

POOR COPY

The Gleaner.

Dept. Public Works

JAS. H. CROCKET, Proprietor.

FREDERICTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1886.

VOL. II, NO. 127

Professional Cards.

JAS. T. SHARKEY,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.
The British American Mercantile and Quinry Association
FREDERICTON, N. B.
Sept. 17, 1885-87

J. H. BARRY,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW,
CONVEYANCER, &c.
OFFICE - FISHER'S BUILDING, Up-Steps,
FREDERICTON
December 27, 1885

William W. Wilson,
SECRETARY-TREASURER, YORK
BARRISTER
AND
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
CONVEYANCER, &c.
UPPER ST. JAMES BUILDING,
FREDERICTON
Office Hours: 10 to 12 P.M.; 2 to 5 P.M.;
and 7 to 9 P.M.
May 14, 1885

Dr. McLEARN,
Physician & Surgeon,
OFFICE: CANNON STREET,
NEXT ABOVE E. BARRISTER'S OFFICE.
At Barker House after 9 p. m.
Fredericton, Jan. 29th, 1885.

QUEEN HOTEL,
Fredericton, N. B.
FINE SIMPLE ROOM IN CONNECTION
WITH FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT
200 Coaches at their aid boats.

J. A. Edwards,
PROPRIETOR.

Barker House,
QUEEN STREET,
FREDERICTON, N. B.
Extensive Improvements
Completed,
making hotel one of the best in the province.
FRED. B. COLEMAN,
Proprietor.

Barker House Stables,
COACHES AND CARRIAGES
Furnished with all possible dispatch.

Horses Boarded
At Moderate Terms.

JOHN B. ORR,
PROPRIETOR.
Fredericton, Sept. 27, 1885-87.

Miss Annie Louise Lagrin,
TEACHER OF
MUSIC.
(Pupil of Madame de Angella, Boston.)
TERMS: 20 Lessons - \$7.00.
RESIDENCE - Corner York and Brun-
swick Streets, Fredericton.
Fredericton, May 5, 1885.

Business Cards.

Kelly & Murphy,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CARRIAGES
SLEIGH 3.
REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.
Old Carriages Bought and Sold and Exchange for New.
FACTORY:
MAIN STREET, PORTLAND,
J. KELLY,
July 11, 1885-87.

F. J. McCausland,
Just Received
A Very Large Assortment of
New, Thick
Watch Crystals
which will sell and adjust in watches at very
reasonable prices.
Opposite Normal School,
Next door below J. J. Woodall's.
Nov. 3, 1885-1887

T. W. GREGORY,
ENGRAVER, &c.
WOODBLOCKS RAISED AND GUNK IN GOLD
OR SILVER.
STEEL STAMPS AND STEEL CUTTING
SEALS FOR WAX OR PAPER.
JEWELRY MADE AND REPAIRED.

Queen Street
Fredericton, Nov. 7, 1885.

Dr. R. C. MACREDIE,
PLUMBER, GAS-FITTER
and TIN-SMITH.
Queen Street.

John McGoldrick
& Co.
Importers and Dealers in
Ingot Copper, Pig Iron, Scrap
Iron, Old Metals, Paper Stock,
Woolen Mill Supplies, Etc.
Office, 111 Mill Street; Store, 105 to 111 Mill
Street, Portland, N. B.

THE KEY TO HEALTH.
**BURDOCK'S BLOOD
PURIFIER**
Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the
Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying
off gradually without weakening the
system, all the impurities and food
humors of the secretions; at the same
time correcting Acidity of the
Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia,
Headaches, Dizziness, Dropsy,
Swelling of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of
Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum,
Gout, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Fluctuating
of the Heart, Nervousness, and Gen-
eral Debility; all these and many
other similar complaints yield to the
happy influence of **BURDOCK'S
BLOOD PURIFIER.**
T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto.

ACME BLACKING.
THIS is a Liquid Water-proof Dressing for
Leather, Children's and Men's Shoes. It
restores to their original color and
gives them a soft, supple, and
durable finish. For sale only by
R. CRESTBUT & SONS,
Fredericton, Mar. 16, 1886.

