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The most prudent business men advertise in The Gleaner. Why? Because it pays them.

VOL. V. FREDERICTON, N. B., THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1888. No. 34

Professional Cards

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

FRED ST. JOHN BLISS, Barrister, Notary, Etc.
OFFICE:
QUEEN STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.
Fredericton, May 5th, 1888—1yr

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
REGENT STREET NEXT TO CAPITAL OFFICE
Goods of all descriptions received and Sold on Commission. Quick Sales and Prompt Returns Guaranteed.
Fredericton, Oct 6th, 1887

H. G. C. WETMORE
AUCTIONEER, &c.
Has taken a Store on the Upper Side of
PHŒNIX SQUARE,
Next to L. P. LaForest, Tin Smith, where he is prepared to receive Furniture and Goods of all kinds for Auction or Private Sale. He will also give attention to Auction Sales of every description.
Terms moderate. Returns prompt. All business confidential.
Fredericton, Oct 6th, 1887

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The North American
LIFE ASSURANCE CO'Y,
OF TORONTO
HON. ALEX. MACKENZIE PRES'T.
Guaranteed Capital, - - $300,000.00
Full Government Deposit.
New business for 1886 over - $2,500,000.00
THE various popular plans of the "NORTH AMERICAN" embracing Life, Return Premium, Endowment, Tontine, Semi-Tontine, and Commercial Plan, have proved so acceptable to the insuring public, that the Company can to-day present a showing unequalled by any other home Company at the same period of its existence, and its progressive record and sound financial standing, coupled with its prompt and satisfactory settlement of death claims are the recommendations which this Company offers for public patronage.
The Company's rates are according to their various plans so arranged as to suit the convenience of all, as by the commercial plan insurance is given at the actual cost, while by the endowment and tontine the attractive investment feature is combined with insurance.
All information given and applications received by
C. E. DUFFY, Agent, Fredericton
Oct. 29, 1887—x 1w—1yr.

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

Undertaking

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

Hotels

BARKER HOUSE,
QUEEN STREET, - - - FREDERICTON.
NEWLY REFITTED, AND NOW ONE OF THE LEADING HOTELS OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES.
SAMPLE ROOM AND LIVERY STABLE.
Modern Improvements constantly being made.
F. B. COLEMAN, - Proprietor.
Fredericton, Oct 6th, 1887

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

New Advertisements

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

IMPORTANT.
WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELLERY,
MARKED DOWN TO SUIT ALL.
GOODS ALL NEW.
A FINE LINE OF
SILK CHAINS
AT
F. J. McCAUSLAND'S
Fredericton, Dec. 15th, 1887

In store and in transit:
3 CARLOADS OF
SUGAR!
Consisting of Granulated, Extra C. and Yellow Extra C.
Morton's Pickles, Colman's Starch, a full line of
BRUSHES,
Shoe, Stove and Scrubs.
Paper Bags, Wrapping Paper, "Pure Gold" Essences and Blacking, Pure Spices.
A large and complete Stock of FLOUR. For Sale low by
A. F. RANDOLPH & SON.
Fredericton, June 14, 1888.

New Advertisements

THE CELEBRATED
Rixford Scythe
HAS NO EQUAL.
Notwithstanding the large number of these Scythes that have been sold, no complaints have been made, but all attest to their excellent quality.
Come one, come all, and try them. Wholesale or Retail.
Z. R. EVERETT.
Fredericton, July 11, 1888.

SEWING MACHINES CLEANED AND REPAIRED.
Furniture Repaired.
Jobbing in Carpentry
Attended to by
W. S. HIMELMAN
192 GEORGE STREET
All work guaranteed so far as possible.
All orders left at above address will receive prompt attention.
Fredericton, Oct 10th, 1887

WE WANT POTATOES.
WE HANDLED 60,000 BUSHELS POTATOES LAST SPRING.
And made money for our Shippers. Having decided to put in small lots from Store, to get outside prices, we want a few more good shippers Write us and ship to
HATHEWAY & CO.
General Commission Merchants,
22 CENTRAL WHARF BOSTON, MASS
Members Chambers of Commerce, Established 187
Boston, Oct 4th, 1887

A. LIMERICK & CO.
York street, Fredericton.
GASFITTING & PLUMBING
Attended to in all its branches.
HOT AIR FURNACES PUT UP IN LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.
With Dumb Register for ventilation. Hot and Cold Air.
Creamers, Milk Pans, and Strainers.
A. LIMERICK & CO.
Desires to inform the public that he has a Large Stock of the above articles, which he will sell Wholesale or Retail, cheaper than ever offered in the market before. Remember these Goods are of our own manufacture, and are of the very best material. Parties wanting Creamers or Milk Pans would do well by calling and examining before purchasing elsewhere.
Fredericton, April 12, 1888.

G. W. DYKEMAN & CO.
AGENTS,
DOMINION ORGAN
—AND—
PIANOS,
Sewing Machines
OFFICE: QUEEN STREET,
Next Door Below Z. R. Everett.
Fredericton, April 26th, 1888.

