MC2398

POOR DOCUMENT

WE WANT YOU
to subscribe to the GAZETTE. It costs but 35 cents a month, one dollar for three months. Send us your name.

The Evening Gazette.

IF YOU CAN'T BUY
THE GAZETTE on the street, send your name and 35 cents to this office and we will send it to you for a month on trial,

VOL. II.---WHOLE NO. 258. ST. JOHN, N. B., FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1889. PRICE TWO CENTS

AMUSEMENTS.

SPENCER'S
Standard Dancing Academy.

New classes will open on Thursday, Dec 27th, for beginners.
Afternoon, for Young Ladies, Masters and Misses at 3 o'clock.
Evening for Ladies and Gentlemen at 8 o'clock. Those wishing to join, will make application at the academy for terms, which are very low.
All the popular dances taught in a term of 20 lessons. COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES. Don't miss the first lesson.
Private Lessons given in Waltzing and Fancy Dances day or evening. ASSEMBLY EACH WEEK.
Mr. Fred. L. Scribner pianist.
A. L. SPENCER, Teacher.
ACADEMY, Domville Building, King Street.

WANTED.

WANTED—Three good canvassers for the City. Apply by letter to B. GAZETTE Office.

A N experienced housemaid in a small family, must be well recommended. Call at No. 150 Germain, corner of Hornfield street.
MRS. W. T. GARD.

FOUND.

FOUND about 10 days ago near Coburg street, a pair of GOLD EYEGLASSES, which the owner can have by proving property and paying for advertisement, from
W. TREMAINE GARD,
No. 81 King street.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—The pleasantly situated House, 134 Britain near Sydney st., containing 9 Rooms, W. C. &c. Terms easy. For particulars apply to H. J. PITTS, 159 Union St.

ON Water street, Carleton, a desirable FREEHOLD LOT 40x100 feet with dwelling for one family. Apply to DUNCAN BROWN, 49 Britain street, city.

TO LET.

OFFICES—
No. 120 Prince William street, First Floor, Suite of offices, with fireproof vault, or strong room, hot-water heating, etc., formerly occupied by Messrs Troop & Son and Dun, Wiman & Co; centrally located, nearly opposite Post office, and one of the best suites in the city.
No. 120 Prince William Street, second Floor, Offices at present in occupation of J. T. C. McKean, Esq. Hot-water heating, etc.
DWELLING—
No. 3, North side Elliot Row; will be put in first-class order for a good tenant.
Apply to
W. M. JARVIS.

TO LET—From 1st May next, the Cottages with modern improvements, fronting on Mount Pleasant, now occupied by Mr. Brook and Mr. H. F. Kerr, can be seen Wednesdays and Fridays from 3 to 5 p. m. Also Brick Building head north market wharf, occupied by Messrs Harding and Smith. Apply personally or by letter to
ROBERT REED.

TO LET, WITH POWER—Two Flats in Brick Building 240 Union street.
WM. PETERS.

A LARGE STORE, with cellar, adjoining W. A. Porter's, extending from Union to Waterloo street, with a frontage on both streets. This is one of the best business stands in the city. Enquire of BROWN & LEACH.

SHOPS TO LET—THREE SHOPS in the subscribers Brick Building, opposite Dufferin Hotel. Apply to G. PRESCOTT, 19 Coburg street.

HOTEL TO LET AT FREDERICTON.
To Let from 1st May next, that well-known property,
THE BARKER HOUSE.
Has all the modern improvements—water, gas, electric bells; electric light and plate-glass front in office. Best location in city. For particulars enquire at the office of the CENTRAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., at Fredericton, or to THOS. A. TEMPLE, the Company's Agent at St. John.
Fredericton, Feb. 11, 1889.

TO LET—The Building Cor. Wentworth and Union Sts., suitable for light manufacturing purposes. Apply T. L. BOURKE, 11 Water St.

TO LET—House in Orange Terrace, at present occupied by T. B. HANNINGTON. In first-c.ass order.
UPPER FLAT of house, corner of Dorchester st. and City Road, newly papered and painted. In good order.
SHOP, on Bridge st. (Indiantown). Apply to PROVINCIAL BUILDING SOCIETY. Pugsley's Building.

STORE TO LET—THE DOUBLE STORE, Nos. 9 and 10 North Market Wharf, extending back to Kirk's Alley, about 100 feet; one of the best localities in the city for a general business, having front and rear entrance. Possession 1st May. Apply to R. P. McGIVERN, Nelson Street. 2 wks.

TO LET—From 1st May next, lower flat of frame dwelling No. 98 Sydney Street. Contains about 7 rooms. Has separate entrance, good yard attached. Can be seen on Wednesday's and Thursday afternoons, from 2 to 3.
For particulars apply to J. E. IRVINE, Troop's Building, or F. S. SHARPE, 120 Prince William Street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE, OR TO RENT—From 1st May next, pleasantly situated Brick House, No. 65 Hazen street, at present occupied by K. Shives, Esq. House contains 11 rooms, with bath room, gas and water; good yard in rear; location finest and most desirable in the city. For further particulars apply to FRANK W. MULLIN, care American Rubber Store, 65 Charlotte street.

CUSTOM Tailors, Dress Makers, Barbers, Liquor Dealers, and others whose business requires similar premises, are respectfully requested to view the handsome brick building on Canterbury street adjoining the W. C. T. U. restaurant, which is so arranged that the rooms above the elegant shop on the ground floor, can be utilized either for dwelling purposes or may be occupied for daily work by the employes. Price low or rent moderate. Apply to J. H. Kinnear or C. A. Stockton, Real Estate Agent.

St. John and Digby and Annapolis.

Stmr LANSDOWNE

WILL LEAVE WHARF, REED'S POINT, ST JOHN, EVERY
Monday, Wednesday and Saturday,
at seven o'clock, local time, and return same day.
Freight received at warehouse daily up to five p. m.
J. H. HARDING,
Agent Dept. Marine.

NOTICE.

Application will be made at the next ensuing session of the Legislature of New Brunswick for the passing of an act to incorporate the Exhibition Association of the City and County of St. John, giving to said Association power to hold exhibitions of an industrial and other character, and to do all lawful acts in furtherance thereof, to hold real and personal property for the purpose of exhibitions and for the management of the property of the Association, with further power to do anything necessary to holding exhibitions and making the same conducive to the development of the resources of the Province.
WM. J. PARKS,
Secretary.
St. John, N. B., Feb. 5th, 1889.

"Natural Law in the Spiritual World,"
BY HENRY DRUMMOND.
A NEW, CHEAP EDITION.
FOR SALE BY
J. & A. McMILLAN,
Booksellers and Stationers,
98 and 100 Prince Wm. St.,
St. John, N. B.

JUST RECEIVED

A fine assortment of
BRASS BEDSTEADS.
An inspection solicited,
HUTCHINGS & Co.
Mattress and Bedding Warerooms,
101 to 107 Germain Street.
Agents for the Celebrated Ideal Washing Machine.

Monthly Accounts with Prices to Match.

A TRADE SECRET.

Every business house that is run on business principles has besides its own interpretation of those principles, some other peculiar principle, or belief as it were in the efficacy of those principles to increase business. Of only three of these are we going to speak viz.; 1st. Goods to suit the trade; 2nd. Long time credit, and 3rd, which cannot but follow High prices.

The followers of these principles claim, and with a great deal of reason, that the question of retail trade now is not a question of prices but of goods, that so long as your goods are fashionable, or stylish, or new, or call them what you will, a sale is easily made, irrespective of price, provided always that the dealer is willing to charge for six months before sending the bill and then wait for his money till the buyer is ready to pay him.

With the first argument we have nothing to do, we concede and endorse the position, but we do not concede that the price is not a factor.

We are aware that inferior goods, even at a low price, cannot compete with first-class goods at a higher price, and this very fact has given the followers of the principles we speak of an argument in their favor. But now a new faith enters the ring. Never before has first-class goods; *low* prices, and short time (which must follow) been arrayed against first-class goods, high prices and long time.

We propose to give the purchasing public the benefit of high class goods, at low prices, on condition always that short time enters into the agreement. For all these, therefore, who favor short time and low prices, we are prepared. To these who have been in the habit of paying high prices for the sake of time, we would say, consider—what interest are you paying?

* * * * * * *

Perhaps the above will provoke a smile on the part of the old stagers. Probably they, who have been through it all, will say, "Young enthusiasts! do they hope to revolutionize the ways of trade in St. John?" We might say we hardly expect that much; but we are willing to stake our probabilities of success—strong probabilities at present—on this one point. We realize that if our arguments are wrong, we shall fail. We understand that, if what we are attempting to do is impossible, we shall go down with the principle—and we are just as confident that without this belief—what some would call a drawback our chances of ordinary success are the best.

If we do not expect to revolutionize the trade, why do we attempt it? This is what we do believe: That there are enough people in greater St. John (who think the way we do), to furnish trade for one store. We believe that our trade may grow, as the number who think with us may grow in startling proportions.

"The world is moving very fast."

HUNTER, HAMILTON & McKAY

THE CHARTER OAK IS THE BEST.
WHY?

Because it has the heaviest Castings and the largest flues, hence will outwear any other Stove made and will draw where many others fail.
While these features are well worthy of consideration by all who think of purchasing a new Stove, we would direct special attention to the
WIRE GAUZE DOOR
An i the advantages to be derived from its use. These are manifold that it is impossible for us to explain them in the limited space of our column.
To those who may call it will afford us pleasure to explain its desirability. To those who cannot we shall be glad to supply circulars explaining fully the principles, and the savings made by its use.
The large foundry in the United States is engaged in turning out Charter Oaks at the rate of 400 daily, and with this enormous output are barely able to supply the extraordinary demand. This proves more than anything else can do its great adapt ability, and the appreciation of the public for a good thing.
The Wire Gauze oven door is unquestionably the greatest invention of modern times in connection with the Stove trade.

EMERSON & FISHER,
75 and 79 Prince Wm. St.

CALL AND SEE
J. E. HOLMAN'S large stock of
WALL PAPERS AND WINDOW SHADES
BEFORE PURCHASING.
F. E. HOLMAN, - - - 48 King Street.

JUST RECEIVED.
A large assortment of
CORSETS,
including Crompton's Caroline, Crompton's Coiled Wire Health, Dr. Warner's Health Corset, Featherbone, Abdominal, Josephine, and all the Favorites.
KEDEY & CO., - - 77 King Street.
P. S.—We will Remove to our fine Brick Building 211 Union St. in a few weeks.

PREPARING FOR SPRING.
We have a few suit lengths and a few Trouserings left over, which we are offering at $20 per suit and $5 for pants,
Our stock of these goods is limited and must be sold to make room for our new spring stock, which is now beginning to arrive.
A. F. deFOREST & CO.,
Foster's Corner. King Street.

Encourage Home Manufacture.
Maritime Varnish and White Lead Works.
JAS. ROBERTSON,
Manufacturer of all Kinds of Varnishes and Japans, White Lead, Colored and Liquid Paints and Putty.
Factory, Corner of Charlotte and Sheffield Sts.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, Robertson's New Building, Cor. Mill and Union Streets. - - - St. John, N. B.

WILLIAM GREIG, Manager
F. W. WISDOM,
Mill, Steamboat and Railroad Supplies, 41 Dock Street, St. John, N. B.
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Rubber and Leather Belting, Rubber and Linen Hose, Lace Leather and Cut Lacing, Cotton Waste and Steam Packing, Lubricating Oils, Mill Files, Emery Wheels, Emery Cloth and Emery, Wrought Iron Pipe, Cast Iron Water Pipe; Steam, Gas and Water Fittings, Steam Pumps, Steam Gauges, Injectors, Bolts, Nuts and Washers, Babbit Metal and Antimony, Steam and Hot Water Heating supplies.
Lowest Quotations Given on Special Supplies.

SECOND EDITION.

THE SMALL POX IN FINGAL.

Twenty-nine Cases and Eight Deaths—Armed Men Guarding the Roads.

BY TELEGRAPH TO GAZETTE.

LONDON, Ont., March 8.—There is no abatement in the small-pox scourge in Fingal and the township of Southwald. There have been 29 cases and 8 deaths to date. One death and one new case was reported yesterday. The death was in the Lethbridge family which has now lost three members. The roads leading from Southwald are guarded by armed men to prevent the plague being spread around, as it was at first. All public gatherings or private dances have been prohibited in the neighboring city of St. Thomas. Compulsory vaccination has been ordered in St. Thomas, Yarmouth, Dunwick, and the other townships in Elgin county and in Deleware townships in Middlesex county. Since the death of Mrs. Graham, London has been free from the disease,

A FIGHT IN THE WEST.

Union Pacific and Northern Pacific Fighting for Possession of Jefferson Canon.

[SPECIAL TO THE GAZETTE.]

HELENA, Mont., March 8.—On Wednesday night 300 men left Butte for Jefferson Canon armed with Winchester rifles. They were employes of the Union Pacific road and are under captaincy of a man named King an employe of the road. They had tents and all camp equipments and their instructions were to hold the canon at all hazards. A large number of the Northern Pacific men have started from Helena for the same place and it is certain there will be trouble over the possession of the canon.

SIR JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

Salisbury's Choice of Minister at Washington Commended.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE GAZETTE.

NEW YORK, March 8.—The Tribune London special says.—Sir Julian Pauncefote leaves England for Washington at the end of this month. His first visit will be a brief one. He will return to London for the summer and will not settle in Washington as Minister until the autumn. Lord Salisbury's political opponents give him credit for having made a wise choice. I asked one of them, perhaps better qualified to judge than any other living liberal, whether he thought Sir Julian was likely to do well at Washington. "In my opinion," answered he, "there could not be a better appointment."

THE SAMOAN FIGHT

Is Doubted at the U. S. Navy Department.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE GAZETTE.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Reports that a United States warship has been sunk at Samoa by Germans, are not confirmed by any information received here. There has not been a single word received at either State or Navy Departments to confirm the rumor. Officials of those departments place no reliance in it.

ST. JOHN SCHOONER SEIZED.

Liable to be Fined $1,500.

BOOTH BAY, Me. March 8.—The British schooner Gleaner, Henderson master, from St. John for New York, was seized here this noon by the custom officers for non entry and is now in charge of the revenue cutter Woodburn. The fine for this offence is fifteen hundred dollars.

American Copper Shares.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE GAZETTE.

PARIS, March 8.—The market for American securities this morning opened steady. Rio Tinto copper shares opened at 14¼ afterwards advanced to 15¼ and now is selling at 15. The bank of France has advanced the comptoir d'Escompte four milion pounds.

Shipping Dues in Ireland.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE GAZETTE.

LONDON, March 8.—A deputation of gentlemen interesting in the shipping trade visited Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, president of the Board of Trade, and pointed out to him that under the regulations at present in force at Irish ports steamers pay smaller dues than those imposed on sailing vessels. Sir Michael promised to modify regulations in the interest of sailing vessels.

The Pacific.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE GAZETTE.

VICTORIA, B. C., March 7.—The corner stone of the new St. Andrews Presbyterian church was laid this afternoon by the Hon. John Robson, Provincial secretary, in the presence of a large concourse of people. Addresses were delivered by many clergymen.

Murder and Suicide.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE GAZETTE.

FOSTORIA, Ohio, March 8.—Wm. Gessler, a glassworker, shot and killed his wife last night and then he shot himself. Jealousy.

Weather Report.

Point Lepreaux, 9 a m wind SW. light, overcast, the mometer 37,
3 p m. wind S. S. W. strong, cloudy, thermometer 36; one steamer, two three masted and three other schs. inward pilot boat No. 5 and one sch. outward.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Indications—Fair preceded by light snow in Maine. cooler, northwesterly winds.

