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VOL. V. FREDERICTON, N. B., SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1889. No. 134

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 8:30 a. m. to 5 p. m.; 7 to 8 p. m.
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EXTRACTION AND PROSTHETIC DENTISTRY A SPECIALTY.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
DENTAL ROOMS OVER F. J. McCAULAND'S JEWELRY STORE 250 QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON.
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FRED ST. JOHN BLISS,
Barrister, Notary, Etc.
OFFICE:
QUEEN STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.
Fredericton, May 5th, 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.
Fredericton, 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

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H. G. 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 pool 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.

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

WINTER'S GONE. SUMMER'S COMING.
—AND—
ADAMS, the FURNITURE Man
Still keeps in County Court House Square.
Chamber Suites, Parlor Suites, Centre Tables, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Lounges, Chairs, Rockers, &c., As Cheap as the Cheapest.
CABINET WORK MADE TO ORDER.
Furniture Upholstered, Repaired, Called for and Delivered Free of Charge.
Jackson Adams,
COUNTY COURT HOUSE SQ., OPP. QUEEN HOTEL.
Fredericton, March 23

Do You Want a Watch?
IF SO, GIVE US A CALL.
We have Waltham Watches, Elgin Watches, Springfield Watches, Hampden Watches
And the Celebrated Rockford Railroad Watches,
WHICH WE CAN PUT UP IN
Solid Gold, Gold Filled, Solid Silver and Nickle Cases at the Very Lowest Prices. Try us and be satisfied.
ESTATE OF
S. F. SHUTE,
302 Queen Street.
Fredericton, March 23.

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.

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.

THE SIGNAL SERVICE.

Reasons Presented to Show Why It Should Be Non-Military.

The condition of the United States signal service bureau, which prepares the weather predictions, has long been a source of curiosity to those who are interested in the several departments of our national science system. The predictions given by the officers of this corps, though of much value, have not appeared, to those entitled to criticise them, up to the attainable degree of perfection. The cost of the bureau is great, though it is even less than the country would be willing to pay for a satisfactory service. The United States spends probable more for this work than all the states of Europe, yet the weather predictions have often the whole been less successful than those in the old world. Although this bureau has been in operation for nearly twenty years, it has failed to develop a set of able meteorologists competent to define the laws of the weather on this continent, and to advance the science of meteorology. Although the bureau has gathered a great body of fact concerning the atmospheric conditions of this continent, it has not succeeded in doing any considerable amount of investigation. This, however, would have been more pardonable if the practical work of predictions had attained the desired end.

The weather bureau developed from the signal service of the United States army. The original object of the corps, as its name indicates, was to serve for the purpose of communicating information between the several parts of an army on the march or in action. As a subordinate part of the machinery employed during our civil war, it did admirable service. If, when it assumed its new duties as a meteorological corps, the officers and men had been transferred to some ono of the civilian divisions of the government work, there can be hardly any doubt that the corps would now have the foremost place among the scientific institutions of the country.

The United States is singularly well placed for the development of meteorological science, and the people have a measure of intelligence which well fits them for the ready appreciation of such aids to their life as this branch of learning can afford. Unfortunately, however, the corps was retained in connection with the army. Noble as is the system of an efficient military organization, it is thoroughly evil when it is applied to work such as inquirers are called on to do. Even where, as in the weather bureau, certain parts of their acts must be performed with studious regularity, they can best be done under the conditions of a civilian, and not of a military corps. The military influence is of a necessity penetrative and dominant. If men are soldiers at all, they must be soldiers through and through, in order that the system may be reasonably perfect.

Under the present system of the signal service, the observers are men enlisted in the United States army; they are thereby essentially separated from all the conditions which prevail in the non-military work of the state. Their first duty is not to prosecute natural inquiries, but to obey the commands of their superior officers. The life of an enlisted man in any army is not such as to be attractive to youths of character and ability, and it is therefore not surprising that few men of capacity have sought service as sergeants in the weather service. Thus, while Harvard university has sent more than a score of men to the work of the national and state geological surveys of this country, none of its graduates has sought a place in the lower ranks of the signal service. College officers have hesitated to advise a man to seek such a position, while if the corps was on a civilian basis these chances in life would be extremely attractive to young men of ability. Therefore it seems that the best, if not the only, thing to do, in order to give the desired quality to the signal service, is to transfer it to some non-military division of the government work.—N. S. Shaler in Boston Herald.

Burning Mud.

"A curiosity," said Rev. A. S. Ladd, of Auburn, "that has struck me with much interest is this: A few days ago I visited a friend on Munjoy Hill, Portland, and I was much interested in one fact that my friend mentioned to me, and I think your readers will be somewhat interested also. My friend Mr. Alfred Tuckwell is an Englishman. He has recently bought a new house near the eastern promenade.

"This part of the city has been a common for the pasturage of cows and a playground for children and a sauntering place for lovers until within the last few years. But now it is being rapidly covered with pleasant dwellings and affords some of the pleasantest localities for homes in all the city. Now I come to the interesting incident. In his cellar and in his garden Mr. T. found a large bed of peat of excellent quality. This winter he digs it out of his cellar, and without any drying, mingled with coal, it burns readily and makes an excellent fuel. He dumps his ashes in where he takes his peat out, and when the supply is exhausted he proposes to cement the cellar. He thinks he has enough in his garden to last several years. I am not sure that a Yankee would have thought of burning such mud."—Lewiston Journal.

Longevity of Insects.

It is well known that Sir John Lubbock has shown how long insects may live when kept out of harm's way. The greatest age attained by any insect, so far as is known, is that reached by the queen of an ant (Formica fusca), which lived in his care until Aug. 8, 1888, when she must have been nearly 15 years old. Another queen of the same species died at the advanced age of over 13 years. He has now a queen of another kind of ant (Lasius niger), which is more than 9 years old, "and still lays fertile eggs which produce female ants."—New Orleans Picayune.

The Back of Bowron's Head.

George Bowron, as everybody knows, is the leader of the Columbia orchestra. In the course of last summer Mr. Bowron received a draft for money and took it to a bank and handed it through a 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. Just bring 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.

Valuable Oil.

Dealer—Well, how did that kerosene suit you that I sold you the other day?

"First rate. It saved me a good deal of money."

"Indeed?"

"Yes, my house took fire the other day and I put out the blaze with less than a quart of it."—Nebraska State Journal.

THE BACHELOR'S EGGS.

He Tried to Get Them Boiled Soft, but They Came Out Stone Hard.

A Scranton bachelor, who boards at one of the hotels and rooms outside, got so tired of eating stale eggs a while ago that he thought he would see if he couldn't change the programme a little. So he bought three dozen new laid eggs and took them to his lodgings, and when he went to tea that night he carried a couple of the eggs in his pocket and told the pleasant faced waiter girl to have them boiled soft. They came back as hard as rocks, and the bachelor boarder declared that no one in that kitchen knew enough to boil an egg. The handsome waiter girl said she was sorry that the cook hadn't done as she had ordered her to, and she volunteered to have two other eggs boiled soft, but the boarder told her she needn't. The next morning he took two more eggs over to the hotel and gave special directions as to how they should be boiled, and he had to swear when he opened them, for they were as hard as baseballs.

At supper that night he took three eggs, got another girl to take his orders, and gave the same directions. Result: Three eggs as unyielding as bullets. The bachelor said he guessed it was time for him to change his boarding place, and he uttered other unpleasant remarks regarding the interior management of the culinary department of the house. But he was on hand the next morning, and he had three nice large fresh eggs in his pocket. Calling his favorite waiter girl, he said:

"Now, I want you to open these eggs, drop them in hot water and poach them very soft, and, my dear, I want you to stand by them and see that they are cooked right."

She said she would and away she went, but in a minute or so she returned looking sad, and with the three eggs in six halves on a dish.

"I am sorry, sir," she said, and her light soprano voice trembled, "but these eggs were already boiled as hard as they could be when I broke them," and she placed them on the table in front of the irate bachelor.

He smelled a rat right away, and he left the table at once and started out to verify his suspicions. His investigations were finished by the middle of the forenoon, and what he found out was this: A married friend of his, who lived in the house where the bachelor had his lodgings, is a practical joker of the first order. He had taken all of the eggs to his kitchen, boiled them as hard as he could, and then placed them back in the bachelor's basket.

"It's all right," said the bachelor to another friend, "but I'll lay for him with a trick that'll make him hate himself like Satan for a year and a half."—New York Sun.

A Smart Boy and His Grandpapa.



—Life.

They Are Sensitive.

"You've lost him for good this time," said the boss barber to one of his shavers as a customer went out and slammed the door behind him.

"Yes, but I forgot."

"That's no excuse. If you can't attend to business you must go."

"What is the trouble?" queried a reporter of the boss.

"He didn't brush the man's head."

"But his head was as bald as a bone."

"Certainly, and that's why he should have brushed it. Bald headed men are very sensitive, you must use the brush the same as if they had plenty of hair. To do so gives them an idea that you don't take particular notice of their baldness."

"And won't that man return?"

"Never. He'll try some other shop next time, and will even advise his friends to keep away from here."—Detroit Free Press.

Ulsters in the Stomach.

Conversation actually overheard on a street car:

"An' how is your friend, Mrs. O'Brine, Mrs. Mulcahy?"

"Sure it's a bad way she's in, Mrs. Finucane! Suffering day and night, and no hope from the docthors, for the disayse is *fattle*, so they say."

"An' what is the disease, Mrs. Mulcahy?"

"Ulsters in the stomach, Mrs. Finucane."—Boston Transcript.

A Sagacious Patient.

"What, doctor! You charge me a dollar a visit?"

"But, my dear man, those are very low charges for Philadelphia."

"That's all right 'nough, but you ought to consider that I first brought the smallpox in this quarter."—Philadelphia Press.

Unnatural Exertion.

First Chappie—Why, Algernon, deah boy, what is the mattah? You look weak and pale. You should consult a physician.

Second Chappie—My deah fellah, I have. The doctah says it is the wesult of violent exertion, and has advised me to discahd my eyeglass.—Life.

Nothing hinders the constant agreement of people who live together but vanity and selfishness. Let the spirit of humility and benevolence prevail, and discord and disagreement would be banished from the household.—Colton.

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE DEBATE.

Speeches for and Against the Resolutions.

The House of Assembly Rejects the Proposal

By a Vote of Twenty-four to Fourteen.

(By Our Own Reporter.)

MR. PHINNEY.

Mr Phinney said, having expressed his views on this matter the other day, he had not intended to further occupy the time of the house but for some remarks made during the evening by the supporters of the resolution. He felt called upon to call the attention of the house to the position in which the hon. mover of the resolution stood with reference to this matter. The question was raised the other day in the shape of an amendment to the franchise bill moved by the hon. member from St. John, and seconded by the hon. member from Albert (Mr Emmerson) who had just spoken, but for certain reasons they had seen fit to withdraw the amendment. Now they saw fit to bring before the house a resolution which would simply have the effect of placing the members on record, but not of crystalizing into law the important principle involved. Of course, he presumed the hon. gentlemen were sincere in their advocacy of the principle of woman suffrage, but the course they were taking was not calculated to accomplish much. He pointed out that Messrs Stockton and Wilson were dumb when Mr Killam introduced his woman suffrage bill last session. They did not deem it fitting to rise in their places and support the principle at that time, when they had an opportunity of crystalizing it into law. They had not the courage of their convictions. The advocates of woman suffrage were worshipping the mantle of prophecy around them, and telling us that the time was coming soon when this principle would be adopted, and when those now opposing it would regret that they had so put themselves on record. This was a weak argument, indeed. Such were the ideas of the socialists and extremists everywhere, who held that if one did not keep up with public opinion he would suffer for it. He was free to admit that the movement had connected with it some women of the highest character, but was satisfied that the great majority of women did not desire to exercise the ballot. The result of the adoption of the principle would be that in a short time women would fill the seats on the floors of the house. He claimed that women, because of their weaker frames, were not fitted for the hard strain of administrative duties. He was glad to welcome the attorney general to his side in the opposition to woman suffrage. The other day he stood alone in his opposition to the principle. There weremany statesmen of note who resisted this idea. Joseph Howe was on record as being opposed to the idea. Mr. Phinney read an extract from one of Mr. Howe's speeches in opposition to the cause; and quoted Miss Mulock, an authoress, who, he said, had placed in the hands of the people some of the purest literature of the day, to show that there were many high-minded women strongly opposed to woman suffrage. The hon. gentleman had argued that women, in many instances, possessed as much intelligence as men, and should therefore be given the right to vote. But, if you gave the franchise to the high and honored and intelligent, you gave it at the same time to a far larger number of the base, the low and degraded of the sex. It was indeed a dangerous experiment to make. He admired as much as anyone the high qualities of many of the women of the country, and one reason for his opposing such an extension of the franchise as proposed was because he thought so highly of this class of women, and the duties devolving upon them as wives and mothers, and wished to keep them pure. He denied that the highest principle was the right to vote. Was this movement because that some of the ladies of the country desired to vote with the hon. member from St. John in support of his telephone monopoly bill, with Mr. Wilson in support of his lien bill, or with Mr. Emmerson in his coroners' bill? He did not think that women desired to meddle with such matters. It was not in the western countries to which we should look for advanced civilization. In those states which had adopted woman suffrage, the female bore a very small proportion to the population; and the right to vote was given more as an inducement for immigration, in order that the men might have wives. If we look to the more advanced states in the east, as Massachussetts and New York, we do not find woman suffrage there, nor yet in the mother country. While he took advanced grounds in all questions with reference to temperance and moral reforms, he said it was largely the result of woman's ideas with reference to their reforms that the cause of woman suffrage was being agitated, and he had no doubt that as soon as prohibition was had, we would find the agitation die out. In the mean time great harm was being done by the agitation. He was fully convinced that the great majority of the electors were opposed to the principle, and a majority of the women themselves. It would give him great pleasure indeed to vote against the resolution.

DR. ALWARD.