Spring 1888.
Joseph Walker,
Practical Tailor,
BEGS LEAVE TO ANNOUNCE TO THE PUBLIC THAT HE HAS RECEIVED A FULL LINE OF
Summer Tweeds!!
Trouserings a Specialty.
SUITINGS IN SCOTCH, ENGLISH & IRISH TWEEDS.
A SPLENDID LINE OF CORKSCREWS
MODERATE PRICES. PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED
Next door above W. H. Vanwart's Grocery Store, Queen Street, Fredericton
Fredericton, April 21, 1888.

New Store
The Subscriber has commenced Business near the Old Stand, opposite the Barracks, and three doors below Wilmot's Alley, where he intends keeping a full line of
BOOTS, SHOES, AND READY-MADE CLOTHING.
The stock is all new and well selected, and prices will be sufficiently low to induce a return of all his old customers, and all other.
D. LUCY.
Fredericton, June 9th, 1888.

THE PROOF OF THE PUDDING.
HONESDALE, PA., Aug. 11, 1887.
MR. C. P. ELDRED, Jeweler, Honesdale, Penn.
DEAR SIR:—In August, 1883, I purchased of you a Rockford eleven jewel nickel S. W. movement, No. 81,755, and since that time the watch has performed perfectly satisfactory. It has never stopped and could always depend on it. During the past nine months, the actual variation has been less than sixty seconds, using it every day on my engine, compared by the time received each day at the N. Y. L. E. & W. R. R. Depot.
GEO. P. SLOCUM,
Engineer N. Y. L. E. & W. R. R.
Call and get one of the Record Books which contains many more such proofs that the Rockford is the Best.
S. F. SHUTE, Sole Agent,
302 Queen Street, Opp. Off. Sq.
Fredericton, April 26th, 1888.

SCIATICA, NEURALGIA, NERVOUS HEADACHE,
TAPLEY'S REMEDY
WILL RELIEVE AND CURE.
Persons who have been troubled with the above Distressing Complaints, and never Anticipated a Cure, have found it in using this Remedy, and scores of cures from one to twenty year's standing, are vouched for by most reliable persons in various sections of the country.
For Sale by all Druggists.
Fredericton March 6th, 1888

2 | 2 !
Girdles, Gimps Ornaments, Muslins, Lawns, India Linen, White Robes, Colored Robes, Dress Goods in Plaids and Stripes.
CASHMERE IN ALL THE NEW SHADES.
JOHN HASLIN.
Fredericton, April 28th, 1888

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

FROM THE COUNTRY.

News from the Districts About Us

As Reported by Our Active Correspondents.

Accidents, Personal Intelligence, and Things in General.

HARVEY STATION.

The Annual Festival Held by the Presbyterians of Harvey.

HARVEY STATION, July 16th. The Presbyterians of Harvey are to be congratulated on the unqualified success of their annual festival which was held on Tuesday of last week. The weather was all that could be desired, and the attendance was very large. People from all sections of the country, from far and near, were present, and also several Frederictonians, among whom were Mr. Geo. F. Gregory, Mr. John Moore, Mr. Geo. Cooper. The affair opened at one o'clock with a calithumpian parade around the large field opposite the church, and the young people present enjoyed it very much. Amusements of all kinds were arranged for, and there was nothing lacking. A mammoth swing, which the young men of the congregation had spent several days in erecting, was the chief attraction on the grounds in the afternoon. A long upright pole, with four arms nearly 30 feet in length, extending from the centre, to which swings were attached, was turned round and round by horse power, and if any one wanted swinging, he had it to their heart's content. Sixteen revolutions made a mile, and the time occupied in going round the sixteen times was less than two minutes. Those who managed the swing had a busy time of it. The afternoon was spent in amusements such as this, or at the shot gun or something of the kind. Others again preferred base ball, races, etc. The tea tables in the church were loaded down with good things, and presented a very inviting appearance. There was a constant run on them. In the evening a concert took place. Mr. Geo. F. Gregory was called upon for a few remarks which he made in his usual earnest and taking style. Proceeds something like $120.

UPPER HAYNESVILLE.

A Big Budget of News from a Thriving District.

UPPER HAYNESVILLE, July 17.—The weather is fine, with showers of rain. Crops are growing fast. Hay is going to be better than last year. Potato bugs are not half as thick as of late years.

While George Dunlop was driving a horse down the railroad he met a train in a high fill, and in endeavoring to get the horse off the track the train came within a few feet of him. The horse jumped, and both went over the bank. Mr. Dunlop got some ugly cuts on the face and head. He is getting around again.

Mr. Herbert Moore, of Nackawick, drove to church in this place, and was in the act of tying his horse when the animal took fright and runaway, upsetting the covered buggy and making a complete smash of it. The horse got some bad cuts and bruises on his legs. The buggy was purchased the day before.

Mr. Felix Billing, of this place, has lost two horses this summer, which leaves him without a team.

