

Addresses were also made by David Low, Mr. Farquhar, Geo. T. Baird and others.

The choir sang, "What a Gathering there will be."

Benediction by Rev. Mr. Fiske.

Thus ended a very sociable and interesting Sunday School convention, and all went home by the nice moonlight feeling better than when they came. There was a very large attendance, and if the weather had been favorable Perth Centre would have seen a large mass of people. Mr. Saunce and Mr. Holyoke were expected, but something prevented their being with us.

Toads and Snakes.

Toads in the presence of snakes usually remain perfectly still; in this is their only safety, for did they make the least movement they would immediately be caught. I have known a hungry snake lie in waiting over an hour for a frog to move, and even push with the nose to stir him up. This has been called "snake charming;" and indeed it looks like it, but the toad is the charmer, the snake the charmee.

I remember one day I dropped a toad in the midst of a pit of snakes I had in my back yard. He at once became perfectly still, though surrounded by more than a dozen hungry snakes. There was a circle of fierce heads and glaring eyes around him, but he would not move. The circle narrowed, until the protruding tongues almost touched him, yet he was immovable. Just then I was called away for over half an hour, but on returning found the toad, in grave dignity, still holding the fort by most masterly inactivity.

The senses of seeing, hearing and smelling are very defective in garters; they can see but a few yards at most, and even at short distances of but a few inches they are often at fault.

A snake was seen pursuing a frog in a saw mill yard. The sawdust and open space were greatly in favor of the snake and against the frog. The frog made long jumps and the snake made a direct line to the spot where he alighted, but before reaching it the frog had again jumped in another direction, and so the hunt went on for about half a minute; the snake quite unable to trace the frog in his aerial progress, was directed only by the disturbance made in alighting.

At last the frog, more by accident than design, alighted on the flat surface of a rough board, which stood leaning against a pile of lumber at an angle of about 80 degs., and set perfectly still, about ten inches from the ground. The snake was quite puzzled; he looked, listened, sniffed and poked about for several minutes, passing close to the end of the board several times, but the hunt was an utter failure, and the sulunk away toward the brushwood, a very mad and disgusted specimen.—Forest and Stream.

The Grand Mufti.

He is nominated by the sultan, but he can only choose one of the three highest functionaries; these, again, are nominated by the sultan, but under a similar restriction; and so progressively downward, the sultan always nominating, but only from the eligible persons determined and presented by the hierarchical progression of the body itself. It finally rests upon the students in the different colleges who are raised the first two steps by collegiate degrees. The grand mufti, the cazaskiers of Anatoly and Roumely, the three cadis of the first cities, and some other dignitaries from the supreme council of Ulema, or learned men. The ordinary functions have reference to their own corporation, but in all extraordinary or doubtful occasions they are consulted by the government; they are not invited to join the divan, but the case is submitted to them. Thus, for instance, before the measures against Mehemet Ali were adopted they were appealed to, and it was on their felva itself, recearsed in the firman, that he was declared an outlaw, or, according to their expression, a "Firmanli." The case is not presented to them in the form of documents to examine, but as a solicitor prepares a case for submission to counsel. It is said: "M. or N. has done so and so. Is his act lawful or unlawful; and if so, what is the penalty?" This is the form in which cases with foreign powers are submitted.—The National Review.

The Cause of Their Estrangement.

It transpires that the estrangement between Crown Prince Rudolph and the present emperor of Germany grew out of a remark made by the latter some years before his accession to the throne. He and Rudolph had been on very friendly terms and one day in conversation William stated that if he ever became emperor his policy would be conducted on the same lines as that of Frederick the Great. To this Prince Rudolph retorted that Frederick's schemes always included the destruction of the Austrian empire. Prince William did not disclaim his intention to imitate the great emperor, and hence a coolness arose between the two heirs to crowns which was never dispelled.—San Francisco Chronicle.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

The Reciprocity Resolution Defeated,

But by a Smaller Majority than Last Year.

The Short Line Railway Matter Again.

OTTAWA, March 19. In the commons to-day, the debate on reciprocity was resumed by Mr Cockburn, who spoke in favor of the present tariff. He said that if the people paid so much taxes as the Liberals contended, the revenue would be higher than it was.

Mr Davies followed, making a magnificent argument in favor of reciprocity. The taxes paid by farmers, he said, went into the pockets of monopolists and not into the public treasury. He showed up Sir Charles Tupper's misrepresentations with respect to the cost of running the Intercolonial, which was managed as a political railway. The St. Charles branch, which was estimated by the government to cost $750,000, had cost $1,500,000. He reviewed the figures showing the great increase in trade between the maritime provinces and the United States under the old reciprocity treaty. The tories pretended that this increase was due to the civil war in the neighboring republic, but during the first seven years of the reciprocity treaty there was no civil war, yet trade had almost quadrupled. (Cheers.) That trade had been mutually profitable and if we had reciprocity again similar results would be produced. Referring to the statement that Americans would not grant reciprocity, he quoted the statement of Sir Charles Tupper, last session, that the great obstacle in the way of closer trade relations was the irritating policy which had been pursued by the Canadian government. The present ministry were opposed to reciprocity because they feared it would injure special interests which they desired to uphold. He represented a province which was unanimous for reciprocity, because they knew it meant increased commerce and prosperity.

Mr. Madill made a school-boy speech in opposition to reciprocity. If American farm products were admitted free into Canada, our farmers would be deprived of their home market.

Hon. Mr. Jones—But you favor reciprocity in natural produce.

Mr. Patterson (Brant) delivered a forcible speech of two hours. He challenged the Tories to state what kind of a reciprocity would be acceptable to them. Those who pretended to be in favor of the old reciprocity treaty, or reciprocity in natural products, were confronted by others who argued that to allow farm produce to come in free from the United States would ruin Canadian agriculturists. (Cheers.) He showed that the New England states did not produce enough oats and potatoes to supply the home demand and therefore they would draw their supplies from the maritime provinces because of their proximity, if the restrictions upon trade were removed. The same remark applied to barley, wheat, poultry and lumber produced by Ontario, the eastern provinces of Canada being nearer to New England than the western states, and could compete successfully with the products of the west in the New England markets. Though they had argued that the farmers would not be benefitted by reciprocity, the supporters of the government had not ventured to assert that it would not help the fishermen or lumbermen. As a Canadian manufacturer he was not afraid of competition with the manufacturers of the United States. (Cheers.) He was not prepared to admit the correctness of the Tory assertion that Canada was inhabited by a race of men inferior to the Americans. (Applause.)

Mr. Weldon, (St. John) made a capital speech, pointing out that the proposition before the house was that the negotiations for reciprocity should be commenced, and that the Canadian parliament was not bound to accept any arrangement which was not unquestionable in the interest of the dominion. He ridiculed the Tory contention that Canadians should not seek for reciprocity for fear they should not get it. The discussion of the question on both sides of the line could not fail to do good by showing that reciprocity was good for both countries. Referring to the speech of Mr. Wood, of Westmoreland, he reminded that gentleman of the speech he made at Sackville in 1881, in praise of the policy of the reform party and condemning the high taxes imposed upon the country by the present government. In 1878, the Tory leaders told the people of the maritime provinces that the national policy was going to bring about reciprocity. The people had been grossly deceived. They now found the Tory party refusing to accept an offer of reciprocity by the United States Congress. Commissioners were being sent to the ends of the earth in search of markets where no profitable markets could be found, but the government would not try to obtain access to the markets and coasting trade of 60,000,000 of people in the neighboring republic. Canadian vessels had now to seek employment abroad because they could not find business at home. The people of New Brunswick were becoming more and more dependent upon the United States as a market for their products. Mr. Gibson, the largest manufacturer in New Brunswick, said that all he wanted was a chance to compete with the Americans on their own ground. The managers of the St. Croix cotton mills said the same. The states of Maine and New Hampshire did an immense manufacturing business, although they had only a small population. Why? because they had an immense market to supply. (Cheers.) He regretted to say that the reports about the exodus of population from the maritime provinces were not exaggerated. The government's trade restriction policy was forcing our people to seek homes in foreign lands. He deprecated the attacks of the Tory party upon the Americans. The people of St. John could not forget that in their hour of calamity Americans were among the first to come to their relief, while Montreal, the great metropolis of Canada, as it was called, repudiated their grant towards St. John's relief fund.

The house then divided on Sir Richard Cartwright's reciprocity amendment which was defeated by 121 to 78.

Mr. Skinner voted with the government. On the same question last session the vote stood 124 to 67. The Liberals, therefore, gained 11 votes and the Tories lost three since last year.

OTTAWA, March 20—In the commons, to-day, Sir John Macdonald stated that the motion to go into supply would be made on Tuesday next for the purpose of giving Col. O'Brien an opportunity of moving his resolution in reference to the Jesuit bill.

Before orders of the day were called Hon. Mr. Jones called attention to the failure of the government to have the contract with the Canadian Pacific Co. p. ny—to have the Short Line railway built from Harvey to Moncton—presented. He quoted the statement made by Sir Charles Tupper last season, that a contract had been made with the Canadian Pacific Company for the completion of that line, and Sir Hector Langevin had said that care would be taken to have not only the line to Mattawamkeag but New Brunswick section build before any subsidy would be paid over. The house was promised on that occasion that the money granted for the Short Line would be used as parliament intended. He quoted the speech made by Sir Charles Tupper in Halifax in 1887, when the latter said that before leaving London he had arranged for the money to build the Short Line road. In view of the fact that the Canadian Pacific bill would shortly come before parliament, he asked that the contract with the Canadian Pacific company should be produced.

Sir John Macdonald said all papers relating to the Short Line matter would be brought down.

Hon. Mr. Laurier asked if a copy of the Short Line contract should be submitted at once.

Sir John—It will be brought down before the bill is proceeded with.

Hon. Mr. Mills—Is there any such contract?

Sir John—I cannot say. (Laughter.)

MONEY TO LOAN.

FRED ST. JOHN BLISS, BARRISTER.
Office—Queen Street, Fredericton, opposite Post Office.

London and Lancashire
FIRE INSURANCE CO'Y

Risks accepted at lowest rates.
Claims promptly and equitably settled.

FRED ST. JOHN BLISS,
AGENT, FREDERICTON, N. B.
Fredericton, Aug. 14th, 1888

SPECTACLES ON SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES



D. HARRIS ENGLISH OPTICIAN.
53 Germain Street.
St. John, N. B., near Market.

Mr. Harris is enabled to suit perfectly 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, until 10 p. m. Jan. 10th—1y tw

BARKER HOUSE STABLES.

COACHES AND CARRIAGES
Furnished with all Possible Despatch:

HORSES BOARDED AT MODERATE TERMS

JOHN B. ORR, - Proprietor.
Fredericton, Oct 6th, 1887

March 12th.

LADIES Do You want to Subscribe for a Good
FASHION PAPER
At a Low Price?
IF SO CALL AND SEE WHAT
JOHN J. WEDDALL
HAS TO OFFER.

Fredericton March 12

ARE YOU THIRSTY?
SODA WATER
—AND—
OTTAWA BEER,
—AT—
White & Co's.
Fredericton, Feb. 9.