Dr Alward said that he had taken occasion to remark the other day, in referring to the reforms that had taken place in Great Britain, that all reform was progressive. When in 1832 Lord John Russell introduced his famous reform measure, and carried it, he fancied he had reached the *ne plus ultra* of reform, and said the bill was a finality. So strong was Lord Russell's opinion in that direction that he was known as Finality John. Little did he think then that in 1867 there should be a further agitation for reform, and an extension of the franchise in the mother country, or that later, in 1885, a third reform bill would be passed by the imperial parliament granting 2,000,000 of the unenfranchised the right to vote. The legislature and the province was to be congratulated that it had placed itself in line in the matter of manhood suffrage with these progressive western states referred to by the attorney general as "crude civilizations." To say, now that manhood suffrage had been reached, that we had arrived at a finality, would be to fly in the face of all past history. Ever since 1832 the index finger of reform had been pointing to an enlargement of the franchise. Take up any agitation for reform in the mother country and you will find that it has been resisted by the same argument as was used by the attorney general to-night, viz.: that it was not in the interest of the state. Was not that the argument of Charles I? Was not that the doctrine of the opponents of Lord John Russell's reforms and the doctrine of those who denied the right of representation to such great centres of industry as Leeds, Manchester and Birmingham, while giving two representatives to a ruined mound, two more to a stone wall, and two more to a park with neither house nor person within it? The plea of the attorney general was the plea of despotism. Notwithstanding the position of the attorney general with reference to woman suffrage, he (Alward) was willing to give him what praise was due him for bringing forward the franchise bill, but the work of reform would not stop at manhood suffrage. The advocates of woman suffrage would agitate it, and keep agitating it, until it was secured. In view of the past and what had been accomplished in Great Britain, it would not be fifty years—perhaps not two years—before a further advance is made. The attorney general had referred to Bright as an opponent of woman suffrage, but that was simply Bright against Bright. He (Alward) did not wish to detract from the worth of that dead statesman, that great tribune of the people, who had done so much in the work of reform, but it was well known that he had commenced his career as a radical, but the older he became, the more conservative. Gladstone however, had started out as a conservative, but as he grew older, the more liberal he became, and if he lived to return to power, he believed he would accord to women the right to vote. The same argument was used sixty or seventy years ago against admitting women as teachers. They said it was not her sphere, to take charge of rude, rough and unruly boys. Go back to 1859 in New Brunswick, and, on examining the educational reports, you will find that there were 427 male teachers in the province as against 262 females. Take the next decade, 69, and there were 403 male teachers and 465 females; in 79, 548 male teachers and 800 female, and in 89, 408 male teachers and 1148 female, showing how public opinion has grown in this regard and how these theories respecting women have been falsified.

Take the United States and what do we find? In 1887 there were 191,434 female teachers as against 104,294 male teachers. In the State of Maine in 1886 there were 5,218 female teachers as against 418 male teachers. In Massachusetts in 1876 there were 7,650 female teachers as against 1,201 male teachers. Coming to our own Normal school what do we find? Last year, while there were only 38 males in attendance at that institution, there were 158 females, and this year there were 160 females against 40 males. In St. John 80 per cent of the teachers were females. Then could it be said that women were not qualified? He had it on the best authority that of teachers, the female were the best disciplinarians. These facts showed the trend of public opinion. The hon. member from Kent had spoken of the effect the adoption of woman suffrage would have upon women. Their mixing with men at the polls would brush off the bloom of sweet womanhood. In England, however, we found the ladies of the conservative primrose league; and the first ladies in the land, among the most active canvassers in election campaigns, and they had not lost the bloom of their sweet womanhood in consequence. This proposition could not be gain-said: that in all free countries rights and burdens must correspond. Take the case of a widow who owns property. That property is subject to taxation. Should she not have a voice in making the laws that govern the rights of that property? An hon. member had said, leave this to the chivalry of the sterner sex. Not far from New Brunswick a man married a woman worth $100,000. He was afterwards taken sick, and in his will he stipulated that his wife should have the property, that was originally hers, as long as she remained his widow. That was the right which the law gave to women with regard to property. The same arguments as were now used against conferring upon women the right to vote, were used against their entering the learned professions. It would unsex her. The idea of admitting ladies into the university was laughed at. Public opinion endeavored to whistle down the idea that she could successfully compete with young men. He instanced several cases where ladies came out first in well known colleges and universities. He was sorry to hear the attorney general speaking as he did of Kansas, merging out of a state of half civilization and barbarism. Eight years ago he (Alward) was in the capital of that state, and he regarded it as a city full of culture and refinement. He was sorry to hear Mr Wilson antagonizing Dr Stockton; holding as they did the same views. It reminded him of an incident in the battle of Waterloo. In the smoke and turmoil of that terrible carnage, one British regiment was firing into the ranks of another. The Iron Duke rode up at the time, and taking in the situation at a glance, shouted: "Hold, hold!" you are firing into the ranks of our own 31st." He (Alward) felt like saying to Mr Wilson, "Hold, hold; you are firing into the ranks of our own friends." Woman suffrage was a live, burning, and progressive question, and he was satisfied that the day was not far distant, when it would be adopted by the legislature of New Brunswick. In voting for the resolution, we were moving along the lines of progress, and he was glad of the opportunity afforded of placing himself on record in favor of the principle of woman suffrage.

Concluded on page 3.

HE CURED CYRUS.

The Old Man Wasn't Up on Athletics, but He Got There.

"This 'ere athletics and gymnasiums is all wrong," said the old man, as he laid down his paper and began to shuck a three ply peanut. "I've had a sample of it in my own family, and I know how it works."

"Don't you believe in such exercise for a young man?"

"Wall, the exercise may be all right, but the fellers git false ideas in their heads. Take my son Cyrus, fr instance. Cy was a leetle inclined to consumption, and I raythar encouraged gymnastics. It wasn't three weeks afore he begin to git sassy. I gave him a lickin' one day, and could see that he didn't take it kindly. He began to put on airs over his mother, and when I cum to inquire around a leetle I found that Cy was on the box. He was a-holdin' up his dukes and knockin' the boys right and left. I overheard him talkin' to our Bill about 'position,' 'guard,' 'break away,' 'knock out' and stch, and every day he got sassier and sassier. He was 18 years old, but I allus lick my boys till they are past 20. I saw that Cy was goin' to buck. That was Bill and Tom and Jerry to be affected by his example, and I felt that sunthin' orter be done. One day we was hoein' corn, and Cy was off. I didn't mind it fur awhile, but bime by I got riled and said:

"'Seems to me you ar' achin' fur a lickin.'

"'Mebbe I am, father,' he replies, as cool as ice, 'but I shan't git it. I've bin licked fur the last time.'

"'Cause why?' I asked.

"'Cause I won't allow it.'

"Then I knew that the time had come when he'd got to have sunthin' stronger than hoss medicine. He'd got the big head on him tremenjus, and it was then or never.

"'Suppose we walk over to the barn, Cy?' I koerlessly remarked as I finished a row.

"He said he was my huckleberry, and we dropped our hoes and went. When we got inside we both began to peel by mutual consent, and Cy carried a grin all over his face. He'd bin put on to a new upper cut two or three days before, and he was calkelatin' on splitin' my chawin' machine at the fust blow. He looked the jim dandy as he squared off, and I raythar anticipated the wust. I never fit in my life, but when we squared off I was bound to down Cyrus. Says I:

"'Cy, will ye quit yer sass and knuckle in? I don't lick ye?'

"And he said: 'Father, raise yer dukes a leetle higher, and look out fur me!'

"With that he tapped me on the storeroom with one hand and cuffed my ear with the other, and I sailed in. He give me one on the tooth box as I closed in, but arter that the gate money was mine. I throwed him into the manger, over the fannin' mill, and behind the granary, and I was goin' to run him through the cornsheller, when he hollered 'Enough!' and begged me to let up on him. It worked a mighty sudden cure on him. Swellin' all went out of his head that night, and when I licked him with a cornstalk next day he was as humble as a calf. Gymnastics is all right up to a certain pint, but when you git beyond it it's dangerous. S'posen I hadn't come out on top of Cy? Why, sir, he'd have bin bluffin' me outer the house by this time, and probably had a match on with Sullivan!"—New York Sun.

POOR COPY

WEEKLY CIRCULATION

FOR WEEK ENDING

March 23rd, 1889.

Tuesday,	1,021
Thursday,	1,106
Saturday,	1,423
Total,	3,550
Average,	1,183

The Gleaner.

SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1889.

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

THE SHORT LINE.

In the debate in parliament last evening on the bill presented by the C. P. R. asking authority to consolidate their debt and issue new debentures, in answer to objections taken to the bill by the members from Nova Scotia unless clauses were inserted to secure the building of the road from Harvey to Salisbury, Sir John Macdonald said that the government had arranged with the C. P. R. Company that the road should be built, but he did not say whether it would be built by the government or the company, or vouchsafe any information as to the details of the arrangement, though he promised to give full information at a later day, and pressed the house to pass the bill. The question, however, not being satisfactorily disposed of when the time limited for the consideration of the matter expired, it was postponed till some future day.

We are still, as we have always been, of the opinion that the company should build the road, but will not quarrel if the arrangement should be that the government will do so, provided it is done promptly. There is always an air of secrecy in the dealings between the company and the government. The public seem to have no other part to play them to await the announcement of conclusions. We are content in this instance to be one of the public.

A VERY SERIOUS MATTER.

On Thursday we published a very brief synopsis of Sir Richard Cartwright's observations concerning the loan of four millions effected last June. That synopsis scarcely made clear the point of Sir Richard's remarks. We therefore print to-day in another column a verbatim report. It will be remembered that when this loan was effected it was claimed by the ministerial press and by tory politicians and cabinet ministers that Canada had therein made the best financial bargain ever secured in the English market. It had purchased for 3 per cent. at fifty years. Sir Richard's observations lead to an entirely different conclusion. He makes it clear that the country is committed to the repayment of the amount of the loan in ten years by annual instalments. It is possible, as he says, that he may have misinterpreted the prospectus pledge clause, but all unbiased persons will agree that as Sir Richard has given a great deal of consideration to the point, and has expressed himself very strongly upon it, it is not probable that he is incorrect. Indeed it must seem clear that the plain meaning of the terms of the clause is that the government are obliged to buy in the stock, at whatever the market price is, to the extent of $1,650,000 a year. We agree with the Toronto Globe that the matter is a very serious one. It would never do for Canada, whose credit has been so faithfully preserved, to evade, by any dodge or device, a prospectus pledge which purchasers of the stock probably relied on. If they have a moral claim to repayment in ten years, the loan was not merely a bad one. Nobody can be able to tell how expensive it was till the stock shall have been all redeemed. It may be run up to a prodigious price. And if the market price be not paid, the holders of the stock may greatly damage Canada's credit by charging the government, on reasonable grounds, with repudiation.

Mr. Foster's failure to make a satisfactory explanation to the house and the country at the time Sir Richard drew attention to his interpretation of the clause, and his request for time to enquire into the matter gives further force to the opinion that the conditions of the loan place Canada under very serious obligations.

STANLEY HEARD FROM.

Stanley has reached Emin Pasha. The story of his experience is a record of disaster and suffering such as no African traveller has been called upon to meet and undergo. It is one long story of hardship, disease, war, accidents and death from starvation. It will be remembered that Stanley set out on the 28th of June, 1887, with nearly four hundred men, to rescue or relieve Emin Pasha, governor of an Egyptian province in the heart of Africa, and who, it was supposed, had been hemmed in by the Mahdi, and cut off from all communication with the civilized world. Stanley expected to reach Emin in about ninety days, but it was not until the 29th of April of the next year that he grasped the hand of the Egyptian governor. Of that time he was one hundred and sixty days in a dense tropical forest, with men discouraged and dying; on several occasions he was met by bands of native warriors who refused to allow him to proceed further, and declared war on the spot; he had been robbed of men, provisions, arms and ammunition by Arab slavers; for a month he suffered with dysentry and fever, by desertion he lost one-third of his men; through sickness and death another third; "he had been compelled to erect a fort and a station and leave garrisons commanded by his lieutenants at two places on the last third of his journey, and after himself reaching the Albert Nyanza lake had to return one third of the way passed over and bring up his sick, his stores and his boat. At last he met Emin Pasha and spent a month with him, but failed to persuade him to return to the coast. Then Stanley set out once more to meet Lieut Barttelot and the second column of his expedition, but returned nearly the whole distance to Yambuga before he met the column and learned of the death of Lieut Barttelot and that the stores which he depended on even for change of raiment had been sent down river on the supposition that he was dead. Taking command of this column, he turned round, ill-clad as he was, and started back by a new route, for Lake Nyanza." The success of Stanley, under these circumstances, is wonderful indeed. It is thought that he reached Emin Pasha empty handed, and that thus the purpose of his expedition which was to relieve, and to carry supplies to the Governor of the equatorial province, was entirely defeated. This is evidently a mistake. He left Yambuga with about 270 loads, chiefly of ammunition for Emin Pasha. The rest of his men were loaded with firearms, their steel boat, and the trade goods needed to purchase provisions. He was compelled, owing to the weakness of his men, to abandon seventy loads, which he recovered when he returned for the boat. He reached Emin at last with nearly 200 men, and it is reasonable to presume that upward of 150 loads of ammunition were placed in the hands of the man they were intended for. We do not yet know how large an amount of relief stores he was able to rescue from the wreck of the Barttelot expedition. No one will be surprised that Emin refused to abandon his province. Long and arduous as his labors in Central Africa have been, this brave and accomplished man is unwilling to accept the respite he deserves if the peace and good order he has maintained would thereby be imperilled. He prefers to keep to his post, knowing that without a strong hand at the helm the well being of many thousands will be jeopardied.

Stanley's lettershows that the geographical results of his journey have been important. He has proven the correctness of Junker's hypothesis that the Aruwimi and the Nepoko rivers are identical, and he has seen its head springs almost within sight of the Nile. Some geographers have recently advanced the idea that the waters of Muta Nzige found their way to the Congo through the Aruwimi. The discovery Stanley has made will strengthen the conviction, now almost a certainty, that this large lake belongs to the Nile and not the Congo system; and it is not unlikely that before he left Albert Nyanza on his way to the east coast he proved that the Kakibbi River, which he saw at the moment he first gazed upon Nyanza, is the connecting link between Albert Lake and Muta Nzige.

The success of the Scott Act repeal movement in Ontario on Thursday last will have the effect of repealing the act in the counties and cities of that province in which it is now in force, as elections on repeal in nearly all of these districts are to be held this month. The immediate cause of the success of the repeal movement in Ontario is not that the temperance sentiment throughout the province is not as strong as in former years, but because the act, through the manipulations of the officers whose duty it is to enforce the law, did not succeed in accomplishing the worthy object its father had in view. This fact, we hope, will be noted by our own temperance people; and if it will stimulate them to continue in the good work they some time ago began, the Ontario elections of Thursday will not have been without one good result. If the act is to be of any service it must be well enforced.

Two Good Stories.

Congressman John Allen, of Mississippi, says that the mendicants of Washington amuse him very much, and that, while they do not often "get away with him," one did prove too much for him the other day. "I was sauntering down Pennsylvania avenue," said the humorous Allen—"I always love to saunter when the weather will permit—and I was tackled by four beggars before I had walked eight blocks. The first one addressed me as 'captain.' But he didn't reach me. The next one, who looked awfully troubled, and who swore he hadn't had a mouthful to eat in a day, addressed me as 'major.' But that wouldn't work. Then a fellow touched me on the arm and called me 'judge;' but he, too, failed completely to reach my pocketbook. Finally, just as I was wondering whether I should go into the senate chamber and find out who were getting the big plums under this administration, a seedy looking fellow stepped right in front of me and said:

"'Senator, I won't detain you but a moment. I am in hard luck'—

"And before I knew it that little piece of flattery had yanked a quarter of a dollar out of my pocket."

"This episode," continued the Mississippian, "reminds me of a little colloquy between the famous Bishop Polk of Tennessee, after having taken his seat at a table in a Washington hotel, and the waiter who was ever on the alert for tips, and who knew he had a distinguished man to serve.

"'What kin I do for you, cap'nf' he inquired.

"'I am not a captain,' said the bishop.

"'Well, is you a major, sah?'

"'No; I am not a major.'

"'You mus' be a gen'ral, den?'

"'No; I am not a general.'

"'You doesn't look like a judge, boss.'

"'I am not a judge, either.'

"'Well, fo' de Lawd, boss, what is you any way?'