Dr. Tanner, member of parliament for Cork, arrested for violating the crimes act, was tried at Tipperary yesterday; convicted and sentenced to three months' imprisonment without hard labor. He has appealed.

Victims of an Insane Indian.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla, March 6.—News has just reached here from Okeechobee of a deadly affray among the Seminole Indians in the Everglades. "Jim." a young buck, went crazy and, with a Winchester rifle, started out on the warpath through the camp and settlement. He first sent a bullet through the brain of "Wankee Miece," chief of the Miamis, killing him instantly. He next killed "Old Tiger."

"Young Tiger," a son of "Old Tiger," and probably the finest Sominole living physically, stepped out of his wigwam just in time to see his father drop to the ground a corpse, and with a war-whoop he sprang on the manic, and a hand to hand fight for the possession of the rifle followed.

Tiger was the superior in strength but was at the wrong end of the gun, and before he could wrest it from his antagonist he was shot dead. The manic then killed two papooses of his sister and attacted bucks squaws and children indiscriminately. He was finally cornered and shot dead by "Billy," another Seminole brave. In less than half an hour eighi Indians were killed.

Late Local News.

SUDDEN DEATH.

Mrs. McGoldrick, a middle-aged widow living on Main street, in this city, died very suddenly last night. She was apparently in good health, and was walking from one room to another, when she dropped dead. Heart disease is the cause of her demise.

FELL DOWN STAIRS.

A man named O'Brien, of Carleton, fell down the back stairs of the ferry house on this side, this afternoon, and injured himself very severely. He was just about to descend the stairs when he tripped and pitched head foremost to the bottom. Those who saw the accident carried him into the waiting-room and summoned Dr. D. E. Berryman. The doctor examined the injured man and pronounced him in a critical condition. It is doubtful whether he will recover.

Board of Trade.

A meeting of the council was held yesterday to consider the duties of the delegates about to leave for Ottawa.

Mr. McMillan, seconded by Mr. Robertson, moved that the board memorialize the government not to increase the duty on flour, and thns express its co-operation with the Quebec board of trade as requested by that body.

In regard to a communication from the Quebec bridge company, asking the support of the board in the said company's efforts to obtain a subsidy for the building of a bridge, it was decided that the delegates should ascertain whether compliance with the request was advisable, and if necessary wire the board for instructions.

Mr. Everett, seconded by Mr. McMillan moved that the delegates urge upon the postmaster general the advisibility of keeping the postage on drop letters at one cent. Carried.

Mr. Cruikshank brought up the recent changes in the rules governing the examination of masters, and mates, by which examinations in St. John are held monthly, instead of whenever required by applicants as heretofore. The new rule did not obtain in Halifax. He cited cases where gross hardships had resulted to applicants. It is really cheaper to go to Halifax than to await the meeting of the examiners here.

On motion of Mr. Cruikshank, seconded by W. F. Hatheway the delegates were instructed to bring this matter to the notice of the minister of marine.

Loss of a St. John Ship.

A cablegram received yesterday afternoon by Geo. F. Smith, announced the abandonment in the English Channel of the ship Vandalia, Capt. Coonan, bound from Perth Amboy for London. The only particulars received were that the Vandalia was run down by a steamer. The captain and crew are safe. The Vandalia was a ship of 1422 tons and was built at Harvey in 1883 by Hon. G. S. Turner. She was owned by George F. Smith, Ald Peters and others. The insurances on the vessel so far as a reporter could learn last night, were in Cowie & Edwards' office, $3,000; in M. & T. B. Robinson's, $3,500; in Knowlton Bros' $1,000 and something in Vroom & Arnold's office.

A press despatch from London, last night, gives the following particulars: The British ship Vandalia, Capt. Coonan, from Perth Amboy Feb. 5, for London, with petroleum, was sunk off Bognor by collision with an unknown steamer. One of the crew was killed by a falling anchor and one drowned. The remainder were saved. The boats of the steamer rendered no assistance.

The latest intelligence this afternoon is to the effect that the vessel has drifted ashore at Bognor and is breaking up.

Probate Court.

The passing of the accounts of the estate of the late Margaret Wilson is engaging the attention of His Honor, Judge Skinner, in the Probate Court this afternoon.

Personal.

H. B. Clarke and wife, of Halifax are at the Royal.

While Chief Engineer Appleton was inspecting the Ford pit shaft, and while suspended in the cage some 400 feet down something fell from the top,—some say a brick but probably a piece of ice striking him on the head crushing through his leather helmet and making a large dent in his skull. His escape is marvellous.

Stocks and Bonds.

From J. M. Robinson, Banker and Broker, No, 65 Prince William Street.

St. JOHN, N. B., March 8, 1889.

Bank	Par of Share.	Last Div'n'd	Asked.	Offer.
New Brunswick	100.	6 p c	221	218
B N America	243.33	3§ p c	155	150
Nova Scotia	100	5§ p c	144	141½
Merchants	100	3 p c	125	122
Halifax Banking Co.	20	3 p c	112½	110
St John Gas	100	4 p c	140	135
People's Bank of N. B	150	4 p c	200	195
Montreal	200	5 p c	231½	230
Commerce	50	3§ p c	121	120
Merchants	100	3§ p c	139½	138
Toronto	100	4 p c	230	214
Ontario	100	3§ p c	134	130
Molsons	50	4 p c	165	160
Montreal Tel Co	40	2 p c qur	95	93½
Montreal Gas Co	40	6 p c	206½	205
C P R		x d	56½	50½

LATE SHIP NEWS.

Port of St. John.

ARRIVED.

March 8—Bark Bertie Bigelow, 1142, Scott, from New York, Wm Thomson & Co, bal.
Sch Maud C, 184, Bennett, from Digby.
Stmr Wandrahan, Pouvarth, from Halifax.

CLEARED.

March 8—Sch Anita, 122, Melansan, for City Island f o.

Cable Briefs.

Sir Henry Parkes has formed a ministry for New South Wales.

The French cabinet has rescinded the decree of exile against the Duc de Aumale.

In the chamber of deputies yesterday the election of Gen. Boulanger to the chamber for the department of Seine was verified.

A strike has occurred among the weavers at Armentiers. The strikers have attacked the factories, and soldiers are patrolling the streets to preserve order.

The regent of Servia has issued a proclamation declaring his endeavor to cultivate friendly relations with all powers, to inaugurate a constitutional regime and place the finances of the country upon a sound basis.

The British man-of-war Sultan, has been wrecked on the Island of Comino, in the Mediterranean. Officers and crew were saved. The Sulton was an iron armor plated vessel of 9, 220 tons and carried 19 guns. She was temporarily attached to the Mediteranean squadron.

Queen Victoria, who arrived at Biarritz yesterday, was welcomed by the mayor of the city and other prominent persons and enthusiastically cheered by the people along the route from the railway station to her villa. President Carnot sent a telegraphic message of welcome to her and has placed a military band at her disposal during her stay at Biarritz.

The new Servian cabinet is; M. Ganies premier, minister of foreign affairs; M. Velimeirvics, minister of public works; Dr. Vuice, minister of finance; M, Gersic minister of justice; M. Milosavoljervics, minister of education; M. Popov'ce, minister of commerce and agriculture; M. Tauchpraics, minister of interior; M. Djnvics, minister of war. The country is tranquil. King Milan declares he is convinced the country will derive benefit from his labors, but a new era opening demands powers he feels he does not possess and justice to Servia, his son and Europe requires he should abdicate.

Acting under advice of Signors Bianchieri and Farina, King Humbert accepted the cabinet arranged by Signor Crispi as follows: President of the council, minister of interior and foreign affairs, Signor Crispi; minister of finance, Signor Doda; minister of treasury; Signor Zioletti; minister of justice and ecclesiastical affairs, Signor Zanardelli; minister of war General Viale; minister of marine, Signor Brin; minister of commerce, industry and agriculture, Signor Micelli; minister of public works, Senator Finali, minister of posts and telegraphs, La Cava.

Provincial Notes.

Sackville is generally thought to be a windy place. During the ten days ending last Tuesday there was not wind enough to turn a windmill.—Post.

A charitable friend asks us to say that any sick person who would relish a drink of buttermilk can learn where to get it by calling at this office.—St. Croix Courier.

W. W. Bowes, of Halifax, has been appointed Bradstreet's agent at Denver, Colorado, at a salary of $2,500 per annum

The discovery of three gold bearing leads at Beaver Harbor, near the Salmon River N. S. Archibald mine, is reported. The discovery was made by Capt. Curry.

A rumored new discovery of gold at Ardoise Hill, Hants county, has created a rush at the mines office.

First little girl (on railroad)—My home is in Moncton; where is yours? Second little girl — I haven't any home. "Haven't any home?" "No; we board in St. John."

A purse of about a hundred dollars was raised by the employes of the cotton mill at Milltown last week for Mr. Whitney Robinson, who was badly hurt last week by falling through the elevator in the mill.

The government has decided to construct a telegraph line from St. Petets, Cape Britain, to Louisburg, with and extension to Scatarie Island. The estimated cost will be $13,000.

On Friday, March 1st, there was cut on the property of Jacob Steeves, Folly Hill, Hillsboro, a tree which made eleven logs 12 feet in length, the top of smallest log measuring 10 inches. The tree contained 1,279 feet.

James Goodwin, who has had his rotary mill near Round Lake, N. S. has cut this winter some 13,000 logs into deals and lumber for the Marine Railway, besides getting out a large number to saw near his own place, where he expects to move the mill in a few days.

A negro stopped at a house in Westbrook, N. S., one day for a meal and gave the hostess ten cents for it. If it had been an agent or any white man of migratory habits, he might possibly have thanked her—but he wouldn't have done more.—Parrsboro Leader.

Mr. Charles McLaughlin, of Pleasant Hills, Economy, N. S. has captured four bears since the beginning of 1889. In January a she bear and two cubs, and February 23rd a large bear weighing 500 pounds. He sold the hides, etc., to advantage and got the bounty money, $5.00 on each, and sent the carcases to Halifax.

One day recently Capt. Christie of The Ledge, Charlette Co., saw a vicious looking animal in the yard which sprang at the cat and tore it into pieces. A loaded gun was immediately brought into requisition, but the intruder bounded away. That night a trap was set and the animal captured. He was over three feet long and striped like a tiger.

On the occasion of the recent visit of Capt. Warren Cheney and Messrs .Olive &Bradford of Eastport, Me., and Frank Wooster to the Murre Ledges on a sealing expedition, they killed fifteen seals one of which measured nine feet in length.

It is rumored that Walter Fullerton of Westbrook, N. S., will enter an action against the Cumberland Central Ry. Co., because the train did not stop to permit him to get on at Lewis's Crossing. The damages are fixed at the neat little sum of $10,000; and if the matter in case is clear the company will find he is not to be trifled with.

The following, from the Maple Leaf, with regard to Robert Elsmere, is authoritive: "The book is its own worst enemy, and we pity any who are foolish enough to read it through. While the book proves the author to have read widely, it has no other merit. To the thinking mind the book is a laughable absurdity; to the one who does not think it will be considered a very flat love-s tory."

St. Stephen was startled yesterday morning to hear that the stores of C. H. Smith & Co. and Inches & Grimmer had been broken into on Tuesday night. Entrance had been obtained through a front window in each case, the glass having been broken out. Mr. Smith missed nothing but a small sum of money from the till; from Inches & Grimmer were taken some cigars, pickles, and cash from the till, their entire loss amounting to about $15.00. A couple of lads were arrested in Calais for the theft and are held for trial for taking stolen goods into the United States.

DEATH OF ERICSSON.

Builder of the Monitor and Inventor of the Caloric Engine.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE GAZETTE.

NEW YORK, March 8.—John Ericsson, the great Engineer, died last night of cystitis. He was in his 86th year. He was born in Sweden and came to this country in 1833. His most noteworthy achievements were the building of the Monitor and the invention of the Caloric Engine.

John Ericsson was born in 1803 and attained the rank of captain in the Swedish army having been promoted by King Charles John (Bernadotte). Having invented a flame engine he resigned his commission and went to London to introduce his invention. He was a competitor of Stephenson for the historical Liverpool and Manchester Railway prize, which Stephenson won. In 1836 he invented the screw propeller. In 1841 he designed for the United States government the pioneer screw warship. He is best known perhaps as the inventor of the turret vessel the Monitor, which he also built for the United States in 1861, in 100 days. His system was carried out by European nations on a large scale. The rotary motion of the earth, the intensity of solar heat, and other scientific studies engaged his later attention. His death will be a severe loss to the scientific world.

The abdication of King Milan will create considerable uneasiness on the continent, chiefly because M. Ristics, who is left in charge, has no majority back of him, either in the Skuptschina or the country, and has intrigued equally with Russia and Austria.

MURDERED AT HIS OWN FIRESIDE.

Supposed Murderer Known. The Sheriff in Pursuit.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE GAZETTE.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. March 8.—While sitting at his fireside with his wife about 10 o'clock last night A. W. Busby. a prominent citizen of Gate City, Ala. was shot dead by some one at his window. While in this city yesterday he had a dispute with one Grant and it is said that Grant made threats. The sheriff is after Grant.

MILAN'S ABDICATION.

Reasons for Austria's Alarm—The New King.

LONDON, March 7.—The abdication of King Milan will create considerable uneasiness on the continent, chiefly because M. Ristics who is left in charge has no majority back of him either in the Skuptschina or the country and has intrigued with Russia and Austria. Every effort has been made on the part of Austria to keep King Milan up to the task of kingship and his abdication now is regarded in the Aastrian capital as meaning that Quepn Natalie will be back in a month and Servia will be in such a situation as may easily precipitate a crash in any event, and certainly will if Austria is encouraged by her allies, Germany and Italy interfere against Russian ascendency at Belgrade . As for King Milan himself he has been for years the scandal of royalty and personally all will be glad to see him disappear. It is taken for granted that he will live in Paris with the woman who was responsible for his rupture with Queen Natalie. It is said the ex-duke's suicide is what prompted him to take the resolve to quit the throne. The new king of Servia is a lad in his thirteenth year. He is said to be an exceptionally bright and good boy, but the chances now seem to be that by the time he comes to years of discretion, there will be no Servia for him to rule.

MONEY AND TRADE.

Rates of Exchange—To-day

	Buying.	Selling.
London, 60 day	¼	⅛ p. cent.
Do., sight	⅜	10¼ p. cent
New York	¼ dis	¼ prem.
Boston	¼ dis	¼ prem.
Montreal	¼ dis	¼ prem.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, March 8.