"Clem Lee," Mr. A. Dunlop's stallion, met with an accident the other day which will leave him unable for services this season.

Mr. James Sharp has erected a blacksmith shop in this place, which is much needed. We wish him every success.

Mr. Herbert Wallas of this place was brought home badly cut on the left leg.

Mr. William Billing is doing quite a lively business in his new store for the time he has been in business.

Mr. Edward Billing is putting a fine picket fence around the graveyard, which improves its appearance very much.

Mr. George Carvell is erecting a new barn which adds greatly to the appearance of his place.

While Charles Wiggins was walking on the railroad the other day he met a bear. It was quite a while before they decided to leave the road, when Bruin retreated giving Wiggins full swing.

The Rev. J. H. Coy is holding a series of meetings at Staple Settlement with great success. Rev. Mr. Coy has administered the rite of baptism for three Sunday's in succession, and the prospect is that a very large revival is close at hand.

The Sunday School at Haynesville is progressing rapidly. There is a full house every Sunday of old and young. Mr. G. B. Jones, the superintendent, said in his remarks that we had got a large new library and cards, and was well filled up and money in hand.

THE GLEANER is a very valuable paper around here.

FOSTERVILLE.

Doings at North Lake—Orange Celebration—Scott Act Inspector Wanted.

FOSTERVILLE, July 16th. Haying commenced to-day. It will be a light crop this year.

The 12th July celebration passed off quietly. The Orangemen marched from the Hall to the thoroughfare and back again. Dinner and supper were served on the grounds by G. W. Mazan. At 2 o'clock they marched to the church where Mr. Vickery, assisted by Wm. Wilson, M. P. P. and R. Bellamy, M. P. P., delivered a lecture. In the evening the young folks gathered at the hall for a ball. Claud Veysey presided at the organ, and Mr. Hughie had charge of the violin.

If it was not for the "ardent" so freely sold here, there would often be picnics and excursions on the lakes. Will the day ever come when Fosterville will be clear of intoxicating drink?

The concert and pie social of the 4th inst., was a fair success. The sum of $12.86 was realized.

R. H. Veysey & Son have their new saw mill in running order. The whistle blew for the first time on the 12th inst.

CHICAGO DYNAMITERS.

Arrested While Preparing for their Deadly Work.

CHICAGO, July 19. Inspector Bonfield yesterday morning took five special officers and surrounded a house in the vicinity of Ashland street. They arrested the owner and captured 12 dynamite bombs, revolvers and knives, subsequently arresting two other men in the neighborhood. Bonfield said they were anarchists; there were about 20 determined murderers and were in a conspiracy. At a certain hour after mid night, to-night, they were to be at the homes of Judges Grinnell, Gary, himself (Bonfield), Frank Walker, General Stiles and others prominent in the prosecution of the anarchists. Dynamite was to be placed beneath the houses and a powerful explosive to be touched off simultaneously. The board of trade was to be blown to the sky, at the same time a wholesale reign of terror inaugurated.

Edward Blake's Health.

TORONTO, July 19th.—The latest about Hon. Edward Blake is that he will return to Canada in poorer health than when he left. He was benefited by his sojourn in Italy, but on reaching England his old trouble became as bad as ever, and since then there has been no improvement.

IRISH NEWS.

A Thousand Persons to be Evicted—Patrick Egan's Letter to Labouchere.

NEW YORK, July 19. A special from London to the Times says:—"Evictions on the Vandeleur estate, in West Clare, will begin to-day, and this will not tend to soothe the present feverish state of party feeling. One hundred and fourteen families, representing 1,000 people, are to be turned out of their homes for refusing to pay what they deem exorbitant rents. The evicting force consists of 500 dragoons and infantry in addition to constabulary, and the preparations are as elaborate as they might be for a small war. All the houses are barricaded, but the police are provided with battering rams. The parish priests are actively engaged counselling submission and it is hoped there will be no bloodshed. The arrears of rent amount to £40,000. This large sum, however, is mainly due to the arbitrary raising of rentals in 1874 which most the tenants have never been able to pay. In consequence of this the late Col. Vandeleur was defeated for parliament, mainly by his tenants. Those who paid increased rents became impoverished and finally all the tenants joined the plan of campaign. The offer of the landlord to wipe off all the arrears to March 1885 for one full year's rent with 32 per cent reduction was not accepted. The tenants demand that the arrears be wiped off to a year's later date with 20 per cent reduction of judicial and 35 per cent on non judicial rents. The eviction appears to be taking place over a small difference and it seems as though such harsh measures, so injurious to all parties, could have been avoided."

LINCOLN, Neb., July 19th. Patrick Egan yesterday sent to Henry Labouchere the following cablegram, which taken in connection with the proposed Parnell inquiry, explains itself. "To the Hon. Henry Labouchere, M. P. House of Commons, London. Have mailed you to-day for use before commission of inquiry originals of all the letters received from me by James Carey, during my stay in France, and I will attend in person before the commission, upon the condition stated in my letters to King Harmon of April and May 1888, (signed) Patrick Egan."