"'I am a bishop.'

"'I know'd you was on de top of the pile, somewhere, fo' su'ah.'"—Washington Cor. New York Tribune.

A French ballet girl has recently been proven the daughter of a deceased marquis and the heir to a fortune of several millions. America says that she is now enriched by her father after having long been supported by her grande pas.

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!

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 MacDougal Street, New York. Dec. 15—1 yr tw.

THE LAST LOAN.

Is the Country Committed to More

Serious Obligations Than was at First

Supposed?—Sir Richard Cartwright's Views.

OTTAWA, April 2—The question of the three per cent. loan was brought up, according to the notice given by Sir Richard Cartwright. In the first place Sir Richard asked this question:—"Whether the Government considers that the language used in the prospectus of the three per cent. loan recently negotiated in London, whereby it is declared that the Canadian Government intend to apply the sums annually required for the redemption of the national debt in purchases of the stock now offered, requires them to use the sinking funds therein referred to in the three per cent. loan in case the said securities should be held at the time of purchase?"

Mr. Foster replied in the affirmative, unless the premium were considered unreasonable on the result of an unjust combination.

Sir Richard Cartwright said:—I desire to call the attention of the Minister of Finance and the House to a matter which seems to me of very considerable importance in relation to the loan. After the answer I have just received from the Minister I would not under ordinary circumstances have thought it necessary to detain the House for the purpose of any explanations, but I am very anxious that the hon. gentleman should not be taken unawares and therefore considering all circumstances it will be fairer to him and to the house that I should state, as I propose to do briefly, what my opinion is in reference to certain statements contained in the prospectus of the late loan, and what consequences are involved in it, and to give the hon. gentleman the opportunity, if he desires it of offering any explanation he may have with reference to that matter before I proceed further. I dare say the House will remember that in the course of the Budget speech the hon. Minister made a statement showing the terms on which the late three per cent. loan was effected. These were very favorable, as he stated them. He was right in saying that on the terms named by him that loan was one of the most favorable that had ever been made on the London Stock Exchange. The House will recollect that I put several questions to the Minister. I asked if there was any sinking fund attached to the loan. He told me there was not, which was technically quite correct. I asked him further as to the rumor that had reached me that all our funds were pledged in a certain fashion for the redemption of this loan, and he told me that he did not consider this was implied in the prospectus. The statement of the Hon. gentleman to which I call the attention of the House is this, that in June last our High Commissioner had effected a four-million loan in London at three per cent., repayable in 50 years, without sinking fund attached, that he had succeeded in selling this at £95 1s sterling, that he stated it was an excellent loan and in that statement, on the facts as given, I fully concurred. I fully concur in it now. Subsequently I asked him to place in my hands the prospectus of the loan. That was done—or, more correctly, I was shown that prospectus at the Public Accounts Committee. I subsequently received a copy of it. I may say, sir, that on first reading that prospectus I could not believe it possible that I had received a correct copy. I found in that prospectus

A Clause so Remarkable,

entailing, as I understand it, such consequences, and likely to result, it I am correct in my interpretation of it, in such grave loss to the people of this country, that I have thought it my duty before proceeding further to state to the Minister what my interpretation of it is, in order that, if possible, the fears I entertain may be removed, and that I may be spared the necessity of taking further action. As the hon. gentleman stated, there was no sinking fund nominally attached to this loan, but there is a clause of the prospectus to which I call his attention:—

"With the view of rendering the sinking fund of the various loans more effective than heretofore, the Government intend to apply the sums annually required for the reduction of the national debt in purchase of the stock now offered. The amount at present annually applied to the reduction of the debt is estimated at three hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling, and as the sinking funds are accumulated the amount materially increases."

That clause is an extremely remarkable one, not merely on account of what it says, but also on account of what it does not say. I have examined the various prospectuses of all our other loans made since Confederation. I have given this matter, as its gravity requires, the best consideration at my command. I have consulted with other gentlemen whose opinion has weight on this subject and I believe that the effect of this extraordinary promise on the part of the Canadian Government to apply three hundred and fifty thousand pounds a year, or more every year, to the repurchase of our loan, has practically this effect, that instead of having made a fifty-year loan we have made a loan repayable in ten annual instalments, averaging four hundred thousand pounds, and we are further bound to repurchase our own securities at the current market rates, even though they should be considerably above par. I do not at the moment comment upon the remark made by the hon. gentleman touching undue combination. That would complicate the case unnecessarily. What has been done, if I understand the meaning of these plain words, is that whereas we thought we had made a three per cent. loan having fifty years to run, we have made a three per cent. loan that so far as the Dominion of Canada is concerned, has an average of a

Little more than Five Years

to run and must be paid back in ten nearly equal annual instalments. I say again, I shall be glad if the Hon. gentleman is in a position to bring forward any explanation. It is obvious, if my interpretation be correct, that the Hon. gentleman was grievously mistaken in declaring this to be a good loan. It is evident that it is a most improvident loan, that it exposes us to very great risk. Looking at the high character of the Barings and Glynns, whose name I see attached to the prospectus, I make this statement to the Hon. Minister of Finance and I invite him, if he has any explanations at present on the subject, to give them to the House, in the hope that they may prove satisfactory to enable me to alter the opinion I now hold as to the bearing of this loan.

Mr. Foster—It would be more satisfactory if my Hon. friend would be satisfied that I should think the matter over and make an early statement with reference to it.

Sir Richard Cartwright—I would suggest in that case, as I understand that the loan was negotiated by the High Commissioner, who is here present, or at least accessible—

Mr. Foster—He is not in the city, but I will communicate with him.

Sir Richard Cartwright—It would be expedient then, if the hon. gentleman will undertake to do it with such reasonable promptitude as not to cause delay, that he in his position as Finance Minister should call upon the High Commissioner to give him such a report as he may deem expedient to lay on the table of the House. I would suggest also that this report should be printed. My remark will show clearly and distinctly what my opinion is. I am not in anywise desirous, I may say, as the question I have put has shown—as the unusual course I have taken has shown—of taking him at a disadvantage. On the contrary, I am desirous that he should have time to consider his answer and to give with it, if he think fit, the report of the High Commissioner. That, however, is for himself to say. I suppose the explanation could be forth-coming to morrow?

Mr. Foster—I shall not unnecessarily delay.

Sir. Richard Cartwright—I shall be glad, because, as he sees, if the explanation be not satisfactory, it will be my duty to follow the matter up. If it be satisfactory, I shall be only too happy to drop it.

At a Large Depot.

Did you ever think what a place a depot in a city like Minneapolis is for the study of human nature, and what a world of interesting sights and scenes are to be had there? If one could become ubiquitous for an hour or two and stand a disinterested observer at all the railroad stations and become oblivious to everything else for the time being, what would be the impression? Why, if you look at the incoming trains as they stop, you would be tempted to think that everybody had run away from everywhere else and come to Minneapolis and brought his wife and daughter, or somebody else's wife or daughter, and all were hurrying with all their mights and mains to get away from the depot before they got arrested. And this impression would not be lessened by the rush and scuffle between them and the hackmen and cabmen and draymen and hotel and boarding house drummers, as the latter grab and nab, and rush and push and yell and scramble to get baggage and passengers into their various conveyances, and the former dodging and shoving and rushing and tugging and pulling at goods and grips and other luggage; dogs, canary birds and bebies.

But then your attention is drawn from all these before they are out of sight by another such a crowd rushing and hurrying the other way, just as if everybody was running away from Minneapolis and going to other parts unknown, taking with them all the money, all the portable property, all the wives, daughters, dogs and—and babies of themselves and their neighbors, and were all doing their very best to get out of the city before they were arrested. At the gate the keeper seems to think so too, as he gives each of them a punch as they pass out. This hurry and scuffle, bustle and rustle and hustle, is being repeated every hour in the day and many hours in the night. This is too wearying, almost bewildering to the brain. No doubt a good many of these crowds, both ways, contain some runaway thieves, burglars, bank defaulters, elopers, etc., for the next thing that attracts the attention is the crowds of ever dreaded, ever welcome, never appreciated, never feared and never half respected ubiquitous newsboys, crying, in every imaginable key and tone of voice: "Here's your Jour—'naway! All about the lates' scandal!"—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Continental Strikers.

Early in 1783 the Continental congress was discussing financial questions. Alexander Hamilton proposed to fund the public debt and issue certificates for officers' pay which were to bear interest, and in this position he was supported by Madison. The opponents of a strongly centralized government insisted that the whole matter should be left to the states, even the matter of officers' pay. On March 10, 1783, an anonymous call appeared in Washington's camp at Newburg, on the Hudson, for a meeting of the general and field officers of the army, including one officer for each company, to discuss the aspect of affairs. The call was accompanied by an appeal, written in violent language by Capt. Armstrong, son of Gen. Armstrong. In a general order, issued on March 11, Washington denounced this call as irregular and subversive of discipline, and named a day subsequent to that mentioned in the call for a meeting in which to hear the report of the committee sent to congress. By personal appeals to each officer he sought to calm their passions and prevent hasty action. On the 15th the meeting was held according to the call, and Gen. Horatio Gates, who was suspected of being in sympathy with the authors of the appeal, was made chairman to prevent his taking any part in the discussion. A committee was appointed to draw up resolutions, of which Gen. Knox, a close friend of Washington, was made chairman. These resolutions were passed in spite of the opposition of the authors of the meeting. Gen. Washington in an address urged the officers to place implicit confidence in the wisdom and justice of congress.—Philadelphia Times.

Farm for Sale.

BY THE UNDERSIGNED, at McKeen's Corner, Keswick Ridge, York County, ten miles above Fredericton, containing one hundred acres, eighty acres under good cultivation, twenty acres in hardwood timber, well fenced, divided in seven fields, well watered; a young Orchard bearing fruit, all grafted; good House, containing seven rooms, all finished; Woodshed—open Shed adjoining with water for house and stock brought by galvanized pipe; three framed Barns, well finished; right back of them Maple Grove with two hundred and fifty trees; good Stable; all necessary outbuildings. Also five acres and half of Island Land, in all cutting hay for fifteen head of cattle; a pair horses and twenty sheep. The purchaser may have stock and farming utensils, with or without. Terms: Half down, the balance may run under mortgage on a term of years if required at a reasonable interest.

JAMES KENNEDY.

Keswick Ridge, March 6—2mw pd

Farm for Sale.

A VERY VALUABLE and Conveniently situated Farm, at present owned and occupied by the undersigned, near the Royal Road, five miles from Fredericton, containing 150 acres, 70 of which are cleared and in a high state of cultivation. There is on the premises a large barn, with all necessary outbuildings attached, a new frame house, a good orchard, all kinds of modern farming utensils, and a large stock of horses, cattle and sheep. The property is well fenced and has first-class watering privileges. The stock and farming utensils will be sold either with the farm or separately.

Part of the purchase money to be paid down, the remainder may be allowed to stand on mortgage if desired. Apply to

WILLIAM CURRIE,
On the Premises,
or to WINSLOW CURRIE, Douglas.

Jan. 30—3mw

Farm for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his Farm situate in Bird Settlement, in the Parish of Douglas, York County, consisting of 300 acres, 130 acres of which are cleared. The Farm is well fenced, and contains three Dwelling Houses and three Barns. Will cut 60 tons Hay. Plenty of wood and water on farm. Will also sell the stock, consisting of 5 cows, 3 horses, 12 sheep, and several young cattle, as well as farming utensils of every description. For further particulars apply to WILLIAM WILSON, Barrister, Fredericton,

ANDREW McINTIRE,
Bird Settlement.

April 3—2mwpd

F. LAZARUS' IMPROVED SPECTACLES

PRESERVE YOUR SIGHT
BY WEARING THE ONLY
FRANK LAZARUS
(Late of the Firm of Lazarus and Morris)
RENOWNED SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES.

These Spectacles and Eye-Glasses have been used for the past 35 years and given in every instance unbounded satisfaction. They are used all over the world. They never tire, and last many years without change. For sale by

JAMES D. FOWLER,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELER AND OPTICIAN, OPP. POST OFFICE
FRANK LAZARUS MANUFACTURER,
26 Maryland Road, Harrow Road, London, England. (Late Lazarus & Morris, Hartford, Conn.
No connection with any other firm in the Dominion of Canada.

Fredericton, July 31st, 1888.

$20,000 TO LOAN!

At 6 and 7 per cent.

In Sums to Suit Applicants.

GREGORY & GREGORY.

Fredericton, Sept 27, 1888.

FROM THE COUNTRY.

News from the Districts About Us

As Reported by Our Active Correspondents.

Accidents, Personal Intelligence, and Things in General.

PARKER'S RIDGE, YORK CO.

A Serious Accident Through Carelessness—A Ball.

PARKER'S RIDGE, April 2. A short time ago a large party of young people about here set out to enjoy an evening's coasting on a mammoth sled. There were about thirty in the party, and one of the male members was put in charge of the helm. He got talking very earnestly to his girl, forgetting altogether about the steering. Suddenly the sled was noticed to be going at a lively rate for a place called the Devil's Hollow, and just as suddenly it jumped the first bluff, but in safety, but in a second more it whirled over the second bluff, and went to pieces, throwing its living freight among the stumps, stones and trees. The cries of the wounded filled the air for a while, and soon the neighbors were on the spot. Among them were the school mistress and Mr. D. Spencer, who did all in their power to comfort the wounded. Those living at a distance were taken to good christian houses and well cared for. Miss Johnston, one of the injured, is so far recovered as to be able to be driven out. Miss Calhoun is also, we are glad to see, improving fast.

A big ball at Snow Brothers to-night in honor of the young men who have returned from the woods. Mr. Spencer furnishes the music.

RICHMOND, CARLETON CO.

Death of an old Resident—Fell From a Ladder—The Potato Market—Personal.

RICHMOND, APRIL 3.—The weather, as a general thing during the past week, has been fine, but April has not entered with rare promise as did March. It has been cold and blustry so far. A little snow fell yesterday, which will improve the going. The roads before, were bare in places and sleighing was bad, also was waggoning.

Mr Angus Blue, an old resident of Richmond, died on Wednesday March 27th at the age of 85 years. His funeral took place on Friday forenoon from the residence of Mr. John Ivery.

Mrs James Martin another old resident of Richmond, met with a bad accident one day last week. She fell from a ladder, a distance of ten or twelve feet, breaking her arm and otherwise injuring herself. Dr. G. F. Colter is attending her.

The potatoe market is at a very low ebb in these parts just at the present time. They do not bring more than 50 cts. at Debec, and for a few days they only brought 30cts. per barrel.

Eggs are also very low for this time of year. They are only bringing 12 cts. a dozen.

Mrs. George Davis, Kirkland, is very sick.

TEMPERANCE VALE.

Sunday School Convention—The Agricultural Society's Horse—April Fool's Day.

TEMPERANCE VALE, March 28.—A large number of the people from this place and adjoining settlements attended the parish Sunday School Convention at Millville, 26th inst. We notice that Southampton had a good representation of both normal and instrumental as well as vocal talent present.

Deputy Hawthorn passed through this place on 27th inst., doing business for the county, I presume. Nackawick trouble again I hear.

April 1.—J. L. Lounsbury made his first trip through the Vale to-day with the society horse.