	Yest'day Closing.	Yesterday Opening.	Highest.	1.30 p. m	Yest'day Sales
Chi, Bur & Quin	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	1800
N Y Central	....	....	....	....	....
Can Pacific	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	1700
Canada Southern	133½	....	....	....	1300
Delaware & Hudson	140½	140½	140½	140½	18200
D & Lack	29½	29½	29½	29½	2400
Erie	....	....	....	....	....
Consol. Gas	....	....	....	....	....
Hocking Valley	95	....	....	95	1400
N J Central	13½	12½	12½	12½	....
K & T	103½	103½	103½	103	2300
Lake Shore	61½	61½	61½	61½	2500
Lou and Nash.	71½	72½	72½	71½	4300
Mis Pacific	47	47	47½	47	5500
N Y & New England	....	....	....	....	....
Northern Pacific	62½	62½	62½	62½	....
Northern Pacific pref	106½	107	107	106½	1200
Chi. & Nor.	132	....	....	....	100
Omaha	54	54½	54½	54	400
Oregon Trans	38½	38½	38½	38½	1200
Pacific Mail	46½	46½	46½	46½	1500
Ph. & Reading	26½	26½	26½	26½	....
Richmond Term	63½	63½	63½	63½	2700
St Paul	20½	19½	20½	20½	2000
Texas Pacific	66	66½	65½	65½	10900
Union Pacific	86½	86½	86½	86½	4800
Western Union	....	....	....	....	....
Wabash	....	....	....	....	....
Wabash pref	....	....	....	....	....
Norfolk & W pref	50½	....	....	....	1200
R. F. pref	....	....	....	....	....
C C C	70½	70½	71½	71½	....
Cotton Oil Ctfs	58½	58½	58½	58½	4300
Top & St Fe	51½	51½	51½	51½	....
Rock Island	96½	96	96	96	2800
Q M pref	....	....	....	....	....
Maine Central	....	....	....	....	....
Gin	....	....	....	....	....
West Ends	....	....	....	....	....
Eastern	....	....	....	....	....
Chicago Gas Trust	44	43½	44	43½	....
Sugar Trust	84½	85	85	85	....
G S	56½	57½	57½	56½	....

Chicago Markets.

	Yesday Close	To-day Open	Highest	1.30 Close
Wheat—May	103½	103½	103½	102½
June	97½	97½	97½	96½
July	89½	89½	89½	88½
Corn—Feb	....	....	....	....
Mar	35½	35½	35½	35½
May	36½	36½	36½	35½
June	36½	36½	36	35½
April	36½	36½	36½	36½
Pork—	11 90	11 85	11 97	11 87
Mar	....	....	....	....
June	11 97	11 95	11 95	11 95
Petroleum	91½	91½	91½	91½

U S Government C. Bonds, 4 p cent. 129½ @ 130

London Markets.

LONDON, March 8.

United States Fours, ...
Do, do Fours and a half .....
Atlantic and Great Western firsts .....
Do, do do seconds .....
Illinois Central .....
Erie .....
do. Seconds .....
Mexican ordinary .....
St Paul Common .....
New York Central .....
Reading .....
Canada Pacific .....
Mexican Central firsts .....
Pennsylvania .....
Spanish Fours .....
Bar Silver .....
Money 2½ @ 2½ p r cent.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, March. 8—Cotton quiet but steady. American middlings 5 11-16 pence; sales 10,000 bales; for speculation and export 1,000 bales; receipts 18,000 bales; American 5,700 bales; futures flat at the decline.

FIRST EDITION.

IT IS WAR.

ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN A GERMAN AND AMERICAN MAN-OF-WAR.

The Latter Blown Up with All Hands.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE GAZETTE.

DRESDEN, March 8.—The Tchlesische Zeitung print the following sensational private telegram from Samoa:—"The German Corvette Olga has bombarded Matafaas camp. The captain of the American man-of-war protested, but seeing his protest disregarded he opened fire on the Olga. A shell bursted between the decks doing much damage. The Olga then directed a torpedo at the American ship blowing her up with all hands."

THE LEGISLATURE.

Proceedings in the House of Assembly To-day.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE GAZETTE.)

FREDERICTON, N. B., March 8.—Mr. Speaker named Hon. Messrs. Blair, McLellan and Regan, and Messrs. Hanington and Tweedie the committee to nominate all standing committees.

Mr. Labillois called the attention of the government to the fact that there were two French newspapers published in this province. The French, he said, formed a large portion of the population and many of them had to depend entirely upon the French papers for information as to what took place in the Assembly. The editors of these papers had to translate the debates from the English, or engage special translaters to do so. He thought the government should make an arrangement to pay the editors for having the translation made, and that the matter of whether they be paid or not be left with the Contingent committee. He thought that in justice to the French members in the house and French people generally his suggestion should be acted upon and an arrangement made at the beginning of the session by the Government and the French papers. It seemed that the Legislative council could pay to have their reports published in the St. John papers; surely then, there could be no objection to the Government arranging for the publication of the debates of this house in the French papers.

Hon. Mr. Blair said the Government did not arrange with any paper for the publication of the debates in either French or English papers. They made an arrangement with the official reporter to prepare a synopsis of the proceedings of this house. That synopsis was sent to nearly all the papers in the Province, the editors of which had the right to use what they pleased. His recollection was that the government has heretofore paid something every year to the French papers for making their translation. Of course the government could not engage to furnish a French reporter for them. He would say the disposition of the government was to do justice to the French papers and the French generally. If the French papers translate the debates and send in their accounts, he had no doubt they would be allowed in the usual way.

Mr.

MC2398

POOR DOCUMENT

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JOHN A. BOWES, Editor and Publisher

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ST. JOHN, N. B., FRIDAY, MAR. 8, 1889

THE LEGISLATURE.

The work of the Legislature yesterday was not of a very important character. The address was passed in both houses, not even provoking a debate in the Legislative Council, and but a slight one in the House of Assembly. The mover and seconder of the address seem to have acquitted themselves very well, Dr. Alward being as usual eloquent, patriotic and hopeful. He evidently does not sympathize with those prophets of evil who have wormed their way in the Liberal party by devious methods, and who now claim to speak for it. It is time that men like Dr. Alward should assert themselves, claim the right to speak for their party and control its policy, and silence those who are abusing its confidence and misrepresenting its principles.

The little tilt between Attorney General Blair and Mr. Hanington was interesting but not important. The only portion of the address to which the latter appears to have taken serious exception was that which expressed gratification that a larger grant was to be given to the St. John public Hospital. Mr. Hanington should not permit himself to become local and narrow in his views, if he aspires to be a statesman. The St. John hospital is practically a hospital for the whole Province, and as such should receive a large measure of Provincial support. Probably, after the little skirmish of yesterday, the Legislature will get down to serious business to-day, and then we shall have the details of some of the measures proposed by the government.

With regard to the question of extension of the franchise which is the most important subject before the legislature there seems a very general agreement, between the government and the members of the opposition. Female suffrage, no doubt, will have strong advocates in the house, and it is not yet certain that it will not be embodied in the government bill.

THE LOSS OF THE SULTAN.

It is a great many years since a British ironclad was lost, indeed the onlyone that has ever been destroyed while at sea was the unfortunate Vanguard,which was run down and sunk by the Iron Duke, in the Channel about fifteen years ago. The Sultan, which is reported to have been wrecked on the island of Comino in the Mediterranean, was completed in 1870, and was therefore rather ancient as an ironclad The Sultan differed in many important particulars from the ironclads now being constructed. Although of 9,290 tons displacement and 8,630 horse power, she was only rated as a third class ship, her armor being but 9 inches in thickness on her sides at the water line, and 6 inches and 8 inches over her central battery. The Sultan, was wholly built of iron and belonged to the same class of ships as the Bellerophon, now flag-ship on this station, but was considerably larger and more heavily armed. In addition to her broadside battery she carried an upper deck armored battery, for the double purpose of forming a redoubt from which the ship could be manœuvred and fought in action, and of providing a direct stern fire from protected guns. The Sultan had a speed of 14 knots and was fully sparred and rigged as a ship. Her armament consisted of eight 18-ton guns and four 12-ton guns. Powerful as she was considered to be when built, the Sultan will hardly be missed from the British navy, for vessels of her class could not cope with the more powerful and more heavily armed modern iron-clads, in line of battle. It is satisfactory to know that there was no loss of life in connection with the wreck of the Sultan.

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

The Hon. C. H. Tupper spoke on the government side last evening and, as usual, acquitted himself admirably. In force and fluency the Minister of Marine greatly resembles his father, whose very presence in Ottawa seems sufficient to give the Grit leaders a sort of mental paralysis. Mr. Tupper commented on the inconsistency of Sir Richard Cartwright, who while a professed opponent of a protective system, would have us commit our tariff to the high protectionist Congress of the United States. Mr. Charlton, who followed, fully justified the statement of Mr. Tupper that the Grits were responsible for the, so called, exodus, by making his woe and ruin speeches. The North West came in for a large share of this member's abuse. In this respect he was quite in line with our own member John V. Ellis whose paper, the Globe, last evening contained a long and dreary attack on that portion of the Dominion. Mr. Charlto. informed the House of Commons that the Opposition had adopted unrestricted reciprocity with the United States as their policy and proposed to appeal to the people on it. He was also good enough to say that the Liberal Conservative party were opposed to reciprocity, a statement which, unfortunately for Mr. Charlton's reputation for veracity is wholly untrue. The Conservative party has always been in favor of reciprocity in natural products with the United States, but does not propose to allow the Yankees to destroy our manufactories, ruin our merchants and transfer the wholesale business of our large cities to New York and Boston as Mr. Charlton's proposition, if carried out, would do. We wish the Grits joy of their new policy; let them run an election upon it if they dare.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The letter of Attorney General Blair to the St. John Presbytery, was read in the House of Assembly yesterday, and will be found in our legislation report today. This letter was characterized by some of the members of the Presbytery as discourteous and ungentlemanly, but we fail to find any evidence of these qualities in it. The Attorney General simply pointed out that clergymen, like other people, were bound to obey the law, and this, we believe, is an unanswerable proposition.

A certain portion of the Grit press is never weary of insulting anything British; even our good Queen does not escape their attacks. Editor Hawke of the Transcript, says with characteristic indecency:—"The Queen has consented to allow ladies who are ill, infirm, or advancing in age, to appear at court in high neck dress, particulars for the pattern of which can be obtained at the Lord Chamberlain's office. As no lady will admit the impeachment of "advancing in age," the applications are few. A contemporary naively remarks that the Queen might have added "modesty" to the list of the qualifications for exemption from wearing low neck dresses." This insulting statement, if it means anything, signifies that Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, in regulating the dress of her court, commands ladies to be immodest.

The Montreal Gazette having stated that the constant iteration of the loyalty cry is not good politics, the St. John Globe comments on it by saying: "We are afraid it is too late for the Gazette to inaugurate its reform movement. It is a hopeful sign, however, that it sees the ignominious position in which its party is placed by the stupid conduct of the party organs." According to this Grit organ, then, it would seem that to be loyal, or to express loyal sentiments is to be "ignominious" and "stupid." The Globe, however, has the distinction of being stupid without being loyal.

The programme which the British government has laid down for the strengthening of the navy, is a very extensive one and will cost a large sum of money; in round numbers, $107,500,000, or about half the amount of the net debt of Canada, in regard to which there is so much grumbling. The government proposes to build eight first-class men-of-war of 14,000 tons each and two of 9,000 tons, nine first-class cruisers, 29 smaller cruisers, four of the Pandora type of cruisers, and 18 of the Sharpshooter type of torpedo vessels, or 70 new vessels in all. The 14,000 ton ships will be larger than any ironclads in the British navy by full 2,000 tons, and 750 tons larger than the biggest of the Italian ironclads.

Mr. Hanington says he will oppose any attempt to levy taxes on other counties for the support of the St. John public hospital, unless it is intended to give such a grant to other counties for hospital purposes. Does the honorable gentleman contemplate the establishment of an hospital at Dorchester Corner? Perhaps such an institution for decayed politicians might be needed there.

HERE AND THERE.

A musical journal says that America needs air. Does, eh? What's the matter with a national blizzard?—Boston Beacon.

The only monuments of the millionaires in this State are inverted shafts. They point in the wrong direction.—Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise.

The March dividends payable in Boston are about half a million less than last year. We are economizing correspondingly, however. We don't live beyond our means.—Boston Herald.

The four greatest railways in the world in respect to mileage, an American paper says, are: The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe system, 7,530 miles; the Pennsylvania railroad system, 7,530 miles; the Missouri Pacific system, 7,115 miles; the Chicago & Northwestern system, 7,082 miles. The Canadian Pacific system comes only eighth in the list, with 4,960 miles.

Mr. E. J. Clark, formerly of Western Ontario but who has lived for the past twenty years in Battleford, arrived in Ottawa the other day. He says that so far they have had no winter of any severity; there has been no snow to speak of and he suffered no cold on his trip down from Battleford, although he had to sleep out on the open prairie. The ranchers in Battleford had a round up a day before he started and the horses were found in most excellent condition. On his way from the north on the bank of the Saskatchewan, an Indian showed Mr. Clark a deposit of anthracite coal of excellent quality.

The editor of L'Evenement, who happened to reach Havre just as the success of General Boulanger was announced on the streets, gives some details on the state of parties and public opinion in Paris. The General, he says, has the Bonapartists with him, but without breaking with their own past. They are, like him, for revision and the plebiscite. The Royalists do not sympathize with him very heartily. They are "Pour'e Roi;" but, as the King has no chance of coming to his own again and his party counts for little in the struggle of factions, the General will have no difficulty in controlling that group on the ground of its antipathies to the present regime.

Occasionally I come across persons who knew N. P. Willis, when he lived in Boston, and they all have pleasant recollections of him. His kindness to young authors was proverbial, though it seems strange that he should have been at the top of the ladder of fame when Longfellow, who was his own age, and Hawthorne, who was about 3 years older, were at the bottom. There is an entry in Longfellow's journal about 1840 giving Willis's statement that he had made $10,000 a year by his writings. "I wish," adds Longfellow, "that I had made ten hundred!" but when he states that he had just sold "The Goblet of Life" and "To the River Charles"—two of his tenderest poems—for $20 each, and that for the exquisite "Wreck of the Hesperus" he only received $25, it is easy to see that poetry was an unprofitable pursuit in these days.—The Critic.

There promises to be a lively time before the Banking and Commerce Committee over Mr. Jamieson's bill to incorporate the Supreme Court of the independent Order of Foresters, representatives of the old life insurance companies being engaged in the task of working up an opposition to it. The order has been in existence fifteen years. On the 1st of January its membership was over 11,500, and there was a cash reserve on hand at that date of $117,821. What to do with this large sum puzzles the Executive and in order to give the members additional security incorporation is sought so that a deposit may be made with the Receiver-General. The established life insurance companies base their opposition to the bill on the extremely low rates, they claim, are insufficient to furnish perfect security to the insurance. The Foresters, however, claim that their rates are proved by the experience of the regular life companies to be ample to meet all losses arising from death and all payments to members who complete the expectancy of life, and to leave a balance from the income of each year to add to the reserve fund. If they can establish these claims before the committee, the bill, with a few unimportant amendments, should become law.

When Charles Dudley Warner was the editor of the Hartford (Conn.) Press, back in the "sixties," arousing the patriotism of the State with his vigorous appeals, one of the type-setters came in from the composing room, and, planting himself before the editor, said; "Well, Mr. Warner, I've decided to enlist in the army." With mingled sensations of pride and responsibility, Mr. Warner replied encouragingly that he was glad to see the man felt the call of duty. 'Oh, it isn't that,' said the truthful compositor, 'but I'd rather be shot than try to set any more of your blanked copy.

Our Postmaster, Col. Hardeman, having to employ a charwoman about the new United States Post Office, singled out a colored lady and offered her the place. She declined it for the reason that there was too much work for $20 per month. "What!" said the Colonel, "you could not make the half of it at anything else. Why, at the North a woman will scrub the floor all day through the month for $10." "Yes," answered the lady of color, "but dem Yankees is raised to work and we isn't."—Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.

A double wedding occurred at the home of Thomas Nicholson, 41 Centre-street, Thursday evening. Miss Anna Nicholson and Charles Skiff were married and at the same time Miss Anna's sister and Charles's brother, George, went through the same ceremony. To complicate the relationship yet further, Edward Loomis a cousin of the brothers' is the husband of a sister of the Misses Nicholson. The Mrs. Skiffs are thus sisters-in-law and also cousins of their husbands and sisters-in-law and cousins of Mr. Loomis.—Syracuse Herald.