LOST.
On the 25th February, between the Kirk and
LADY'S FIELD, a small black dog, with
white spots, was lost. The finder will be suitably rewarded
returning the same to the Gleaner office.
Fredericton, March 18, 1886-87

TEA. TEA. TEA.
COFFEE. COFFEE. COFFEE.
If you want a good cup of Tea or Coffee you can get the right article
at a reasonable price, at
YERXA & YERXA'S.
Price of our Black English Teas, from 20 cts to 45 per lb.; Best Formose Oolong 50 cts,
Best Japan, 60 cts.
Coffee, from 15 cts up to 35. We sell Chase & Sanborn's standard Java.
We are still selling Molasses at the old price, 35 cts per gal. FISH - We have a fine lot of Bay
Herring at \$1.50 per half Bbl.
YERXA & YERXA, Two Doors Above People's Bank.
Feb. 16, 1886.

Auction Sales.
JOHN WOODWARD,
Auctioneer.
OFFICE AND SALES ROOM,
107's Block, Queen St.
SALES OF FURNITURE at Rooms or Residence
Stocks of Goods of all kinds. Books, Bank
Stocks, Real Estate, Horses, Carriages, &c.
Cash settlements of goods placed with me for sale.
Prompt settlements & special features of the busi-
ness. All transactions confidential. I am prepared to
attend to sales in city or country.
JOHN WOODWARD,
Auctioneer.
Fredericton, May 5th, 1885.

AUCTIONEER'S NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to attend to
AUCTION SALES of all kinds.
Sales of Furniture at residences or other-
wise - General Merchandise - Real Estate
- Equity and Mortgage sales - Horses -
Horned - Carriages &c., &c.
CHARGES MODERATE.
BUSINESS CONFIDENTIAL.
RETURNS PROMPT.
Can be found at Residence (over Messrs
Gregory and Blair's office) Queen Street,
next below Queen Hotel, or at Legislative
Library.
H. G. C. WETMORE,
Auctioneer.
N. B. Having a Commission from the Govern-
ment and Licenses from City and County, I can
attend to any business in York County. H. G. C. W.
May 2, 1885.

G. & E. Blake,
PLUMBERS
AND
Gas Fitters.
177 UNION STREET,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
Drain Pipe, Tin Pipe, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead
and Pumps.
Water and Gas Fittings always on hand. Public
and Private Buildings fitted up in the
most approved manner.
Estimates Furnished.
Country Work a Specialty.
July 11, 1885-1887.

M. A. FINN,
IMPORTER OF
Wines, Liquors
AND
CIGARS
Cor. Prince William and Princess Streets,
Saint John, N. B.
April 18, 1885.

McFarlane, Thompson & Anderson,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE PATENT
Dunbar Shingle Machine,
which took First Prize at the Dominion
Centennial Exhibition at St. John
September, 1881.
STEAM ENGINES, MACHINISTS' TOOLS
AND
Agricultural Implements a Specialty.
Received the only Diploma on MOWERS
and RAKES granted at the Provincial Exhi-
bition, St. John, 1880, and also at the Domi-
nion Centennial, 1881.
Post Office Box 161.
Telegraphic address, McF. T. & A.
Fredericton, N. B.
Sept 17 1887

"Golden Fleece."
BARGAINS
IN
JACKET & ULSTER
CLOTHS.
LADIES'
Jacket & Mantle
CLOTHS
In Colored and Black for Winter wear, which the
Blacks for Winter wear, which the
AT HALF PRICE.
Parties desiring an article of this kind will find it
to their advantage to call at the
"GOLDEN FLEECE."
Also, a lot of
Ladies' Jackets,
ULSTERS
Knit Vests
HALF PRICE.
T. A. SHARKEY,
Fredericton, Oct. 24, 1885.
OPENED TO-DAY
MARCH 9th, 1886.
1 BBL. MIXED PICKLES.
1 BBL. CUCUMBER PICKLES.
1 " FRESH BAKED PEANUTS.
1 " ROUND PEAS.
1 " DRIED GREEN PEAS.
1 " PLATE BEER.
2 " UNBREAKABLE CHIMNEYS.
1 " DRIED APPLES.
2 " CANS OF ASSORTED APPLES.
2 " " PRUNES.
2 " " TO TIE HAM.
1 FRAIL CHOICE BATES.
Ans always in stock.