Business is brisk at S. H. Clark's store and new goods steadily arriving.

The boys seem to be making most of the All Fools day in this vicinity, and a lively time is enjoyed in their way.

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.

Fredericton, April 3.

AS THE SUBSCRIBER intends making a change in his business on the first day of May next, I take this opportunity of thanking my patrons for the very liberal patronage bestowed on me the last fifteen years in the Tinware, Gas Fitting and Plumbing business, and would request all parties having accounts against the firm to render the same during the present month for settlement, and all parties indebted to the firm will please settle them immediately. All outstanding accounts after first of May will be handed over for collection.

THERE IS NOW ON HAND A LARGE STOCK OF
TINWARE and CREAMERS
WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT BOTTOM PRICES.
CREAMERS 85 CENTS AND UPWARDS.

A. LIMERICK & CO.

COAL.

400 CHALDRONS
HOUSE AND STEAM COAL
For sale reasonable from the vessel on opening of navigation. Parties requiring Coal will please
Leave their Orders by 25th April,
As I do not wish to bring any more to this market than the demand will warrant.

ELY PERKINS.

Fredericton, April 4.

Farm for Sale.

THAT VALUABLE FARM situate in the Parish of Maugerville, in the County of Sunbury, belonging to the estate of the late CALEB FORTER, and containing about 140 acres of Arable Land and 100 acres of Wood Land.

Also two Lots of Land on Middle Island containing 14 acres more or less. For further information apply to BENTON G. FOSTER, Fredericton, N. B., or R. W. FOSTER at the said farm.

Fredericton, March 6—2mw

FOR SALE!

FOR SALE in the County of Sunbury, N. B., Two Good Farms, one in the Parish of Lincoln, about seven miles below the City of Fredericton, fronting on the River St. John about (300) Three Hundred Acres; the other in Upper Maugerville, fronting on the River St. John, about 200 Acres about five miles below the City of Fredericton.

Information can be obtained from C. W. BECK WITH, Esq., or HON. JOHN GLEASON.

Fredericton, Jan. 3, 1888.—w-tf

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

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

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

March 23rd.

HANDSOME
NEW DRESS GOODS
AND
New Jacket Cloths
AT
JOHN J. WEDDALL'S.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED FOR
SPRING TRADE!
WITH A FULL LINE OF
Men's Underwear,
NECKWEAR,
SHIRTS, COLLARS, CUFFS, SOCKS,
BRACES, OVERALLS,
Ready Made Clothing, &c.,
WHICH WE WILL SELL
CHEAP FOR CASH.
HAVING ADOPTED THE
NO CREDIT SYSTEM,
WE CAN GIVE OUR CUSTOMERS THE BENEFIT OF LOWER PRICES.

C. H. THOMAS & CO,
224 QUEEN STREET

N. B.—Don't ask for credit or you will be refused.

C. H. T. & CO.

Fredericton, March 23.

New Goods. New Goods.
5 CASES
ORANGES
Cheap Lemons,
Bananas and Honey.
One Barrel American Onions,
Christie, Brown & Co.'s
BISCUITS
In Sultanas, Mixed Fancy, Arrowroot, Milk, Ginger Bread, Snow Flake, Honey Bar, School Cake, Rumbles, Oyster Crackers, Oat Meal, Boston Crackers.

W. H. Vanwart
March 30

ATTENTION!

WM. JENNINGS,
Merchant Tailor,
Is now showing his
SPRING -:- STOCK
—OF—
Fashionable
Goods.

WM. JENNINGS
COR. QUEEN ST. AND WILMOT'S ALLEY
Fredericton. March 22 18-8

IMPERIAL HALL.
NEW GOODS
FOR
SPRING & SUMMER
HAVE NOW ARRIVED.
SUITINGS
AND
TROUSERINGS
In Great Variety and Latest Styles.
A Good Fit and Satisfaction Guaranteed. Also: A Fine
ASSORTMENT OF HATS
Just Opened. Prices low.
THOMAS STANGER,
280 QUEEN STREET
Fredericton, March 25

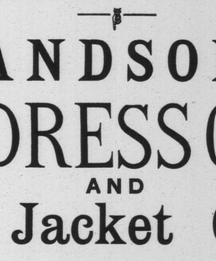
CATTLE FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has for sale ten Milch Cows and eigh head of Fatted Cattle. Apply to

JOSEPH HAWKES,
Tomlinson's W. C.
March 16 4w-wtw pd Tay Creek, Y. C

TAKE NOTICE.
You can buy all the fine grades of
T-E-A-S!
At Yerxa & Yerxas,
Such as India, Fine Japan, Farmosa, Oolong, Orange, Pekoe, Fine Congous, and English Breakfast. Also a Fine Tea in 5 lb. Baskets.
LOW PRICES ON
Canned Goods and Evaporated Apples.
Lowest Prices on all Shelf Goods, and Prices marked in Plain Figures at YERXA & YERXA'S.
Fredericton, April 2

Just What's Wanted.



Baby Carriages,
Parlor Suites,
Bedroom Setts,
Centre Tables
And Lounges.
And Remember that we have the Largest and Cheapest Assortment of DECORATED LINEN BLINDS in the City.
LEMONT & SONS.
Fredericton, April 2

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 br-akfast 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

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

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, or to

Messrs. J. A. & W. VANWART,
Fredericton, Feb. 2—tf Barristers.

Board Wanted.

PERMANENT BOARD for Gentleman and Wife in private family.
Address P. O. Box 337.
April 2 3tw

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

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

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

Gauranteed Capital,	$300,000.00
Full Government Deposit.	
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 unequaled 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

O. 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, - - - $6,000,000

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. 6th, 88

J. H. TABOR
TO THE FRONT.
LOOK AT HIS FINE DISPLAY OF CONFECTIONERY,
THE FINEST IN THE CITY, and surpassed by none in the Province. His goods are fresh. That's why they take. Can always be had in his up-town Store,
198, OPP. NORMAL SCHOOL,
And down-town in
COY'S BLOCK,
In the store formerly kept by Berry Bros.
JOHN H. TABOR.
Fredericton, March 26,

POOR COPY

FREDERICTON AND VICINITY.

Record of Current Events About Town.

The Scott Act Trials Again—Nackawick School Trouble.

Pokiok Extract Works—The Exhibition Matter.

New Advertisements.

Palace Glassware—J. W. Tabor.
Timothy and Clover seed—Jas. Hodge
Kid Gloves—Dever Bros.
Boy Wanted—Gregory & Gregory.
Local—Ely Perkins.
Notice—A. Limerick & Co.

Normal School Debating Society.

Owing to some little trouble about a mock trial, to which Principal Mullin took exception, the "debating society" in connection with the Normal school, which has been in existence since the winter of 1882, was closed last evening at a regular meeting of the students.

A Fredericton Trio.

Jack Mulharen, the ventriloquist, Allison Cook, the musician, and Billy Rolson, the dancer and slugger, have started off on a tour. They are now giving performances on the North Shore, and it is said are getting good houses. It is the intention of the trio to do Nova Scotia before returning.

Death of a Young Lady.

Miss Elizabeth Lucy, daughter of Mr. Daniel Lucy, died at her home, Brunswick street, last evening, after an illness of a few months. Deceased was in the 23rd year of her age. Her death will be sincerely lamented by a large circle of friends throughout the city. The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon at four o'clock.

The Nackawick School Trouble.

The suit of Gideon Stairs against the school trustees of Nackawick, a case arising out of the recent school trouble in that locality, was to have been tried in the police court yesterday. Summonses were served upon all the witnesses, but none of them appeared, and the case was adjourned until May 1st, by which time it is probable it will be settled.

It Cost Him Eighteen Dollars.

A day or two ago Alfred Poor, a young man belonging to Oromocto, came to town and gave himself up to the influence of the ardent. He proceeded to take charge of the city beginning with Queen street, where he accosted everyone he met, ladies and gentlemen alike, with some insulting remark. It was not long, however, before he was arrested and taken to the lock-up. For his release he had to deposit $18.

The Exhibition Matter.

A committee of the city council had a conference with a committee of No. 34 agricultural district society on Thursday afternoon with reference to the proposed exhibition building, for which the council has been asked to vote a grant. Mr. John H. Reid was also heard by the committee of the council, and opposed the voting of the grant. A special meeting of the council will be held to-night, when the committee will report.

Death of an Old Resident.

Mrs. McLaughlin, widow of the late J. Simcoe McLaughlin, died at her residence, Government Lane, in the eighty-seventh year of her age. Deceased was born in New York in 1803, came to New Brunswick in 1825, and has been a resident of this city for forty years. Her husband's father was one of the Loyalists, and attached to the Queen's rangers. Mrs. McLaughlin has been a member of the Methodist church for upwards of forty years.

Entertainment in the Normal School.

The last hour on Friday in the Normal School, which is usually devoted to recitations, was occupied yesterday with recitations, readings, solos, duetts, choruses, etc. An humorous reading by Instructor Creed; "Hamlet's Soliloquy" by Mr. Goodwin of the senior class; "A Trip to London" by Miss Galt; and a selection from Longfellow's "Evangeline" by Miss Meredith were special features of the entertainment. In the absence of Prof. Cadwallader, Miss Williamson of the senior class, presided at the organ very acceptably. Several visitors were present, and expressed themselves well pleased. This is a move in the right direction.

Serious Charge Against a Fredericton Man.

The Calais Times says:—On Saturday after noon a stabbing affair took place at Smyrna mills between one Peter Michaud, a native of Frenchville, and George Case, of Fredericton, N.B. the former receiving a deep cut in his right side from a knife in the hand of the latter. The trouble arose over a bottle liquor, as the men were returning from the woods. Officer S. W. Taber was summoned, who arrested Case and took him to Houlton, where a hearing took place before Trial Justic C.F. Weed. He was bound over under $5,000 bonds to await the decision of the Supreme Court to be held in May. The wounded man is in a bad condition, but has a chance of recovery.

The Lecture Last Evening.

The fourth lecture of St Paul's Ladies Working Band course was delivered by Mr. Edward Jack to a good sized audience in the old Kirk last evening. Rev. Mr. Mowatt presided. Previous to the lecture a brief musical programe was given, consisting of a piano duett by Miss Vavasour and Miss Johnston; a trombone solo by Mr. Fred Risteen, with piano accompaniment by Miss Bridges; and a well rendered Scotch song by Mrs. C. H. Lugrin, also accompanied by Miss Bridges. The lecture was an account of Mr. Jack's trip to Newfoundland last fall, and contained much valuable information about that country. It was written in a very interesting manner, and engaged the undivided attention of the audience.

Prize Winners at the Carnival.

The following were awarded prizes at the Marysville carnival:—

Ladies' first, most original, Farmers Daughters—Julia Wheeler and Eva Warr, of Marysville.

Ladies second, handsomest costume, Berlin Wool—Mrs. J. B. Fuller, of Marysville

Ladies third, second most original, Sweet Corn—Florie Tapley, of Marysville.

Gents' first, most original costume, Snake Charmer, C. Clayton, of Marysville

Gents' second, handsomest costume, German Prince—C. Barker, of Fredericton.

Gents' third, second most original costume, Butterfly—Banks Haviland of Fredericton.

The judges were Messrs. W. Davis, J. Gainer and S. Butler of Marysville.

The Scott Act Trials.

The evidence in the case against F. B. Coleman for the third offence under the Scott Act closed in the police court Thursday afternoon. Andrew McPherson of the Central Fire Insurance Co. was examined to prove that the defendant was the tenant of the Barker House, and Jas. H. Crocket that the advertisement appearing in the GLEANER with Mr. Coleman's name as proprietor, was authorized by defendant. The police magistrate reserved judgment until Monday morning, when he promised decision in the Edwards' case as well. If the defendants of the subsequent offences are adjudged guilty the only thing then remaining to bring these long drawn out trials to a close will be the proof of the prior offences, which will require but a short time. The next step will be an application by Mr. Vanwart to the Supreme Court, which meets on Tuesday, for a rule nisi to set aside the convictions.

BITS OF NEWS.

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

All was quiet at the police court this morning.

A plate glass front has been placed in C. H. Thomas & Co's gents furnishing store. It makes a big improvement in the appearance of the establishment.

Mr. Wilson's bill to establish liens on logs and lumber was before the house all yesterday afternoon and evening. The first section was passed with a slight amendment and progress reported with leave to set again.

THE SHORT LINE.

Sir John Says that the Government Has Come to an Agreement With the C. P. R. by Which the Harvey-Salisbury Road will be Built.

In the house of commons last night the Canadian Pacific Railway bill, so long held over, was committed.

Mr. Jones of Halifax, argued strongly in favor of compelling the Canadian Pacific to build the Short Line from Harvey to Salisbury and accused the government of acting deceitfully in the past towards the people of Nova Scotia, so far as this line was concerned. The chief sinner in this regard was Sir Charles Tupper. He read a circular of the Halifax board of trade, mainly taken up with this Short Line matter, and argued that there was no word in the past contract compelling the C. P. R. to build a foot of Short Line. The government were remiss in their duty in apportioning so large a part of the grant between Montreal and Mattawamkeag unless they gave an assurance that they will ask the house for money to build the Short Line. He would oppose this bill at every stage. The people of the maritime provinces knew where the responsibility rested, and would place it on the government's shoulders His amendment would provide that a sufficient portion of the C. P. R. stock shall be reserved to build the line from Harvey to Salisbury.

Sir John said the government had come to an agreement with the C. P. R. by which the road from Harvey to Salisbury would be built. (Applause.)

Mr. Jones—At what time?

Sir John—To-morrow. (Great laughter.)

Mr. Jones—In how many years?

Sir John—At an early day.

Mr. Laurier—That's hardly satisfactory.

Sir John—The government will bring down the arrangement this session and ask the house to endorse it.

Hon. Mr. Mills opposed further proceeding with the bill until the full extent of the new obligations to be incurred by the country in connexion with this matter were made known. He denounced the deception practiced by Sir Chas. Tupper, but said that deception was no excuse for squandering the public money.

Sir John said the agreement between the government and company had nothing to do with this private bill.

Mr. Armstrong asked whether, under the new deal, the Harvey and Moncton road was to be built by the government or by the company.

The hour for private bills having expired, the consideration of the bill was postponed.

THE SCOTT ACT DEFEAT.

Fifteen Counties Vote for Repeal—Ontario Temperance People not Discouraged—They Will Seek Prohibition.

The Scott act elections in various counties in Ontario Thursday resulted in a series of defeats for the act. The following are reported majorities in favor of the repeal of the Scott Act:—

Guelph city	452
St. Thomas city	571
Lenox and Addington	400
Kent county	2,000
Northumberland and Durham	600
Victoria county	500
Lanark county	800
Carleton county	550
Wellington	670
Frontenac	280
Brant county	320
Lincoln county	400
Ontario county	750
Peterboro	430

The act was also repealed by a sweeping majority in Colchester, N. S.

A Toronto despatch says: The temperance people say they are not discouraged over the big defeat of the Scott Act. They add that the act was not their making, and they could never get it either amended or enforced by the parliament that passed it. Possibly the trouble the attempt at enforcement gave the Ontario government may have swelled the majority for repeal, but the result was due chiefly to the hopelessness of getting it to work effectively. An agitation will now be concentrated on a line of general prohibition.