HOW SHOES ARE MADE.

The Oldtime Method Abandoned—Work Done by the Machine.

Nearly all the shoes manufactured at the present time are constructed by machinery. As in other mechanical industries, the oldtime method, by which each workman put together a boot from the cutting of the sole to the stitching of the upper leather, has been abandoned for the system that gives to every person employed some small part only of the task to be performed. Perchance it will not be uninteresting to review in detail the process by which a pair of men's foot coverings is evolved from the original leather. The material employed may be calfskin, buff leather, grain or split. Buff leather is ordinary cowskin, with the rough outside ground off it by a buffing wheel. Frequently the hide is sliced with a knife into two layers, the outer one next to the hair being called the grain and the inner one the split. The latter makes an excellent quality of leather, while the former has the great advantage of being waterproof. In any case, however, the first operation necessary is the tanning. This is simple, and is performed by suspending the skins, just as they come from the animal, in vats filled with hot sumach liquor or hemlock bark. For eight days or less they are left to soak, and then are taken out, washed and dried in the sun, or under cover with revolving fans. Finally they are carefully blacked—for ordinary use at any rate. In this condition they are brought to the factory, in big bundles, and now the process begins.

First, the operator in the cutting room places the thickest of cowhides—previously chopped into long stripes, of a width just equal to the length of the shoe desired—on a table beneath a steel die, which descends at brief intervals and cuts out a series of perfect soles, as the material is shoved along by the practiced hand of the workman. Another man chops out in like manner the various pieces for the "upper," using for this purpose dies that are manipulated by hand, with mallets to strike them with. But all really fine goods are cut out by hand entirely, the expert employing brass edged patterns around which he runs a keen knife blade. The upper is almost invariably in three pieces instead of six, as formerly. In this scrappy condition the upper of the contemplated boot is sent to the stitching department, where it is put together by girls with sewing machines of massive construction, especially adapted to this sort of work. The making of buttons and buttonholes, lining, etc., all comes under the head of stitching. This performed, the shoe that is to be goes to the laster, whose part of the task is perhaps more important to its success than that allotted to any one else.

In big factories the lasting is done by a "team" of men. No. 1 takes the wooden last and tacks the insole upon it, passing it over thereupon to No. 2, who stretches the upper over the last and tacks it so as to hold. No. 3 lays the outer sole over the insole, and secures it with lasting tacks. The shoe, thus fixed temporarily in shape, is next sewn together by machine, and the sole is finally attached with pegs or screws. It is a wonderful thing to see the mechanical contrivance devised for this purpose go over the bottom of a boot with an endless wire screw in its jaws, putting in metallic pegs wherever needed, never too long and never too short, until one shoe is completed and thrown aside for another, the whole operation being gone through from beginning to end automatically. Now the job is taken up by the heeler, who affixes the heel already prepared by a single stroke of a machine hammer, while a knife is whirled around almost simultaneously and cuts the new attachment cleanly to the proper shape. This done, the product, now nearly finished, goes to a person who blacks the edges of the sole and heel. The final touches are added by an artist who burnishes these same parts with an oscillating wheel, and the shoes are ready for market.

Such is the process by which nearly all the shoes made in New England are turned out. It is a curious fact, by the way, that the shoes made for selling in this part of the country have much lower insteps than those sent to the south; people here possessing feet but slightly arched—a symptom of physical degeneration, it is said. The manufacturer is obliged, in fact, to produce a boot of special shape for every small section of the country supplied by him, and it is quite the usual thing to send around agents to the retailers to secure the measurements of the local pedal extremities in such and such a township, from which a general average is figured out and lasts designed accordingly.—Boston Cor. Chicago Tribune.

He Left Suddenly.

He was a good looking, what you might term a handsome young fellow. He had the glow of high health in his cheeks, and a brand new seersucker on his back. His bright blue eyes danced, as if keeping time with the blue ribbon ends that fluttered on his new hat, as he sat down after passing his fare up to the box. The world was beautiful to him—for about three minutes. Then he began to eye two young women opposite him covertly, and as he looked his body seemed to shrink. An expression of pain flitted over his features. Then he grasped his cane nervously, like a man going to have "a spell," rose quickly, and made a dash for the door. Something impelled him to move quickly. Judging from the color of the left side of his new coat, it must have been about a pint of cherries he had put into his pocket, and when he espied the pretty girls, forgot and crushed them in sitting down.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

PATRONS OF THE SCULPTOR.

Ladies Who Want Their Faces Duplicated in Marble or Terra Cotta.