CANNED GOODS AT LOWEST PRICES.
FOR SALE LOW:
Fresh Herring and Cod-fish,
Boneless Cod-fish and Haddies
Spiced Bacon and S. C. Hams,
Apples and Grapes,
25 BBL. BALDWIN'S,
10 BBL. BISHOP PIPPINS,
2 KEGS CHOICE GRAPES.
W R. LOGAN,
Queen St., Fredericton.

T. O'Brien & Co.,
BOOKSELLERS,
Stationers and Newsdealers,
53 KING STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.
A FULL LINE OF THE LEADING
Catholic Publications
ALWAYS IN STOCK.
A GOOD SUPPLY OF
Crucifixes, Crosses, Beads,
Water Fonts, etc.,
KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
Mar. 6.

A GIFT.
Send 10 cents postage, and we
will mail you, for a special value
able, sample lot of goods that
will put you in the way of mak-
ing the most money at once, than
anything else in America. Both series of goods
live at home and work to your time, or all the
time. Capital not required. We will start you
in business now, sure for those who start at once.
A. LIMERICK & Co., Portland, Maine
114-86

E. CLARK
Hats, Hats, Hats.
SPRING STYLE.
Caps, Caps, Caps.
HUR and SUTCH CAPS will be sold low to
make room for New Stock now arriving.
A good stock of RUBBERS on hand and more
coming.
Will be sold at Reduced Prices.
Please call, ask the price and you will be
very time.
Don't Forget
E. Clark's,
Next door below Geo. Hatt & Sons.
Fredericton, Feb. 2, 1886.

Just Landing:
ONE CAR LOAD
(1,500 BOXES)
BANCOR
GROUND
ROCK
SALT.
The above salt is manufactured from Pure
Borax Rock salt.
The best in use for dairy purposes as it is the
strongest and purest known.

G. T. WHELPLEY,
Fredericton, Feb. 16, 1886.
Look Here!
For an Assortment of
Fall and Winter GLOVES,
Buck, Antelope, Kid or Knit
at a low price, go to
C. H. THOMAS & Co's
Fredericton, Sept. 19, 1885.

A. LIMERICK & Co.
Temperance Hall Building,
York St., Fredericton, N. B.
Gas Fitters and Plumbers.
Just Received: A Large Lot of
AMERICAN
HOT AIR REGISTERS
In Different Sizes which will be sold at Bottom
Prices for Cash. Also, Sole Agent for
THOMAS EDWARDS'
Patent

Chimney Cowl,
Which is Guaranteed to make any chimney draw
under any circumstances. Warranted to give sat-
isfaction or no pay. Always in stock.
A. LIMERICK & Co.
Fredericton, September 8th, 1885.

JUST ARRIVED:
Gingham Shirts,
Knitting Cottons,
Corsets,
Jerseys,
Irish Tweeds,
Scotch Tweeds,
Serges,
Canadian Tweeds,
White Shirts,
Unlaundered Shirts.

J. HASLIN.
Fredericton, Feb. 23, 1886.
JOSIAH, LOOK HERE!
You shall not go out
with me again with
them clothes on.

W. E. SEERY
and have him make
you a Fashionable
Suit. He makes the
BEST in TOWN, and
don't you forget it!
Fredericton, March 11.