A good story is told about a man on the east side who has 12 acres of land to sell. He asked $800 per acre and finally found a purchaser at that price. His wife however refused to sign the deed and the sale was off. Then he offered the land for $1 000 per acre and again a purchaser was found and again the good wife exercised her prerogative and refused to sign the deed. The property is now for sale at $20,000 for the 12 acres. Fortunate is the man who possesses a wife who knows how to refuse to sign deeds judiciously; her value is greater than rubies; yea, verily above fine gold.

The death of Mr. Hiburtus, inspector of gas in Ottawa, recalls a unique chapter in the journalistic history of the capital. Twenty years ago or more, Mr. Huburtus was the Globe correspondent here, and earned a name for painstaking ingenuity and newsgathering instinct. It is said that for a long time the Government were at a loss to know how certain information found its way into the correspondence of the Globe until it was discovered that Huburtus had bribed the charwoman of the Privy Council to give him the contents of Sir John Macdonald's waste paper basket. This may or may not be true, but it is certain that such methods of getting news never brought any permanent advantage to the person employing them.

According to our ideas on such subjects it is just as much the husband's business "to make home the brightest and most alluring haven of rest and peace upon all the earth' as it is the wife's." The idea that a mother, who has been "worked and worried to death' all day by the cares and annoyances of a household, perhaps with a sick child to nurse, and in feeble health at that, should have to go beyond her powers of endurance in order to "make home 'attractive' to some great lubber of a husband, with the muscles of an ox, the health of a whale, and the digestion of an ostrich, is utterly absurd and inhuman. Let him go to work and make home "attractive' to her. Or not to run to extremes on either side, let the husband join with the wife in mutual efforts to make their home pleasant for the whole family.—New York Ledger.

An operatic manager who was about to give a grand opera in Rio Janeiro engaged three different men as first tenor in Paris. During the voyage this fact came out and the three men indignantly demanded an explanation from the manager. "Gentlemen," he said in suave tones, "it will be all right. I am an old manager in the Rio Janeiro business, and either one of you would be perfectly satisfactory to me; but we shall not be there a week before two will fall victims to the yellow fever, and the one that is left will be my first tenor for the coming season. I have tried it many years and never knew it to fail, so there is no use quarrelling about it at this early day."

The New England papers are trying to arrest the tendency of the New Englanders to go West. The Springfield Union says: "All over New England farms are offered for sums that would not pay for the buildings upon them, such buildings, too, a prairie farmer would regard as quite palatial. With hard work and proper economy a living can be made on these farms, and as a general rule, men who have the 'gumption,' to get along and become foreshanded on new lands in the North-west can do the same here in New England."

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Address Carried in Both Houses.

The address in reply to the speech from the throne was carried in both houses yesterday. In the Legislative council it was moved by Hon. Mr. Holl and seconded by Hon. Mr. Ryan and passed without discussion.

In the House of Assembly the address was moved by Mr. Emmerson and seconded by Dr. Alward. The latter said he was particularly pleased with the reference in the speech to St. John public hospital. During last year there were in that institution 486 patients, 183 of whom were from counties outside of St. John. It cost about $15,000 a year to run the hospital. There was a legislative grant of $2,000, and there were other grants amounting to $3,000. In other words, two thirds of the cost of the institution had to be be borne by the tax payers of St. John. He did not know how the government intended to relieve the commissioners, whether or not it was intended to impose a tax on the municipalities of the province, but all would agree that something should be done. St. John was yet destined to take a front rank in the cities of the Dominion and all that now seemed needed was that it should become the winter port of Canada.

Hon. Mr. Blair moved and Hon. Mr. McLellan seconded, that the address be taken up section by section.

MR. HANINGTON,

said the address was remarkable for many things it did not contain. It made no reference to the Quebec resolutions, which we were told last year to be the salvation of the country. What has the Attorney General done with the resolutions? Have they gone to the spirit land.

Mr. Tweedie—They are in the soup.

Neither is there any reference to the law commission. Rumor has that the commission has been dissolved. Why is the address silent on the point again? It is all right enough to protect our timber lands against fires, but why does not the address make some mention of the question of stumpage in which so many of our lumbermen are interested? He did not wish to introduce Dominion politics, but why should our neighbors be given the idea that we were not content until recent? Perhaps it would be said we were desiring unrestricted reciprocity. But he was glad to see this government backing out of the old rut to some extent. In importing stock and seed the government was carrying out a policy he had always advocated. He approved of the idea of extending the franchise and if women desired the right to vote he would not feel like denying them the privilege. He did not know, however, that any woman in this province wanted the right to vote. He would oppose any attempt to levy a tax on the other counties for the support of the St. John hospital unless it was intended to give a grant to such other counties for hospital purposes. The tendency of this government's policy seemed to be to saddle as much taxation as possible on the municipalities. Referring to the paragraph speaking of the registration act, he said he noticed that there seemed to be some difficulty between the leader of the government and the St. John presbytery, a most influential body.

HON. MR. BLAIR,

was glad to hear from Mr. Hanington and pleased to know that he had again assumed the role of critic. One would imagine by the manner in which the member for Westmorland referred to the fact that there was no mention in the address of the Quebec resolutions that he was chagrined, and disappointed at the thought that such resolutions did not now form a part of the constitution. Who would have thought that he was the same hon. member who could not last year discover a single solitary principle in the Quebec resolutions to commend them to his favorable consideration? The resolutions had not been abandoned, and he (Blair) did not despair of the Dominion government yet assenting to nearly all, if not all, the propositions contained in the resolutions. The hon. member appeared troubled over the fact that the government had not announced its policy in reference to the stumpage question, although he must know that he can obtain all information on that matter by adopting the usual course in such cases. The hon. member, in dealing with the franchise question had over looked the fact that petitions were before the house last year from his own county asking that the franchise be extended to women. He (the attorney general) did not, however, feel called upon to express any opinion in reference to this matter. In reference to the proposition to aid the public hospital at St. John he could assure the hon. member that no injustice would be done to any county and that the proposal would be on the most equitable basis. He was free to admit that the registration act had not achieved that measure of success that he had a right to expect for it. In this connection he referred to his letter to the St. John presbytery, a most distinguished body. That letter was written in answer to Rev. Mr. Bruce's letter setting forth that the presbytery did not intend to obey the law. He would read a copy of his letter, so that the house and country might see whether he had written anything either discourteous or ungentlemanly. It is as follows:

FREDERICTON, Feb. 7, 1889.

Rev. Geo. Bruce, St. John—

MY DEAR SIR—I am in receipt of your favor of the 2nd inst., with enclosed resolution adopted at a meeting of the Presbytery of St. John on the 12th ult. Touching the second resolution, which deals with the subject of marriage by others than ministers in connection with congregations, the government has had this matter under consideration, and I think it is not improbable that the legislature will be moved to pass an act which will probably cover all the ground desired by your recommendation.

As respects the subjects of Reports on Vital Statistics and the resolution adopted thereon—"That you decline compliance with the terms of the act requiring you to furnish statistics of deaths," etc.—I am very much surprised and indeed disappointed. The effect of the complaints at which you arrived is that you, as a presbytery, have determined that you will not obey the law. Of course you assign a reason for it, which may be or may not be a good reason for amending the law, if you had approached us with that view, but I certainly do feel that the example which your presbytery have set of defying the legislature, saying that you will not observe the duty which the law imposes upon you, will not tend to stimulate obedience to the law generally in the community. I would have expected at the most from your presbytery that you would have presented the objections to the law remaining as it is, and would have urged, perhaps very strenuously, that it should be to a greater or less extent modified or removed altogether, but I would not have believed if any person had told me that your body would have, in formal session, resolved to decline compliance with the terms of any act of parliament. I think, perhaps, that I ought to add that what the Presbytery of St. John have declined to do is being done, as far as they are capable of doing it, by clergymen of other denominations, notably of the Roman Catholic denomination throughout the province, and that the provisions of the law to which you have refused obedience are identical with acts which have been in operation for many years in the other provinces of Canada, in the mother country, and in the United States. I would be very sorry, indeed, for many reasons, if the government should be driven, through the willingness of either the physicians or clergy of the province to defeat the successful operation of the act, to have to incorporate provisions of a more penal character than those which the act now contains.

If the accumulation and preservation of vital statistics, admittedly so important and necessary to all civilized communities cannot be otherwise enforced in this province, I am afraid, much as I would regret our having to do it, that we would have to resort to extreme measures. It is a serious matter when any body of men in a community openly express their defiance of the law. It is more than serious when that body of men are members of the profession to which you belong.

Yours, faithfully,

(Signed) ANDREW G. BLAIR.

Continuing, Mr. Blair said the hon. member for Westmorland could not be serious when he expressed anxiety as to the cause of the difficulty in the settlement of the Eastern Extension claim. He (Blair) could not give particulars of the difficulty without divulging that which was of a confidential character. He would say that the government had strong hopes that the claim would be settled at a very early day.

Mr. Hanington said: The attorney general may tell us that there is no mention now of the Quebec resolutions because they were not considered until late last summer by the Quebec legislature. Has there not been time since last September to have action taken on the resolutions if it was not intended to abandon them? If the matter was of the great importance we were told last year it was, why should there be any delay in presenting the resolutions to the Queen? It has been hinted that the resolutions are to be kept till the next election. If there is any good reason for delay regarding the resolutions the house should know it. The attorney-general had at the Quebec conference agreed to a resolution in favor of unrestricted reciprocity. That resolution did not appear in the appendix to the journals of this house. He would like to know if that was so.

HON. MR BLAIR

said it was well known that the legislatures of Quebec and Manitoba did not meet until late last summer. After those bodies had considered the resolutions there would not be the time to send a delegation to England, as the Imperial parliament would not then be in session. The resolution passed at Quebec in reference to unrestricted reciprocity was not passed by the conference as a conference but as the views of the individual members of that body. He had not submitted that resolution to this government on the return of the provincial secretary and himself from Quebec. That resolution was never before this house and therefore it was highly proper that it should not appear in the journals. If it would afford the hon. member any comfort, he would say that he was just as strong for unrestricted reciprocity now as he was when he voted for the resolution.

Mr. Hanington moved, seconded by Mr. Young, that the word "strengthened" be substituted for the word "created" in the second paragraph.

The motion was lost and the address then passed without further opposition.—Adjourned.

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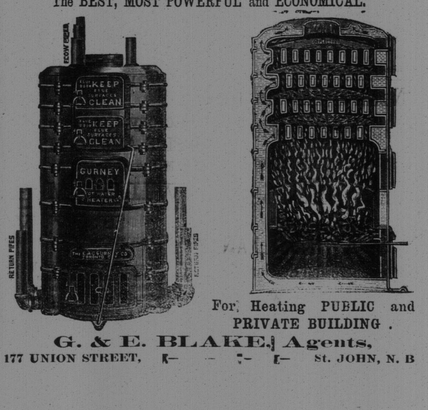

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POOR DOCUMENT

MAIWA'S REVENGE.

BY H. RIDER HAGGARD.

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[CONTINUED.]

"I glanced up, and there, sure enough, about half way down the mountain, nearing the first fortification, the long plumed double line of Nala's warriors were rushing down to battle, the bright light of the morning glancing on their spears. Afterwards we discovered that the reason of their delay was that they had been stopped by a river in flood, and could not reach the mountain crest by dawn. When they did reach it, however, they instantly saw that the fight was already going on—was 'in flower,' as they put it—and so advanced at once without waiting to light fires.

"Meanwhile they had been observed from the town, and parties of soldiers were charging up the steep side of the hill to occupy the schanses and the second line of fortifications behind them. The first line they did not now attempt to reach or defend, Nala pressed them too close. But they got to the schanses or pits protected with stone walls, and constructed to hold from a dozen to twenty men, and soon began to open fire from them and from isolated rocks. I turned my eyes to the gates of the town, which were placed to the north and south. Already they were crowded with hundreds of fugitive women and children flying to the rocks and caves for shelter from the foe. As for ourselves, the appearance of Nala's impi produced a wonderful change for the better in our position. The soldiers attacking us, realizing that the town was being assailed from the rear, simply turned, and, clambering down the kopple, streamed off to protect their homes against this new enemy. In five minutes there was not a man left except those who would move no more, or were too sorely wounded to escape. I felt inclined to ejaculate 'Saved!' like the gentleman in the play, but did not, because the occasion was too serious. What I did do was to muster all the men and reckon up our losses. They amounted to fifty-one killed and wounded, sixteen men having been killed outright. Then I sent men with the cooking pots to the stream for water, and we drank. This done, I set my bowers, as being the most useless part of the community from a fighting point of view, to the task of attending the injured, and turned to watch the fray.

"By this time Nala's Impi had climbed the first line of fortifications without opposition, and were advancing in a long line upon the schanses or pits which were scattered about between it and the second line, singing a war chant as they came. Presently puffs of smoke began to start from the schanses, and with my glasses I could see several of our men falling over. Then, as they came opposite a schanse, that portion of the long line of warriors would thicken up and charge it with a wild rush. I could clearly see them leap on to the walls and vanish into the depths beneath, some of their number falling backward on each occasion, shot or stabbed to death. Next would come another act in the tragedy. Out from the hither side of the schanse would pour such of its defenders as were left alive, perhaps three or four, and perhaps a dozen, running for dear life, with the war dogs on their tracks. One by one they would be caught, then up flashed the great spear, and down fell the pursued, dead. I saw ten of our men leap into one large schanse, but though I watched for some time, nobody came out. Afterwards we inspected the place, and found these all dead, together with twenty-three Matukus. Neither side would give in, and they had fought it out to the bitter end.

"At last they neared the second line of fortifications, behind which the whole remaining Matuku force, numbering some 2,000 men, was rapidly assembling. One little pause to get their breath, and they came at it with a rush and a long wild shout of 'Bulala Matuku!' (Kill the Matukus!) that went right through me. Then came an answering shout and the sounds of heavy firing, and presently I saw our men retreating, somewhat fewer in numbers than they had advanced. Their welcome had been a warm one, for the Matuku fight splendidly behind walls.

"This decided me that it was necessary to create a diversion. If we did not do so it seemed very probable that we should be worsted after all. I called to the captain of our little force and rapidly put the position before him. Seeing the urgency of the occasion he agreed with me that we must risk it, and in two minutes more we were, with the exception of my own men, whom I left to guard the wounded, trotting across the open space and through the deserted town toward the spot where the struggle was taking place, some 700 yards away. In seven or eight minutes we reached a group of huts—it was a headman's kraal, that was situated about 150 yards behind the fortified wall, and took possession of it unobserved. The enemy was too much engaged with the foe in front of them to notice us, and, besides, the broken ground rose in a hog back shape between. There we waited a minute or two and recovered our breath, while I gave my directions. So soon as we heard the Butiani impi begin to charge again we were to run in line to the brow of the hogback and pour our fire into the mass of defenders behind the wall. Then the guns were to be thrown down, and we must charge with the assegai. We had no shields, but that could not be helped; there would be no time to reload the guns, and it was absolutely necessary that the enemy should be disconcerted at the moment that the main attack was delivered.

"The men, who were as plucky a set of fellows as ever I saw, and whose blood was now thoroughly up, consented to this scheme, though I could see that they thought it rather a large order, as indeed I did myself. But I knew that if the impi was driven back a second time the game would be up, and for me, at any rate, it would be a case of the 'Thing that bites,' and this sure and certain knowledge filled my breast with valor.