C. C. GILL,
HOUSE and SIGN PAINTER,
BRUNSWICK STREET, - - - FREDERICTON, N. B.
PAPERING, COLORING and GRAINING at reasonable rates. All work promptly done.
Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.
March 16 3m-tw

CATTLE FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has for sale ten Milch Cows and eight head of Fatted Cattle.
Apply to
JOSEPH HAWKES,
Tomlinson's W. C.,
March 16 4w-wtw pd Tay Creek, Y. C.

For Sale or To Rent.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE or to rent, his residence known as "Kingswood," situated about 2½ miles above Fredericton, on the Spring Hill Road, and on the bank of the St. John River. The house is large and well built, consisting, on the ground floor, of a large drawing room with folding doors, also sitting room, dining and breakfast rooms, large halls, summer and winter kitchens, good sized pantry. There are five bedrooms up-stairs with four large closets. Attached to the house is a large and well built wood-shed; taking in also coal and ice compartments, work shop, hen house and sty. There are two barns on the premises. There is an Island lot directly opposite the house, of about 7 acres. The land is all in a high state of cultivation, and cuts, with the Island about 20 tons of hay. For further particulars enquire of
A. P. O'MALLEY.
Fredericton March 14 1m-tw

TO LET!

IN ST. MARY'S, from May first, dwelling, situated on main road, suitable yard room and well of good water adjoining building. Rent moderate. Apply to
JAS. HAYES,
St. Mary's March 19 2t-tw St. Mary's.

To Sell or To Lease
FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

THE FREEHOLD PROPERTY situated at the corner of Needham and Regent Sts., known as the "Lawrence House." Terms easy and rent low to a good tenant. Apply to
A. LIMERICK.
Fredericton, Feb. 5th.

TO RENT.

THE UPPER FLAT of the Subscriber's House on King St., now occupied by Mrs. Whitehead Apply to
A. LIMERICK.
Fredericton, Feb. 5th.

TO LET.

FROM MAY 1st, the dwelling on Waterloo Row now occupied by Mrs. Charles Tabor. Enquire next door below.
C. A. JACK.
Fredericton, Feb. 2—tf

NOTICE!

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders of The Central Fire Insurance Company of New Brunswick, will take place at their office, on the first Monday of April next, at 3 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before them.
A. D. MACPHERSON,
Fredericton, March 1st, 1889. Secretary.
March 9 tw-td

NOTICE.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING of "The Saint John River Log Driving Company" will be held in the City of Fredericton, at the Queen Hotel in said city, on WEDNESDAY, the third day of April, prox., at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, and for the transaction of such business as may legally come before the meeting.
Dated 7th day of March, 1889.
W. H. MURRAY,
President of Company.
J. FRASER GREGORY, Secretary.

N. B.—Every owner of logs or other timber intended to be driven by said Company during the coming season must file with the Secretary a statement of the same on or before the day of the Annual Meeting, and no lumberman can become a member of said Company, nor entitled to vote at its meetings until said statement has been filed.

NOTICE.

THE SAINT JOHN RIVER LOG DRIVING Company, under the power of the Act incorporating the Company, will sell at Public Auction on Wednesday, the third day of April, prox., at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon, at the City of Fredericton, in front of the York County Court House in said City, the right, power, and duty of driving from the head of the Grand Falls, on the Saint John River, and from the boundary line between the Province of New Brunswick and the State of Maine on the Aroostook River, down said rivers to and into the upper limits of the Fredericton Boom Company, all Logs, Timber and Lumber that may come down said rivers from the said points mentioned during the driving season of the year 1889.

The sale will be to the lowest bidder, and from the following points or places:—
1st. From the Head of the Grand Falls.
2nd. From the Mouth of Salmon River.
3rd. From the Boundary Line on Aroostook River.
4th. From the Mouth of Tobique River.
5th. From the Mouth of Big Presque Isle River.
6th. From the Mouth of Becaquimac River.
7th. From the Mouth of Meduxnakeag River.

All to the upper limits of the Fredericton Boom Company, and upon the said right, power and duty being knocked down to such lowest bidder, he shall at once, and with two sureties to be approved by three of the Directors of the Company, enter into the bond provided for by said Act in the sum of ten thousand dollars, conditioned for the due performance of the said driving, as required by said Act, failing which the said right, power and duty will immediately be again put up to sale in manner aforesaid.
Dated the 7th day of March, A. D. 1889.
W. H. MURRAY,
President of Company.
J. FRASER GREGORY, Secretary.
mar 13

PURE MAPLE CANDY AND SUGAR
Manufactured by BYRON McNALLY, Queensbury.

Choice Barbadoes MOLASSES
By the Gallon. Also in 2 GALLON BUCKETS for $1:00.

WILD OATS AND PLUCK BEST 5 CENT CIGAR IN TOWN.
Wholesale and Retail.

CANNED GOODS at Lowest Prices.
You can get the Best Value in TEA & COFFEE at
YERXA & YERXA'S.
Fredericton, March 14.

NEW DRESS GOODS!
In Black and Colored
AMAZON CLOTHS,
Icebergs, Cashmeres,
Striped :-: Chevoits.
JOHN HASLIN.
Fredericton, March 12 1889.

LOST!

A LADY'S SILVER WATCH, open face, with Fob Chain attached, last Thursday or Friday. The finder will confer a favor by leaving it at THE GLEANER Office.
March 16 3in-tw

150 SHIP CARPENTERS
WANTED!
IN BATH, MAINE.
$2.50 PER DAY FOR FIRST-CLASS MEN.
March 7—3wtw.

Girls Wanted.

THE HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR GOOD GIRLS AT THE BARKER HOUSE
Reference Required
Fredericton Sept. 4th 1888.

$10 REWARD.

LOST on the evening of 21st Feb., A BLACK CURLEY COATED RETRIEVER, answers to the name of "Don." The above reward will be paid to anyone returning him to me at Springhill, or to Barker House.
Any one detaining him after this notice will be prosecuted.
Springhill Feb 26 B. D. SEWELL.

J. H. TABOR,

Having two stores to manufacture for, he is in a better position than ever to place before his customers, fresh goods. Having one at each end of the city, he can accomodate both up and down town customers, and give them a superior quality of Confectionery, pure in every sense of the word. His down town establishment is one formerly kept by Berry Bros., Coy Block, up town store in his old stand, opposite Normal School, No. 196. His LILY CHOCOLATES are immense. His WALNUT, STRAWBERRY and CHOICE CREAM BARS can't be surpassed. BOSTON CHIPS, MOLASSES CREAMS is the best you ever seen.
J. H. TABOR,
Fredericton March 9

EVAPORATED
APPLES!
Strictly No. 1 Fruit.
NOW DUE:
50 BOXES
Evaporated
Apples.
FOR SALE BY
JAS. HODGE
Fredericton, March 12.

WANTED.

EMPTY Kerosine or other hardwood barrels in large or small quantities.
MILLER EXTRACT Co.
Poklok, Fr day, Jan. 25th.—tww tf

The North American
LIFE ASSURANCE CO'Y
OF TORONTO
HON. ALEX. MACKENZIE, PRES'T.

Gauranteed Capital, $300,000.00
Full Government Deposits, -
New business for 1888 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 its progressive record and sound 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
C. E. DUFFY,
Agent, Fredericton
Oct. 29, 1887—w, tw—1yr.

THE ATLAS
FIRE
ASSURANCE CO'Y,
Of London, Eng.
Established in the Year 1808.
CAPITAL, - - - $6,000,00.

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. Unsurpassed security given to policy holders by this Old and Reliable English Company.
C. E. DUFFY, Agent.
Fredericton Oct. 9th. 88

FLOUR! FLOUR!!
IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE:
3000 BBLS. FLOUR,
Mostly bought before the recent rise, including the following well known Brands.
Ogilvie's Patent,
Ogilvie's Star,
Ogilvie's Baker's A,
Harvest Moon,
Buda,
People's,
Walzen,
Crystal,
Stockwell,
Phœnix,
Kent Mills,
Leo,
Heart's Content,
Mascot,
Charm.
FOR SALE VERY LOW.
A. F. RANDOLPH & SON.
Fredericton, Feb. 26th, 1889.

POOR COPY

FREDERICTON AND VICINITY.

Record of Current Events About Town.

$1800 Found on Regent Street and Returned to the Owner.

The Last Sad Rites--Important Judgment Reversed.

Cattle for Sale.

Attention is directed to the advertisement in another column of Mr. Joseph Hawkes, of Tay Settlement. Mr. Hawkes has a fine lot of cattle, a lot he can well recommend.

Admitted to the Minnesota Bar.

Mr. W. A. Kerr, a graduate of the University, has been admitted to the Bar of Minnesota as an attorney. He passed an examination lasting two days and was favorably reported upon by the law committee of the State.

The Barker House.

It is stated that Mr. F. B. Coleman will retire from the management of the Barker House on May 1st, and will be succeeded by Mr. Benj. Close, who, it is understood, has completed arrangements for the purchase of the property.

Fredericton Boys Beaten.

The polo match in the Marysville rink last night between the Marysville club and the Fredericton boys was witnessed by a large crowd. The ice was in good condition and the game quite exciting. It resulted in a victory for the Marysville club with two goals, the Fredericton boys not being able to secure a single goal.

The Dime Concert.

The dime concert in the temperance hall last night, under the auspices of Star Council of Royal Templars, drew a crowded house. The programme was carried out as published in Tuesday's GLEANER, the selections for the most part being finely executed and much enjoyed. The audience were well pleased with the entertainment.

A Big Find Returned to the Owner.

Mr. Wm. Sewell, the well known lumberman, dropped his wallet with his name stamped upon it on Regent street last night between nine and ten o'clock, containing somewhere in the vicinity of $1,800 cash. It was picked up by Mr. Thos. Ross shortly after ten o'clock, and returned to the owner this morning. The wallet fell into fortunate hands.

An Egg Curiosity.

Master Harry Osgood, son of Mr. Osgood's, porter at the university, left at THE GLEANER counting rooms yesterday an egg weighing 5½ ounces, measuring nine inches one way and eight the other, laid by one of his hens the other day. Upon breaking open a portion of the outer shell it was found to contain within it an egg of the ordinary size with shell of its own. It is a most interesting curiosity.

A Sacred Concert.

A sacred concert, in which Fredericton's best talent will appear, is announced for Tuesday evening, April 2nd, in the City Hall. It will be under the patronage of Sir Leonard and Lady Tilley. An excellent programme has been arranged, and the concert promises to be one of the best musical entertainments ever held in Fredericton. The Fredericton Brass Band will be one of the attractions.

Funeral at Marysville.

The remains of the late C. O. Shaw were interred in the cemetery at Marysville yesterday afternoon and were followed to the grave by a large concourse of people. The superintendents of the cotton factory acted as pall bearers. The body was encased in a handsome casket from Mr. J. Adams' establishment. Deceased was a member of the order of Oddfellows, and Victoria Lodge of this city sent up a beautiful floral tribute, emblematic of the links of friendship. A delegation from the lodge was to have been present at the funeral, but were unable to get up on account of some misunderstanding about the busses.

The Judgment Reversed.

In view of the unanimous decision of the Supreme Court of Canada on the appeal of the case of Troop vs. the Maritime Bank from the New Brunswick Court, by which the judgment of the court here, that a depositor was entitled to offset his deposit with the bank against his double liability as a stockholder, was reversed, and judgment ordered to be entered for the bank in accordance with the reasons of Mr. Justice King. Mr. Jennings, who got the same judgment from the court here in a similar case against the bank, is to be congratulated upon escaping the reversal of the decision in his case by reason of the amount involved being insufficient to allow the bank the right of appeal.