The Sacred Concert.

A large audience was present at the sacred concert under the patronage of His Honor the Lieut. Governor and Lady Tilley, in the city hall Thursday evening and enjoyed a rare musical treat. The programme was one of the most select ever given in Fredericton, and was rendered in a manner that well displayed the superior talent of the several performers. The trios and quartettes, which were divided between Mrs. Black, Mrs. Cameron, Miss Stanger, Miss Lugrin and Messrs. Stockley, H. V. Bridges and W. E. Smith, were of a very high order. In her solo, "The King of Love," Miss Lugrin appeared at her best, and had to respond to an encore, which was equally well rendered. Miss Stanger's solo, "Light in Darkness," with organ and piano accompaniment, was a beautiful rendition, and it is only fair to say that nothing in the evening's programme excelled it. The applause which she received was well merited. Mrs. Black was in excellent voice in her solo, "Lead Kindly Light," and fully sustained her high reputation as a singer. The music of the Fredericton brass band added greatly to the success of the concert. It is sufficient to say that their different selections were executed in the usual style.

PROPOSED ATHLETIC CLUB.

Business Men and Citizens Generally will Assist—A Letter from the Secretary of the St. John Club.

The prospects for the formation of an athletic association with the view of giving Fredericton a first-class base ball team are becoming more encouraging every day, until now it seems that there will be no trouble whatever in raising the necessary funds to accomplish that object. The young men have taken hold of the idea with a determination to succeed, and nearly all the business men of the community and citizens have expressed their willingness to assist. Mr. Hawthorne, who is the prime mover in the matter, has not as yet received any replies to his letters to "Mike" McLaughlan and Larrabee with reference to procuring a battery, but expects to hear from them this evening. A meeting of the active workers will be called next week probably to begin the work of organization. Mr. Hawthorne has received a letter from W. S. Barker, the secretary of the St. John Amateur Athletic Association, in which he say:

Mr. James Hawthorne:

Dear Sir,—I am pleased to notice by the paper that you are working hard to secure a strong Base Ball team to represent the live of Fredericton during the coming season.

Now I would say on behalf of our club that we wish you all success in this undertaking, and any information, or assistance that I can give you in the matter, you may be sure that I will be only too happy to do so.

If you would take a little advice from me kindly I would say, do not fail to secure a strong battery, as money spent in this way will come back to you during the season by increased patronage of your games.

We have found out that to have good attendance at our matches we must play good ball. And have a team that can win a fair average of games played.

The Western Union Wins.

In the case of the Western Union Company against the Canadian Pacific Company and the N. B. Railway company, Judge Tuck has decided that the Western Union has the sole and exclusive privilege of running their telegraph line along the track of the N. B. Railway company. The injunction against the Canada Pacific has therefore been made perpetual and the defendants pay the costs.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Continued from first Page.

DR. MOORE.

Dr. Moore said: I was hopeful that the discussion which has grown out of this measure would have been concluded last week, when the subject was first brought before the honorable members of this house, but again it becomes necessary to more fully consider the propriety of conceding to women certain political rights. I had not intended participating in the present discussion until the honorable member from Kent mentioned my name, among others he referred to, as having favorably recognized this question of woman suffrage, and apprehending that my silence upon this occasion might be regarded as indicating on my part some indifference upon the subject, I shall venture a few observations. I suppose I am compelled to regard myself as one of that clique which the honorable attorney general has euphoniously styled "fantastical sentimentalists." Well, sir, were there no other more substantial arguments in support of this measure I think that the presence of the unusually large representation of the sex, interested in this matter as they evidently are, in whose interests we are at present contending, representing the most exalted and dignified types of human virtue excellence and refinement I regard as an evidence of the justice of reposing in them some measure of political trust, as well as an indication of the favor with which it is regarded among them. While repudiating any sentimental motive in the matter, I concede that callous indeed must be the finer senses of the man who can, unmoved by noble generous impulse, behold such a commingling of womanly charms, grace and intelligence. But other more cogent incontrovertable arguments do exist. The spirit of this age is exceedingly democratic, and we live in a country where the tendency and rule of the people are as democratic in their character as in that great republic lying to the south of us. With us we imitate their virtues without perpetuating their vices of a republic. The essence of democracy consists in the government of the whole people by a whole people, equally represented. All human beings are equally interested in good government, the well being of all is affected by it, class, creed and sex equally alike. Society demands certain political rights, not so much that it may govern, but in order that it may not be misgoverned. Reform, like science "creeping on from point to point," the intelligence of the age demands for woman a voice in the affair of national rule not so much that she desires to rule, but that she may not be misruled. In modern times woman's influence has been recognized powerfully beyond the mere circumscribed sphere of her immediate usefulness and activity, and to-day that influence is more extended and potent than at any time in the history of the past. Conscious of the strength of her influence and of the morally elevating and humane character of her nature, she has organized throughout our country institutions where she is enabled to make the combined influence and efforts of her sex a blessing to society and an ornament to the state. What institution of recent organization have we in our country whose influence, socially, is being more fully felt than that of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of this city. Recalling the very impressive temperance demonstration of last night, who will question the material and growing progress of that reform, or the sincere resolute nature of its purpose. This institution has exercised a beneficial effect in the methods of temperance reform and also imparted to its deliberations a measure of dignity and prestige which has not generally hitherto prevailed. In matters of education we find her the peer of man in the instruction of the young. The majority of the teachers in our common schools to-day are drawn from the ranks of the young women of our country, and we find they are, if possible, more painstaking and patient in the discharge of their duty as teachers than are men. An efficient measure of order and discipline is maintained and inculcated with a less stringent means. With a delicacy and refinement known to their sex they mould the pliant mind and impart to it a fitting character and serviceability for the future concerns and duties of life. Identified as she thus is with the temperance reform, and foremost in the cause of education, to say nothing of her other relations to literature and so forth, is it presumptuous that she should claim the exercise of a certain political right in order that these interests may not be misgoverned? Is it generally admitted that while election proceedings and the ballot box would be benefitted by her presence, she would experience a degree of degradation which would eventually rob her of much of that refinement and modesty which characterize her nature. The few isolated examples which history affords of worthy women being thrown by circumstances among rude men do not prove that her honor or delicacy becomes tarnished thereby. No, the example of the heroic, self-sacrificing Florence Nightingale, amid the horrors of the Crimea, shall ever remain vividly impressed upon the minds of millions of British subjects who survive her. At a period when order, virtue and morality had almost forsaken France, and anarchy and dissipation nearly everywhere prevailed, amid the social tempests and viscissitudes of her greatest of revolutions, is not the bosom of every woman thrilled with an emotion of rapturous delight to find Marie Antoinette, Madame Roland and Charlotte Corday, meeting with a spirit of heroism their terrible fate, with their virtue and honor unpolluted with the immorality of the times. The right of franchise will not degrade women. She will resist the evil influences which prevail at the polls, and her presence will ultimately exterminate many of them. In all that has been quoted from scripture in support of or opposed to the propriety of conferring upon women this electoral right, I can discover little relevancy or fitness. However, the inference to be derived from Genesis does not seem to confirm the opinion entertained by some of the extent to which a man could succeed in influencing his wife's vote, because it is clear that upon a certain occasion therein mentioned, by the exercise of a firm shrewd measure of diplomacy. Eve succeeded in forcing upon Adam that oriental fruit, with what consequences we are all aware. Regarding this resolution of the honorable gentleman from the city and county of St. John, I may say that while I approve of the measure of allowing widows and spinsters to vote, I feel that I would be willing to carry it further and give married women a vote; that in view of the provisions of the government franchise bill, I would go still farther and make it womanhood suffrage. In this liberal age, standing here within the shadow of that venerable seat of learning upon yonder hill, amid the atmosphere of cultured influences emenating therefrom, in contending for the franchise to be extended to women, we strike a chord of responsive melody whose sweet refrain reverberates through ten thousand hearts which beat in the bosoms of the devoted wives and affectionate mothers, daughters and sisters of our land. I would take woman by the hand and lead her up to the dizziest altitudes attainable by human genius and capacity and there allow her to compete with her brother in the exercise of those faculties with which she is so richly endowed. I regret that the leader of the government, the honorable attorney general, feels warranted in oppesing with the zeal and enthusiasm he has this evening, the passage and adoption of either the resolution or amendment. Assured as I am of him being animated in this matter by the courage of his convictions, and from his attitude of the confident hope he evidently entertains of the ultimate defeat of the measure, I cannot but hope that should it be sustained and become law in the face of the uncompromising opposition offered it by the honorable gentleman, that in consequence thereof, woman, true to her instincts of her nature, may not cause to be poured out upon him the phials of her wrath and displeasure, whose prophet is James G. Whittier who wrote:

"Oh woman wronged can cherish hate
More deep and dark than manhood may,
And when the mockery of fate
Hath left revenge its chosen way,
Then all the wrong which time has nurs'd
Upon her spoiler's head shall burst,
And all her grief and woe and pain
Burn fiercely on his heart and brain."

MR. BAIRD.

Mr. Baird said no question of greater importance than this had been brought before this house since he had been in public life. The question should have the fullest and freest discussion. He referred to the fact that when a measure for woman's suffrage first came before the British parliament in 1864 it was backed up by 13,000 petitioners, and in 1884 a similar measure was supported by 415,000 petitioners. These figures indicated a remarkable growth of sentiment in that period. The question was being discussed everywhere to-day, and its favorable decision was recognised as only a matter of time. He pointed out that he (Baird) had voted for manhood suffrage in 1885, which was then received with such scant courtesy, while now it had the unanimous support of the house. So it would be with the woman's suffrage reform. He referred to the energy and administrative ability shown by women in enterprises where men had failed, and thought that if their sphere was broadened the results would be beneficial. When women could mingle with men in every walk of life without loss of tone or dignity, why should it be supposed that the ballot box would demoralize them? Women were better teachers and educators than men; why then suppose that they would not cast an intelligent vote? Only a few years ago it was said that woman could not without loss of dignity enter our public offices or colleges, but this was a view which no intelligent man would now venture to advance. In reference to a remark of the attorney general's, he thought there was a great deal in the rude and crude west which this province could well afford to learn lessons from. Washington territory, he said, allowed women to vote, and he quoted from a supreme court judge of that state to show the beneficial results. The house had greatly broadened the franchise this season but he hoped the day was not far distant when they should broaden it still further, by extending to woman the privilege of the ballot. If they had that privilege now there would be greater progress in temperance reform. While it was said by some that the women were not asking for this power, yet that, if true, was no reason why we should not call upon them to assist us in the great moral struggles of the day. We would then have their strength and we needed it. No good reason whatever had been urged against the resolution.

DR. ATKINSON.

Dr Atkinson said it had been objected that going to the poll and casting votes, that discussing political questions, that taking part in political contests, would detract from the delicacy and refinement of womanhood and unfit her for the duties of wife and mother; and yet she was seen as Empress Catherine of Russia, Elizabeth and Victoria, she was seen in our hospitals of pain, she was seen on errands of mercy in the hovels of the poor and the wretched in our great cities, she was seen mingling with mixed multitudes of the very same men who, on election day, met at the polls and cast their ballots. She taught our schools, entered our colleges, trained the circling generations, as they rise in succession and in succession disappear; and could such an argument be set up? could it have a particle of basis on which to stand, that men could appear on a scene and indulge in practices, which, while harmless to themselves, were degrading to women. He held that, where a man could not safely take his wife, his mother, his daughter, his sister, he ought not to go himself; that, what was contaminating to true womanhood, was contaminating to true manhood; that, what degraded the one debased the other. On a most careful and thoughtful consideration of the whole question he was at a loss to determine upon what the opponents of giving the right of franchise to women based their arguments, or reached their conclusions. Women constituted the majority of the race—its largest half. They bore fully half of the duties and responsibilities of life. It was said her sphere was the home, and it was true then, whatever affected the home, affected her. Did not the legislation passed here, or at Ottawa, affect the homes of our country? Surely no one would contradict this, and, if this was true, could it be for one moment reasonably contended that women could have no say and should have no voice in the moulding of those laws that affect her in that sphere, which, on the admission of all, was most peculiarly hers? Had the mother no right to influence the election of those representatives who were sent to enact the laws? Was it just that she should have no voice in the moulding of statutes which would affect herself or her husband, son or brother? Ought she not to have some voice, which could be felt in our legislation assemblies, that would compel the enactment of law for the suppression of vice and of intemperance. Again, he thought she ought to have the right to vote, because of the elevating influence which her very presence would have upon the degrading and all too prevalent practices carried on at the polls. The sentiment of reverence for woman was so deeply engraved on the hearts of men in civilized countries, that wherever she appeared she was treated with profound respect. They had an example of that not very long ago in the town of Woodstock. The municipal elections were taking place. A large number of the ladies of that town made up their mind to do all they could to elect certain gentlemen. They went in a body to the polls, and there they stayed all day. They were treated with the greatest respect. Influential men, who had intended to oppose their candidates, seeing how matters stood, withdrew their opposition. Quiet and order prevailed, and the candidates they agreed to support, were elected with overwhelming majorities.