"We had not long to wait. Presently we heard the Butiana war song swelling loud and long. They had commenced their attack. I made a sign, and the 150 men, headed by myself, poured out of the kraal, and, getting into a rough line, ran up the fifty or sixty yards of slope that intervened between ourselves and the crest of the hog backed ridge. In thirty seconds we were there, and immediately beyond us was the main body of the Matuku host waiting the onslaught of the enemy with guns and spears. Even now they did not see us, so intent were they upon the coming attack. I signed to my men to take careful aim, and suddenly called out to them to fire, which they did with a wil, dropping thirty or forty Matukus.

"'Charge!' I shouted again, throwing down my smoking rifle, and drawing my revolver, an example which they followed, snatching up their spears from the ground where they had placed them while they fired. The men set up a savage whoop, and we started. I saw the Matuku soldiers wheel round in hundreds, utterly taken aback at this new development of the situation. And looking over them, before we had gone twenty yards, I saw something else. For of a sudden, as though they had risen from the earth, there appeared above the wall hundreds of great spears followed by hundreds of savage faces shadowed with drooping plumes. With a yell they sprang upon the wall shaking their broad shields, and with a yell they bounded from it straight into our astonished foes.

"Crash! we were in them now, and fighting like demons. Crash! from the other side, Nala's impi was at its work, and still the spears and plumes appeared for a moment against the brown background of the mountain, and then sprang down and rushed like a storm upon the foe. The great mob of men turned this way and turned that way, astonished, bewildered, overborne by doubt and terror. Meanwhile the slayers stayed not their hands, and on every side spears flashed, and the fierce shout of triumph went up to heaven. There too, on the wall, stood Maiwa, a white garment streaming from her shoulders, an assegai in her hand, her breast heaving, her eyes flashing. Above all the din of battle I could catch the tones of her clear voice as she urged the soldiers on to victory. But victory was not yet. Wambe's soldiers gathered themselves together and bore our men back by the sheer weight of numbers. They began to give, then once more they rallied and the fight hung doubtfully.

"'Slay, you war whelps!' cried Maiwa, from the wall. 'Are you afraid, you women, you chicken hearted women? What! you give way? Follow me, children of Nala.' And with one wild, long cry, she leaped from the wall as leaps a stricken antelope, and, holding the spear poised on high, rushed right into the thickest of the fray. The warriors saw her, and raised such a shout that it echoed like thunder against the mountains. They massed together, and following the flutter of her white robe, crashed into the dense heart of the foe. Down went the Matuku before them like trees before a whirlwind. Nothing could stand before such a rush as that. It was as the rush of a torrent bursting its banks. All along their line swept the wild, desperate charge, and there, straight in the forefront of the battle, still waved the white robe of Maiwa.

"Then they broke, and, stricken with utter panic, Wambe's soldiers streamed away, a scattered crowd of fugitives, while after them thundered the footfall of the victors.

"The fight was over; we had won the day; and for my part I sat down upon a stone and wiped my forehead, thanking Providence that I had lived to see the end of it. Twenty minutes later Nala's warriors began to return, panting. 'Wambe's soldiers had taken to the bush and the caves,' they said, 'where they had not thought it safe to follow them,' adding, significantly, that many had stopped on the way.

"I was utterly dazed, and now that the fight was over, my energy seemed to have left me, and I did not pay much attention, till presently I was aroused by somebody calling me by name. I looked up, and saw that it was the chief Nala himself, who was bleeding from a flesh wound in his arm. By his side stood Maiwa, panting but unhurt, and wearing the same proud and terrifying air.

"'They are gone, Macumazahn,' said the chief; 'there is little to fear from them; their heart is broken. But where is Wambe the chief, and where is the white man thou camest to save?

"'I know not,' I answered.

"'Close to where we stood lay a Matuku, a young man who had been shot through the fleshy part of the calf. It was a trifling wound, but it prevented him from running away.

"'Say, thou dog,' said Nala, stalking up to him and shaking his red spear in his face—'say, where is Wambe! Speak, or I slay thee. Was he with the soldiers?

"'Nay, lord, I know not,' groaned the terrified man. 'He fought not with us. Wambe has no stomach for fighting. Perchance he is in his kraal yonder, or in the cave behind the kraal;' and he pointed to a small inclosure on the hill side about 400 yards to the right of where we were.

"'Let us go and see,' said Nala, summoning his soldiers.

CHAPTER VIII.

MAIWA IS AVENGED.

"The impi formed up. Alas! an hour before it had been stronger by a third than it was now. Then Nala detached two hundred men to collect and attend to the injured, and at my suggestion issued a stringent order that none of the enemy's wounded, and above all no women and children, were to be killed, as is the savage custom among African natives. On the contrary, they were to be allowed to send word to their women that they might come in to nurse them, and fear nothing, for Nala made war upon Wambe the tyrant, and not on the Matuku tribe. Then we started with some four hundred men for the chief's kraal. Very soon we were there. It was, as I have said, placed against the mountain side, but within the fortified lines, and did not cover more than an acre and a half of ground altogether. Outside was a tidy reed fence, within which, neatly arranged in a semicircular line, stood the huts of the chief's principal wives. Maiwa, of course, knew every inch of the kraal, for she had lived in it, and led us straight to the entrance. We peeped through the gateway. Not a soul was to be seen. There were the huts, and there was the clear open space, floored with a concrete of lime, on which the sun beat fiercely, but nobody could we see or hear.

"'The jackal has gone to earth,' said Maiwa. 'He will be in the cave behind his hut,' and she pointed with her spear towards another small and semicircular enclosure, over which a large hut was visible, that had the cliff itself for a background. I stared at this fence. By George, it was true! it was entirely made of tusks of ivory planted in the ground, with their points bending outward. The smaller ones, though none were small, were placed nearest to the cliff on either side, but they gradually increased in size till they culminated in two enormous tusks, which set up so that their points met something in the shape of an inverted V, forming the gateway to the hut. I was dumfounded with delight, and, indeed, where is the elephant hunter who would not be if he suddenly saw five or six hundred picked tusks set up in a row, and only waiting for him to take them away? Of course the stuff was what is known as 'black' ivory; that is, the exterior of the tusks had become black from years or perhaps centuries of exposure to wind and weather; but I was certain that it would be none the worse for that. Forgetting the danger of the proceeding, I actually ran, in my excitement, right across the open space, and, drawing my knife, scratched vigorously at one of the great tusks to see how deep the damage was. As I thought, it was nothing; there beneath the black covering gleamed the pure white ivory. I could have capered for joy, for I fear that I am very mercenary at heart, when suddenly I heard the faint echo of a cry for assistance. 'Help!' screamed a voice in the Sisutu dialect from somewhere beyond the hut—'help! they are murdering me.'

"'I knew the voice. It was John Every's. Oh, what a selfish brute was I! for the moment that miserable ivory had driven the recollection of him out of my head, and now perhaps it was too late.

"'Nala, Maiwa and the soldiers had now come up. They, too, had heard the voice, and interpreted its tone, though they had not caught the words.

"'This way!' cried Maiwa; and we started at a run, passing round the hut of Wambe. Behind was the narrow entrance to a cave. We rushed through it, heedless of the danger of an ambush, and this was what we saw, though very confusedly at first, owing to the gloom:

"In the center of the cave and with either end secured to the floor by strong stakes, was a huge double springed lion trap fringed with sharp and grinning teeth. It was set, and beyond the trap, indeed almost over it, a terrible struggle was in progress. A naked, or

"A terrible struggle was in progress."

almost naked white man, with a great beard hanging down over his breast, was, in spite of his furious struggles, being slowly forced and dragged toward the trap by six or eight women. Only one man was present, a fat, cruel looking man, with small eyes and a hanging lip. It was the chief Wambe, and he stood by the trap ready to force the victim down upon it as soon as the women had dragged him into the necessary position.

"At this instant they caught sight of us, and there was a moment's pause; and then, before I knew what she was going to do, Maiwa lifted the assegai she still held, and whirled it at Wambe's head. I saw the flash of light speed towards him, and so did he, for he stepped backward to avoid it—stepped backward right into the trap. He yelled with pain as the iron teeth of the 'Thing that bites' sprang up like living things and fastened into him—such a yell I have not often heard. Now, at last, he tasted of the torture which he had inflicted upon so many, and though I trust I am a Christian, I cannot say that I felt sorry for him.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

A Big Mistake.

There are a class of ignorant people who imagine a bank is a place where money is thrown about in careless profusion, and that any one inside the railing can help himself, where every one about the place is rich and have their pockets bulging with gold. Every boy thinks that way until he learns otherwise, but you can't make the beggars believe it.

A MAN IN THE KITCHEN.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A "BETTY" AND THE OTHER KIND.

Potato Peelers of the Masculine Gender Can Sometimes Make Themselves Very Useful—The Genuine "Betty," However, Is a Regular Bull in a China Shop.

Most women heartily despise a "Betty," by which is usually meant a man who pokes his nose into the details of household affairs, dabbles in the work of the kitchen and irritates the housewife by assuming, regularly or occasionally, functions which she deems exclusive to herself. The dislike of women for this kind of man is in the main well grounded. The average man is, unfortunately, unable to make himself useful in household work without making himself, also, more or less a nuisance. A good deal of this kind has, however, many sides.

THE WOMEN ARE RESPONSIBLE.

The women who are most jealous of their prerogatives in the kitchen are not always possessed of the best capacity for maintaining them; and some of the most perfect housekeepers the writer has ever known, easy mistresses of the arts and systems that make up the various departments of household management and industry, have been most indulgent and appreciative of the efforts of husband, son or brother to help about the house, even encouraging original experiment along the lines which have brought into being the scornful epithet above quoted.

In their households the men were never spitefully ordered to "Let things alone," told to "Keep out of my way," or requested to "mind their own business," because, in the first place, the housewife respected herself too much to use such expressions or their equivalents, and because, in the second place, the men had acquired such familiarity with the ins and outs of the kitchen that they were not likely to hinder rather than help when they had occasion to turn their hand to this, that or the other matter of housework. This touches the secret of the whole matter, and a little thinking along this line will suggest a query whether women are not, generally speaking, to blame for the fact that the average man is a nuisance in the kitchen.

A mother carefully taught her sons many details of work usually considered the sole province of girls and concerning which boys generally grow up in utter ignorance. They washed and wiped dishes, learned to prepare plain meals, had practice in sweeping and dusting and putting to rights, and were taught to patch and darn neatly and to sew on buttons. Some of them learned something of the "higher branches." When they went out into the world they had frequent occasion to bless the mother for these useful accomplishments; and when they became heads of households, they had an intelligent practical knowledge of the details of the work of which their wives had charge and were able to make the burden easy in many ways where another man would have made it heavier.

THE REALLY GOOD HUSBAND.

No man worthy of the name permits his wife or any woman in his house to perform the heavy drudgery of carrying coal and wood, caring for furnaces and stoves, moving stoves or heavy furniture, beating carpets, and so on. But this need not be the limit of a man's usefulness about the house. There is no reasonable reason why a man should not be able to broil a steak, boil or bake potatoes, which set up so that their points meet something in the shape of an inverted V, forming the gateway to the hut. I was dumfounded with delight, and, indeed, where is the elephant hunter who would not be if he suddenly saw five or six hundred picked tusks set up in a row, and only waiting for him to take them away! Of course the stuff was what is known as 'black' ivory; that is, the exterior of the tusks had become black from years or perhaps centuries of exposure to wind and weather; but I was certain that it would be none the worse for that. Forgetting the danger of the proceeding, I actually ran, in my excitement, right across the open space, and, drawing my knife, scratched vigorously at one of the great tusks to see how deep the damage was. As I thought, it was nothing; there beneath the black covering gleamed the pure white ivory. I could have capered for joy, for I fear that I am very mercenary at heart, when suddenly I heard the faint echo of a cry for assistance. 'Help!' screamed a voice in the Sisutu dialect from somewhere beyond the hut—'help! they are murdering me.'

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THE SWALLOW.

O, to feel the wild thrill of the swallow,
The wonder of the wing!
On the soft blue billows of air to follow
The summer, to soar and sing!

To drink blue air and to feel it flowing
Through every dainty plume,
Uplifting, pillowing, bearing, blowing,
And the earth below in bloom!

"Is it far to heaven, O swallow, swallow!"
The heavy hearted sings;
"For I watch your flight, and long to follow,
The while I wait for wings."

—Anna Boynton Averill.

Kate Castleton at Home.

One would not think it probable, after witnessing pretty Kate Castleton dance about the stage, kick up her heels and smile in such a saucy way, that her pet hobby is to arise in the morning at her charming home, Castleton manor, near Oakland, Cal., cook the breakfast, and then tramp all over the place. But she does. After breakfast she takes a peep in the stables to see that her horses are being properly fed and cared for, meanders around to the hennery to feed the poultry, then to the garden to water the flowers, and last, but not least, to the kennels, where she has the finest selection of dogs on the Pacific coast. In fact, there are very few kennels in the world that can equal it, every one of the dogs being a prize winner.

She frequently spends hours in their company, and it really seems as though they expected her visits as a part of their daily routine. Big Ned, the dog for whom she would not take a fortune, once saved her life. She was taking her morning canter one summer two years ago, and was about to alight from the horse, when her dress caught in the saddle. The horse became frightened, gave a sudden start and dragged the fair actress along the ground. Big Ned jumped to the rescue, seized the bridle rein and held the animal still until she was rescued from her perilous position. Nothing is too good for Ned. Miss Castleton is also a great lover of old bric-a-brac, and her summer home is filled with rare and costly specimens.—Chicago Herald.

A Sad State of Affairs.

An evil which threatens women is the bad literature of the day. Ninety-nine novels out of a hundred are injurious. A woman should never read a fictitious story which misrepresents life; she should know of the sensational books and any book that influences the mind by its passion. Obscene pictures which are passing through our postoffices every day should be anathematized in every possible way. I am sometimes inclined to believe that amateur photography is a curse.

In modern society one-half of the society men are wondering how in the world they can get the wives of the other half. This may bring smiles to some faces, but it will bring tears to the eyes of others in this city. Clubs and hotels are becoming dens of corruption. I know a man in New Haven whose hand one-half the people of this city would be proud to grasp. Yet I know that this man has two families living in different parts of this country. There may be others of the same sort whom I do not know.—Rev. A. W. Wheeler, of New Haven.

Clothing of British Clergymen.

Can anything more absurd and less impressive be imagined than the hat, clothes and boots worn by the British clergymen who throng to London in May? A nondescript seedy hat, generally of the wideawake description, a long coat cut like a sack, a pair of baggy trousers, very much "knee'd," a huge pair of square toed bulgy boots and a gingham umbrella make up a costume which is at once grotesque and disreputable. The old fashioned clergyman used at least to dress like a gentleman, and the Roman Catholic priest has a peculiar and unmistakable style of his own. I quite fall to see, therefore, why the modern curate should array himself like a cross between a broken down undertaker and a cafe waiter out of work.—Labouchere in London Truth.

Discounting Fickle Cupid.

A society has been organized in Denmark under the name of the "Celibacy Assurance society," its object being to provide for those women who cannot or will not provide themselves with a husband. The premiums, which are on various scales, begin at the age of 13 and end at 40, a period at which it is supposed most of the members will have abandoned any thought of marriage. Such being the case, the woman receives an annuity for life. If, however, she marries at any time after or before 40 she forfeits all her claims. With the profits thus accruing by chance or purpose the society hopes to provide for its members "doomed to single blessedness."—Providence Journal.

His Bride Came From Castle Garden.

The wife of Hieronymus Kirchner, of Cranberry township, died leaving him a wealthy widower of 70 odd years, with a longing for a new wife. He wasted a month in vainly looking around. Then he concluded to advertise. Mary Galow, a recent arrival at Castle Garden, heard of him and came right on to Butler. A meeting took place, which was perfectly satisfactory, and the aged groom and the blushing 20-year-old bride became one.—Butler (Pa.) Cor. Pittsburg Commercial.