Fire at Prince William.

Rev. Mr. Lowres, of Prince William, was in town yesterday and brought the first news of the burning of his residence, the rectory, on Saturday night last. The building was completely destroyed. The furniture was nearly all burned, and the family lost most of their personal effects. The fire is supposed to have originated in the roof of the ell from a chimney spark. The family were sitting together in one of the front rooms about nine o'clock when the ell was discovered to be on fire. The neighbors were soon on the spot and worked hard to subdue the flames, but their efforts proved futile, and the whole building was levelled to the ground in an incredibly short time. The rectory was insured with Messrs. Black and Hazen for $1,000 and the furniture for $900.

The Last Sad Rites.

The funeral of the late Miss Lizzie Howie took place from her father's residence, Waterloo Row, yesterday afternoon at four o'clock, and was very largely attended by all classes of citizens. The funeral service was conducted at the house by the Rev. A. J. Mowatt. A special service was held in St. Paul's church which was filled with a mourning audience. The choir, of which deceased was a member, sang appropriate hymns—"The Sands of time are Sinking" and "Asleep in Jesus." Rev. Mr. Mowatt read from the scriptures and offered an appropriate prayer. During the entire service the audience was deeply affected. On the casket were beautiful floral tributes, the gifts of the choir and the ladies working band. The remains were interred in the Methodist burial ground. Mr. J. Adams had charge of the funeral arrangements.

The Amateur Minstrels.

The St. John Amateur Minstrels were greeted with a rousing house on their appearance in the city hall Tuesday night, and, while their performance did not come up to the expectations of some, it was fairly creditable to the St. John boys. The orchestra music was undoubtedly the best feature of the entertainment. While the choruses and the banjo, violin and piccolo solos by Messrs. Dinsmore, White and Hammond respectively were warmly applauded, very little praise could well be given to the songs, with the exception of that by Mr. Blackadar, "Dem Chickens Roost too High." The others were very feeble and could scarcely be heard farther back than the middle of the hall. In the circle Mr. Cleveland made a good interlocutor, and Mr. Blackadar was perfectly at home at the end with the bones, eliciting much laughter by his amusing conduct. The other end man came far short of him. The jokes for the most part were flat and very poorly given. Mr. DeForest's stump speech caured great laughter and contained many good things, but lacked the eloquence and vim which has made Fredericton stump speakers so popular. The entertainment would have lost little had the closing farce been dropped from the programme.

BITS OF NEWS.

Gathered and Condensed for the Readers of the "Gleaner."

In the report of Monday night's temperance meeting in last issue, the name of Mr. Albert Palmer, M. P. P., was unintentionally omitted from the list of speakers.

A transmitter was placed in the city hall on the evening of the minstrel performance, and several favored subscribers who were put on to the scheme and given connection, heard the music quite distinctly.

The Salvation Army are to hold a memorial service on the death of Mrs. Margetts, wife of Major Margetts, Sunday evening. Capt. Totten of St. John, will conduct the service. Monday evening she will lead a meeting in the interests of the St. John Salvation Training Home.

A REGENT STREET ROW.

Jack Driscoll the Cause of a Lively Disturbance Tuesday Night—An Officer Draws a Revolver.

Regent street presented one of its old time lively scenes Tuesday evening, the excitement lasting for about an hour. The cause of the disturbance seems to have been Jack Driscoll, who went into Manzer's hotel during the evening and created such a noise that he was ordered out by the clerk, James Lowe. Jack refused to obey the order, which only made him more troublesome. Finally Lowe struck at him, and after a strong resistance, succeeded in forcing him through the door. Driscoll made an effort to get in again and failing in his attempt, ran up and down the street like a mad man, filling the air with his oaths and threats. A large crowd had gathered by this time, but nothing would induce Jack to desist from his outlandish yelling, and soon Lowe appeared on the scene again and engaged in a rough encounter with Driscoll, in which each received hard usage. Several kicks and blows were exchanged, but it was not confined to this, Driscoll making several attempts to bite the face and hands of his antagonist. So rough was the fight that no one in the large crowd that had gathered dared attempt to stop it. It seems that the policemen were on duty at the city hall while all this was going on. While the two men were still kicking, striking and tearing at each other Officer Roberts came along, and at once made a rush through the crowd for the combatants. With some difficulty he succeeded in separating them, but no sooner had he done so than several of the crowd closed in upon him and one of their number, Woodman Manzer, seized him by the back of the neck. The officer quickly got away from him and laid hold of Driscoll. The crowd was about closing in upon them again, when he drew his revolver, which ended the disturbance on Regent street. Roberts then proceeded up Queen street, on his way to the lock-up, with Driscoll, who raved and tore about in the wildest manner, his mad yells being heard several blocks off. In his attempt to get away near Wilmot's alley he almost tore his hand out of the twister by which the officer held him. Assistance had to be called in and he was soon forced into one of the cells of the lock-up. After looking up the policemen, Roberts went down to Manzer's again and arrested Woodman Manzer, who interfered with him while arresting Driscoll, and whom he locked up also.

Yesterday morning Driscoll was taken before the magistrate and sentenced to two months' jail for creating a disturbance on the public streets. When the magistrate pronounced the sentence the prisoner, who was a terrible looking sight, with nearly all the clothes torn from his back, his head badly cut and bruised, and his hands covered with blood, began with his oaths again and cursed the government, the court and the council in loud terms. When he was taken round to the jail he quieted down, and asked the policeman to provide him with a pen and ink, some paper, a dictionary and geography, as he was going to "write up the boundaries of the province."

For some time past Driscoll has been considered not sound in mind, and it is likely that an examination will be ordered with a view to sending him to the asylum.

Woodman Manzer was fined $5 for interfering with Officer Roberts in the discharge of his duties, and upon paying the amount was allowed to go.

FOUR MEN KILLED

By a Collision on the Northern Division of the Intercolonial Railway.

One of the saddest and most disastrous railway accidents that ever occurred on the Northern division of the I. C. R., happened near Rimouski, Tuesday morning. The express train from Campbellton collided with an east bound special freight train which had outrun its orders and tried to cross the express at Rimouski, but owing to a heavy train being on, they were unable to do so. The special was at a standstill almost, while the express was running at about thirty miles an hour, when the crash came. The frightened passengers were in a terrible state of commotion, and many thought their time had come. Strange to say none of the passengers were hurt. Not so fortunate were poor Driver Horace Whitney and Fireman Thoy of the express train, and Conductor Michaud and Fire man Levesque of the freight train, all of whom were hurled into eternity. Whitney is a son of Mr. E. A. Whitney, mechanical superintendent of the I. C. R. shops at Moncton. The other victims belonged to Quebec. The track was blocked for nine hours and when cleared the passengers were sent to their destinations. Both engines were badly smashed. Two freight cars were also destroyed. Driver A. Jolivet, Brakesman A. Levesque, and Express Messenger John. P. Till, of St. John, were injured, but none of them very seriously. The blame for the accident seems to rest on Conductor Michaud, who was killed, and Driver Jolivet, who should have flagged their train. There are fears that the latter may become crazy.

LETTER OF CONDOLENCE.

The Following Letter was Unanimously Adopted by the Student-Teachers of the Normal School:—

The students of the Provincial Normal School have heard with deep regret of the sudden death of Miss Madge McMillan.

Not a few of her associates have been led by Miss McMillan's quiet influence, and the example of her conscientious work and life to better thinking and living; and while the esteem in which Miss McMillan was held causes her loss to be deeply felt here, yet we know that there are those nearer and dearer whose sorrow is unspeakably greater.

We wish, on behalf of the students, to tender to Miss McMillan's family and friends our sincerest sympathy in this trial; and to express our hope that the dear daughter and sister has gained a bright, Eternal Home.

"Hoping that He who "wipeth the tears off all faces" may comfort them as He only can, we are, on behalf of the students,

Yours faithfully,

EDITH WILLIAMS,
H. L. GALT,
GERTRUDE B. COMMEAU,
M. M. BRADY,
EDITH M. DICKIE.

Personal.

Mr. John McAllister, barrister, of Campbellton, was in town to-day.

Mr. Jas. S. Harquail, warden of Restigouche County, is spending a few days in the city.

Levite Theriault, M. P. P., arrived in town last evening to attend the session of the legislature.

We notice by the Boston Sunday Herald that Mr. Fred S. Williams, of Marysville, was one of the guests at the 222nd dinner of the New England Club at Young's hotel, Boston, Saturday night.

New Advertisements.

Soda Water and Ottawa Beer—White & Co.

Adams' House at Chatham for Sale—Apply to John McLaggan, Newcastle.

Lorne Hotel, Fredericton, for Sale—W. H. Scully

Servant wanted to go to St. John.

THE LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

Proceedings of the Past Two Days.

Mr. Burchill's Bill Relating to Municipalities.

Bill to Consolidate and Amend Elections Law.

On Tuesday bills were introduced—By Mr. Black amending an act to ratify and confirm the appointment of valuators in Westmorland county, and to confer other powers upon the county council of the said county; by Mr. Mitchell, to revive, continue and amend the act incorporating the St. Croix Bridge Company; also by Mr. Mitchell, amending the St. Stephen Incorporation Amendment act; also by Mr. Mitchell, amending the Incorporation act of the St. Croix Electric Light and Water Company.

Mr. Blair submitted a statement of the University of New Brunswick, giving a detailed account of the income and expenditure for the last year; also a report of the president on the educational state of the institution for the same year.

Mr. Labillois committed a bill amending the law regarding non-resident peddlers, so far as it relates to Restigouche, Mr. Black in the chair. Mr. Labillois explained that the bill intended to tax all peddlers from outside counties of the province who do business in Restigouche, just the same as peddlers are taxed there who come from other provinces.

Mr. Blair doubted the power of the legislature to pass such an act, but had no objection to the bill being advanced a stage with the understanding that it would not come up for its third reading until Friday or Saturday, so that he might have a chance to look into the question.

Mr. Labillois was willing to accept the attorney general's suggestion. Agreed to.

Mr. Burchill recommitted the bill amending the law relating to municipalities, Mr. Hibbard in the chair. Mr. Burchill said he was willing to amend the bill to meet the opinions expressed when it was under consideration last week. He was, therefore, willing to make the qualification of candidates to municipal councils $300 of real estate or $600 of a leasehold interest in real estate.

Mr. Quinton said the bill seriously affected a large section of his constituency. He referred to Fairville and that locality. Most of the property owners there were on lands owned by the corporation. In view of the large concessions made in the government's franchise bill, he thought the qualification for candidates to county councils should be less than named in the bill, even as amended. He would like to see all qualifications abolished. At the same time, fearing that such concession would not be allowed, he was willing to support the bill as it was now amended.

Dr. Stockton was in favor of having the bill made more liberal, but feared that further reduction in the qualification of candidates, other than that proposed by Mr. Burchill, might defeat the bill. He was therefore willing to vote for the bill as it now stood.

Dr. Alward moved an amendment abolishing all qualification. Why should property qualification be needed by a candidate for the county council, and no such qualification be required by a candidate for the legislature, the house of commons or the imperial parliament? The people should be the judges of a man's fitness to represent them at the council. He was in favor of allowing any man to be a candidate who would put up a deposit of $25 to show that his intention was bona fide.