Sculptors have at last become the rage as well as painters. It is all the style now for a woman to have her bust made by a sculptor of renown. If a painting renders the expression of eyes and face more faithfully, on the other hand the bust shows plastic beauty, the graceful bend of the head, the curve of the neck and the slope of the shoulders. Beside, there is a certain dignity of bearing attached to a bust that one in vain tries to see in a painting. Marble seems to bring out all the austere virtues of the model; it is cold; it is classical. A mundane visitor entering a drawing room in which he sees the bust of the lady he is calling upon is apt to be so impressed with her cold dignity that however willing he was on his entrance to engage in an innocent flirtation, the sight of the bust will freeze his intentions. How different it is with a painting. The face is sure to have its finest, most engaging smile, the dress the most becoming shade and cut, the pose most suggestive of amiable sociability, the head so tapering, soft and shakable, the whole so charming, so fascinating, that every gentleman beholder cannot but think: "How lovely that woman must be in a tete-a-tete."

Some ladies prefer terra cotta to marble; it gives the bust a more life like appearance; the accentuation of the features is less austere and hard. But terra cotta is most fragile; climate and dust affect it; besides, it is not considered nearly as elegant as marble. It is much more disagreeable to pose for a bust than a painting; the sculptor's studio is generally cold, bare, scantily draped and furnished; the model must mount on a hard bearing block, for she must be raised a certain distance above the eyes of the artist. The wet clay is first applied on an iron apparatus; then the sculptor, with large strokes of the gauge, traces the shape of the head and the outline of neck and shoulders, after which, with the end of his thumb, he models the face, forms the nose, digs out the eyes, gives shape to the neck and cheek and sketches the ears. "How slovenly a sculptor goes about to make works of art," exclaimed a lady, surprised to see a great artist in his stained white blouse, an old straw hat over his eyes, his face full of splashes of clay and his hands wrist deep in wet mud. The great sculptor Pajau, before the king and the whole court at Versailles, used to take his coat off and raise his shirt sleeves above the elbows to work at his models.

Society women are as hard to please with busts as with oil paintings. They watch the progress on the bearing block with feverish anxiety, for the artist may accentuate features which ought to be diminished, and lay no stress on those which produce harmony in the ensemble. "My ears are a little out of proportion, are they not?" remarks the Countess S., whose rival in society is often complimented for her small, pink, shell like appendages. "Small ears do not indicate intelligence," answers the sculptor, as he delicately molds the auricle. "But my eyes are certainly too small." "Ah, madame, they are so full of expression." "Oh, you are now paying me compliments; you know I don't want to be flattered in the least. I want the bust to be a perfect likeness." "Rest assured, madame." "Let me see!" "For Heaven's sake do not move, madame. All is lost if you do." If you wish to read between the lines of this bit of dialogue it means the following: She—I hope he will make my ears smaller and my eyes larger. I hope he knows that in art modifications are admissable. I must look to it. He—She imagines I don't understand her. She can rest assured I shall make her ears small and her eyes large. I don't care a snap whether it is a good likeness or not.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Beginning of West India Coffee.

According to De Tour, the original stock of all West India coffee was a coffee tree presented by the magistrates of Amsterdam to Louis XIV in 1715, and thence introduced into Hayti and San Domingo by the French Haytiens. Its introduction here was from Hayti. Its chief stimulus came through hundreds of rich refugees from the constant revolutions in Hayti and San Domingo; and probably coffee culture reached its greatest prosperity in Cuba during the first quarter of this century when its annual production reached nearly 100,000,000 pounds. Then it was that the planters of these noble valleys were richer than princes; frequently owned thousands of slaves each; lived in a lavish luxuriance the lingering legends of which are untellable from their apparent absurdity in the practical thought of today; and old Trinidad, down there in its somnolence by the sea, was the then "Paris chiquito," or "little Paris" of the Antilles, whose wealth, splendor and profligacy will forever remain unequaled in the New World.—Edgar L. Wakeman's Cuba Letter.

Cradles for Patagonian Babies.

Patagonian babies are kept in cradles made of flat pieces of board. Two pieces of guanaco skin are so arranged across the cradle that the child is firmly fastened inside, and can be carried thus suspended from a saddle bow without danger. In the rude huts of this people these cradles are hung hammockwise to the rafters, and amid the smoke that darkens everything, including his very nature, as it seems, the Patagonian infant passes the first stages of babyhood. When the village migrates the cradle is swung from the saddle, and in swimming a stream it floats like a canoe on the surface, while the horse is almost entirely submerged. Sir Francis Head, who saw a good deal of Patagonian life years ago, leaves on record the statement that the Patagonian baby in his queer cradle is one of the best natured representatives of the infant world.—Drake's Magazine.

Frightened by the Band.

Some Baltimore church excursionists, while on a steamboat the other day, were badly frightened by the band. The boat stopped for a few moments on account of some trivial defect in the machinery, and while the people were wondering what was the matter the band injudiciously began to play "Nearer, My God, to Thee." A few of the passengers thought that their last hour had come sure.—New York Tribune.

First Use of Starch.

The first to teach publicly how to starch linen was a Dutch woman, Mrs. Dingley. She charged $25 for teaching the art and $2 for showing how to make the starch. Starch in those days was made solely from wheat, but now, or since 1841, it is made mostly from corn. —Globe-Democrat.

The Nicaragua Canal.