A Diphtheria Scare.

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

Rufus Cook's Good Advice.

Rufus Cook, a civil and sanitary engineer, has addressed an open letter to the city council of Minneapolis, in which he makes some pertinent and valuable suggestions on the subject of city sanitation. He states that with the growth of cities there is a constant tendency to the accumulation of unsanitary conditions. Sanitary work consists in the application of preventive measures rather than curative, the latter being the province of the physician. To insure this sanitary work being fully carried out, ample funds should be appropriated to the health department.

People need to be taught that what they eat, drink and breathe has an important relation to their health and happiness, and to maintain human existence in its highest state requires pure air, pure water and pure food, and these supplemented by a pure soil. As purity of air is first in importance, the best system of heating and ventilation should be applied to all public and private buildings. A good plumbing law is one of the most effective steps in sanitary progress that the city can possibly have. Mr. Cook quotes from the New Jersey board of health: "Most of our cities are still far behind in the details of approved sanitary administration, and in those financial provisions, therefore, which are necessary for the health of the people. In the work of sanitary inspection and advice, and in the general oversight of the people, we find a field of operation which might be largely extended to the great advantage of our citizens."—The Sanitary News.

An Implied Compliment.

"What are you doing now, Jinks?"

"Raising chickens."

"Ah! I see. I'll have to get a lock for my hen house."—Nebraska State Journal.

Just Like Pork.

A friend of mine who used to have a house in Paris under the empire, and was well acquainted with all the artists of imperial France, told me apropos of the picture by Gerome, exhibited in the American galleries, a story that is worth repeating here. Every one who loves art must know the picture (or the engraving from the picture) representing "Moliere Breakfasting with Louis Quatorze." My friend happened to run into Gerome's studio just after the canvas was completed. It was in its frame and on the easel, and Gerome was chuckling in his saturnine way as he entered. "What do you think?" said the painter, "I have just received the visit of an American richard, who has made me what he considers a great offer for my 'Moliere.' He has offered me a thousand francs a head for it. I have refused, as I would if there had been a flock of courtiers. I cannot fancy selling a picture as one would pork." The picture was sold for 30,000 francs.—Town Topics.

Perfumery.

A perfumer says that there is more downright fraud perpetrated in the manufacture of attar of roses than in the making of any other perfume. Connecticut is a prominent place for the production of attar of roses. Heliotrope, one of the most popular of perfumes, is made by combining violet and vanilla in certain proportions.—Chicago Times.

There are explosives which have seventy times more power than gunpowder, and yet it is only now and then that a man seats himself on a keg of powder to enjoy a quiet smoke.

An Ohio farmer mortgaged his farm to get his wife some diamond earrings, and she lost one of them in the suds the very first wash day and attempted to hang herself in the barn.

Common Croup.

Is often fatal when not remedied in time. Leslie B Nicholson, 19 Welleley Ave., Toronto, says: 'As a quick cure for croup, colds, sore throat, chillblains, etc., I can recommend Hagyard's Yellow Oil.' It is a sure cure. Directions accompany each bottle.

They say the expression "by hook or by crook" orginated in an old custom in regard to gathering wood in faggots. The wood gatherer was permitted to have all the wood fallen on the ground and all that he could reach with his crook from branches of trees.

Partly Gave Up.

"In the year 1885 I coughed for six months, and having unsuccessfully tried many remedies, I partly gave up thinking I had the consumption. At last I tried Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, less than one bottle of which cured me, leaving me as well as ever I was,' Henry W Carus, Wabash, Ont.

Tenderfoot (in new Kansas town)—"Where is the post-office? Resident—"Over there.' "Where?" "Up yonder that man sawing wood? He's the postmaster.' "Yes but I don't see the post-office.' "Of course you don't. It's in his hat.

A fact that all men with gray and many shaded whiskers should know, that Buckingham's Dye always colors an even brown or black at will.

"Not Negotiable!" —Impecunious lodger —"Jemima, did you ask Mrs. Maggle whether she would take my I. O. U. for this quarter's rent as I'm rather ——" Maid of all work—"Yes sir and she says she won't, sir, not if you was to hoffer 'er the 'ole halphabit!"

Remember that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has no equal as a specific for colds, coughs, and all affections of the throat and lungs. For nearly half a century it has been in greater demand than any other remedy for pulmonary complaints. All druggists have it for sale.

Polite Lady—Do you take sugar in your tea? Boston Tramp—Madam, I am in no position to dictate the details of the menu for my coming luncheon, but—Polite Lady— Coffee and baked beans.

Avoid Appearances. — A worthy gentlemen having an unusually red nose was long suspected of being a tippler on the sly, by those not well acquainted with his strictly temperance habits. His unfortunate disfigurment was readily cured by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

The British Medical Journal emits a well justified howl against the practice of cigarette smoking by boys. The young gentlemen ought to be soundly birched, the little cigarette-ches!

A Dreadful Doom

To be unable to satisfy hunger without being distressed by heartburn, indigestion, sick stomach, dizziness or faintness seems a dreadful doom. All who suffer from it will find prompt relief and permanent cure in Burdock Blood Bitters. B B B. positively cures dyspepsia in anyform.

The question of female physicians has been settled in Russia in the affirmative with the stipulation that ladies shall only attend on adults of their own sex and on children of both sexes.

Nothing like It.

"I was troubled with liver complaint for a good many years, but was cured by one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters. I have never found any medicine to help me like B. B. B., in fact one bottle made a complete cure." W J West, Parkhill, Ont.

Quite Right!—"You can't put old heads on young shoulders," as the young man remarked when the elderly spinster endeavored to faint in his arms.

Health Failing Fast.

I was swollen from head to foot from dropsy of six months standing, and my health was failing fast but after taking one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters, I am quite well and think there is no medicine equal to B. B. B. and to it I remained a true friend." Joseph Herrick Linwood, Ont.

Mr. Winks—"I see raising flowers for the manufacture of perfumery has become a new industry in Florida." Mr. Winks—(a perfumery manufacturer) "Flowers?" "Yes." "For the manufacture of perfumery?" "Yes." "Well, wonders will never cease."

A High Valuation

"If there was only one bottle of Hagyards Yellow Oil in Manitoba, I would give one hundred dollars for it," writes Philip H. Grant of Monteith, Manitoba, afthr having used it for a severe wound and for frozen fingers, with as he says, "astonishing good results."

"There's a queer roomer afloat," remarked the hotel porter, as he fished an insane suicide out of the bath-tub.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle.

THE KEY TO HEALTH.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

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

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto

G. R. PUGSLEY, L. L. B.,

Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, &c.

OFFICES—Corner Prince William and Church streets, St. John, N. B.

COAL.

SYDNEY (Old Mines);
SPRINGHILL,
VICTORIA,
SCOTCH (Ell,)
PICTOU,

HARD COAL.

LEHIGH (Honey Brook,)
READING (Hard White Ash,)
WILKESBARRE (best quality.)

All fore sale at lowest market prices.

R. P. & W. F. STARR,
Smythe Street.

NOTICE.

Special Inducements are now offered by the well known CITY MARKET CLOTHING HALL to all who are in want of First Class Goods.

SPECIAL SALE,

during the remainder of this month, and Very Low Prices.

ALL

my stock of Good Ready Made Clothing and Gents Furnishing Goods have been remarked and are now offered during this Special Sale at prices that are startling, and must be cleaned out to make room for New Spring Goods.

MENS,
YOUTHS,
BOYS,
and CHILDREN'S

Suits, Overcoats, Ulsters and Reefers,

And a fine assortment of

Gents Furnishing Goods.

I, also, have on hand one of the Finest Stocks of

Scotch and English Cloths

for Custom Work which will be made up to order very low, and perfect Fitting Garments Guaranteed.

Don't forget the Place,

City Market Clothing Hall,
51 Charlotte Street.

T. YOUNGCLAUS,

H. JONAS & CO.

JONAS' TRIPLE FLAVORING EXTRACTS H. JONAS & CO. MONTREAL

GROCERS' SUNDRIES

ESSENTIAL OILS AND Flavoring Extracts

SOMETHING NEW IN BELTING

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR OF

KNUCKLE-JOINT LINK LEATHER BELTING

J. C. McLAREN BELTING CO.
MONTREAL

PLATE GLASS

French Mirror Plate

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PAINTS

OILS, COLORS,
ARTISTS' MATERIALS,
WINDOW GLASS,
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A. RAMSAY & SON,
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COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.

COCKLE'S PILLS—Free from Mercury.

COCKLE'S PILLS—For Liver.

COCKLE'S PILLS—For Indigestion.

COCKLE'S PILLS—For Heartburn.

COCKLE'S PILLS—In use eighty-six years.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.
Wholesale by EVANS & SONS, Lim., Montreal.

STEAMERS.

International Steamship Co.,

Spring Arrangement.

TWO TRIPS —A— WEEK.

ON MONDAY, March 4th, the steamers of this Company will leave Saint John, MONDAY, and THURSDAY for Eastport, Portland and Boston at 8 a. m., local.

From March 12th to April 29th will leave Saint John, every TUESDAY and THURSDAY at 8 a. m.

And Boston every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 8.30 a. m., and Portland 5.30 p. m. same day, for Eastport and Saint John.

H. W. CHISHOLM, Agent.

tel. sun.

Tender for Steam Service.

St. John, Digby and Annapolis.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Minister of Finance, Ottawa, and marked "Tender for Steam Service, St. John, Digby and Annapolis," will be received at the Finance Department, Ottawa, up to and including Monday the 1st day of April next, for the following services by Steamer between St. John, Digby and Annapolis, N. S., viz:—

1st. A daily service from 1st April to 31st October, and a tri-weekly service from 1st November to 31st March; or

2nd. A daily service from 1st May to 31st October, and a tri-weekly service from 1st November to 30th April; or

3rd. A tri-weekly service all the year round.

Tenders are requested to send in tenders for all of the above services.

Full particulars as to the terms and conditions thereof and specifications of the steamer required, may be obtained from the Post Office Inspectors at St. John and Halifax.

The Minister of Finance does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

Finance Department,
Ottawa, 19th Feb., 1889.

[This advertisement is not to be copied by other papers without authorization from the Queen's Printer.]

NOTICE.

The New Brunswick Coffin and Casket Factory, 157 and 159 Brussels St.,

keeps a large stock of Coffins and Caskets on hand to select from, also, I have lately added Children's Enameled White Caskets finely finished.

Price List on application.

W. WATSON.

P. S.—Sole manufacturer of the

Double Washboard.

We have been running extra time to supply the demand for this article.

W. W.

FREE! FREE! FREE! FREE!

Sewing-Machine

Agents wanted everywhere to sell our sewing machines. Any machine sent free to any one who asks for them, we will send free to one person who will buy the best sewing-machine made in the world, with all the attachments. We will also send free a catalogue containing 1,000 pictures, which shows what we send, to those who will be received by your house, and after 30 months all shall become your own property. This great sewing machine is made after the Singer patents, which have run out, and we can now sell for less money than any other first class machine in the world. All is free. No capital required. Pleasant, honorable employment. Full and explicit instructions given. Those who write to us at once can secure free the best sewing-machine in the world, and the finest line of works on high art ever shown together in America. T. RICE & CO., Box 740, Augusta, Maine.

CODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR 1889.

Madam! See what 15 Cents will do! It will bring you a sample copy of CODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, which you love, or the Silk, Satin, Skin Sacque, the Silk Dress, the Gold Watch and Cottage Organ, and other valuables, without a dollar.

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MC2398

POOR DOCUMENT

LOCAL MATTERS.

For the Latest Telegraphic News look on the First Page.

MASONIC ENGAGEMENTS.

March, 1889.

Meetings will be held at Freemasons' Hall, Germain street, during the month of March, at 8 o'clock in the evening, as follows:

Friday, 1st—Albion Lodge, No. 1.
Tuesday, 5th—St. John's Lodge, No. 2.
Thursday, 7th—New Brunswick Royal Arch Chapter.
Tuesday, 12th—Hibernia Lodge, No. 3.
Wednesday, 13th—Encampment of St. John, K. T.
Thursday, 14th—New Brunswick Lodge, No. 22.
Wednesday, 20th—Carleton Royal Arch Chapter.
Thursday, 21st—Union Lodge of Portland, No. 10.

VICTORIA RINK.

No band this evening.

THE MINSTRELS.

It is rumored that the minstrel circle will give an entertainment in Fredericton at an early day,

FARMERS' DELEGATES.

The executive of the Provincial Farmers' association have appointed Messrs. W. J. Gilbert and Howard Trueman delegates to the Dairymen's association of Nova Scotia, which meets at Truro on the 13th and 14th inst.

AN ADVANCE IN WAGES.

The Carpenters' Union announce that an advance of 10 per cent. over last summer's wages will be demanded after April 15, and employers will continue to pay for labor just what they consider it worth, as has been the custom for centuries.

HOW IS THIS?

Some time during Tuesday night, or early Wednesday morning, the Exhibition building was broken into and a line of hose, with couplings attached, was stolen. Now, let them steal a horse and cart and compete with the city firemen.

THE C. P. R.

The earnings and expenses of the C. P. R. during January were: Gross earnings, $897,938,15; working expenses, $746,975,56; net profits, $150,962,59. In January, 1888, the net profits were $52,286,11; the gain in net profits over January last year is therefore $128,676,48.

LENTEN LECTURES.

On Wedeesday evening during Lent there will be services in St. John's church by the Rev. John deSoyres at 7.30 p. m., with a course of sermons upon christian doctrine, exemplified in the lives of the following teachers: Athanasius: The divinity of Jesus Christ; Augustine: Grace and Freewill; Anselm: The Atonement: Gospel Liberty; Luther: Justification by faith.

VISITING FRIENDS.

Israel M. Ross, who has been away from this city for over thirteen years is visiting friends in Indiantown. He goes to Fredericton tomorrow, and will leave for New York next week. Mr. Ross is well and favorably known around these parts. He was for some time trackmaster on the I. C. R. at Campbellton and afterwards worked at Truro. He was sent to the North West, where he has engaged at different employments, finally settling down as a railway contractor. During the past ten years, Mr. Ross it is rumored, has acquired a large fortune, and certainly he deserves the success which seems to have attended his efforts.

OFF FOR OTTAWA.

The Ottawa delegation leave this evening and expect to return Saturday week. The delegation is composed of four members from the Common Council, His Worship Mayor Thorne, Alds. Smith, Peters and Robertson, and two from the Board of Trade, President W. H. Thorne and Mr. Geo. Robertson. It was thought at first that some change in the delegates would be necessitated through the inability of some of these gentlemen to go, but fortunately nothing has interfered and the gentlemen named will be the delegation to set forth our rights to the Dominion Parliament.

C. & A. CLUB MEETING.

There will be a big time at the C. & A. meeting this evening. A division of the house has taken place and it seems to be cricket vs baseball. The question is based on the fact that most of the officers of the club are cricketers, and the baseballists feel that they should have more than two representatives in the council. It is to be hoped that affairs will be settled amicably this evening, as, at least the baseballists have no cause to grumble. While the club is discussing this question of rights, however, there are a number of the members who are neither crickets nor baseball enthusiasts. They are desirous to know when a track suitable for running purposes will be laid. The track at present is only fit for bicycling, and if not remedied will rather astonish the runners in the championship meet in the fall.

Brevities.

Gaspereaux are now more plentiful in the harbor that is usual at this season.

Rum ran a rummy into a rut on the Douglas Road, Portland, yesterday, and Dr. Gilchrist stitched up some cuts that he got in his forehead.