Mr. Tweedie agreed with Dr. Alward and seconded the amendment, but thought that the suggestion to amend this law should come from the government. With the extension of the franchise as proposed by the government, the change now sought would follow as a matter of course.

Dr. Stockton spoke again. He was in favor of the amendment of Dr. Alward, but was afraid if it was pressed that the bill would be defeated altogether.

Mr. Blair said he was not prepared to go as far as the resolution moved by Dr. Alward. No property qualification was needed by candidates to the imperial parliament, yet we find that candidates for municipal honors are required to have a property qualification. The reason of this was plain. Legislatures do not directly deal with the matter of taxation as do the county councils. If there was no property qualifications required of a candidate for a county council, its affairs might get into the hands of men without property, and the effect in that case would be pernicious. Ontario required a property qualification for candidates for the municipal councils. That was the case elsewhere, and very properly so.

Mr. Black was thoroughly in accord with the views of the attorney general and strongly opposed doing away with the property qualification. The duties of a municipal council were very distinct from those of a legislature. The latter dealt with matters of a legislaitve character, while the former's duties were of an executive character. He believed in the principle that a man should be judged by his peers, and was therefore in favor of requiring men who levied taxation being men with proper qualification.

Mr. Emmerson said he believed in trusting the people. The same reasons that could be urged against Dr. Alward's amendment could be urged against the government's franchise bill. The people are responsible as to who shall represent them at the council boards, and it was for them to say whether they should elect men who had property or not.

Dr. Atkinson agreed with the views of Messrs. Tweedie and Alward. The alleged distinction between representatives of the legislature and members of county councils was a false one. It was the legislature that created municipal councils, and were we not now dealing with taxation in discussing this very bill? He was in favor of abolishing all property qualification.

Dr. Stockton had serious doubts of Dr. Alward's amendment being carried. He would prefer seeing the bill passed with such amendments as Mr. Burchill had agreed to.

Dr. Alward argued in support of his amendment. Legislatures had the power to levy taxation. The fact that we do not exercise that power is no reason why any distinction should be made between legislatures and county councils so far as qualification was concerned.

Mr. Tweedie said Messrs. Blair and Black had failed to give good reasons. Why, as a matter of fact, it is only a few years since we have had municipal councils. Who regulated the taxation of councils before that? An irresponsible body made up of justices of the peace, appointed by this or that government, not because of their fitness but for political reasons.

Mr. Blair—Were not the justices of the peace men of property?

Mr. Tweedie—They may or may not have been. He knew of certain J. P.'s appointed by this government who could neither read nor write. He believed in trusting the people. So should the attorney general as he got most of their votes at the last election. (Laughter.) He had faith in the people, it was their right to say whether a man should represent them at the council, whether that man was worth only $100 or millions.

Mr. Ritchie pointed out that Mr. Burchill had amended his bill in accordance with the views expressed by members last week. He thought the committee should not go further in the way of reducing the qualification, since that seemed to be the views of a majority when the bill was first under consideration.

Mr. Burchill asked Dr. Alward to withdraw his amendment. The pressing of it might kill the whole bill.

Dr. Alward agreed; and the bill, as first amended by Mr. Burchill, was agreed to.

The bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to elections to the general assembly was committed yesterday. The provisions were explained by Mr. Blair, and Messrs. Hanington, Ritchie and Tweedie spoke at length to the bill, after which the motion to read the bill section by section was adopted.

THE SCOTT ACT TRIALS.

The Grieves Case Closed—Manzer Convicted —The Evidence Continued in the Edwards Case.

In the police court this morning the case against John B. Grieves was closed. Mr. VanWart asked for a dismissal on the ground that there is no evidence to warrant conviction. Mr. Gregory was heard in reply. Decision reserved.

In the Manzer case the court adjudged the defendant guilty of the subsequent offence under the Act. The magistrate then asked Mr. VanWart as to the previous convictions recorded against Manzer, which was denied by his counsel. The usual certificates were then entered and a conviction recorded for a third offence.

The case against John A. Edwards was then taken up.

A. D. Yerxa, Registrar of Deeds, was called and testified that he kept a record of the receipt and delivery out of deeds that have been registered. After preliminary proof the copy of the deed from Wm. Wheeler and wife to John A. Edwards, dated March 28th, 1884, of the Queen Hotel property, he said he did not know if the description in the deed was the same as that of the property on which the Queen Hotel stands. He knew the building called the Queen Hotel. He was a patron at times, generally dined there. He could only say by supposition who kept the hotel. He saw John A. Edwards there very often, but not every time he went. He saw him behind the counter and also Nicholson there. Each appeared to him about the same as far as any business he had to do, which was only to pay his bill for board and horse hire. He had been in the habit of dining at the hotel for two years. He paid his bill weekly, sometimes to Edwards and sometimes to Nicholson, which ever he found behind the counter. He had known Edwards to be at the hotel six or seven years. Nicholson had been there to his knowledge since he began to go to the hotel.

Dow Vaudine testified that he knew John A. Edwards. He did not know his business or any part of it. He knew the Queen Hotel. He did not know who kept it. John Edwards lived at the Queen Hotel and had lived there for the last six or seven years. Witness was sergeant of the police. He had known Fred Nicholson three or four years. He did not know what he did. He did not know where he lived. He generally saw him at the Queen Hotel behind the office counter, apparently attending to the business of the hotel. He had seen Edwards doing about the same. He did not know which had been there the longest. Did not know who controlled the Queen Hotel. He could not say if he ever saw Edwards and Nicholson at the Queen Hotel at the same time. He had been in there quite often during the past seven years. He had been there probably twenty times during the last seven years. He had been there perhaps fifteen times in the last three or four years. He did not remember that during the first three or four of the seven years whether he saw Edwards at the Queen Hotel or not. He did not remember as to Nicholson either.

At one o'clock the case was adjourned until to-morrow morning.

THE CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Work to be Pushed Rapidly Along on the Section from Chipman to Fredericton.

Mr. C. F. Hanington, who is superintending the construction of the Central Railway, arrived in town last night. He came up from St. John to meet the survey party, who have been working between Chipman and this city for some time past, and whom he expected would have reached here by this time. This morning Mr. Hanington drove down the other side of the river four or five miles in the hope of striking the party somewhere along the road, but returned without finding any sign of them. He went down to St. John this afternoon and will return in a day or two, when he feels sure that the party will be here. Mr. Hanington states that work on this section of the road between Chipman and Fredericton is progressing most favorably. A large crew of men have been engaged for some time past grading, and have finished with about fifteen miles of the road from Chipman towards the city. The work will be pushed rapidly along, and Mr. Hanington thinks that by next fall, the line will be completed through to Fredericton with the exception of the bridge across the Salmon river, which is to be a first class iron structure. He says that so far as they have come on this section of the road the land, through which it runs, is the easiest for railway work he ever saw. There is scarcely a curve on the fifteen miles now being worked.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

The Charges Made Against the Army by a Former Officer Refuted.

The following paragraph from the Toronto Globe is a reply to the charges made against the salvation army by A. Summer, former editor of the War Cry, contained in an item published in THE GLEANER a few days ago:

The large meeting room of the Salvation Army was crowded last night. Major Spooner, Commander of the Montreal division, came forward to refute statements made against the workings of the members sent from Toronto. Calumnies had been heaped upon the Army by one of the former officers, A Sumner, former editor of the War Cry. The statement that the Army's property was all deeded to General Booth was untrue. The property was held in trust for the sole benefit of the Army, and was enrolled in Chancery in Toronto. The fact of the Army having acquired half a million dollars' worth of property in Canada was sufficient proof that the Booth family did not get it. Speaking of the charge that all the good positions in Canada were held by English officers, he said there were 23 divisional offices in Canada, and out of these eleven only were Englishmen. In the Dominion of Canada there were 880 field officers and only 35 English. It was not true that there was no place provided for the aged and sick. They had a home where fifty could be accommodated and where the best doctors and nurses were provided. Sumner, the former War Cry editor, had been picked up in St. Catharines by the Salvation Army twice and nursed through sickness. He had been helped along, and then they had to dispense with his services.

To Amend the Charter.

An informal meeting of the city council was held last evening, at which the drafts of two bills by City Clerk Beckwith, to be presented to the legislature, were agreed to. One of the bills provide for an amendment or alternation of the city charter whereby candidates for the mayoralty or for aldermanic honors are to be nominated one week before the date of election, and that in the case of the mayor's election there are to be two polling booths instead of one as at present. The other bill provides that the city shall nominate one member of a committee of three to deal with the city and county administration of justice account. At present the committee is appointed by the county council.

A Fredericton Horse in St. John.

The St. John Telegraph says a horse belonging to Mr. Vanwart, of Fredericton, happened to run away last evening, and before he could be captured he had run upon the ice in Spurr Cove and gone through. After some little difficulty the animal was extricated.

TO LET.

THAT WELL KNOWN Hotel Property, the BARKER HOUSE. Has all the modern improvements,—water, gas electric bells, electric light and plate glass front in office. Best location in city. For particulars enquire at the office of the

CENTRAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Fredericton, Feb. 13—wtf

ANECDOTE OF HANNIBAL HAMLIN.

How a Vice President of the United States Served as a Private Soldier.

"Did you ever know," asked a gentleman at the Union League club banquet, "that Hannibal Hamlin once served this government in a dual capacity, holding a position near the top of the ladder and another near the bottom at one and the same time?"

The reporter admitted that he had never heard of the incident.

"Well, he did," said the club man. "While he was vice president of the United States he served for a time as a private in the volunteer army. Queer idea, wasn't it? I'll tell you how it happened.

"You see he was an honorary member of a little company of militia in Bangor, Me., and when Lincoln issued his call for troops it promptly responded and came to Washington. There it was ordered to the navy yard to do guard duty, and to the surprise of every one Mr. Hamlin announced his intention to go with it. The officers rather rebelled at the idea of having a vice president under them, but Mr. Hamlin was determined.

"'Why not?' he asked. 'If I'm a good enough man to be an honorary member of the company I guess I'm good enough to be a private.'

"And he shouldered a gun and went with them. Well, at the navy yard there were, of course, more complications. The officers decided that it would not do to put the distinguished private on guard duty, but he objected again, and pertinently inquired:

"'What am I here for—to look pretty?'

"And the result was that he marched up and down as a sentinel in his regular turn. Odd, wasn't it? Imagine the vice president of the United States receiving orders from a sergeant of a militia company.

"Then when the company was mustered out he was offered the regular pay of a private for the time he was at the navy yard, but he declined to accept it.

"'Why?' he was asked. 'You served with the rest of us.'

"'Well,' he said, 'I don't think it's right for a man to draw pay twice from the government, and, taking all things into consideration, I believe I'd rather draw the vice president's salary.'"—Chicago Tribune.

Engaged on the Spot.

Dry Goods Merchant—You have called in response to our advertisement as a floor walker? Well, sir, what are your qualifications for the position?

Applicant—I am the father of three pairs of twins.—Boston Courier.

A Friendly Caution.



Mr. Weepleigh (who has come around the corner unexpectedly)—Good moring, Uncle Philip!

Uncle Philip—Good mornin', squire; good mornin', sah! I war jist a comin' up to yo' house for ter warn yer dat dey's a new fambly ob coons moved in ober on d' hill, an' dey's li'ble ter be fond ob chick'ns. How's yo' Leghorns a gittin' long, sah?—Judge.