The whole line of the Nicaragua canal has been located, including complete and thorough surveys of the two possible locations on the east end known as "the lower route," surveyed by Commodore Lull in 1872-73, and "the upper route," surveyed by Mr. Menocal in 1885.—Frank Leslie's.

A Bloody Engagement.

"Sir," he said, "did you ever bleed for your country's flag?"

"Oh, yes."

"In what engagement?"

"In an engagement I made with my substitute; he bled me for $800."—New York Sun.

The Sultan's Wife.

The sultan of Zanzibar has a German wife, and by a singular coincidence Germany obtains valuable concessions from his majesty's government denied to other powers.

POOR CO

The Gleaner.

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

THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1888.

WHY SHOULD ENGLAND INTERFERE?

How to keep the peace. This great problem confronts all the statesmen of Europe at the present moment. In other countries, whose governments are less happily constituted than in Britain, the question has to be answered by statesmen. But with Britain it is different. The answer may be given by the people themselves. They have the power of preventing kings and aristocrats from driving them into the dangerous game of war; and so every tradesmen and laborer thoughout the kingdom is vitally interested in the matter. It is for this reason that all take some pains to percieve what are really the points of danger in order that at the ballot they may give definite instructions to their representatives to steer clear of those points. The public is its own master, knows its own interests, and should be resolute in making its will felt with regard to foreign politics, however much its incompetence and stupidity may be execrated by war-loving journalists, avaricious contractors, or military panic-mongers. The old idea that England's foreign policy is too delicate a business for anyone except the twelve gentlemen seated around the green baize table to take part in, is exploded. To the past teachings of experience, as to the results of war in beggary, pestilence, and famine, is now added the knowledge of its causes and the probably correct anticipations of its course furnished by the educational enlightenment of School Boards, the Press, and telegrams. Every Englishman who can read knows just as well as Lord Salisbury or Prince Bismarck that the whole of Continental Europe is a vast camp of armed men, whose final impulse to one of the worst wars the world has even seen is likely to be felt first either on the Rhine or in the little states that lie crowded together in the Balkan peninsula. And every Englishman is called on to decide whether, when that war takes place, it is necessary or desirable for his country to be embroiled in it.

Yet if England is not to be embroiled in it, its traditional policy must be discarded, Englishmen must face facts, inspect afresh the map of Europe, and recognize that their position on it indicates that they should stand aloof from quarrels, with which they have no concern, over the preservation of the balance of power. It has been prophesied by Prince Bismarck himself that the next war will be a terrible affair, in which—if it should happen to be between Germany and France—the victor would bleed her adversary white. Well may Englishmen pray to be delivered from taking part in such a contest. But that is not all. For take part in it England cannot unless she is prepared to readjust her military system to the continental scale; and it is to incite her to do this that the strenuous efforts of certain commanders and journalists have lately been directed. The question probably never occurs to them, but it may well occur to other people, whether there is not a better way. What, after all, has the most martial country of Europe gained by offensive treaties and secret pacts, and acquisition of territory, and an army of three millions? Germany has got her victories, her provinces, her milliards, her giant army, her matchless generals, and the most astute Minister in the world to intrigue for her. For these things she has sold her freedom; but by them she has not gained the fruits of peace. And when England is told that the best way for her to preserve peace is to prepare for war, she may fairly point to such a spectacle and ask if that is what is meant. It is, indeed, just because this spectacle exists and has its counterparts in other lands that war is talked of morning, noon, and night, and its momentary occurrence is predicted. The three-months' reign of Frederick III. did more by its pacific tone to tranquilise the mind of Europe and give rest to the German Empire than all Prince Bismarck's additions to the army, annexations of provinces, and secret leagues with Austria and Italy. For England the chief danger is said to be in the East of Europe. It is scarcely pretended that she ought to interfere in any renewal of strife between Germany and France. But any advance of Russia towards Constantinople England should, doubtless, be urged to resist by her Jingo patriots with much talk of continuity of policy. It is, however, time to recognise that she has not the power to keep Russia permanently out of Constantinople if she wants to go there; that even if she had the power, it would be questionable wisdom to use it—anyhow, it would be primarily Austria's business, rather than England's to make the attempt.

MR. GLADSTONE ON CHURCH HISTORY.

In the Nineteenth Century for July Mr. Gladstone illustrates the activity and versatility of his mind by making an excursion into the domain of English ecclesiastical history. The point he seeks to prove, with a great display of learning and acute argument, is that the Church of England, before the accession of Cranmer, and without State compulsion, canonically broke away from Rome and established itself on a new foundation by acknowledging Henry as its sole and supreme lord. He also affirms that in the final establishment, in Elizabeth's reign, though there may have been one or two irregularities, there was not, and has not been, any actual break in the episcopal succession. For Nonconformists the most interesting part of the article will be the paragraphs in which the passing of Puritanism into Nonconformity is described. Mr. Gladstone regards Evangelical Protestantism as the heir of Puritanism. He says that throughout the British Empire, in the United States, and in heathen lands, the vast and diversified organisation into which Puritanism has developed may be estimated moderately at one tenth of the entire numerical strength of Christendom; it depends almost entirely on the voluntary tributes of Christian affection; and it has become a solid, inexorable fact of religious history, which no rational inquirer, into either its present or its future, can venture to overlook.