The principal of the Union Baptist Seminary will temporarily act as superintendent, the resignation of Rev. Mr. Gordon having been accepted.

Rev. D. V. Gwilym, rector of St. Mary's church, Richibucto, has resigned his charge and will shortly remove to Houlton, Maine. Mr. Gwilym, was stationed at Campobello a few years ago.

Special Customs officer Bonness has recently awakened a couple of merchants in Kentville, N. S. to the fact that unrestricted reciprocity is not yet an accomplished fact.

The patients in the P. L. Asylum were treated to an excellent magic lantern entertainment last evening. The exhibition was under the charge of Rev. Mr. Titcomb.

The executive of the provincial farmers association have appointed Messrs. W. J. Gilbert and Howard Trueman delegates from the association to the dairymen's association of Nova Scotia, which meets at Truro on the 13th and 14th inst.

City Police Court

Peter Connor, a protectionist and W. J. Murphy drunk on Charlotte street were discharged.

Portland Police Court.

James Harrigan and John Rodgers, drunk on Main street were each fined $4.

An original opera entitled "Priscilla, or the Pilgrim's Proxy,"—the scene of which is laid in Plymouth, Mass., and the chorus of Pilgrim fathers, mothers, sons and daughters—is announced to be performed for the first time at Concord, Mass, Masch 6th, and 7th. The music was composed by Mr. Thomas W. Surette, son of Louis A. Surette, Esq., formerly of Yarmouth.

If you wish a fine imported Havana cigar, three for a quarter mild or strong, call at Louis Green's, 59 King street; satisfaction guaranteed.

THE SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.

Oarsman O'Connor discredits himself and rowing by such victories as that yesterday over Gaudaur. The fact that Gaudaur gave up the race after going a quarter of a mile is almost conclusive proof that the race was not for an honest stake, and if not for an honest stake, it was dishonest to advertise it as being for the championship of America—Ottawa Journal.

Do beaten men in genuine matches always continue to the end? We think not. In our opinion the best proof that the Gaudaur-O'Connor race was not a "fake" is found in the very fact that the defeated man quit when he did. If O'Connor had rowed just to give the people an exhibition, he would have waited for "Jake" and beaten him in a length or two, as the sagacious newspapers in California said he would. Instead of that he rowed Gaudaur from the start and had him broken up in the first quarter of a mile. If Gaudaur had thought he had the remotest chance of making a decent show, the Journal can bet its plant and subscription list that for his own sake he would have at least tried to keep on to the end. But he foresaw a pitiful excuse in the rough water, and very weakly seized it. Hanlan beat Courtney in exactly the same manner at Washington, except that the Union Springs 'duffer' pleaded a headache instead of finding fault with the water. If our neighbors choose to abuse their representative scullers when they get beaten, there is no reason why we should point the finger of scorn at ours when they win. O'Connor has never previously been suspected of any dishonorable act, and we are postive that he cannot rightly be charged with anything unbecoming in the present case.—Toronto Empire.

* * *

W. G. Stevenson, proprietor of the Pritchard house, Victoria, B. C., announces that he is prepared to match a resident of Victoria against any man in America, D. C. Ross preferred, as he claims to hold the championshih in five heavy weights, viz; two hammers, two shots and 55 pound weight, for from $500 to $2,500 a side; or he will match the same man against Ross in a Graeco-Roman wrestling match, for from $500 to $1,000; the match to take place in Victoria, $100 to be allowed for expenses.

* * *

Ike Weir, the Belfast Spider and Frank Murphy have been matched to fight a number of times. but nothing in the way of a ring encounter ever came of them. Yesterday they were bound under articles of agreement again. These stipulate that they shall meet near Chicago on the 18th inst. and fight to a finish with skintight gloves, under Queensberry rules, for $1,000, at 120 pounds, Al Smith of this city is to be the referee, but as he has been quite ill it is doubtful if he will expose himself to the chilly Chicago March zephyrs that are likely to prevail on Shelan's day. Parson Davies of Chicago is managing the affair for both pugilists.

* * *

Fred Reid of Portland N. B. is out with a challenge to fight any man in St. John weighing 118 pounds; or he will fight any man of that weight in Canada to a finish for from $50 to $500, and the featherweight championship, with skin gloves or bare knuckles.

* * *

Schifferstein's running broad jump when he broke the American record at San Francisco, Feb. 22, was not 25 feet 5½ inches as reported by telegraph at the time. The San Francisco Alta says the figures were 25 feet 3½ inches. The best previous record was M. W. Ford's 25 ft. 3 in. The Alta credits John Purcell, now of San Francisco, with a jump of 23 ft. 11½ in. at Ballsbridge, Ire., July 31st. 1836, but that performance is not recorded by the best authorities.

NOTES.

In the O'Connor-Gaudaur race, O'Connor turned his buoy in 9.20, and the official time at the finish was 19.45, but there seems to be some doubt as to the course being fully three miles.

Steve Brodie, the bridge jumper, will sail for England in April, and will attempt to swim the English channel, from Dover to Calais, on a wager of $1,000.

A banquet to Dr. W. G. Grace by the Kent County Club, at Canterbury, is to be one of the events of the cricket season.

George R. Gray the amateur champion shot putter of the world, on July 8th 1888 in Ireland, made a record of 34 feet 2 in., with a 28 lb shot.

John Kelly has signed to umpire in the American Association.

OFF AND ON.

It is surprising the deep interest, many of our old and highly respected citizens take in the ladies, not in the old ladies as some may suppose, but in the young ladies, for whose general comeliness St. John is fast acquiring fa me. Nor can readily exclude a goodly portion of the inhabitants of Portland, for Portlnnd is surpassed in the fairness of its fair women; and as for the gallantry of its brave men that cannot for a moment be doubted. These is at at least one alderman in Portland, who, has contemplated engagements daring the past year, but he is young yet.

Speaking, however, of amorous, though possibly middle aged, swains on this side of the line. I have watched with considerable interest the development of an attachment between a legal gentleman, of high qualifications, and a fair young maid, who is well known to the boys. Whether the nocturnal meanderings and the proverbial sweet nothings will terminate in a Trinity church affair is a matter of contemplation, but interest in the case is assuming a more than speculative phase.

* * *

There is another kind of peculiar old woman-fancier who is externally despatching the festive small boy with various love-dilating notes, and personally smelling strongly of hair-oil, which facts can only be accounted for by his proximity to a Scott Act town, and the superfluity of the latter drug in the market. This infatuating old gentleman is always on the look out for game and may be seen in any of the places of amusement round town. He frequently leaves town however to visit scenes of his younger days where he was noticeably prominent amongst the glorious Upper Ten.

He was at the institute the other evening ostensibly to see the minstrels, but his huge field glasses were forever turned on the extremely fashionable audience which had gathered there. Everybody must have seen him for he really attracted more attention than his younger and less favored rivals, who, although out done in this respect, were in nowise lacking those particular powers of observation which are associated with an elegant pair of opera-glasses.

It was rumored some time ago, that a popular young man, and one who is frequently given to the burlesque would shortly join the Wizard Oil Concert Co., but as nothing seems to have come out of the rumor, it may fairly be stated that this is not so. It is a money-making business though.

* * *

Fredericton has scored one ahead of us this year by sending in a candidate (who was accepted) as pianist for this popular and mirth-provoking company. Fredericton is always coming to the front when real energy is required.

* * *

The citizens of St. John have no time for pleasure now-a-days. People are having a desperate time wondering when all the schemes and enterprises will be settled up. What with the Winter Port question, the Harbor Commission, the Short Line, The Water extension, the Union of the Cities, the erection of the Opera House, the Tapley swindle and the sometime disappearance of Patrick Buckley, affairs are in a terrible turmoil and a crisis is imminent. When we get all we want, and the dilletanti cleared away it will be time to consider the Exhibition of 1889. There will be no place for base ball in St. John this year, for the merchants wont be able to attend. The seductive words "Play ball," will soon have lost their enchantment to the ear, and the whistling of the "willow" will be answered by no echoing shouts. Business will be rushing.

CAPITAL NOTES.

The Budget Debate. The Minister of Marine on the floor.

OTTAWA, March 7.—The amendments made by the senate to bill amending weight and measures act were considered in committee and concurred in. The bill making further provisions respecting speedy trial of certain indictable offences was considered in committee and agreed to.

The budget debate was then resumed by

HON. C. H. TUPPER.

He thought the finance minister was to be congratulated on the success he had met with in eliciting from the financial critic of the opposition a confession that he had naught to say against a great part of the contentions placed before the house by the finance minister. In his favorite attitude, Sir Richard had wheeled round with his back to the enemy, and, endeavoring to rally his supporters, pointed out the field of battle and urged them to attempt what he could not accomplish himself. He deprecated such language as that used by Sir Richard when he had charged that the public accounts were cooked, and had stigmatized the ministry as knaves and their supporters in the country as dupes. The member for South Huron was possessed seemingly of but two ideas—fear and the exodus—which he dwelt upon on every possible occasion. As to the trade policy advocated by Sir Richard, while a professed opponent of the protection system, he would have us commit our tariff to the charge of such men in the United States as Messrs. Butterworth and Hitt, who would make of Canadians hewers of wood and drawers of water to the people of the United States. It was the aim of the government first to converse to the Canadian farmers and manufacturers the home market, always the most valuable, and then to extend our trade as far as possible into other countries. All the interests of the country were averse to the opposition's financial policy, and the party were no doubt growing desperate at the consciousness that, with a broadening franchise, their chance of displacing the government was fast fading away. The labor interests of this and every country were against the system of taxation which the opposition would bring about. He regretted to see the other evening that the opposition financial critic could not resume his seat without once more making plain his hostility to the interests of the maritime provinces. He had attacked the Intercolonial railway, stating that the loss in its operation was evidence that it was built and maintained for political purposes only, but the record showed that while there was still a loss on the operation of the road, this loss was much less than it had been during the period of liberal administration. In 1878 the loss was $716,083, whereas now it was only half that amount, thanks to the superior management and economy practiced by the present administration. The road had been of incalculable benefit to the maritime provinces. It was one of the bonds of confederation and George Brown had said that he would give six Intercolonials to bring about the confederation. Next Sir Richard Cartwright was found attacking the Short Line railway, though when he had before attacked it in the house, he had met with a crushing defeat. Grits and tories in the city of Halifax had just passed a resolution urging its speedy completion. Were they knaves and dupes of the opposition critic and would he hurl his anathemas against them? Business men in this country knew that they would be recompensed a hundred times for their outlay on this and on railway subsidies generally. Concerning the amendment offered by Sir Richard Cartwright, Hon. Mr Tupper declared the opposition had been driven back to their old attack of last year upon the trade policy of the government. As men and as Canadians the government hoped yet to make fair trade arrangements with the neighboring republic, but it would not be by adopting the cringing attitude recommended from the other side of the house. Though efforts had been made to make the United States believe that the Canadian government was hostile to the United States, Mr. Blaine, a moving spirit in the new administration, had shown in a speech not long ago delivered, that no such impressions had been created in his mind and that we had not injured our status by having respect for ourselves. We are told that the passage of the Hitt resolution was the holding out of an olive branch to Canada, but the invitation was that of the spider to the fly. In conclusion, he believed that now as in the past we were able to maintain the interests of this country, and were no more willing to surrender the commercial interests of this country than, the fisheries interests which had been discussed of late.

After recess the debate was resumed by Mr. Charlton in support of Cartwright's amendment, and Mr. White, of Renfrew, followed on the other side. At 12.20 Mr. Armstrong moved the adjournment of the debate and the house then rose.

In the senate this afternoon, Hon. Mr. Macdonald of Toronto brought up the question of trade with West Indies. He depreciated the idea of making trade arrangements with the Australian colonies, distance being against us, and hoped energetic efforts would be put forth to develop trade with the West Indies. He contendied that a first class line must be subsidized, the steamers to be not less than two thousand tons and capable of steaming fifteen knots an hour. He urged the government to endeavor to secure improved cable communication with the West Indies.

It is understood that the Ontario legislature will be dissolved after this session.

The government has decided not to make a grant for a Dominion exhibition this year, and has therefore been compelled to refuse P. E. Island's application for $3,000.

Mr. Mills of Bothwell has introduced a bill to repeal the act authorising the establishment of a department of trade and commerce.

One of the most important patent decisions ever recorded in Canada has just been given by the deputy commissioner of patents, quashing the patent on the Edison incandescent lamp, on the ground of failure to comply with Canadian patent regulations, which provide that the article patented must cease within two years. The decision entails a loss of thousands of dollars to the Edison Co., who have a big lamp factory at Hamilton.

The Survival of the Fittest.

MR. EDITOR.

SIR. These words, "The survival of the fittest," as applied to human goverment by politicians and scientists, are they not a fallacy, an error, if not a heresy? First, the origin is from the theory of evolution, which is not in accordance with the authority of scripture, which states that God created every creature after its kind. It is evident that Adam in his first estate had perfect dominion over the beasts of the field, but lost it by the fall. Among the brute creation, it is seen that the weak are overpowered by the strong but is not the application of this fact to the government of man who possesses reason, a great error, and directly opposed to the theory and practice of human governments from the commonwealth of Israel under Moses, first instituted among men, down through the ages, even the dark ages, to the present time?

Is it not an axiom that it is the duty of human government to protect the rights of the weak, even the weakest of its subjects? For example, the female sex—physically, is the weakest and it has been the duty especially of government among men to protect her rights, as seldom she has a voice in the making of laws. In the days of chivalry, the tournaments then held show that the men as knights fought to defend the rights of the sex. Are not all the institutions among civilized nations such as infirmaries and hospitals for the sick, the disabled, the deaf and blind, asyrums for the insane, almshouses for the poor and penitentiaries for criminals, designed to defend the weak against the strong, and a protest to the words of the survival of those physically the strongest, and bringing man to the level of the brute creation.

Men possessed of the greatest intellects are often life-long invalids, and their minds are inhabitants of frail tenements of clay. Lord Chatham and Wm. Pitt, the great Premier, were not physically strong. Sir Isaac Newton possessed a frail body. Isaac Watts who wrote the hymns and songs for the christian world was a life long invalid and spent the last days of his life under the patronage and in the house of an English nobleman. Another when twitted of his small stature, exclaimed:

If I was so tall as to reach the pole,
And mete the ocean with a span,
I would be measured by my soul;
The mind is the standard of the man.

X.

St. John, N. B.
March, 5 1889.

Charters.

Ship Harvest Queen, 60,000 cases refined petroleum, from New York to Far East private terms (to arrive).

Brig Kathleen general cargo from New York to St. Thomas, 50c per bbl.

Macaulay Bros. & Co.

Seasonable Gentlemen's Waterproof Coats.

We have received a large importation of Our Reliable Double Texture Cashmere WATERPROOF COATS, IN PLAIN COATS, 18in CAPE COATS, MILITARY CAPE COATS, all Sizes;

The Seams are Stitched, cemented and taped, making it impossible to separate or pull apart; every garment Waterproof.

Gents Silk and Alapaca Umbrellas,
Boys Rubber Coats, two qualities, all sizes,
Ladies Black Cashmere Waterproof Garments, in all the fashionable shapes.
Langtry, Louise, Ulsters and Circulars.
Tweed Waterproofs in Checks, Stripes, etc.,
Shot Silk Waterproofs, plain colors and fancy stripes in the Langtry and Louise shapes.
Children's Gossamers.
Ladies Rain Umbrellas in light make of Silk in Black, Brown and dark Green; new stylish handles.

MACAULAY BROS. & Co.,
61 and 63 King St.

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND GRITZ.

Price per Bag 30 cents.