Their Mother.

My boy sat looking straight into the coals,
From his stool at my feet one day,
And the firelight burnished the curly head,
And painted the cheeks with a dash of red,
And brightened his very eyes, as he said,
In a most confidential way:

"Mamma, I think, when I'm a grown-up man,
I shall have just two little boys."
I smiled, he was six! but he did not see,
And I said: "Yes, how nice that will be!
But if one were a girl, it seems to me,
It would add to your household joys."

"Well, yes," reflectively, "that would be nice,
And I'll tell you just what I'll do;
I'll name one Robbie, for me, you know."
Then the bright eyes shone with a deeper glow,
"And there's just the two of us now, and so
I'll name the girl, Annie, for you."

"But how would their mother like that?" I asked.
"Do you think that she would agree
For us both to have names while she had none?"
With the mystified, puzzled look of one
Wholly befogged, said my logical son,
"Their mother! Why, who is she?"

—Good Housekeeping.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purest 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., Wall St., N. Y.

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS.

THOS. W. SMITH

IS NOW RECEIVING HIS

NEW SPRING CLOTHS,

CONSISTING OF

English, German and French

SUITINGS and TROUSERINGS;

English, Scotch, and Canadian

TWEEDS,

All of the latest make and patterns, all of which we will make up to order at Rock Bottom Prices, and warrant a fit every time.

--ALSO--

English, American and Domestic Soft and Hard

HATS,

Fur and Felt Hats at Very Low Prices. The Best Value in the City.

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS

Of all the Latest Novelties and Fashionable Styles selling at very small profits.

192 Queen St., Fredericton.

Rubbers and Rubber Boots!

JUST RECEIVED AT

LOTTIMER'S FASHIONABLE SHOE STORE.

GENT.'S RUBBERS

In the following Styles: Pure Gum—Said to be the best manufactured; Heavy Plain Rubbers, Sandal Rubbers, Self Acting, Argyle, Zephyr and Oakland.

LADIES RUBBERS In Imitation Sandals, Croquet and Heavy Plain.

LADIES FINE RUBBERS

In Cartons in the following styles: Pure Gum—Best quality manufactured; Climax, La France, Zephyr, Doherty, Winthrop, VanZant and Terry (Common Sense),

Also a large variety in BOYS, MISSES, YOUTHS and CHILDREN'S Sizes.

As usual a Fine Assortment of RUBBER BOOTS of Woonsocket and Canadian manufacture for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys, Misses, Youths and Children.

A. LOTTIMER, - - - - - - - - 216 Queen Street.

DEVER BROS.

JUST OPENED.

New Plushes,
New Velveteens,
New Swiss Checks,
New Hamburg Edges and Insertions.
New Laces in Cream and White.

DEVER BROS.

Fredericton Jan. 9

FOR SALE!

THE well known commodious and conveniently situated premises in the Town of Chatham, known as the Adam's House, with spacious and convenient stabling in connection. Suitable for a Hotel and Livery business or private residence. Possession given 1st of May. For terms and particulars apply to.

JOHN McLAGGAN,
March 21 tw t apr 1 Newcastle.

For Sale or to Let.

THAT PROPERTY known as the LORNE HOTEL, situate on Regent Street, in the City of Fredericton, at present occupied by T. Manzer, Esq. Apply to

March 21 tf WM. H. SCULLY

Servant Wanted!

A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT to go to St. John. Wages no object. Apply at this office.

Fredericton March 21 3in-tw

NEW MAPLE HONEY —AND— SUGAR

AT

W. H. VANWART'S

Fredericton, March 19

DON'T BLAME ME

If the dark days come and the Oat Bin is empty.

1300 Bushels PRIME OATS!

At the Station. For sale low before Storing.

ELY PERKINS.

Fredericton, March 9

WEATHER STRIPS.

Weather Strips.

GO TO

LIMERICK'S

FOR

Weather Strips.

Fredericton, Nov 27th. 1888

NOTICE.

THE ATLANTIC AND NORTH WEST RAILWAY COMPANY, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its present session, for an Act extending the time limited for the completion of its Railway and permitting any Company which shall have disposed of its railway to the said applicant to remove its head office to Montreal, and for other purposes.

CHARLES DRINKWATER,
Montreal, Feb. 4, 1889. Secretary.
Feb 13—w-tf

A Call Answered.

HAVING HAD NUMEROUS CALLS TO place our Balsam of TOLU AND WILD CHERRY with the Fredericton Druggists, we beg to state that it will be found on sale at the Drug Stores of Messrs. J. M. WILEY and DAVIS & STAPLES, also at W. TILLEY'S, St. Mary's.

The effects of this remedy in the cure of Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs and Colds, and Consumption in its early stages, is something wonderful.

Mr. J. Frost, P. M. O'Leary Station, P. E. I., writes:—

"Your Tolu and Wild Cherry Balsam has been doing wonders here. A young lady given up by the doctors as hopeless, has been cured by it. I would like to have it on sale at my store. Send me word what your terms are."

Mr. L. V. Frost, Little River, Digby, N. S., writes:—

"Messrs. Hawker & Son—I wish to know the price of your Balsam of Tolu and Wild Cherry, It has made some wonderful cures here, and a great many of my customers are wanting it."

Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

W. HAWKER & SON,
PROPRIETORS,
St. John, N. B.

March 5

190 190

WATERPROOF COATS

ARRIVED TO-DAY, A FINE STOCK OF

English Waterproof Coats,

WITH OR WITHOUT CAPES,

At the CHEAPEST Store in the City.

R. M. CAMPBELL.

Fredericton, Feb. 20.

We have now the Finest Stock in the City of

ACCORDEONS, STATIONERY,

BOOKS FOR

Normal School and College Students.

A Full Supply of Office Requisites always on hand

AT HALL'S BOOKSTORE,

QUEEN ST. FREDERICTON.

Fredericton, Feb. 13.

BRUSHES AND SAP SPOUTS!

I have just received direct from the manufacturers my spring stock of Paint, Whitewash, Scrub and Counter Brushes, Blacking Brushes, &c. Also Kalsomine just to hand in a variety of shades. 2,000 Sap Spouts just received.

Z. R. EVERETT.

Fredericton, March 19.

LONDON TEA CO'Y.

13 YORK ST., FREDERICTON, N. B.,

HAVE ALWAYS ON SALE

CHOICE NEW SEASONS TEAS

Kaisow's, Saryune's, Panyong's, Oolong's, Pekoe's, &c.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

W. H. TIPPET, Manager.

Fredericton, Feb. 20.

That Talented ARTIST From Boston,

PHOTOGRAPHS!

Mr. William H. Getchell

Will remain a few weeks longer at

G. W. Schleyer's Photo Studio.

Prices for Cabinet Photos, best finish; $4.00 per Doz. Cards, $2.00 per Doz. Large pictures for frames very Low.

NEXT DOOR TO WEDDALL'S DRY GOODS STORE.

Fredericton, Jan. 11, 1889.

Baird's Balsam of Horehound.

For the relief and cure of obstinate Coughs, Irritation of the Throat, Sore Lungs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, &c. Baird's Balsam of Horehound is composed of choice gums and other vegetable remedial agents that soothe and allay the most obstinate Cough. It produces easy expectoration, is very healing in its nature, and by its Tonic properties, strengthens the muscles of the Throat and give tone and vigor to the organs of speech. Baird's Balsam of Horehound will give relief as if by magic. Price 25 cents. At all dealers.



A. L. F. VANWART, Undertaker,

Coffins, Caskets of all kind and Prices, in Wood, Cloth, Walnut and Metallic. Robes and Brown Habits of superior make and quality, constantly on hand.

Particular attention given to laying out and preserving bodies from discolouring. Funeral Goods of every description always in stock. Parties ordering Caskets by telegram can have the same shipped by first train. Can be found day or night at Warerooms Opposite Edgecombe & Sons Carriage Factory, York St. or at residence, Carleton Street, Over Blair & Barry's Office, Fredericton.

POOR COPY

GUANO.

Soluble Pacific Guano.

THE GREATEST FERTILIZER IN THE MARKET

Those who have used it pronounce it to be the Best they have ever used and are doubling their orders.

ALSO IN STORE:

SEED BARLEY,

P. E. I. SEED OATS,

SEED BUCKWHEAT.

W. E. MILLER & CO.,

155 and 159 QUEEN STREET.

Fredericton, March 5

J.W.TABOR

Has Just Received a

CHOICE LOT OF TEAS.

Comprising 1 lb., 2 lbs., and 5 lbs. Baskets.

SUGARS, YELLOW EXTRA, STANDARD EXTRA AND GRANULATED.

FLOUR--Buda, Harvest Moon, Crystal, White Pidgeon, etc.

Fresh Corn Meal, Graham Flour, Buckwheat Meal & Grain.

SOAPS--Surprise, Electric, Sea Foam, Century, Linen Towel, Toilet, Baby's Own, Princess, Oatmeal, Rose Boquet, etc.

APPLES---Baldwin, Pippins, Nonpareil, Evaporated and Native Dry.

Potatoes, Turnips, Carrots, Beets, Beans, Beef and Pork.

CHRISTIE, BROWN & CO.'S CELEBRATED BISCUITS; FARTHENWARF, CLASSWARE AND CUTLERY. CANNED GOODS IN BEEF: LOBSTERS OYSTERS. TONGUE. BEANS, TOMATOES, CORN, STRING BEANS, PEACHES, PINE APPLES AND PRESERVES. CUCUMBER PICKLES, MIXED PICKLES BOTTLED PICKLES.

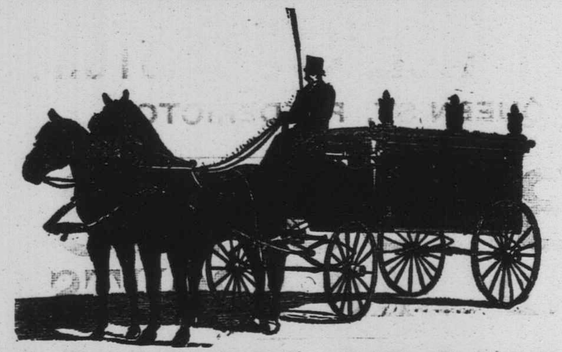
Fruits, Nuts, Confectionery, and Choice Groceries. For sale low at

Fredericton, Feb. 14. COR. KING & WESTMORLAND STS.

PARSONS' PILLS

These pills were a wonderful discovery. No others like them in the world. Will positively cure or relieve all manner of disease. The information around each box is worth ten times the cost of a box of pills. Find out about them, and you will always be thankful. One pill a dose. Parsons' Pills contain nothing harmful, are easy to take, and cause no inconvenience. One box will do more to purify the blood and cure chronic ill health than $5 worth of any other remedy yet discovered. If people could be made to realize the marvelous power of these pills, they would walk 100 miles to get a box if they could not be had without. Sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps. Illustrated pamphlet free, postpaid. Send for it; the information is very valuable. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House Street, BOSTON, MASS.

Make New Rich Blood!



JACKSON ADAMS,

PRINCIPAL UNDERTAKER.

Coffins and Caskets of all kinds, Sizes and Prices. Robes, Shrouds and Funeral Goods of Every Description kept in stock.

Telegraphic orders promptly attended to. Day or night orders will receive prompt attention

RESIDENCE OVER WAREROOMS.