Jackson Adams,
PRINCIPAL
Undertaker,
COUNTY
Court House
Square,
Opposite
QUEEN HOTEL!
FREDERICTON.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company
of New York.
The Review, of London, England,
makes the following comparisons be-
tween The Mutual Life Insurance Com-
pany of New York and the five largest
companies of Great Britain:-
The annual statement of the Mutual
Life Insurance Company of New York,
will be found full of interest, dealing, as
it does, with figures on a somewhat
larger scale than we are accustomed to
see, except in the Budget. Of the five
largest life insurance companies in Great
Britain, the oldest, the Equitable Society,
was founded in 1762, the youngest, the
Scottish Provident, in 1837; and each of
the five has always been eminent for its
successful management and its high
place in public confidence; yet, to com-
pare the business of this New York
company with a similar amount of life
insurance business in Great Britain, it
may be interesting to combine the
figures of these five companies and set
the aggregate beside its statement.
Thus, reducing the dollars of the
American statement to sterling money,
and adding together the corresponding
amounts found in the latest reports of
the five home companies, we reach this
result:-

	Five largest companies	Mutual Life Company
Accumulated life funds	\$22,211,833	\$28,544,000
Amount insured	18,200,000	20,000,000
Income from investments	1,200,000	1,500,000
Interest and rents	1,100,000	1,200,000
Claims paid in a year	1,000,000	1,200,000
Number of policy holders in a year	1,200,000	1,500,000

It may fairly be said, therefore, that
the American company strongly
resembles, what these five companies
would become if combined in one. The
several differences between its totals and
their aggregates are not startling, nor
hard to explain. Its business being, on
the average, younger than theirs, its
losses by death ought to be, and are,
materially less; and with its larger volume
of risks in force, and its much larger
receipts from premiums, it has, of course,
a surer prospect of rapid growth for the
future. That it has a larger return of
interest, though upon a smaller fund
invested, than the five companies, is the
natural consequence of the higher pro-
ductiveness of capital in the United
States. These influences fully account
for the more rapid growth of the Ameri-
can company. In 1873, the first year of
full returns under the Life Assurance
Companies of 1870, while the same five
companies of Great Britain held accu-
mulations of \$21,133,175, the Mutual
Life Insurance Company of New York
held \$12,097,110. In thirteen years the
former have increased their funds by
about 22 per cent, the latter by more
than 86 per cent. The rate of increase
has been more nearly uniform in the
American company than in our compa-
nies, and we see no reason for expecting,
at least for another generation, any
serious change in the relative conditions
which determine the rate. If none such
occurs, it seems possible that, before the
century ends, one institution in New
York may hold a larger life insurance
fund than all the companies in London
together.

But, to one who studies impartially the
history of this company, there is a feature
of it far more impressive than its present
extent and strength, or the rapidity with
which these have been attained. It is
that its progress has been so uniform.
The last forty years in America, has been
a period to test the system and policy of
such an institution, and the wisdom of
its managers, as they are not likely to be
tested again. Political convulsions, civil
war, widespread financial disorders, have
followed one another, sometimes exciting
fears in Europe that nothing of wealth or
credit in the great Republic could be
trusted. Yet, not only has the security
of this company never been impaired,
but its growth has not been checked for
a single year. Every annual report since
it was chartered, has shown a healthy
and vigorous growth, while its condition
now, shows as great a capacity for expan-
sion as at first. These facts are of value,
of course, as proving the completeness
of the company's organization and the
prudence and energy of its managers.
But to us, while acknowledging these
merits, they have a higher value, as a
signal demonstration of the scientific
truth of the principles on which life
insurance rests, and of their capacity for
practical adaptation to widely-varying
conditions of society. Our American
friends are often accused of a fondness
for "big figures." If such a weakness
exists in them, it is natural that an as-
sociation of their own, founded within
living memory, and already overshadow-
ing in size the largest and best of its class
in older countries, should gratify their
pride while enjoying their confidence.
But it is by the result of a company's
service to its individual members that it
must be judged in the end, when it is
compared with others which offer equal
security. The Equitable Society has long
published its "bonus tables," showing the
value of policies of long standing on
which premiums are paid regularly and
in full; and its results are accepted as fair-
ly showing what can be done in England,
with the highest economy and the best
selection of lives. We have examined
in comparison with these tables, many of
the payments made by the Mutual Life

of New York under similar circumstances. For example, a man who, in 1848, at the age of 25, insured his life in the Equitable for £1,000, paying an annual premium of £34. 0s. 10d., would have in 1883 a policy amounting with additions to £2,235. A policy on the same life issued by the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, at an annual premium of £30. 8s., amounted in 1883 to £2,721. 4s. If the age was 41, the Equitable premium was £34. 10s. 2d., and the policy with additions amounted to £2,205; while the Mutual Life Premium was £23. 2s., and the policy amounted to £2,836. These illustrations only show that, with equal economy and skill in management, the general conditions which govern the rate of interest on investments will, in a long series of years, materially vary the results, as far as profits are concerned; but proper attention to the principles of the business will make it absolutely secure, the changes of society and trade only affecting its margin of profits.