For sale by all Grocers.

BIRTHS.

FAULKNER—At Hantsport, N. S., on the 28th ult., the wife of A. Faulkner, of a daughter.

WALL—At Truro, N. S., Jan 28th, the wife of Edward Wall, I. C. R., of a son.

MARRIED.

NICHOLSON-SMITH—At the Methodist parsonage, Oak Bay, on the 21st ult., by the Rev. William Penna, Murdock Nicholson, of Saint Stephen, to S. Gertrude Smith, of Oak Bay.

EASTMAN-McDONALD—At the Methodist parsonage, Oak Bay, on the 28th ult., by the Rev. William Penna, Fred. Eastman, of St. Stephen to Fanny McDonald, of St. David.

DIED.

McLEAN—In Portland, on the 7th inst., of acute rheumatism, William T., aged 5 years and 3 months, youngest son of Matilda and the late William McLean.

☞ Funeral to-morrow, Saturday, at half-past 2 o'clock, from his mother's residence Chubb street, Fort Howe.

MURPHY—On Friday morning, 8th instant, at Rockland Road, Portland, of inflammation of the lungs, John Frederick, beloved child of George and Bridget Murphy, aged 15 months.

HAMMOND— At Helena, Montana, on the 3rd inst., Bradford G. Hammond, late of Andover, in the 60th year of the age, leaving a wife and three children to mourn their loss.

McCOY—At St. Stephen, on the 5th instant, Margaret McCoy, aged 72 years.

KENDRICK—At St. Stephen, on the 3rd instant Wm. Kendrick, aged 79 years and 8 months.

IRVIN—At Tower Hill, Charlotte Co., on the 4th inst., Mary Irvin, relict of the late William Irvin, aged 75 years.

WHY SUFFER SO MUCH PAIN

From RHEUMATISM and NEURALGIA, when

MANNING GERMAN REMEDY

will most surely cure you. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by

W. HAWKER & SON, Druggists, and Proprietors.
110 Prince Wm. St.

JOURNAL OF SHIPPING

Port of St. John.

ARRIVED

March 8—Bark Martin Luther, 792, Gronneberg, from Rio Janeiro, Scammell Bros, bal.

CLEARED.

March 7—Bark Arklow, 747, Pye, for Cork.
Sch Rondo, 125, Somerville, for New York.
March 8—Sch Reporter, 121, Gilchrist, for New York.

Canadian Ports.

CLEARED.

At Halifax, 6th inst, stmr Wandrahan, Ponvarth for this port.

British Ports.

ARRIVED.

At Newcastle, NSW, Jan 22nd, bark Mariner Thurmott, from Sydney, NSW.

At Calcutta, 4th inst, ship Struan, Scott, from Rio Janeiro.

SAILED.

From Demerara, 9th ult, brigt Edith, McRae for Boston.

Foreign Ports.

ARRIVED.

At St John's, Porto Rico, 18th ult, brigt Twilight, Brown, from New York.

At Boston, 6th inst, ship Ruby, Robbins, from Manila.

At Callao, prior to 5th inst, bark Ponemah, Briscoe, from Cardiff.

At Port Clyde, 4th inst, sch Valetta, Fardie, hence for New York.

At Salem, 5th inst, schs Annie A Booth, Wasson and Ben T Biggs, Haley, hence for New York.

At St Vincent, 3rd ult, sch Jennie Parker, Corbett, from Fernandina.

At Punchal, 26th ult, sch Eva Maud, Holder, from New York.

At Hyannis, 4th inst, sch Jane Ingram, Balmer, from New York for St John's, Nfld.

At New York, 5th inst, schs Genesta, and H E King, Collins—both hence.

At Wilmington, 5th inst, sch Resolution, Barteaux, from Havana.

CLEARED.

At New York, 5th inst, schs Gem, Branscomb, for this port, D W B, for Perth Amboy; 6th, ship Lydia, for Havre; barks Karnak, for Ayr, and Manna Loa, for Saigon.

At Pernambuco, 16th ult, bark Douglas, Crosby; from

At Boston, 6th inst, sch Clara E Simpson, Hontvet, for this port.

At Wilmington, 5th inst, schs Nellie Pickup, Stewart, for Barbados; Blanche, for Matanzas.

SAILED.

From Rio Janeiro, 25th ult, ship Vanduara, for this port.

From Fernandina, 4th inst, sch Carrie Bell, McLean, for Las Palmas.

From Havre, 3rd inst, ship Prince Amadeo, for Cardiff.

From Brunswick, 5th inst, bark Lady Nairn, Richards, for Rosario.

From New York, 5th inst, schs Robbie Godfrey, for St Pierre; Valdare, Orfolo, and Chautauqua, for this port, and anchored at Hart Island.

Spoken.

March 2nd, 60 miles east of Sandy Hook, ship Kambria, Brownell, from Montevideo, and ordered St John.

Memoranda.

Brig Aldine, at Del Breakwater, 5th inst, from Rio Grand de Norte, is ordered to Philadelphia, and sailed.

Passed Isle of Wight, 4th inst, ship Calistoga, Manson, from San Francisco for Hull.

In port at Hyannis, Mass, 4th inst, brig Geo A Dale, from New York for Halifax.

New York, March 5—There are 75 to 80 sail of coasters in the roadstead awaiting a favorable opportunity to proceed.

Disasters, Etc.

Nas au, Feb 22—Captain Esdale, of the bark Piskataqua, from Barbados for Portland, Maine, before reported here in distress, has called for tenders for temporary repairs to his vessel.

The Vice Admiralty Court has swarded £600 sterling to the salvors of the sugar of ex bark Lucile. The sch George W Lockner is loading the sugar.

Port Eaton, L I, March 5—Sch Holmes, Landor, from St John, with lumber, consigned to Mr A T Heney, New York, went ashore on Eaton's Neck this morning. The vessel lies easy and will probably be got off when some of her cargo is lightered.

SQUARE-RIGGED VESSELS BOUND TO ST. JOHN.

STEAMERS.

Damara, at London, sailed Feb 28.
Wandrahm, from Antwerp, Feb 28.

SHIPS.

Friminta, from Belfast, Feb 28.
Friedrich, in port at London, Nov 1st.
Henry, at Montevideo, in port Dec 26.
Valvog, at Montevideo, in port Dec 26.
Kambria, from Montevideo via N York, Jan 2nd.
Gestemunde, from Stettin via New York, Dec 22.
Joseph, at Rio Janeiro, in port Jan 8.
Warsaw, at Rio Janeiro, in port Jan 21.
Barvilee, at Barrow, in port Dec 30.
Riafio, at New York, in port Feb 5.
Rossignol, from Cardiff via Montevideo, sld Feb 18
Vanduara, at Rio Janeiro, sailed Feb 25.
Lord Downshire, from Barrow, sailed March 5.

BARQUES.

Auriga, from Rio Janeiro, sld Jan 23.
Bertie Biglow, at New York, in port Feb 22.
Margaret Mitchell, from Rio Janeiro, via Barbados, sailed Jan 5.
Stormy Petrel, at Buenos Ayres, in port Jan 28.
Ocean, from Londonderry, sld Dec 18th.
Ella Moore, from Gravesend, sailed Feb 16.
Active, from
Havelock, from
Finn, at Dublin, sailed Jan 13th.
Alfhild, from
Myrtle, at Buenos Ayres, in port Nov 5.
Forest, at Buenos Ayres, in port Feb 12.
Marie Siedenberg, at New York, in port Feb 10.
Parthenia, at Montevideo, in port Dec 15.
Kelvin, from Rio Janeiro, sailed sailed Feb 18.

BRIGANTINES.

Echo, at Darien, in port Jan 23.

Boston Marine INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital Paid in
ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
Net Surplus Dec. 31, 1888,
$845,725.48.
Offices of the Company,
17 State Street, BOSTON. | 43 Wall Street, NEW YORK.
Chamber Commerce, BALTIMORE. | 169 Jackson Street, CHICAGO.
VROOM & ARNOLD, Agts.

TAKE NOTICE

THAT all debts, due us, must be paid to us only, at our office No, 85 Germain street, Room 2.
JAMES McCULLOUGH & Co.
St. John, N. B., Feb. 15, 1889.

NEW ADVERTISMENTS.

NEW PERFUMES.

Crab Apple Blossoms, Corinoae Boquet, Lotus of the Ganges, Roman Frangipanni, Persian Boquet, Cashmere Boquet.
Also a fine assortment of
Lubin's and Atkinson's Choicest Brands just received at
PARKER BROTHERS,
Druggists, etc.,
Market Square.

THE Intercolonial Exprsss Company (Limited.)

FORWARDS Merchandise, Money and Packages of every description; collects bills with Goods, Drafts, Notes and Accounts.

Running daily (Sunday excepted), with Special Messengers in charge, over the entire line of the Intercolonial Railway, connecting the Riviere du Loupe with the

Canadian Express Company,

for all points in the Province of Quebec and Ontario and the Western States, and at St. John with the

American Express Company

for all points in the Eastern and Southern States. Branch offices in Summerside and Charlotte town, P. E. I. Europe express forwarded and received weekly.

Debenture Goods or Goods in Bond promptly attended to and forded with despatch.

Special rates for large Consignments and further information on application to

JAMES BYRNE, Superintendent. J. R. STONE, Agent.

OYSTERS, OYSTERS.

13 Bbls Buctouche Oysters.
TO ARRIVE.
15 Bbls Chatham Oysters.
For sale Wholesale and Retail at
CHAS. H. JACKSON'S,
No. 5 North Side King Square.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Commissioners appointed under the act of the general assembly 51 Victoria, Chapter 52, intitued "an Act to provide for a Commission to enquire and report with a view to the union of the Cities of Saint John and Portland, in the City and County of Saint John" have this day filed, in the office of the Common Clerk of the City of Saint John, a copy of their completed scheme, which is open for public inspection.

Also that the Commissioners have fixed

TUESDAY, the 19th day of March, instant,

as the day upon which the vote will be taken under the said Act.

Dated the fifth day of March, A. D., 1889.

B. LESTER PETERS,
Common Clerk.

St. John, N. B.

Public Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Commissioners appointed under the Act of the General Assembly, 51 Victoria, Chapter 52, intitled "An Act to provide for a Commission to enquire and report with a view to the union of the Cities of "Saint John and of Portland, in the City and County of Saint John," have this day filed in the office of the City Clerk of the City of Portland a copy of their completed scheme, which is open for public inspection.

Also, that the commissioners have fixed TUESDAY, the 19th day of March instant, as the day upon which the vote will be taken under the said Act.

Dated the sixth day of March, A. D. 1889.

JOHN F. GODARD,
City Clerk.

Portland, N. B.

SHUTTER BLINDS.

If you want first class Shutter Blinds at a reasonable price, send your orders to the

A. CHRISTIE W. W. Co.,
Waterloo St.

GOVERNMENT HORSES

The Stallions belonging to the Government of New Brunswick will be leased at PUBLIC AUCTION, for the season of 1889, at

FREDERICTON,
—ON—
WEDNESDAY, March 27th

When the following Animals will be Leased:

THE MORGAN STALLION AURORA
THE Thoroughbred Stallion SIR PETER;
THREE PERCHERON STALLIONS;
TWO SHIRE STALLIONS;
TWO CLEVELAND BAY STALLIONS;
ONE COACHING STALLION;
SIX CLYDESDALE STALLIONS.

HARRY WILKES.

The Standard-bred Stallion HARRY WILKES, 1906, will make the Season of 1889 at St. John, and will stand there from May 15th till the end of the Season.

TERMS: $35.00 FOR THE SEASON.

The Book is now open; a deposit of $10 must accompany each application, otherwise it will not be recognized.

CHAS. H. LUGRIN,
Secretary for Agriculture.

Department of Agriculture,
Fredericton, 25th Feb., 1889.

LANDING,

1 Car Granulated Sugar,
1 „ Simon Pure Flour,
50 Bbls Dried Apples,
20 „ Table Salt,
10 „ Whiting.
2 Cases Nutmegs,
2 „ Figs, 1 lb boxes,
14 Tubs Choice Butter,
100 Half Chests Tea.
GEO. S. deFOREST & SONS.

P. E. ISLAND and BUCTOUCHE OYSTERS.
now being served in all Styles.
A large stock on hand for sale, wholesale and retail
—AT—
M. A. HARDING'S.
Foot of Portland, N. B.
P. S. Large and commodious dining room upstairs.

S. R. FOSTER & SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Cut Nails & Cut Spikes, Tacks, Brads,
FINISHING NAILS,
Shoe and Hungarian Nails, &c.
Office, Warehouse and Manufactory:
GEORGES STREET, - - ST. JOHN, N. B.

SPRING 1889.

We are showing a very large stock of
NEW GOODS
—IN—
BOYS and YOUTHS CLOTHING.

Suits of Jacket and Pants,
Suits of Jacket, Vest and Short Pants,
Suits of Jacket, Vest and Long Pants,
—ALSO—
SEPARATE PANTS
All sizes in the above for Boys of 4 to 16.

BOYS and YOUTHS RUBBER COATS, all sizes, at very low prices.

MANCHESTER, ROBERTSON & ALLISON.

THE RUBBER HEADQUARTERS
in St. John is at the
AMERICAN RUBBER STORE,
65 Charlotte Street.

P. S. Have you seen the very latest style, Spring and Summer Langtry Bustle?

WEIGHTY WORDS
—FOR—
CANADA'S DAUGHTERS!

The Enormous Regular Sales of Thousands of Boxes of

For all Waters. **IDEAL SOAP.** For all Waters.

Is the best proof that the public know and appreciate its MAGICAL CLEANSING PROPERTIES and THOROUGH STERLING VALUE. Being FULL WEIGHT, it is a boon to RICH and POOR ALIKE.

A lady writes: "I find it saves time and material, as the clothes require less rubbing, no boiling, and wash a much purer color than with ordinary Soap. I recommend it to every housewife."

Every bar weighs 16 oz. Cannot injure the most delicate fabric.

☞ SOLD BY ALL GROCERS.

WM. LOGAN, - - Sole Manufacturer.

HOUSEKEEPERS HARDWARE.

We invite your attention to the well assorted stock of HOUSEKEEPERS HARDWARE to be found in our Retail Department.
We ask special attention to our TABLE CUTLERY and PLATED WARE.
We have opened new lines in Plated Spoons, Forks, Ladies, etc., all for sale as low as any others in the trade.

CLARKE, KERR & THORNE
60 Prince William Street.

FAMOUS COMBINATION STOVE.

THE MOST COMPLETE STOVE IN THE MARKET.

Circular, Fire, Pot and Grate, Ventilated Oven Fire readily controlled and can be retained over Night with ABSOLUTE CERTAINTY. Surpasses any Cooking Range. Works equally well with either Hard or Soft Coal.

Please Call and Examine.

JOHN E. WILSON, - 234 Union Street,
Sole Agent for Saint John.

SIMEON JONES, BREWER.

BOTTLED ALE & PORTER.

DANGER!

People having Feather beds and Pillows do not seem to realize the danger there is in using them without being cleaned, especially in times of an epidemic, as feathers retain all the exhalations and poisonous matter exuding from the person, and by so doing spread sickness through the family.

Our steam cleansing process eliminates all the poisonous matter and leaves the feathers in a better condition than ever.

Leave Orders at

Ungar's Steam Laundry,

RANGES, STOVES, &c.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF RANGES AND STOVES, viz.:

Splendid Buffalo, Junior Buffalo, Happy Thought, Grand Duchess, etc.

Together with a full supply of
KITCHEN HARDWARE.
CALL AND EXAMINE.

A. C. BOWES & Co., 21 Canterbury St.