COUNTY COURT HOUSE SQUARE, - - - - OPP. QUEEN HOTEL.

A Full Line of Furniture Kept in Stock! Repairing and Upholstering Done!

Canned Goods.

CORN, TOMATOES, PEAS, BEANS,

PINE APPLES, PEACHES, OYSTERS,

LOBSTERS, SALMON, CORN BEEF,

LUNCH TONGUE, POTTED HAM,

Condensed Milk, Condensed Coffee.

FOR SALE LOW AT

S. L. MORRISON'S

Queen Street, Cor. of York.

Fredericton, June 21st, 1888.

RECEIVED TO-DAY.

Cape Cod Cranberries, Florida Oranges, S. C. Hams and Bacon, New Dates and Figs, Mixed Pickles in kegs, Cucumber Pickles in kegs, English Biscuit in tins, New Raisins and Currants.

APPLES. APPLES.

IN STORE BEFORE THE COLD WEATHER.

160 Bbls. No. 1 American Baldwins, 40 Bbls. No. 1 Bishop Pippins.

90 KEGS GRAPES.

W. R. LOGAN.

Queen Street, Fredericton

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.

NARKA, THE NIHILIST.

(Continued.)

'What has happened?' Narka said, when she had recovered her self-command sufficiently to speak and walk on.

'Something has been found amongst Larchoff's papers that compromises him; he is denounced as implicated in a plot to assassinate the Emperor."

Narka uttered something inarticulate. 'I must not ask how you came by this knowledge?' she said.

'You may ask, but I may not tell,' he replied, curtly.

'The warrant is not yet here for his arrest?'

No; but it will probably be here tonight. When do you expect Basil?'

'At any moment. He has not announced the day, but I have an idea he will be back to-morrow.'

They went on a little without speaking. Then Narka said: 'And Father Christopher? Have you heard anything? Is there any chance of Basil bringing back the order for his release?'

Ivan was shuffling on with his hands thrust into the pockets of his furred overcoat. At this question of Narka's he lifted his head, held it skyward a moment, and then dropped it heavily on his breast; the gesture expressed absolute hopelessness.

'Yet the Prince has great influence? Sibyl seems certain he will prevail.'

But Ivan remained solidly unresponsive, while a look as of impatient contempt crossed his face.

'Oh, surely something may be done!' Narka cried. 'Is there nothing to be attempted here? Would not the people come with us in a body to X, and petition the Ispravnic? Sibyl would come at our head. Or perhaps M. de Beaucrillon, as a foreigner, might have a chance of being heard if he interfered. To think that we should stand by and not lift a finger to rescue the dear old father, is too horrible!'

Ivan walked on, his eyes still staring before him. At last he said, 'There is only one thing that could be of the least use—if we could find the man who committed the murder, and give him up to Justice.'

Narka felt as if some one had clutched her by the throat. The ground seemed to be moving under her feet. She kept walking on as if urged by some mechanical force. For her life she could not have stopped; if she had stopped, she must have screamed. Neither of them spoke another word until they came to a point where the roads crossed. Then Narka said, 'I am going this way.'

Ivan took the remark for a dismissal, and without further ceremony parted from her, going on to the village, while she took the road to X.

CHAPTER VII.

Narka was no longer in a mood to go to her mother after this. It would have been impossible to keep the absolute secrecy that was necessary; she could command the silence of her tongue—that was always easy to her—but she could not insure the silence of her face, nor prevent the keen eyes of the mother from reading on its troubled features the fact that something was agitating her. Many a time within the last few days Narka had felt thankful that she was staying at the castle, and that Marguerite's illness gave her a plausible excuse for not going home to be with Madame Larik during her little attack of rheumatism. It would have been almost beyond her powers of self-control to sit all day with a calm countenance, cheering up her mother, reassuring her perpetual apprehensions, answering her endless conjectures, contradicting her prophecies, and belying in words the terrors that filled her own heart. It would often have been a relief at this moment --an unspeakable relief, if she could have spoken out to anybody, to an idiot, to a dumb dog, to any living thing; it would have been a relief if she could have shrieked out to the trees; but she might not indulge even in this solace; there were peasants about in the fields; they would hear her, and think she had gone suddenly mad.

She walked on at a quick pace, and had gone some way on the road, when there broke on the stillness the sound of bells tinkling in the distance. Narka stood still and listened till she heard them nearing distinctly. Could it be Basil returning? She held her breath in expectation; but the suspense did not last long. There came quickly in sight a britzska, in which she recognised the Prince's notary, M. Perrow. He pulled up the moment he saw her, and jumping out, advanced with a low bow. The bow was so low that it set Narka wondering.

'This is a lucky chance for me, Mademoiselle,' said the notary, again bowing. 'I came in to seek the honor of an interview with you. May I join you now, or shall I accompany you to Madame Larik's house?'

'My mother is not very well; I prefer to talk with you here,' replied Narka, her surprise increasing to amazement.

'It is not often one has the good fortune to be the bearer of good news,' began M. Perrow, facetiously, 'and I congratulate myself on being so privileged.'

'Good news! Oh, thank God!' cried Narka; 'he is out?' he is free?'

'Excuse me: my news has nothing to do with that sad business. I came to announce the death of your mother's respected relative Dr. Schwartzel, and to inform you that he has bequeathed to you, to you personally and solely, a legacy of fifty thousand rubies. The money has been paid into our hands.'

Narka said 'Oh!' and walked on.

'We are so full of this dreadful business,' she observed, presently, 'that it seemed as if nothing important could happen except in connection with it."

"That's natural. Still, life goes on, and it is a good thing to inherit. The money was paid in only this morning by the banker of the late Dr. Schwartzel: you see, I have lost no time in letting you know."

"I thank you."

'It is desirable that the money should be invested without delay. The sooner it is placed, the sooner it will bring in interest. I wait your orders on this head.' And he forthwith launched into a statement of the various kinds of stock, home and foreign, that he ventured to recommend as safe and profitable.

Narka let him run on, but she hardly heard what he was saying; she was not in a frame of mind to enter on the subject of railways that paid high with risk, and government bonds that paid low without risk. She requested M. Perrow to let the money remain in his safe for a few days, until she should have considered the matter and taken advice, when she would communicate with him. The notary was a trifle disappointed, but he felt that Mademoiselle Narka Larik was a person who knew how to assume at once the new position in which her suddenly acquired fortune placed her, and this inspired him with additional respect for her. He took his dismissal with politeness, got into his britzska, and drove away.

(To be Continued.)

A Famous Trio.

They were all Boston boys, and neighbors, playmates and constant comrades. Appleton was a man of remarkable wit and quaint originality, with strong literary and artistic tastes, which, however, did not reach the point of high creative power. A sybaritic temperament, favored by prosperous circumstance, held him satisfied all his life within the conservative circle of the most delightful social companionship, in which the wonder was that the latent forces of his nature took no definite and enduring form, so that "Tom Appleton" remains only a marvelous memory, a man tenderly beloved in life, and now affectionately remembered.

But in him, as in the others, were the stern old Puritan conscience and truthfulness, a scorn of dishonor and indirectness, yet blended with such suavity and accomplishment, such grace of mind and rectitude of life and delight in refined enjoyment, that in no other group of friends in New England, probably, were the characteristics and engaging qualities of Puritan and Cavalier more happily combined. Their careers were widely severed, although Boston was always their home. Phillips passed on to the renown of a great orator and leader in one of the noblest causes in history; Motley won the highest laurels of literature in the works which record the defense and development of liberty in Holland; Appleton placidly drifting with the current of his time, watched with the keenest interest and admiration the cause of both, and if perhaps he sometimes felt, with Browning's Pictor Ignotus,

I could have painted pictures like that youth's men praise so.

there was no hint in word or manner that he regretted any prize he had not won. Long after the college days, and after Motley's first unprosperous literary ventures and his diligent study in Europe, he sent Appleton the sheets of his "History of the Dutch Republic." Appleton received them in Newport, where he read them with delight, and one morning, bursting into the room of a friend, he exclaimed, with unwonted enthusiasm, "I've read it all, and, by Jove, Motley has done it at last!"—George William Curtis in Harper's Magazine.

Sound Sleepers.

Mr. Boyle says that it is one of the amusements of West Africa to show strangers how a Fantee boy can sleep. A friend of his wishing to rouse some servants and send them to close the shutters and lock the doors, said to him, "I'll show you something which you wouldn't believe on hearsay."

Thereon he grasped a boy by the heels, dragged him a yard or so, turned him over, and roughly lifted him to a sitting posture; the youth sat up, rubbed his eyes, scratched his head, and went to sleep again as he lay. To another he did the same, with a like result.

Having thus got the two alongside, fast asleep, he dragged one on top of the other, and left them a moment; they slumbered placidly in that position. He then ran amuck at them, being in slippers, and upset the pair, and ordered them loudly to close the shutters. They both got up, eyes wide open, and apparently conscious; one walked gravely down stairs, the other retired, with all semblance of reason, to the pantry alongside.

The one who went down came up again in two minutes, still with his eyes wide open, and leisurely lay down to sleep again; the other we found fast snoozing in the pantry on a stool. We took them up, and shook them violently; they rubbed themselves, and went to sleep again.

Dragging them into the dining room, without a word, they silently set about their work, fastening shutters and doors.

"Do you think they are awake?" asked my friend. "Tell them to get you something."

I did so. No response. I repeated the order. They quietly went back, their work completed, and dropped to sleep upon their mats, fast stupefied with sleep all the time.—Youth's Companion.

Natural Gas in Indiana.

Some idea of the vast importance of the natural gas interests of Indiana may be gained from a study of the report recently made by the state geologist. He has been collecting all the information he could possibly get concerning the subject, and from the results of his investigation we learn that the gas area of Indiana is 165 miles in length by 65 miles in width; altogether there are 381 paying wells in the district. The entire flow of gas is placed at 600,000,000 feet of which, it is calculated, something like 1,000,000 feet go to waste. The average flow of gas from each well is stated as being about 150,000 feet. The report further mentions the fact that during the past two years seventy-nine manufactories have located in Indiana, simply and solely because of the fact that they could obtain this fuel. Their combined capital is stated, in Fire and Water, as reaching $4,500,000, and it is said that they will employ 5,800 men.—Scientific American.

Strangulation Produces Coloration.

The question is asked why the face of a person who is strangled turns black? An answer to this is as follows: Blood is of two kinds, arterial or bright blood, and venous or dark blood. The brilliant color of the arterial blood is due to oxygen which it carries from the lungs to the tissues; these rob it of its charge, and it hurries back to the lungs as dark venous blood for more. If this regular course of nature is arrested by strangulation, which means the compression of the jugular vein, the venous blood is retained above the ligature and becomes less and less oxygenated. If the ligature is very tight the carotid arteries will also be blocked, and no more arterial blood will reach the head and face. And so the result of strangulation is blackness, or rather purpleness, of the face—the outcome of an excess of venous blood and deficiency of oxygenation.—New York Telegram.

HAGYARD'S PECTORAL BALSAM CURES COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS ETC.

RUBBERS AND OVERSHOES.

ONE HUNDRED CASES

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RUBBERS AND OVERSHOES.

FIRST QUALITY. CALL AND EXAMINE BEFORE SPENDING YOUR MONEY.