He would be a bold man who would go into the town of Woodstock and proclaim that any of these ladies had thus become unfitted for the duties of wife and mother. Their efforts then, as in general, were on the side of purity, on the side of morality, on the side of temperance. Give them the franchise and see if they will not use it for the elevation of the race. What woman had done in the past in this regard was earnest of what she would do in the future. Look back upon our varied history since the settlement of this Province, note the churches that dotted our hillsides, that deck our villages, that beautify our towns, that add magnificence to our cities. It was not too much to say that, but for the efforts of women, not one half of these churches would be in existence to-day. They had been indefatigable in their labours and efforts in the construction of these edifices which were for the moral and spiritual elevation of mankind. Again, go into our churches to-day of every denomination and of every belief, inquire of your ministers and other church officers, and what do you find? You find that by far the greater majority of our congregations are women; that by far the greater majority of our church members are women; that by far the greater majority of our communicants are women. From this we were forced to the conclusion, which he thought was just, that women constituted the best half of the race, that she was on a higher plane than man, that she possessed a keener moral sense. Again, go into those countries of the world where civilization has struck its roots deepest and spread its branches widest, those countries of Europe and America where women has been made the social equal of man, and contrast the conditions of those countries with the countries of Asia or Africa, where woman was degraded and enslaved, and what do you find? You find in the one case the home of wealth of luxury, the cradle of literature, science and song—safety of life, security of property, and all those privileges so highly valued by the people of every age and clime; you find on the other hand squalor, wretchedness and vice, murder, assassination, treachery, insecurity of property, and all that makes life undesirable, and from this the conclusion was just: Elevate woman and you elevate the race; debase woman and you debase the race. We had shown, he thought, it could not be disputed, that woman formed the better half of the race. This could be established beyond question by the most matter of fact statistics. There were less thieves, less murder, less drunkenness, less vice generally among them than among men. Generally there was more to appeal to in women than in men. He had made a very important, a very grave change in the franchise, by the bill just passed. By it we had given the right of franchise to many a man in this province who cared little or nothing for the welfare of their country, for its good government, for the morals of its people. He trusted that the hon. gentlemen on the floors of this house, who appeared as the avowed advocate of the temperance reform, would vote against this resolution. He could assure such hon. members that if they did, they would have to give very clear and very cogent reasons for their action to satisfy the friends of that movement of the honesty and sincerity of their convictions—with respect to that reform. It had been said there were no grievances. The attorney general said it devolved upon those who were advocating this measure to show some grievance. Was not the fact that some 8000 persons in this Canada of ours were annually carried down to death a grievance; that in Canada and the United States there were annually some 80,000 drunkards who go down to death? Did not the curse effect women? Would they tolerate this dreadful scourge if they were given the ballot? He asked the temperance men of the house, therefore, not to put their feet upon this measure, but to aid them in giving to woman the right of franchise, that she might use it in the resisting of vice, immorality and intemperance. He was free to confess to a feeling of doubt, to a feeling of uneasiness as to the result of this widening of the franchise. He had thought that particularly in our cities and towns it was not an unmixed good. He asked himself the question, will it give us the higher order of representatives? Is there not danger in this all sail no anchor process? We lived in an age of government by the people. It was impossible to resist the popular demand, but let us remember that *the door we opened stayed open forever.* He was free to admit that there were thousands who now had the franchise, and there would be thousands more, to whom, by the act now before the house, that right would be given, who, for a dollar in money or a drink of rum, would part with that right. Here was an element of danger, and it should be provided against. He was convinced that our safety, that the safety of Canada, that the safety of the United States, rested as much with the wives and mothers as with the husbands and fathers of this country. He was willing to intrust the interest of the country to the whole people to give the best half of the population an equal voice with the worst half. He was not willing that the right to make the laws should rest exclusively with that half of the population among whom were to be found the greater number of criminals, of drunkards—the vast majority of the victims of all kinds of vice and crime; but he earnestly urged upon this house to crown womanhood with the right of franchise on the same terms as man in the interests of the state. He trusted the house would remember that, in enacting a law such as that embodied in the franchise act now before the house, they were legislating not for a day, but for posterity—not for an hour, but for all time. The fiat, which goes forth, cannot be recalled. We were in the formation stage in this Dominion. Ours were the days of youth—"The child was father of the man." Every law we enacted was to be tried as by fire, and often upon important legislation, and on the decisions reached with respect to that legislation, hung the welfare of the state. We should not forget the position in which we stood as one of the members of a great confederation, destined to fill a high place in the roll of nations. We were pioneers in history. We stood on the frontiers of a great career—children, yet in material advancement, we are giants in civilization. Behind us slept the centuries, reposing like a fruitful land, filled with lessons of patience and virtue and wisdom; before us lay the future pregnant with promise; while we stood on that broad platform of civil and religious liberty, the heritage bequeathed unto us by our fathers and the birth-right of our children. Be it ours not only to guard the sacred trust to transmit to our sons and to our daughters with every line of liberty—blazing in all its original lustre, with no right obscured, no privilege blotted out, no immunity erased, but enhanced in value, more securely guarded by the adoption of wise laws, among which would be found, if not now, then at a distant day—woman's suffrage, the operations of which shall render the bounds of freedom wider yet. To this end he would so widen the franchise as to place it in the hands of woman on precisely the same basis as it has been given to man, so that the government of the country and the enactments of its laws should be in deed and in truth, broad, based upon a peoples will."

For I doubt not through the ages
One increasing purpose runs;
And the thoughts of men are widened
By the process of the sons.
Through the shadow of the world
We glide into the younger day;
Better fifty years of Europe
Than a cicle of Carthay.

The measure might not pass the house to-day. It might not be adopted by the people's representatives now, but he was sure that we were progressing in that direction, and that, in a very short time indeed, this reform of the franchise would crystalize into law to the advantage of woman and to the elevation of the race.

Mr. Hanington opposed the resolution, stating that he did not think the exigencies of the country required the giving of votes to women.

Mr. Ritchie opposed the resolution and amendment in a lengthy speech.

Mr. Hibbard declared himself in favor of woman suffrage.

Mr. Tweedie opposed both resolution and amendment and ridiculed the position of Dr. Stockton and Mr. Emmerson.

Dr. Stockton followed, reviewing all the speeches in opposition to the resolution and declaring that the advocates of female suffrage would keep up the agitation until their views became law.

The division on Mr. Wilson's amendment was as follows:—

Yeas — Messrs. Alward, Morrisey, Russel, Taylor, Stockton, Emmerson, Baird, Ketchum, Atkinson, Bellamy, Moore—11.

Nays—Messrs. Blair, McLellan, Ryan, Mitchell, Ritchie, Turner, Hanington, Black, Tweedie, Young, LeBlanc, Killam, Glasier, Harrison, Phinney, Theriault, Labillois, White, Hutchison, Quinton, Hibbard, Palmer, Hetherington, Douglas, Humphrey, Burchill—26.

Dr. Stockton's resolution was also lost, the vote being:

Yeas—Messrs. Alward, Young, Killam, Glasier, Taylor, White, Stockton, Emmerson, Hibbard, Baird, Ketchum, Atkinson, Bellamy, Moore—14.

Nays—Messrs. Blair, McLellan, Ryan, Mitchell, Ritchie, Turner, Hanington, Black, Tweedie, Morrisey, Leblanc, Russell, Harrison, Phinney, Theriault, Labillois, Hutchison, Quinton, Murray, Palmer, Hetherington, Douglas, Burchill—24.

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, Asthama, 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.

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, - - - - - - - - 210 Queen Street.

DEVER BROS.

KID GLOVES

—FOR—

SATURDAY ONLY!

A JOB LINE OF

3 BUTTON

KID GLOVES,

ROUILLON FIRST CHOICE,

Good Dark Colors, worth $1.35, we will sell for

75 CENTS!

ALSO: A LINE OF

4 BUTTON KIDS,

Light Tan Shades, with Heavy Stitched Back, will be sold for

50 Cents Cash.

Fredericton, April 4.

Pokiok Extract Works.

Mr. John Y. Miller, of the Pokiok Extract Works, is in the city on his return from Montreal, where he has been on a business trip for the past few weeks. He expects a gentleman here from Hamburg in a few days to make a contract for a large supply of extract, to be shipped to that place. The works have been running steadily since Mr. Miller's departure, but on account of the bad roads it has been impossible to do any shipping. The extract is being piled up awaiting the opening of navigation, when all the shipping will be done by boat to St. John. By that time there will be about 1000 barrels ready for shipment.

Personal.

Mrs. F. P. Rivet, of Lowell Mass., is here visiting her father, Mr. Jas. R. Howie.

YORK COUNTY GRANGERS.

Formation of a County Division—Officers and Committees.

On Friday afternoon last, delegates and visitors from Stanley Grange met the members of Maple and Oak Granges in the Grange Hall at Harvey Station. The visitors from Stanley were John A. Humble, Wm. Currie, John Sanson and Robert Briggs.

The meeting was for the union of the Granges represented, and the formation of a Division Grange. The following officers and committees were chosen.

Alex. Little, Worthy Master;
John Sanson, Overseer;
Jos. Robison, Sec. Treasurer;
John A. Humble, Lecturer;
Thos. R. Speedy, Chaplain;
Robt. Briggs, Steward;
Coun. R. Little, Asst. Steward;
Wm. Patterson, Gate Keeper;
Mrs. Amos Little, Ceres;
Mrs. T. Robison, Pomona;
Mrs. Atchison, Flora;
Miss M. Atchison, Lady Asst. Steward;
Albert Little, Alex. Wilson, Audit Com.;
Wm. Currie, John Cessford, Robt. Little, Ex. Com.;
Wm Currie, John Cessford, Thos. Briggs, Dairying;
John Rutherford, Jos. Thorburn, Alex. Hay, Stock Raising;
John A. Grieve, Albert Little, Samuel Blair, Farm Management;
Miss Minnie Howe, Mrs. R. Briggs, Mrs. E. Embleton, Mrs. A. Wilson, Mrs. Amos Little, Mrs. Alex. Little, Ladies Grange Duties;
Rev. J. S. Mullen, Stephen Robison, Sr., Thos. Speedy, Temperance;
Alex. Heron, Rev. H. T. Parlee, Wm. McCullogh, Agricultural Education;
D. R Moore, M. D., Coun. R. Little, Coun. D. Essence, Legislation;
J. A. Humble, John E. Sanson, Thos. Robison, Geo. Robison, Amos Little, Robt. Hay, Good of the Order.

The next meeting of the Division Grange is to be held here on the second Wednesday in July next.

Thos. Robison was appointed County Deputy, from whom all knowledge regarding grange work may be obtained. J. A. Humble was chosen delegate to the Maritime Provincial Grange.

Some very good speeches were made by Sanson, Humble, Alex. Little, Speedy, Currie and Jos. Robison. Mr. Currie's speech on the manufacture of cheese was especially well given and received. Refreshments were served during the evening meeting, and an all round good time was had. The Stanley friends were well pleased with their reception, and the Harvey Granges were well pleased with the delegates sent.

MARRIED.

At the manse, Prince William, 23rd ult., by the Rev. Wm. Ross, B. A., Robert N. Rosborough to Annie S. Rosborough, both of Dumfries, York Co.

DIED.

In this city, on the 5th inst., Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel and Sarah A. Lucy, in the 23rd year of her age.

Funeral at four o'clock p. m. Sunday from her late residence, Brunswick street.

This morning, April 6th, Annie B. McLaughlin, widow of the late J. Simcoe McLaughlin, in the 87th year of her age.

Funeral to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon at four o'clock from her late residence, Government Lane.

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. 20th, 1889.

GO TO

R. M. Campbell's

—FOR—

NEW DRESS GOODS,

In all the Leading Shades.

New Dress Ginghams, New Prints, New Corsets, New Hamburgs, New Scarfs, for Spring and Summer wear. Also: Gents' Silk and Alpacca Umbrellas, Trunks, Valises and Hand Satchell's,

—AT—

196 Queen Street.

Fredericton, March 26

CALL AND SEE

MY LARGE IMPORTATION OF

PALACE GLASSWARE

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Preserve Plates, Bread Trays, Vinegars, Pie Stands, Celeries and Egg Cups.

ALSO: A FULL LINE OF

EARTHENWARE AND STONEWARE

For sale low. On hand: Some Choice Hams and Bacon, Lard, Butter, Cheese and Eggs.

J. W. TABOR,

Fredericton, April 6. COR. KING & WESTMORLAND STS.

Bill Nye's Hotel Rules.

Hotel joint resolutions for use of hotel joint:

Joint resolution No. 1. Called up for a first reading and referred.

Washing done in hotel room will be charged for at regular laundry prices. This is not done so much for the purpose of encouraging the infant industry of washing in rooms as it is to foster and encourage the laundry at the hotel.

No. 2. People in reduced circumstances are requested not to die in the house.

No. 3. People who unavoidably die in the house are requested not to do so as the result of a contagious disease.

No. 4. Guests who carry away key of room on going to Siberia or elsewhere will be charged with rent of room until they return.

No. 5. Guests are requested to leave the towels on going away, as we can use them later on.

No. 6. Guests are requested to unlock the door before committing suicide.

No. 7. We will not be responsible for injury to baggage which may fall from back window of guest's room during the night.

No. 8. Guests contemplating suicide will please leave Gabriel call at office.

No. 9. Guests who do laundry work in their rooms are requested not to take in washing from other guests, as it paralyzes our own laundry.

No. 10. Young husbands who contemplate shooting their wives at this house will do well to inflict a fatal wound in themselves first.

No. 11. Horses and carriages provided at office for use of guests, but not allowed in room.

No. 12. Guests will find a safe at office, provided expressly for their use, for the safe keeping of valuables. They are cordially invited to come and store them there, and the valuables will be returned if not available to us.

No. 13. Dogs will be charged table board and the owners will be required to pay double fare besides. Dogs will not be allowed in rooms, under beds or under any circumstances whatever.

No. 14. Guests are requested not to allow the bath tubs to overflow just to see how the rugs will look floating about the room.

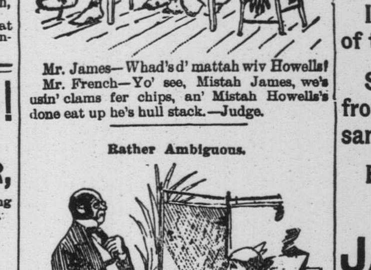
No. 15. Children are provided with a separate dining room, where they may fill their ears full of jam and put mayonnaise dressing in their hair if they are in the habit of doing so at home.

No. 16. Persons who fall down the elevator shaft are requested to avoid pulling off the plastering with their front teeth.

No. 17. The fire escapes of this hotel are intended for the use of guests only. Other outside people, in case of fire, seeking to use these fire escapes, will be pushed back into the building again till they are done.

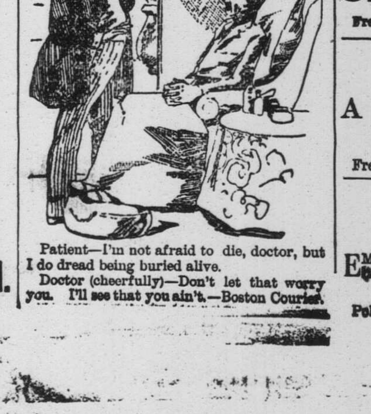
No. 18. Guests from Arizona are requested to file down their spurs before retiring at night.—Bill Nye in New York World.

Satiety at a Poker Party.



Mr. James—Whad's d' mattah wiv Howells?
Mr. French—Yo' see, Mistah James, we's usin' clams fer chips, an' Mistah Howells's done eat up he's bull stack.—Judge.

Rather Ambiguous.



Patient—I'm not afraid to die, doctor, but I do dread being buried alive.
Doctor (cheerfully)—Don't let that worry you. I'll see that you ain't.—Boston Courier.

Nothing Loose There.

At a side track and water tank between Greensboro and Salisbury, the hour being about 9 o'clock at night, a man boarded the train and took a seat directly ahead of me. When the train started the conductor came for his fare, and as he had no ticket the official asked:

"Why didn't you get a ticket at Blankville?"

"Hadn't time."

"Why didn't you get on there?"

"Hadn't time."

"How far are you going?"

"As far as this fifty cents will take me."

"You ain't loose in the head, are you?"

"Not if the court knows herself! The people of Blankville rode me on a rail and gave me ten minutes in which to leave the town. I got out in five. That shows a level head, doesn't it? I want fifty cents' worth of more distance as fast as I can get it."—Detroit Free Press.

An Apt Ideal.

If we were to choose the most appropriate symbol of the fleeting, the evanescent, the perishable, the decaying, the here-today-and-gone-to-morrow, perhaps it would be a pair of boy's boots.—Springfield Union.

In Favor of Annexation.

Handsome Young Canadian—Are you in favor of annexation, Miss Oldmaid?
Miss Oldmaid—Oh, this is so sudden! Y-e-s, I am yours.—Philadelphia Press.

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.

TIMOTHY SEED,

Glover Seed,

I have just received a car of the above seeds.

Selected with great care from a large number of samples.

Bottom Prices.

JAS. HODGE

Fredericton, April 6.

WANTED.

A BOY to clerk in office. Must write a good hand. Apply to

GREGORY & GREGORY,
Carleton Street.

Fredericton, April 6th, 1889. 3ins-tw.