The comparisons we have made are not in themselves flattering to our national pride. But we have long ago learned to regard the United States as England's oldest child, and to take credit for much in their achievements, when they begin to surpass our own. The great British companies which have made life assurance what it is, will not be ashamed of their history, because, in a new continent, with limitless resources, the principles they have established are applied on a larger scale. Hitherto the chief American company has shown no disposition to enter the mother-country and compete with its seniors. Perhaps the facts which we publish to-day, may awaken in some a wish that it may take its place among our own; and, certainly, if there is in the kingdom any need for new enterprises, vigor, and progress in life assurance, these facts point out to whom, first of all, might properly be addressed the old Macedonian cry, "Come over and help us."

THIS PAPER may be found in the City of New York, at the office of the publisher, where advertising contracts may be made for it in any part of the city.

THE GLEANER.

Terms of Subscription.
Tri-weekly Edition, one year, \$3.00
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Six months, \$1.25
Single copies, 5 cents
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Per Page, 4.00
Per Line, 2.00
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Per Page, 8.00
SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1886.

THE OPPOSITION MANIFESTO.

The report of the Legislative Council Committee upon the state of the Province is one of the most astounding documents ever submitted to a legislative body. It is objectionable in so many points that one is at a loss to know where to begin to criticize it. As a professed statement of facts it is inaccurate, in dealing with the general state of the finances it is a high breach of the privileges of the Assembly, and the majority of its recommendations are absurd. In illustration of the inaccuracy of the report it may be mentioned that the committee put the income of the province for the current year at something like \$24,000 less than it is estimated by the Receiver General, and state that there will be a deficit of \$20,000 on the year's operations. If this had been expressed merely as a matter of opinion, no fault could be found even if the value of an opinion arrived at by the committee might not, under the circumstances, be very great; but it is put forward as a statement of fact. The committee says: "The annual income of the province from all sources appears to be as follows:—(Here a table of items is given.) Total \$699,735.70. And the estimated expenditure for the present year as submitted to the Legislature by the Government amounts to \$729,744.50, showing a probable deficit at the end of the year of \$29,008.80."

We repeat that this as a statement of fact is untrue. A stranger reading the extract above given would conclude that the Government were estimating upon an expenditure of \$699,735.70 out of an income of \$699,735.70 whereas in point of fact the estimated income is \$693,000. The statements as to the public debt, contained in the report, are also erroneous, but it is not necessary to point them out. Everybody regrets that the province has not been able to get along without running in debt, but even this phase of the financial situation is not without its bright side. We come now to the recommendations in the report. First, the abolition of all the heads of departments is advocated. Can it be possible that any sane body of men can expect such a proposition to be assented to? The Attorney General is to be left in office, as it appears from the second recommendation, although he is, by some extraordinary process, to be "reduced to six." This is probably a gentle hint on the part of the Hon. Robt. Young to his opposition friends down stairs that the Attorney General is equal to the whole eight of them. But this by the way.