A despatch from London, under date of yesterday says: "Cambridge university conferred honorary degrees upon Bishop Potter, of New York, and the bishops of Minnesota and Fredericton, New Brunswick."

PRESS OPINIONS.

ON THE "NIL" BASIS.

Sir John and party are at the Inch Arran hotel, and it is to be presumed they are having a good time on the "nil" basis.—London Advertiser.

THE EVILS OF BONUSING.

Subsidies, as a rule, make a commerce cost more than it is worth. The cost of production really controls the sale of goods in the world's markets.—New York World.

A POOR LOOK-OUT.

Meredith and Norquay preferred Macdonaldism to Provincial rights. It was their privilege so to do, but it doesn't seem to have paid them very well.—St. Thomas Journal.

BULLDOZING OR SILLY.

When a lawyer asks a witness if he is sure he is telling the truth, he confidently expects the man to promptly reply: "No, sir; I am committing perjury." If he did not expect it he would not ask such a silly question.—Detroit Free Press.

A BLISTERING ARGUMENT.

The only merit in the tory methods by which they won Halton lies in the fact that the whiskey was bad. In this case "the worse the better." The Halton tory agents treated to whiskey so bad that it blistered the lips of the electors who imbibed. What a pity that all bad argument does not similarly blister the lips and tongue of the utterer.—Strathroy Age.

THE DAWNING.

The liberals, while successful at the polls, fall heir to an estate ravished and despoiled by extravagance and incompetency, and to a load of oppressive burdens saddled on the Province by its tory taskmasters at Ottawa. The situation for them is a difficult and perplexing one, but honesty of purpose, vigor in the conduct of public affairs and a wise economy in expenditures, such as may be looked for under liberal rule, will work wonders in ameliorating the condition of the province. Manitoba has entered on a new path and one that bids fair to be bordered by progress and contentment.—Sarnia Observer.

Dangerous Piles of Silver Dollars.

Silver money piled up in heaps, like cordwood or lumber, is very dangerous, as it is very likely to topple over and crush the clerks. I know it sounds like a fable to fellows whose suspenders have never been sagged by more than a fistful of quarter dollars to talk of the risk one runs in a place like this of getting crushed to death under an avalanche of good and lawful coined money, but the danger is great, nevertheless. The other day we noticed that our high wall of bags of silver dollars—$300 in each bag—was bagging out in the middle to fall. The old clerks all ran to let it come, but the colored man, ignorant of the tremendous weight of silver, ran up to the caving pile and pushed with his hands, thinking he could brace it up. As well try to hold up so much falling stone.

Down it came with a crash, and the colored man had a narrow escape, getting off with a few bruises and scratches. Six years ago, at our old office at Sixth and Locust streets, a pile of bags of silver, $1,000 in a bag, fell upon me and bore me to the floor. My head had a narrow escape from getting crushed in like an eggshell, and I was buried from the feet to the breast. The Irishman, who was our watchman then, sprang to my assistance and clawed the bags right and left off me. When I caught my breath again I was thankful for my escape from being crushed to a pulp. There are people who would like to take their chances of getting buried under a heap of money, just for the sake of being where there is plenty of it, but none so foolish are to be found among the Uncle Sam hirelings whose daily toil consists in shoveling the big surplus about.—Sub-Treasury Clerk in Globe-Democrat.

The New Mexico Shepherd's Terror.

There is one dreaded plant among the mountains which makes it a very frigid day for the sheep that are so unfortunate as to find it. No one seems to know its name, but its effects are a terror to the wool grower. In five minutes after a sheep has eaten it he swells as if he had swallowed a young balloon, jumps high in the air and falls dead. When a shepherd gets his first glimpse of these antics he rushes into the flock, howling like a Comanche, waving his blanket, whooping up his dogs, and starting his sheep on a dead run, which he takes care that they shall maintain until they are completely exhausted. In this way he can save most of them. That spot is marked with a big black cross in his mental diary thereafter, and he shuns it as he would the plague. If he is ever obliged to take his sheep past it, he keeps them on the keen gallop that they may have no time to graze. Being thus avoided the place is rank with rich grasses, powerful tempting to the stranger who comes by with sheep.

A few miles below us here is one little nook where this poison weed is found. All the shepherds in the country know it and give it a wide berth, but every once in a while a strange flock gets bitten there. Some time ago an old man, named Antonio Lucero, was passing through with 1,500 head of sheep and camped there at nightfall. In the morning every last one of his sheep was dead. Last year a Navajo lost 500 head of sheep there in a couple of hours, and a flock belonging to Hon. Amado Chaves strayed in there and left 200 of their number dead before the shepherds could get them away. — New Mexico Cor. Globe-Democrat.

Only Crossed the Threshold.