WANTED.

EMPTY Kerosine or other hardwood barrels in large or small quantities.

MILLER EXTRACT Co

Pokiok, Friday, Jan. 25th.—tww tf

POOR COPY

NARKA,

THE NIHILIST.

(Continued.)

'I never could have believed Basil was such a fool,' continued Ivan, turning his face to Narka, with his slow smile, and his eyes brimming over with hilarity. 'What do you think he did? He guessed, as the Prince had so many good friends in the imperial closet, there was little chance of this letter being allowed to reach the Emperor's hands, so he confided it to the servant who had brought him the Prince's letter, and gave him a lot of money to take it to a person in St. Petersburg, who was to convey it to the Emperor. Could you have believed Basil would be such a fool?' Ivan seemed quite to enjoy the revelation of Basil's foolishness.

'The servant did not deliver the letter?' said Narka, breathless and impatient.

'He did deliver it—to the Prince, of course.'

'Ah! And what did the Prince do?'

'He put it into the fire. What else could he do?'

Narka tried to steal a deep breath unnoticed. 'I suppose,' she said, 'one could not expect he would have done otherwise.' Then, after a pause, 'Did Basil do anything after this?'

'Basil, in due course, received an answer from Prince W——, his Majesty's secretary, informing him that his august master was not deceived by his generous subterfuge for saving the life of Father Christopher; and, moreover, admitting even that this particular charge against Father Christopher was false, there were a score of others proved, some that would have hanged him had not the imperial clemency been extended toward him for the sake of Prince Zorokoff. After this, Basil gave up the game. He had played badly, luckily for himself.'

Narka in her heart, echoed 'luckily for himself.' But she was proud to know that Basil had done his utmost to set Father Christopher free, even at the sacrifice of his own liberty, and the risk of his life. After a pause, she said, 'Do you believe Basil shot Larchoff?'

'No, I don't,' said Ivan.

'You think he accused himself to obtained the Father's release?'

'No, I don't.'

'Then what *do* you think?' asked Narka, impatiently.

'I believe he *thought* he shot Larchoff. He told me he fired at what he took for a fox crouching behind a tree; there was a sound of something falling with a heavy thud on the dry brambles, but as it was growing dark, he did not care to grope to the spot and examine his game; he meant to tell the keeper; but when he got home he forgot all about it, and it was only when the news came of Larchoff's being found murdered that, like a flash of lightning, he saw he had shot him.'

'It looks likely enough,' observed Narka in an undertone, as if communing with herself.

'If it had been Larchoff, he would have cried out, for he was not shot dead; he did not even lose consciousness; he was sensible to the last, and the doctor said he had been bleeding for a couple of hours, and that half an hour earlier he would still have had strength most likely to tell everything. It was loss of blood that did for him.'

'Then who do you suppose shot him?' inquired Narka.

Ivan's big shoulders went slowly up, and then slowly down. 'It may as likely have been Father Christopher. The wood was too dark for any one to take aim with safety; but everybody was on the *qui vive* about the wolf, and anxious to get the reward Basil had put on the brute's head.'

'Father Christopher would not have been looking out for that; and he did not carry arms when he went on sick calls,' argued Narka.

'Not in a general way. But there was the wolf, remember. I don't want to fasten it on Father Christopher,' Ivan continued, turning his candid glance on her; 'I only want to show that it was as likely to be his doing as Basil's. I did my best to make Basil see this, but he will have it that his bullet hit Larchoff. And he accuses himself of having killed Father Christopher, as well as Larchoff, by not acknowledging the accident at once. If I had not come in the nick of time, he would have been off to St. Petersburg, and given himself up as a prisoner.'

'Oh!' Narka exclaimed with a shudder; 'that *would* have been madness.'

'Stark madness, and without compensation of any sort. In the first place, he would not have released Father Christopher, and in the next place he would have ruined Princess Sibyl—probably the Prince; the property would have been confiscated, and the sin of the son would most likely have been visited immediately on the father. But I had hard work to make Basil see this.'

'But you did make him see it?'

'Yes, I finally did.'

'How did you hear all about the miscarriage of his letter?' Narka asked—'about the forged answer sent from the Emperor?'

'Not forged, false; the letter *was* written by Prince W——. Prince Zorokoff told me the story himself when I went to him to St. Petersburg with a letter from Basil.'

It apparently did not occur to Ivan that there was anything shameful in the systematic trickery of the Prince, or in his, Ivan's, making himself a tacit accomplice in it. To Narka it was a genuine satisfaction, and intense relief, to learn that Basil had endeavored to undo the wrong he had done, and to feel at the same time that Ivan and the Prince stood between him and any future rash proceeding of honor and remorse.

'Are you going to make any stay here?' she asked.

'No; I leave to-morrow morning.'

'You are not likely to see Basil soon again?'

'I shall see him at Easter. By-the-way, he gave me a letter for you,' Ivan said, casting about for his pocket-book, as if it were by chance he had remembered it.

'And to think of your not telling me that at once!' said Narka, as he handed her the precious letter.

'I had more to tell you than Basil has put in his letter; that I'll swear to,' replied Ivan, good-humoredly. 'Are you going? Won't you wait to read it?'

'No; it has waited so long, it can wait till I go home.' Narka was not going to open that letter before him, and run the chance of betraying herself. 'Give my love to Sophie,' she said, 'and ask her to write to me. Write to me yourself, and give us news of her; that will be better."

Ivan accompanied her down stairs, and assisted her into the sleigh, and stood watching her as it drove down the avenue and disappeared along the road.

CHAPTER XII.

Narka went straight home, and hurried up to her room, locked the door, and took out Basil' letter. It was not a long one. This is what he said:

'You have not misunderstood my silence. It was safest for you, and you are my first care in life. It was enough for each of us to know that the other was well. Don't lose heart. The time will not be long, please heaven! Let this hope sustain you as it does me. Every day I remember our last moments together. I am yours forever, through life and death.'

It was a cold love-letter. But Narka read between the lines all that she wanted to see written there, and the very absence of any terms of endearment had in it a strength of assurance that satisfied her. It surprised her a little that Basil should not have confided the truth about their mutual relationship to Ivan; but she quickly reminded herself that this contrast between his reserve toward a true and devoted friend and his absolute trust in her was only a new proof of his whole-hearted love. 'And so have I loved you all my life,' he had said to her when he was placing his mother's ring on her finger. And the memory of those words thrilled Narka with such a great joy that for the moment fear, doubt, anxiety, every feeling but perfect trust and secure happiness in his love gave way. What could Sibyl and Marguerite and all the world together do against that love which had grown with his growth, and was strong enough to make him trample pride and every worldly interest underfoot? Narka kissed the letter tenderly, put it into her pocket, and made herself ready to go down-stairs.

By the time she had taken off her things she was calm enough to meet her mother, and tell her of the unexpected meeting with Ivan, and the good news of his having seen Basil. This gave them enough to talk about for the rest of the day. Narka's spirits had risen suddenly to overflowing gayety, and when that evening she sat down to the piano, Madame Larik could not have compared her voice to the crying of a soul in Purgatory. It sounded more like the singing of one of the blessed in heaven, so thrilling was its jubilation, so melting sweet its pathos, filling the whole house with melody, as the song of the bird overflows its cage and floods the surrounding air with music.

And yet, for all she was so happy, Narka slept uneasily that night. She had lain down full of sweet thoughts of Basil, but when she fell asleep she dreamed a dreadful dream about him. He came to fetch her, she thought, and they drove away together. The sleigh flew over the snow for miles and miles; at last they stopped at a stone house standing in the wilderness, with miles of snow stretching round on every side. Basil got out of the sleigh, and lifted her in his strong arms into the low-roofed house, and kissed her, and disappeared. Then she found herself alone with a man in a black mask, and wearing the uniform of the police; he stood looking at her in silence through the holes of his mask, until the silent stare made her blood run cold; at last he slowly removed the mask, and she beheld the dead face of Larchoff. The horror of the sight awoke her.

It was not much to be wondered at that the emotions of the day should have been followed by an agitated night, but this dream was so vivid that it left her nervous for some time after she awoke.

She dressed herself quickly, and went down to make the coffee, which she always carried up to her mother in bed. As she passed the entry into the little parlor there was a ring, and presently the maid ushered in a man wearing the hated uniform of the police.

'You are Narka Larik?' he said, with the abrupt directness of a person whose business can dispense with formality.

'Yes I am Narka Larik.'

'You are in correspondence with Prince Basil Zorokoff?'

'No, I am not.'

'You are kept informed of his plans, and he left papers in your keeping.'

'He left me nothing, and I know nothing of his plans.' Narka answered, meeting the sharp scrutiny of the police officer without quailing.

He seemed staggered, she thought, by her confident bearing.

'Will you swear to that?' he demanded.

'I am not in the habit of swearing,' she replied, with quiet hauteur. 'To those who know me my word suffices.'

'But to those who do not know you it does not suffice,' observed the officer; and he drew from his pocket a long flat case, opened it, and disclosed an image of St. Nicholas. 'Swear upon that,' he said, holding it out to her. 'Swear by the blessed St. Nicholas that you have in your possession no papers belonging to Basil Zorokoff.'

For one moment Narka hesitated. For one moment conscience staggered back from the dreadful consummation; her tongue was held, as the murderer's finger is held on the trigger before he pulls it; red lightnings danced before her; then everything was a blank. She laid her hand on the icon, and said, 'I *swear it.*'

The officer deliberately closed the case and put it back into his pocket. 'Another time I will take your word,' he said, with a cruel smile. 'You have perjured yourself, and you are my prisoner. Come!'

To be Continued.

No Occasion for Thanks.

One occasion when Tom Ochiltree returned home from congress there was very little travel upon the railroad, and he was the only person of consequence on the train. When it stopped at his town there was an unusual crowd around the depot, and naturally enough he thought it had assembled to welcome him. So he stepped out on the platform and began:

"Gentlemen, I thank you for this hearty demonstration"——

"Demonstration! thunder!" said one of the crowd. "John Dills has just committed suicide in the depot."—Washington Critic.

The holy city of Tunis, Kairwan, can now be entered by Christians and its mosques can be visited. The great mosque has 565 columns of marble of every conceivable color and of every variety of architecture, and is, perhaps, the next in beauty to the great mosque in Cordova.

They are talking of having omnibuses in London especially for those who want to smoke when they ride. Apparently there is a Yankee in the scheme, for it is said that the vehicles will be fitted up with racks of newspapers, and also with drop-a-nickel-in-the-slot machines that will deliver cigars, cigarettes, tobacco and matches.

ON THE RIVER SHANNON.

AN OLD IRISH TOWN WHERE THE WOMEN ARE BEAUTIFUL.

The Legend of St. Mary's Bells, Whose Chimes Tolled Their Maker's Death—A Little Scene at the Station—Popularity of English Novels.

After Skibbereen and many of the West Cork towns it is delightful, indeed, to find one's self in pleasant Limerick. To the lover of the ancient and the modern the city offers equal attractions. In the English town, which is the oldest portion, the narrow streets are as quaint as any one could meet in Normandy. At one time this was the choicest residence quarter, and here, defended by high walls, the freemen of the city lived, and did all its business in dignified seclusion, apart from the mere "Irishry," their neighbors, who, being neither Protestant nor "loyal," were religiously kept from all chances of money making in the unprosperous Irish town. Here all the wholesome bounds and restrictions which hedged in the Celtic inhabitants were devised, and from here at the outbreak of the American war the volunteer corps started to aid King George's army.

Now both sections are alike decayed. Fashion and business have forsaken them for Newton-Pery, a modern addition to the city, built within the last ninety years. It would be hard to find anywhere a finer street than its principal thoroughfare, George's street. Eked out by Patrick street and the Crescent, it extends for about a mile one long line of handsome buildings and well stocked, attractive shops. The women of Limerick are famous for their beauty, and in the crowded street we saw many in the rustic garb, as well as in fashionable attire, who bore testimony to the truth of that reputation.

THE SWEET CHIMING BELLS.

Wellesley bridge and Thomond bridge across the Shannon are noble structures, well worthy of the river they span, and besides these four other bridges connect various portions of the city divided by the Abbey stream. King John's castle, St. Mary's church and the treaty stone are the principal historical lions of Limerick, and very interesting they all are.

Of St. Mary's bells the lovely old legend is told that their maker, an Italian, because of the surpassing sweetness of their tone, had a love approaching worship for them. Being in need of money he was obliged to sell them to a convent, which in a troubled time was sacked and its inmates and belongings scattered. In his old age the maker of the bells, broken in fortune and health, and only longing once more to hear the beloved bells for which he had long and fruitlessly sought, found himself on the broad bosom of the Shannon in the vessel that had conveyed him from the south. It was evening; Limerick's towers rose before him in the sunset light, and the evening peace was on all things. Suddenly from St. Mary's belfry the evening chimes rang out, chimes that made his heart leap to hear—they were his long sought darling bells! Up the broad stream went the boat; the chimes still playing with tender music, the old man lying back with folded hands and a look of unutterable happiness on his face—dead!

At a little station outside Limerick a young lady got into our compartment. An attentive party of friends were there to see her off, and while we remained beside the platform she and they were consumed with grief. One old lady interrupted her sobs every once in a while to remind the traveler of various articles in the shawl strap and lunch basket, which would be essential to her comfort during her journey—the shepherd's plaid shawl, the thick veil, the sandwiches and the sherry flask—but the girl sobbed on behind her handkerchief as if meat and drink would evermore be odious to her. The young man in the fur gaiters was a family jar. Said the worthy doctor,—"Madam, are you not ashamed, treating the head of this family thus?—in fact, your lead, madam." The vixen retorted fiercely "Well, doctor, if that be true, haven't I a right to scratch my own head?" It seems to us prohibition advocates should reflect that, so long as humanity is unfitted to its surroundings and conditions of life, so long evil will exist, and human beings foolishly try to "drown misery" with strong drink. But increase human happiness by every possible means; lessen that mother's burden that she may bear more healthy children; then ameliorate their hunger, disease, and pain by better physical as well as moral training, and you will have plucked out the most deadly fang of the monster—intemperance, while farmers and fruit-growers are left to pursue an honest calling. Acting upon this precept, we would go farther and proclaim that thousands of families are now suffering with troubles that scores of persons have repeatedly tried to relieve with strong drink. "Hot lemonade with a stick," "rock and rye" are familiar recipes. Temperance people should teach others to find some better remedy for hacking coughs, bronchial irritations, catarrhal inflammations, rheumatism and neuralgia than whiskey. Said a well known Boston merchant, recently, to a party of friends: "I used to resort to whiskey when attacked with rheumatism and neuralgia; I could get drunk, but I couldn't cure neuralgia. But I know a remedy—Johnson's Anodyne Liniment—that will fix it for me every time." Truly, it is the most certain remedy known for any pain or inflammation. It is used internally as much as externally. Many people do not know this. The manufacturers, I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass., will send free to any one a pamphlet telling how to use it. A teaspoonful *properly* used, will accomplish wonders.

BURDOCK PILLS
SUGAR COATED
A SURE CURE
FOR BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, SICK HEADACHE, AND DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS. THEY ARE MILD, THOROUGH AND PROMPT IN ACTION, AND FORM A VALUABLE AID TO BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS IN THE TREATMENT AND CURE OF CHRONIC AND OBSTINATE DISEASES.