The point is that the committee propose that there shall be only one salaried officer and he shall be the Attorney General. It would have been equally sensible, and very much more intelligent, if the committee had recommended that the Attorney General should attend to all the public business. Who else would do the work under the plan proposed by the committee? Would members give their time for nothing? The committee contemplate this, that is if they understood their own words. Now we protest that this province is not so poor that it will have to trust to volunteer and unpaid services from those who undertake the Government of the country. Unless the departmental clerks are to be admitted on the floors of the House in matters of administration require explanation, songfully in the Government would have to take up the duty of familiarizing himself with the details of each department. Otherwise matters would be in absurd confusion. The recommendation is really too absurd for serious consideration. The second recommendation is the reduction of the Executive. This is a matter which has engaged more or less attention for some years. Something may be said in favor of it, but for purposes of practical administration it has been found desirable to keep up the membership to eight, the number at which it now stands, although it may be increased to nine. This matter can be regulated from time to time by the government. The third recommendation is the abolition of departmental reports, and that all "necessary information from all the departments, except the school reports" should be put in the Auditor General's report. This is another absurd suggestion. It is made without any definite knowledge of what it implies. It would necessitate a large number of large books instead of a smaller number of small books. Jamaica adopts this plan, and there, we may mention, the public printing costs over \$30,000, or nearly three times as much as it does in New Brunswick, where the reading constituency is much larger than in Jamaica. The fourth recommendation is the reduction in the cost of public printing. The government has made a large reduction upon this head. The fifth recommendation is the abolition of grants to the agricultural societies. What do the farmers think of that? The sixth and seventh recommendations are that the contingent expenses of the legislature and departments be reduced. The committee have read the public accounts to little purpose or they would have known that in this direction have been made and will be made whenever possible. Biennial sessions and a reduction of the membership of the Assembly form the eighth recommendation, and the reduction of stampage the ninth.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The St. John Sun informs its readers that the Manitoba Supreme Court and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council pronounced upon the question of Riel's sanity. It is possible that the Sun actually believes this. As we have already had occasion to point out, it appears capable of believing anything. Of course neither of these courts did anything of the kind. The question of insanity is one of fact, and only a jury could pronounce upon it. If our contemporary really believes what it says, it is to be pitied for its ignorance; if it does not believe it, and is merely attempting to impose upon its readers, then they are to be pitied, because they are compelled to read such stuff; for it is impossible that any newspaper reader of ordinary intelligence can believe such nonsense as the Sun attempts nearly every day to pass off for sober facts.

RIEL DEBATE.

Mr. Blake's Speech Last Night.

A Strong Case Made Out Against the Government.

Who are Responsible for the Loss of Life and Treasure During the Rebellion.

Ottawa, March 18. The debate on Riel's execution was continued this afternoon. Mr. Adolph Caron, Mr. Desjardins, Mr. P. A. Landry, and Dr. Gray, the latter speaking in French. Very little other business is being done in Parliament.

RIEL DEBATE.

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held a prisoner guilty even if his intellect was disordered beyond that point. There was an odd dispute between lawyers and doctors upon this point of insanity; and tendency of the former was to narrow, and of the doctors to broaden the scope of irresponsibility for action. He quoted at considerable length from authorities on insanity to show that a knowledge of right or wrong does not in itself constitute insanity, and that a man who is not in possession of his faculties is not liable for his actions. He further stated that a man who is not in possession of his faculties is not liable for his actions.

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The Mutual Life Insurance Co'y
OF NEW YORK. ESTABLISHED 1843.
Assets from 1845 to 1886.
(Reckoning a period of every ten years from 1845.)
1845 - \$97,490.34
1855 - 2,850,077.56
1865 - 12,235,407.86
1875 - 72,446,970.06
JAN. 1, 1886 - 108,908,967.51

THE LARGEST AND BEST PROFIT PAYING COMPANY IN THE WORLD. The following is one of the many examples—
WILLIAM B. BOLLIES, Astoria, N. Y.
POLICY No. 5,900.
AMOUNT - AGE 53.
Issued, 1849, Annual Premium - \$2,500.00
Premiums Paid - 4,410.00
Dividends Added - 5,353.00
Amount of Claim Paid - 7,853.00
J. W. FITZPATRICK, JOHN BLACK, Barrister, Travelling Agent, Agent York County.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE SECURITY AT MODERATE INTEREST.
JOHN BLACK, Barrister.

First Instalment of ROOM PAPER.
JUST ARRIVED.
A Fine Assortment of Gilt & Bronze Papers with Borders to Match.
Also: 10,000 Rolls Cheap Paper From 5 Cents Upward.
To be Sold Wholesale and Retail. BOOKS, STATIONERY and FANCY GOODS.
W. T. H. FENETY,
Opp. Officers' Barracks, Queen St.