NELSON CAMPBELL

Fredericton, Nov. 2

TO THE DEAF.—A Person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 23 years standing, by a simple remedy, will send a description of it FREE to any Person who applies to NICHOLSON, 177 McDougal Street, New York. Dec. 11—1 yr ew

BILL NYE'S WOES.

Some of the Chambermaids One Meets on the Road.

I had a very trying experience last week. It was painful, but not fatal. I had been traveling all the night before, and fatigue and brain fag were together fighting for my very existence. I got a room when I arrived and retired to seek much needed rest. I had just retired, in fact, having carefully locked the door and left the key in the lock that the curious could not look in through the keyhole and see me as I lay there asleep and make a $5,000 painting of me.

Just then there was a slight rattle at the door, such as you hear when a chambermaid attacks it with a pass key and comes in the room to sweep holes in the carpet and fill your lungs full of debris. I smiled to myself, for my own key was in the door, and I said softly, as I bathed my blushing features in the pillow: "Aha! aha! ye cannot enter now." But she continued to rattle away with her key, and I soon saw, with horror, that my own was beginning to lose its grip, and finally it fell to the floor with a loud report, having been pushed out of the lock from the other side.

I can hardly describe the horror of my situation. I thought of handing my handkerchiefs and perfumery over the transom to her, and begging her, if she had a mother or any other relatives in whom she had any confidence whatever, to go away. I thought of going to the door and telling her that we had better go through life as nearly as possible by separate routes, and that I needed rest really more than I did society, but I did not dare to get out of bed for fear the door would open, and I was wise, for it did now burst open, as I had feared, and a tall girl in the prime of life, with flashing eye and distended nostril, came into the room. With a wild shriek I covered my head with the bedclothes, shuddering till my teeth, which were in a tumbler of water near by, chattered together.

"Go away, you hateful thing," I said, "and never, never come back again any more."

"But I want to change them sheets," she said.

"Go away," I said again. "Even your voice is hateful in my sight. Take my beautiful Seth Thomas silver watch if you will, but, oh! go away, and heaven will reward you even better than that."

She then slunk from the room, but it was a long time before I could go to sleep. Even then my dreams were troubled and my mind filled with apprehension. I thought I was being pursued by a red eyed unicorn with a navy blue stomach and a Chinese lantern tied to his tail. I tried to shake him off, but I could not. He led me down into the infernal regions, and insisted on showing me the iron bridge and the high school, and spoke of the great progress of the place, and said that they were likely to get a new and competing road in there this summer; and he showed me the library and walked me out to the fair grounds and down on the lake shore, so that I could take a sulphur bath, and spoke of the desirability of the climate for people with bronchial affections, and wanted me to speak of it in my letters to the press, and said he would pay me well for it.

Just then I heard a knock on my door. I was so glad to have anybody knock, instead of picking the lock, that I asked: "Who's there?" A rich, manly voice replied, "Me."

I was glad to hear the welcome voice of one of my own sex, and so I undid the door for the gentleman with great alacrity. Just as I was bounding lightly back towards my couch with a merry laugh, the party strolled into the middle of the room bearing a small but rare collection of clammy, mucilaginous towels. She was a heavy set chambermaid with terror cotter hair and a bass voice.

I do not complain. I do not murmur. I do not repine. But I say that a chambermaid ought not to do that way. A chambermaid who has a bass voice ought to seek out some other calling. She may put a guest's slippers so far under the bed that he cannot get them without calling out the hook and ladder company. She may weep over his letters from his wife, or drown her sorrows in his bay rum, but she ought not to take a bass voice into a hotel and expect to escape criticism.

Mayor Weston, now of Grand Rapids, before he became wealthy was a newspaper man in Denver and used to stop at the old Planters' hotel. He had a mining deal to write up for the paper, and connected with the deal was a Georgetown superintendent whom we will address as Julius H. Cavvyo. Mr. Cavvyo was to furnish the particulars to Mr. Weston, but early in the day he began to meet old acquaintances and to cement their friendship by means of a powerful solution known as embalming fluid.

So, at 11 o'clock, Mr. Weston put Julius H. Cavvyo to rest on his own little bed at the Planters' and went out to prosecute his researches in relation to the Hold Up Mining and Improvement company. The old Planters' hotel was not exactly like the Hoffman house or the Gilsey house. You could tell the difference almost as soon as you sat down at the table. If you spoke to the waiter about the tenacity of the steak or the longevity of the butter, he would give you a tart reply, and you would have to get along with that for dessert. One man murmured about the steak and said it was too tough, so therefore he would not eat it.

"You won't eat it?" calmly replied the loose jointed waiter. "You say you won't eat it?"

"I say so because I can't cut it. No man can cut that steak. You can't cut it with acids. So I won't it."

"Well, you will eat it," said the waiter, reaching around as if in the act of adjusting his bustle. "You will eat it or I'll wear it out on you!"

He ate it.

But among other things there was a big alarm bell in the tower of the Planters', which was used to ring for fires, funerals and other entertainments. The rope hung in the hall and when the help of the populace was required in order to suppress a fire or a riot, the first man to the bell rope saluted the snowy summits of the Rocky mountains with this wild alarm.

While Mr. Weston was getting his information on the streets, the great bell awoke the echoes in the fastnesses of the canyons twenty miles away, and the excited populace swarmed to the Planters' to learn what great calamity had befallen the new city. Mr. Weston got there at last, and, out of breath, rushed up to his room. In the hall he found Julius H. Cavvyo ringing the bell. His suspenders were draped and soapsuds were dripping from his chin and the tip of his Venetian red nose.

"What has happened?" panted Weston. "What are you ringing that bell for, Julius?"

"Well, what do you s'pose I'm ringing the bell for? I am ringing for a clean towel or a funeral. If I get the towel thero will be no funeral, but if I fail, you just wait here a minute and I'll give you the first view of the corpse for your bright and racy paper."—Bill Nye in New York World.

A Safe Place.

Conductor—You're on the wrong train. This ticket is for Montreal. We're going to St. Louis.

Napoleon of Finance—Great heavens! How did I make such a mistake? Lemme off! No, go on. It's all right. I'll never be suspected of leaving Chicago to go to St. Louis.—Chicago Herald.

G·M·D·

Thoroughly cleanse the blood, which is the fountain of health, by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, and bodily health and vigor will be established.

Golden Medical Discovery cures all humors, from the common pimple, blotch, or eruption, to the worst Scrofula, or blood-poison. Especially has it proven its efficacy in curing Salt-rheum or Tetter, Eczema, Erysipelas, Fever-sores, Hip-joint Disease, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Goitre or Thick Neck, and Eating Sores or Ulcers.

Golden Medical Discovery cures Consumption (which is Scrofula of the Lungs), by its wonderful blood-purifying, invigorating, and nutritive properties, if taken in time. For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Catarrh in the Head, Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, Asthma, and kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy. It promptly cures the severest Coughs.

For Torpid Liver, Biliousness, or "Liver Complaint," Dyspepsia, and indigestion, it is an unequaled remedy. Sold by druggists. Price $1.00, or six bottles for $5.00.

JUST RECEIVED!

Latest Designs in

LADIES

POCKET BOOKS

this year, 1889. Beautiful in design, well made and reasonable in price, in fact, cheaper than old style books are sold elsewhere, at

F. J. McCAUSLAND'S

WATCH & JEWELLRY STORE, QUEEN ST

Fredericton, March 2

ODDS AND ENDS.

It is claimed that about five dollars' worth of dogs have killed about $10,000 worth of sheep in Michigan the past year.

A FEEBLE FAILURE.—Many persons become feeble and fail in health from disease of the blood, liver, kidneys and stomach when prompt use of Burdock Blood Bitters, the grand purifying and regulating tonic, would quickly regulate every bodily function and restore to perfect health.

A bill has passed the Nevada Assembly prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors to women.

IMPORTANT TO WORKINGMEN.—Artizans, mechanics and laboring men are liable to sudden accidents and injuries as well as painful cords, stiff joints and lameness. To all this trouble we would recommend Hagyard's Yellow Oil the handy and reliable pain cure for outside or internal use.

Only two members of the Kansas House of Representatives are natives of the State.

A LIFE OF EASE.—Miss Lizzie Ratcliffe, writing from Falkirk, Ont., says: "I had such a cough I could not sleep and was fast going into consumption; I tried every thing I could hear of without relief, but when I got Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam I soon got ease. It is the best medicine I ever tried." Lizzie Ratcliff, Falkirk, Ont.

An original hat pin, of silver, is a perfectly simulted nail with a rather large head.

EIGHTY PER CENT of the human race according to a high authority, suffer from one or other form of blood taint. Never allow this latent evil to develop into serious disease while the blood can be kept pure and the system clean by proper precautions, such as using Burdock Blood Bitters, whenever any scrofulous symptoms appear. No medicine equals B. B. B. as a blood cleanser.

Black is effectively introduced into many of the light ribbons for spring use.

TRY TO BENEFIT OTHERS.—"I had a very bad pain in my side of which one bottle of Hagyard's Yellow Oil made a complete cure. I hope that this may be of some benefit to those who read it." A. R. T. Walker, 44½ High St, City. Hagyard's Yellow Oil is a specific for all inflammatory pain.

Stringless bonnets should always be accompanied by a filmy mark veil.

THE LETTER THAT CAME from Mr. J. Hayden, 139 Chatham St. Montreal, says: "I was troubled for years with billousness and liver complaint, and I never found any medicine to help me like Burdock Blood Bitters, in fact one bottle made a complete cure."

Nearly all full-dress toilets, except for debutantes, are demi-trained.

"If a woman is pretty,
To me 'tis no matter,
Be she blonde or brunette,
So she lets me look at her."

An unhealthy woman is rarely, if ever, beautiful. The peculiar diseases to which so many of the sex are subject, are prolific causes of pale, sallow faces, blotched with unsightly pimples, dull lustreless eyes and emaciated forms. Women so afflicted, can be permanently cured by using Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and with the restoration of health comes that beauty which, combined with good qualities of head and heart, makes women angels of loveliness. "Favorite Prescription" is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, *under a positive guarantee* from the manufacturers, that will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.

All-over machine braiding upon cloth jackets is passe.

How's Your Liver?

The old lady who replied, when asked how her liver was, "God bless me, I never heard that there was such a thing in the house," was noted for her amiability. Prometheus, when chained to a rock, might as well have pretended to be happy, as the man who is chained to a diseased liver. For poor Prometheus there was no escape, but by the use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, the disagreeable feelings, irritable temper, constipation, digestion, dizziness and sick headache, which are caused by a diseased liver, promptly disappear.

Ermine is again seen on ball dresses, opera cloaks and tea gowns.

A Diphtheria Scare.