Free Rum or Cider—Which?

Whether the proposed constitutional amendment in Massachusetts against rum is also against cider, is being, as it ought, well agitated. We believe fruit growers feel about manufacturing a home beverage some what like the woman whom the learned Dr. Abernethy once remonstrated with for mutilating her husband's face and head with her finger-nails in a family jar. Said the worthy doctor,—"Madam, are you not ashamed, treating the head of this family thus?—in fact, your lead, madam." The vixen retorted fiercely "Well, doctor, if that be true, haven't I a right to scratch my own head?" It seems to us prohibition advocates should reflect that, so long as humanity is unfitted to its surroundings and conditions of life, so long evil will exist, and human beings foolishly try to "drown misery" with strong drink. But increase human happiness by every possible means; lessen that mother's burden that she may bear more healthy children; then ameliorate their hunger, disease, and pain by better physical as well as moral training, and you will have plucked out the most deadly fang of the monster—intemperance, while farmers and fruit-growers are left to pursue an honest calling. Acting upon this precept, we would go farther and proclaim that thousands of families are now suffering with troubles that scores of persons have repeatedly tried to relieve with strong drink. "Hot lemonade with a stick," "rock and rye" are familiar recipes. Temperance people should teach others to find some better remedy for hacking coughs, bronchial irritations, catarrhal inflammations, rheumatism and neuralgia than whiskey. Said a well known Boston merchant, recently, to a party of friends: "I used to resort to whiskey when attacked with rheumatism and neuralgia; I could get drunk, but I couldn't cure neuralgia. But I know a remedy—Johnson's Anodyne Liniment—that will fix it for me every time." Truly, it is the most certain remedy known for any pain or inflammation. It is used internally as much as externally. Many people do not know this. The manufacturers, I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass., will send free to any one a pamphlet telling how to use it. A teaspoonful *properly* used, will accomplish wonders.

ODDS AND ENDS

Silver oyster shells, with emerald centres, are an old fancy in earrings.

ULCERATED STOMACH.—"For three years I was unable to work, suffering from ulcerated stomach. Medical aid having failed, I was told to try Burdock Blood Bitters, of which 7 bottles made a permanent cure. This was two years ago, and I feel that I have to thank B. B. B. for being alive and well to-day." Mrs. Rose Ann McCloskey, Marmora, Ont.

In umbrella handles, one that is receiving attention is an imitation boat hook.

FATHER HAD QUINSY.—"We find Burdock Blood Bitters excellent for weakness, and equally so for headache. Father also suffered severely from quinsy, which B. B. B., by its tonic and purifying properties, completely cured.

Rubies and pearls interspersed make very beautiful combinations in hairpin heads.

A CURE FOR LUMBAGO.—That painful complaint can be quickly cured by the rich remedy. Miss Mary Jane Gould, of Stoney Creek, Ont., says: "I was troubled with lumbago, and could not get relief until I used Hagyard's Yellow Oil, one bottle of which cured me entirely."

A hairpin which claims attention is topped with a platinum star, jewelled in the centre.

THE SAME PLAN.—When suffering from a troublesome cold, a hacking cough, hoarseness, asthma, bronchitis, or other forms of throat or lung troubles, is to use Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam to loosen the phlegm and sooth and heal the inflamed mucous surface. It cures where others fail.

A late fashion in hairpins consists of a green gold leaf, glittering with small stones.

A FRIGHTENED MOTHER.—"My little girl, 4 years old, frightened me one night by a croupy cough, but I gave her a dose of Hagyard's Yellow Oil, which relieved her at once, and she slept well all night. I have since used it in several cases of croup, frost bites, etc., and find it always reliable." Mrs. Eva Bradley, Virden, Man.

Exquisitely new are double pronged mother of pearls hairpins with encrusted gold headings.

THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE, and on its purity largely depends the general health. No one is free from danger, and nine-tenths of humanity actually do suffer from one form or rather of impure blood. No one remedy has such a wide range of curative power as has Burdock Blood Bitters—that best of all blood purifiers and tonics.

Nice cuff buttons are those fashioned as oval bloodstones, set in chased silver settings.

"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.

There is a town in Arizona called "Aching Tooth." It ought to grow because there is nothing to stop it.

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 voted 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.

The State of Michigan makes it impossible for a poor man to aspire to the governorship by putting the salary at $1,000 a year.

A Joke on the Crowd.

Red Nosed Man (at a Clark street retort frequented principally by actors)—I want a good leading man for a new play. If I can get the right man I'll give him $150 a week.

A general rush and chorus of "I'm your man," "Take me," "I've played with Booth," etc.

Red Nosed Man—Not so fast. You may not want the part. It's a tank drama, and the leading man has to stay under water ten minutes.—Chicago Herald.

A Natural Question.



Miss Belle (warningly)—Sally, they used to tell me, when I was a little girl, that if I did not let coffee alone it would make me foolish

Sally (who owes her one)—Well, why didn't you?—Life.

Port Wine.

The consumption of port wine appears to be increasing, for during last year 85,309 pipes were exported from Oporto, as against 71,511 pipes in 1887, and 64,715 in 1885. Port wine is unquestionably a pleasant and a most efficacious tonic, and Lord Eldon declared that it was the most wholesome beverage that the world contained, and, having been in the habit of drinking two bottles daily (usually wine of a very strong, dry, rough character) during the greater part of his life, he died at the age of 87 in full possession of his faculties. When George IV complimented Lord Eldon, after a Christmas dinner at the pavilion, on the strength of his head, the chancellor quoted, amid the general applause of an appreciative company, the famous old Irish maxim, "Keep your back from the fire, and don't mix your liquors," which had been communicated to him by Mr. Dundas, who received it from the jovial Duke of Rutland.—London Truth.

For the Horse's Comfort.

Several inventions have been made recently for the comfort of the horse. A Missouri man has taken out a patent on an awning which covers a horse from head to tail. This awning is sustained while up by poles attached to the thills. It can be folded up and let down so as to be disposed of snugly just in front of the dashboard. Another new contrivance is an automatic arrangement which lets the blanket fall comfortably upon his back while standing, and keeps it out of the dirt when he lies down. And still a third invention of the past year is a clock attachment to the feed box, by which the mess of grain drops down to the horse at the precise minute the owner may choose to set it.—True Flag.

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 & JEWELLERY STORE, QUEEN ST
Fredericton, March 2

Grandma in a Box.

Bobby (who is visiting his kind old grandmother)—I wouldn't mind eatin' some of that nice hot bread, grandma. Grandma—Well, Bobby, you can have all you want of it. Bobby—Yes, but ma won't let me eat hot bread. Grandma (testing the lad's moral strength)—She won't know anything about it, Bobby. Bobby—All right, grandma; just give me a piece, please.—Harper's Bazar.

Reason Enough.



She—How conceitedly that man talks. Is he an actor?

He—Worse than that! He's an amateur actor.—Life.

BILL NYE GOES SHOPPING.

He Says He Likes to Shop Better in Boston Than in Gotham.

I always go and visit the Old South church when in Boston, because I like to see the old and pleasant cannon balls with which disagreeable people were killed when they acted improperly. I also like to attend a church where I can criticise things without hurting any one's feelings. After I visit the old church I like to go around over the Hub and buy things. I hate to contrast any city with my own town, but a nervous person with a shrinking nature can do better and enjoy it better while shopping in Boston than in New York. The Boston merchant evidently bought his goods for the purpose of selling them to the consumer, while the New York merchant appears to have purchased them more for the wild excitement of looking at them himself.

I always have my feelings hurt when I shop in New York. In the first place, I am enraged before I get to the store by 967,336 people who knock me over and get on the elevated trains before the passengers can get off. Then I go to a store and wait near a stack of wet umbrellas until several total strangers, with a haughty air, jostle me against the wall.

I next speak to a floor walker, who plays that he owns the store, and is allowed to draw that instead of a salary. He looks at me askance, as if he feared that I might be Nellie Bly. He goes over to confer with a heavy set saleslady, to inquire of her, evidently, whether I am there with sinister motives, and while I tremble at the thought that I am about to be searched for said motives, another man, who plays that he owns the store afternoons, comes along and asks me what I want there.

I tell him that I am a simple minded man, more or less picked on both at home and abroad; that I would spend an enormous amount of money in New York if I had a chance; that today I had contemplated buying or trading for a full set of two heavy No. 10 English hose with double soles and a striking resemblance to each other. Nobody could be any more explicit than that without being offensive. I just tell a man what I want right at the start, and then if there should be any delay it is his fault.

He looks at me sorrowfully and begins to feel in his pocket for something. I say, "Put up your gold. Get out with your duces. I am not poor or erazed by suffering. I am only waiting to present a letter of introduction to the sock lady if I can obtain an audience with her. I would be satisfied with even a very small audience with her." He tells me where the office is, and I go there. She waits a long time before I seem to catch her eye. She looks through me, and so on across the store to a given point. She then says:

"Well?" "Socks?"

"Yes?" "Yes?"

"What kind, please?" "English hose, double sole, unbleached, No. 10, two of a kind."

"For yourself?" "Yes, exclusively for myself."

"Well, the men's hose is on second floor facing the other street."

I then go to a hotel, register, get a room, ring for a messenger and send him for the hose.—Bill Nye in New York World.

A Poor Theory.

Stranger—I see it reported that those soldiers' orphans were only shamming insanity so as to save the trouble of going to their meals.

Philadelphian—Were you ever a boy?

"I should say I was."

"So was I. Suppose in your boyhood days you had been informed that a big meal was waiting for you on the other side of a mountain, but if you didn't feel like going for it you could have some ten and toast."

"Whoop! I'd have climbed the mountain."—Philadelphia Record.

Did Bacon Write Sheridan, Too?

Overheard in a Cambridge car: "Don't you love Shakespeare?" "Oh, yes! I just dote on him. I saw 'School for Scandal' the other night. You know that's one of Shakespeare's best plays!"—Boston Herald.

The PeeWee Hat.

There's hats—'nd then, ag'in there's hats,
As you a'ready know;
There's hats 'at's made for comfort
'Nd there's hats 'at's made for show;
There's them 'at's low 'nd squatty,
'Nd, then, there's them 'at's higher—
'Nd you 'kin see a job lot,
Jest by lookin' at our choir.

There's them 'at's high 'nd crooked,
Jammed in 'nd skewed awry—
The durndest shapes 'rd fixin's
All p'intin' to the sky;
You wonder's know they wus hats,
Except for bein' on a
Girl fixed up all scrumptious—
Like she was a preeny gonna.

There's jest one little peewee hat
'At sets close on the head,
'Nd all made out of feathers like—
A-glittin' blue 'nd red;
It's mighty peert 'nd snuglike,
'Nd takin'—yes, you bet!
But 'tain't much on bein' warm
'Nd keepin' off the wet.

There's just a-nothin' to it
'Cept its beauty 'nd its grace,
A-snuggin' close as it kin git
To jest the purtyest face
'At's in the full enbootie
Of the girls 'at's in the choir—
Lordy wish 'at I wus it
'Nd could get jest as nigh 'er!
—Chicago News.

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

PLASTER.

ONE CAR
Land Calcined Plaster
ALSO LANDING:
Lime, Guano, P. E. Island Seed Oats,
Seed Barley, Middlings, Shorts & Bran.
W. E. MILLER & CO.,
155 and 159 QUEEN STREET.
Fredericton, March 27

NEW DRESS GOODS!

In Black and Colored
AMAZON CLOTHS,
Icebergs, Cashmeres,
Striped :-: Chevoits.
JOHN HASLIN.
Fredericton, March 12 1888.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

FOR INTERNAL —AND— EXTERNAL USE.
Cures Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Bleeding at the lungs, Hoarseness, Influenza, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Chronic Diarrhœa, Kidney troubles, and Spinal Diseases. We will send free, postpaid, to all who send their names, an illustrated Pamphlet containing information of very great value. Everybody should have this book, and those who send for it will never after thank their lucky stars. All who buy or order direct from us, and request it, shall receive a certificate that the money shall be refunded if not abundantly satisfied. Retail price, 35 cts.; 6 bottles, $1.50. Express prepaid to any part of the United States or Canada. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., P. O. Box 2118, Boston, Mass.
THE MOST WONDERFUL FAMILY REMEDY EVER KNOWN.

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.

Baird's Quinine and Iron Tonic.

Makes Pure Rich Blood, driving out all impurities that cause *Poor Health*, cures Dyspepsia, Debility, Pallor, Palpitation of the Heart. Baird's Quinine and Iron Tonic is well adapted for Pale and Delicate Females, Scrofulous Humors, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Sold by dealers. Price 50 cents. 6 bottles $2.50.

G. T. WHELPLEY

Has now in Stock
4 TONS UP-RIVER BUCKWHEAT MEAL,
200 BUSH. OATS,
BRAN, SHORTS AND MIDDLINGS.
The above are Selling very Low.
TO ARRIVE: 1 CAR LOAD OF FEED.
310 QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON.
Fredericton, March 23.

RUBBERS AND OVERSHOES.

ONE HUNDRED CASES
CONSISTING OF
American,
Goodyear, and
Canadian
RUBBERS AND OVERSHOES.
FIRST QUALITY. CALL AND EXAMINE BEFORE SPENDING YOUR MONEY.
NELSON CAMPBELL
Fredericton, Nov. 1

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, Feb. 6th, 1889.

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, 7:36; Manzer's Siding 8:05; Durham, 8:20; Cross Creek, 8:35; Boiestown, 10:30; Doaktown, 11:30; Upper Blackville, 12:45, p. m; Blackville, 1:20; Upper Nelson Boom, 2:00; Chatham Junction, 2:40; arrive at Chatham, 3:30.

RETURNING LEAVE CHATHAM:

8:00, a. m; Chatham Junction, 8:30; Upper Nelson Boom, 8:55; Blackville, 9:30; Upper Blackville, 10:22; Doaktown, 11:35; Boiestown, 12:35, p. m; Cross Creek, 2:00; Durham, 2:40; Marysville, 3:30; Gibson, 3:45, 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 Fraser's Ids, 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.

F. W. CRAM,
General Manager.

A. J. HEATH,
Gen Pass. & Ticket Agent.

WE WANT
POTATOES.
WE HANDLED 60 000 BUSHELS POTATOES LAST SPRING.
And made money for our Shippers. Having decided to sell in small lots from Store, to get outside prices, we want a few more good shippers. Write us and ship to
HATHEWAY & CO.
General Commission Merchants,
22 CENTRAL WHARF BOSTON, MASS
Members Chambers of Commerce, Established 183
Boston, Oct 4th, 1887.

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. 13, 1888

MOTHERS WORM SYRUP
DESTROYS AND REMOVES WORMS FROM ALL KINDS IN CHILDREN OR ADULTS. SWEET AS SYRUP AND CANNOT HARM THE MOST DELICATE CHILD.

HARVEY'S PHOTOS!
IN ALL THE LATEST STYLES.
STUDIO: 164 Queen St. Opp. St. F'tom.
LARGE SIZED HEADS
A Specialty.
Fredericton, Jan. 12, 1889.

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. 20th, 1889.