A. H. Yanwart
WANTED. 10,000 CALF SKINS and 1,000 BEEF HIDES!
Highest Cash Prices Paid.
If you want to get the Highest Price for your Skins take off and take care of them according to the following directions:
1st. Kill the skin from the hind to the fore, and skin down each side enough so that the throat can be cut without cutting the head, and then cut in this way the cheek of the skin can be saved. If it is not in the best condition, it will be worth less.
2nd. Salt the skin from the hind to the fore, and salt it in a good place where the salt will do it no harm, and when you take off the salt, it will be in the best condition, and you will get the highest price for it.
3rd. Cut around the foot close to the hoof, and cut the toe from the hoof, and when you take off the hoof, it will be in the best condition, and you will get the highest price for it.
4th. Skin the head and legs carefully.
5th. Commencing at the head, so as to avoid cutting the throat, cut the skin down the side of the neck, thereby avoiding the throat, and when you take off the skin, it will be in the best condition, and you will get the highest price for it.
6th. Do not take off the skin until it is in the best condition, and when you take off the skin, it will be in the best condition, and you will get the highest price for it.
7th. When ready to send them to the market, pack them in a good place where the salt will do it no harm, and when you take off the salt, it will be in the best condition, and you will get the highest price for it.
8th. Do not take off the skin until it is in the best condition, and when you take off the skin, it will be in the best condition, and you will get the highest price for it.
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10th. Do not take off the skin until it is in the best condition, and when you take off the skin, it will be in the best condition, and you will get the highest price for it.
Send in your orders early.
March 11, 1886. A. H. VANWART.

WILEY'S DRUG STORE.
WARNER'S SAFE CURE, DIABETES CURE, RHEUMATIC CURE, PILES.
D. HARRIS, English Optician.
OFFICE: 52 GERRARD ST. E. COR. N. B. ST. ST. JOHN'S.

WILEY'S DRUG STORE
Just Received at WILEY'S Drug Store
Opposite Normal School, Queen St. - Fredericton.
JOHN M. WILEY.

LOOK HERE!
For Good All Wool shirts and Drawers at a lower price than you ever got them before, go to
C. H. THOMAS & Co
Fredericton, Sept. 19, 1885.
Round and Flat Iron.
CAR LOAD IRON, just received.

TELEGRAPHIC TIDINGS.
What the Irish Liberals Want
And What They Are Likely to get.

Special to Glasgow.
London, March 20.—John Bright had an interview to-day with Gladstone. It is believed that Bright strongly protested against the Premier's Irish Expropriation scheme.
Gladstone's Proposals for Ireland.
Special to Glasgow.
London, March 20.—The Daily Telegraph, this morning, says that Gladstone proposes that a Lieutenant General or a Governor be appointed to represent England at Dublin parliament; such officer to be vested with certain powers of veto. The News says that if Gladstone's scheme fails, a Coercion Act must again be enforced.
The British Liberals.
Special to Glasgow.
London, March 20.—The House of Lords last evening, by a vote of 76 to 62, adopted the motion in favor of opening museums and libraries on Sundays. In the Commons last evening a motion against making wars and concluding treaties without previous consent of Parliament was defeated by only six votes.
What Irish Liberals Want.
Special to Glasgow.
London, March 20.—At a convention of Liberals at Belfast last evening, resolutions were adopted protesting against support to Gladstone, but urging him to abandon the office of Home Rule and advocating the abolition of the Lord Lieutenant and appointment of Secretary for Ireland.

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Some Jones and the Lawyers.
Sometimes I've asked everybody that never told a lie to stand up. Every fellow was looking around to see if anybody was going to get up. If anybody had a good story to tell, he should get up and tell it. If you'd all stop lying you'd starve the lawyers to death. I lie a grand lawyer who defends the good man from the assault of the wicked. But these men little as they are, they do some mean things, and then say: "I did that as a lawyer, not as a man." When they drop down in hell I suppose they'll go about saying: "I'm here as a lawyer."

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