There is no doubt but that diphtheria in its worst form is very prevalent in many cities and small towns. At the same time, that fact is no reason for frightening people out of their wits, with every new case of sore throat. Even ulcerated sore throat is bad enough, and no person would have that for fun. Yet hundreds of persons are said to have had diphtheria who only had a severe sore throat. The form of sore throat which often passes for diphtheretic is what old people call quinsy. "Putrid sore throat," known long before diphtheria, was probably a form of diphtheria, and very dangerous. An old hospital nurse in Boston, says: "It ain't the clear cold of winter that lays the people up with colds, catarrh, and sore throats, and lays the children low with diphtheria; it's the soft, pleasant, alternating with the wet, slushy days." This is very true, and explains why those troubles are so prevalent this unusually soft rainy winter; the air, in fact, is laden with poisonous vapors. The first symptoms of true diphtheria are much like those of a heavy cold on the lungs. There is fever, some stupor, and difficulty in breathing. Very sharp pains are often felt in the neck glands, just below the ear. The tongue is coated, the throat and tonsils inflamed, little white spots, which increase and turn to dirty yellow or brown color next appear, and a peculiar odor totally unlike ulcerated sore throat is noticeable. If the disease is of the black or malignant type nothing but a miracle can restore the patients to their former good health. Very many reliable people claim to have cured severe cases of diphtheria with Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. Be that as it may, it is worth trying, because so easily used internally, dropped on sugar or as a gargle, and bathing for external use. We know from experirnce that it will cure a common sore throat in one night, and thousands of people claim that no remedy known will relieve colds, catarrh, bronchitis, croup, etc., as promptly as the good old Johnson's Liniment. If it cures them, why not diphtheria? It was an old family physician's prescription. I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, will send free to any person an illustrated pamphlet about its use. Send them your name.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS.

WILL CURE OR RELIEVE

BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, DROPSY, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN,

And every species of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD.

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FALL AND WINTER, 1888-9

NEW GOODS.

CALL AND SEE THEM.

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In all the Latest Shades and Patterns, Prices low. Also

Gent's Furnishings, Gloves, Caps, &c., &c.

THOMAS STANGER,

280 QUEEN STREET

Fredericton, Nov. 1.

NOTICE!

OWING TO A PRESSING NEED OF MONEY, I am obliged to notify all parties indebted to me for last year's accounts, that unless the same are paid on or before the

5th Day of March, Next,

They will be handed to my Attorney for collection.

R. A. ESTEY.

F'ton Feb 14 1m-tw

NAPOLEON WITH A PIGTAIL.

Sing You Explains Some Mysteries of Modern Banking.

The flight of Sing You, the late esteemed cashier of See Son & Co., Chinese bankers in Chicago, with $15,000 belonging to depositors, excited all Chinadom. The news that Sing You had appeared in the boodlers' colony in Montreal excited Chinadom more. The receipt of the following letter yesterday by a brother Celestial in Mott street, this city, gave Chinadom a positive thrill.

MONTLEAL, FEBBELALY TWO TLEE.

To Wun Lung, Mott stleet, New Yorkee, from Sing You:

Whoopee! Me, alle samee Melican man, gettee on tlain, come Canada, cop no catchee, keepee cash, gettee dlunk, singee song, laise hellee, allee samee boodlees, all samee Eno, alle samee Mandelbaum, alle samee Plado (Peek-a-Boo synopsee, plagee 3), no comee back allee samee Henly Ives, heap foolee.

You tellee me you no sabbee makee money. Me tellee you. You catchee place in bankee, allee samee plesident, keepee books, keepee cash, pay intlest. Heap fine bankee, heap fine safee, heap big sign. Plenty heap Chinaman, he come.

Hop Ah Kin, he come, he say: "Mistah Bankee Plesident, me catchee some money washy-washy, maybe tlee hundled dollah. You keepee him foh me?"

You say him: "Allee light, me keepee him." You takee money. You givee leceipt.

Wing Choo, he come, he say: "Mistah Bakee Plesident, me catchee lilly money."

You say him: "How you gettum?"

He say: "Me catchee butts in guttee, make heap fine cigalettes."

You say him: "How muchee money you gottee?"

He say you: "Mee gottee sebbenty dollah."

You say him: "Allee light, me sock him in safee, pay you intlest."

Meen Fun, he come, he say you: "Mistah Blankah, me have heap fat wad, you keepee him foh me?"

You say him: "How fat?"

He say you: "Wad belly fat—more steen hundled dollah."

You say him: "Me plenty keepee him in safee, heap pay intlest, you go catchee some more."

Allee Chinaman they come, puttee wad, puttee boodle, puttee spondulix in safee. You catchee bimeby more fifty tousand dollah, makee you heap glad. Bimeby Chinaman he come, he say: "Maybe you give me wad, me go back China." You say him: "Allee lightee; comes tomollah, fo' clockee." Notha' Chinaman he comee, he sayee: "Plaps you payee me my boodle, me go San Francisco." You say him: "Allee light; fo' clockee tomollah." Notha' Chinaman, he come, he say: "Me allee bloke up; must pay tlee hundled dollah; me wantee my scads." You say: "Allee lightee; come tomollah, fo' clockee." Notha' Chinaman he come, he say: "My blotha' he gettee allested; me wantee six hundled dollah go bailee." You say: "Allee light; fo' clockee tomollah." Allee Chinaman wantee money outee, none puttee money in. Allee samee you smile likee Henly Ives, you say: "Comee tomallah fo' clock." You closee door, puliee down blind, open safee, takee out money, puttee him in glippee sack, catchee lailload ticket foh expless foh Montleal, whoopee, dam sudden.

Fo' clock to-mollah he come, allee Chinaman comee bank. Bankee heap closed. Chinaman bustee in, bustee in safee, allee money heap gone. Chinaman lush down teleglaph office and teleglaph:

> NEW YORKEE, Feb. 20.
> To Wun Lung,
> Plesident Bankee,
> Montleal:
> You comee back heap quickee. Pay money.
> DEPLOSITORS.
> 7. Paid 50.

You leadee him. You smilee. You go teleglaph office, you teleglaph:

> MONTLEAL, Febialy tootoo.
> To Deplositors Chinaman Bank,
> Mott stleet, New Yorkee:
> Lats!
> 1. Collect 50. WUN LUNG.

You go back hotellee, you smilee, you catchee fine dinnah, loast beefee, maccaloni, flied lice, lobins, lasbelly puddin. You eatee heap, you smilee, you gettee dlunk allee time, allee same Melican man, whoop! heap fun! Tla-la!—New York World. SING YOU.

An Honest Woman.

"I see you are advertising fine creamery butter at thirty cents," said an old woman who entered a Michigan avenue grocery yesterday. "Is it butter or is it oleomargarine?"

"It's butter, madame, and the very best," said the grocer.

"Sure it ain't oleomargarine?"

"Perfectly so. I'll warrant it."

The woman turned to go, when the grocer asked:

"Won't you try a few pounds?"

"No, I don't want none. I want some oleomargarine."

"I have that, too," said the dealer, "put up in boxes and labeled."

"How much is that a pound?"

"Eighteen cents."

"That won't do. I want to pay just as much for it as butter is worth."

"You can do that if you want to; I ain't sayin' a word, am I?" said the man. "But why do you want to?"

"Well, you see, I've been givin' my boarders the best butter, an' they guy me an' call it oleo. I vow it's butter, an' they won't believe me. Now I want to get some oleo an' tell 'em what it is. They'll think I lie an' eat it for butter. But I don't want to make a cent out of it. I'm an honest woman."—Detroit Free Press.

Moral Logic.

Mrs. Society Crush—The idea of your cousin stealing so much money from the bank. I shall never speak to him again.

Mr. Society Crush—Great Scott! Why, your own brother did exactly the same thing.

Mrs. Society Crush—Yes, but he didn't mortify his relations by being caught!—New York World.

Dissatisfaction.



Father (who has rushed to the spot)—What's the matter?

Boy—Oh, dad, g-g-get me out of this!

Father (slowly)—Wall, if you ain't the hardest boy to please I ever see. Last summer I couldn't keep you out of this creek, and now yer cryin' because yer in.—Life.

HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL CURES RHEUMATISM

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

NOW IN STOCK

FOR FALL TRADE

—AT—

WM. JENNINGS

Merchant Tailor.

WIDE WALE WORSTED OVERCOATINGS IN A GREAT VARIETY OF PATTERNS,

ALSO:

A Fine Selection of Fashionable Trowserings and Suitings.

WM. JENNINGS

COR. QUEEN ST. AND WILMOT'S ALLEY

Fredericton, Sept. 4th, 1888.

To Travellers

Northern and Western RAILWAY

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

In Effect Nov. 28th, 1888.

TRAINS RUN ON EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

A Passenger and Freight Train will leave Fredericton every morning (Sunday excepted for Chatham

LEAVE FREDERICTON

7:10, a. m; Gibson, 7:15; Marysville, 7:35; Manzer's Siding, 8:05; Durham, 8:20; Cross Creek, 9:05; Boiestown, 10:30; Doaktown, 11:30; Upper Blackville, 12:45, p. m; Blackville, 1:20; Upper Nelson Boom, 2:20; Chatham Junction, 2:40; arrive at Chatham, 3:30.

RETURNING LEAVE CHATHAM

8:00, a. m: Chatham Junction, 8:40; Upper Nelson Boom, 8:55; Blackville, 9:50; Upper Blackville, 10:25; Doaktown, 11:35; Boiestown, 12:35, p. m; Cross Creek, 2:00; Durham, 2:40; Marysville, 3:30; Gibson, 3:40, arriving at Fredericton, 3:45.

Connections are made at Chatham Junction with I. C. Railway for all points East and West and at Gibson with the N. B. Railway for all Western points and St. John, and at Cross Creek with Stage for Stanley.

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

THOMAS HOBEN, Superintendent

Gibson, N. B., Nov. 28th, 1888.

New Brunswick R'ly COMPANY.

ALL RAIL LINE.

ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS

In Effect Jan. 7th, 1889.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

LEAVE FREDERICTON

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

8 45 A. M.—Express for Fredericton Junction, Vanceboro, Bangor, Portland, Boston and points west, St. Stephen St. Andrews, Houlton, Woodstock, Presque Isle, Grand Falls, Edmundston, and points north.

12 50 P. M.—For Fredericton Junction, St. John and points east.

ARRIVE AT FREDERICTON:

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

3 10 P. M.—From Fredericton Junction, Vanceboro, Bangor, Portland, Boston and points West; St. Andrews, St. Stephen, Houlton, and Woodstock and points north.

6 30 P. M.—Express from St. John and intermediate points.

LEAVE GIBSON:

6 50 A. M.—Mixed for Woodstock and points north.

ARRIVE AT GIBSON:

4 45 P. M.—Mixed from Woodstock and points north.

H. D. McLEOD, Supt. Southern Division. | F. W. CRAM, General Manager

A. J. HEATH, General Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Change of Firm.

GREAT BARGAINS

Having in contemplation a change in the firm on Feb. 1st. we have decided to clear out

AT SLAUGHTER PRICES,

The balance of our winter stock, consisting of

Cardigan Jackets,

Wool Underwear,

Top Shirts,

Pants, Mufflers,

Gloves, Mitts, &c.

In order to make room for our Spring Goods which we have bought largely of.

NOW IS YOUR TIME TO GET A BARGAIN

Don't fail to call and see for yourself.

C. H. THOMAS & CO,

224 QUEEN STREET

Fredericton Jan 19

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 1850

Boston, Oct 4th, 1887.

SEWING MACHINES CLEANED AND REPAIRED.

Furniture Repaired.

Jobbing in Carpentry

Attended to by

W. S. HIMELMAN,

192 GEORGE STREET

SEWING MACHINE WORK A SPECIALTY

All orders left at above address will receive prompt attention.

Fredericton, Oct. 18, 1888

HARVEY'S PHOTOS!

IN ALL THE LATEST STYLES.

STUDIO: 164 Queen St. F'ton.

LARGE SIZED HEADS

A Specialty.

Fredericton, Jan. 12, 1889