Now let me turn to the invigorating that, in spite of all forms of degeneration, life has ever moved forward. There has been a steady gain. It seemed impossible to reach man when the world was no further along than corals and trilobites, but man was reached. And if you will go back with history to the earliest days of our Aryan race, you will see how miraculous is the progress that will lift it up to the present Saxon and American type. And still it is clear that progress ahead is to be as great as that behind. We have reached in some way the golden rule, the telescope, the steam engine, the printing press.

As ethical beings we have only crossed the threshold of higher obligation. Civilization has not yet come in sight of its goal. All our energy will ultimately be concentrated in nobler, higher living. The degenerative elements of society will slough off; the regenerative forces will multiply. This is the sure hope that science gives us. We can go forward without doubt.—"E. P. P." in Globe-Democrat.

NEWS OF THE WORLD CONDENSED

From Our Own Telegraphic Reports and Our Exchanges.

Personal, Political and Religious News of the Day.

Cable, American, Canadian and General Topics.

Cable.

Boulanger is getting better.

A volcanic eruption has occurred at Makmate, Japan: 400 persons were killed and 1,000 injured.

An inquest was begun Tuesday at Mitchellstown into the death of Mr. Mandeville. His widow testified that her husband told her that he had suffered with sore throat throughout his prison term, was unable to swallow and suffered terribly from hunger. The prison doctor, who failed to relieve him, certified he was in a fit condition to receive punishment.

American.

A despatch from New York under date of Tuesday says:—The steamship Fulda, which arrived yesterday from Bremen, ran down an unknown fishing schooner on the banks of Newfoundland, on Saturday morning. All hands on the schooner are supposed to have been lost.

Canadian.

Dickey's majority over the prohibition candidate in Cumberland was 764.

One of the counsel of J. C. Ayer has been served with notice of appeal in the recent customs case.

It is rumored, but not credited, that Sir John A. Macdonald is to be made a life peer under Lord Salisbury's new bill.

The salvation army was again attacked at Quebec on Tuesday evening. The salvationists drew revolvers and fired, but the shots did not take effect.

A. G. Morrison was yesterday nominated by the Colchester liberals for the vacant seat. He will be opposed by ex-Gov. Archibald. The election takes place on the 15th of August.

The ground underneath a one story house at North street, Halifax, yesterday morning, which was being excavated by jack screws, gave way and the building fell, killing John Malone instantly. Malone was 70 years of age.

The inland revenue department has issued a circular that methylated spirits will be sold by the department in two grades. No. 1, at $1.40 per gallon, will contain 25 per cent. of wood naptha and be supplied under a special regulation only to varnish and other manufacturers; No 2, at $1 60 per gallon, will contain 50 per cent. of the wood naptha and be sold to anybody.

The Presidential Tickets.

The presidential tickets to be voted for next November are now all made up and the United States voter who isn't able to find in the list a combination to suit his opinions must be a sort of a whimsical person. Here is the full roster:

REPUBLICAN TICKET.
For President,
BENJAMIN HARRISON.
For Vice President,
LEVI P. MORTON.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.
For President,
GROVER CLEVELAND.
For Vice President,
ALLEN G. THURMAN.

PROHIBITION TICKET.
For President,
CLINTON B. FISK.
For Vice President,
JOHN A. BROOKS.

UNITED LABOR TICKET.
For President,
ROBERT H. COWDREY.
For Vice President,
W. H. WAKEFIELD.

EQUAL RIGHTS TICKET.
For President,
BELVA ANN LOCKWOOD.
For Vice President,
ALFRED D. LOVE.

SHE LOOKED SO COLD.

You looked so cold and proud; and yet,
The tender spray of the mignonette
Close to your heart, 'mid clinging lace,
Seemed whispering from its resting place
That I of hope and love might know,
If I could speak to you, although
You looked so cold!

You looked so cold, so proud; yet still,
The star-shine on the window sill
Showed me your eyes via tears so wet.
Your eyes, like sprays of mignonette,
Showed me the flush upon your cheek,
And yet—and yet—I could not speak—
You looked so cold!

She (two hours later over the register)—
I feel so cold, mamma, and chill,
I sat beside the window sill,
I sat and froze for two long hours,
Among those chilly palms and flowers,
Thinking De Jones would surely speak—
He looked so pensive and so meek.
He clasped my hands in his—and yet
He only asked—my mignonette.
With icy tears my eyes were wet—
I felt so cold! —Tid Bits.

Gorgeous Church at Guadaloupe.

The church at Guadaloupe is well worth a visit to those who delight in feasting their eyes upon things rich and valuable. Here was the place where Ed Greer could find comfort; solid silver and apparently solid gold in profusion was visible on every side. In this main church all the ornamentation was of solid silver from the dome to the floor, while in the side chapel, a place rarely opened, the golden virgin was surrounded by golden monuments and altars, pillars and walls, while precious stones were common. This church for more than a hundred years received one-sixth of the increase from mines that aggregated, it is said, more than $300,000,000 of the precious metals. While a golden image was clothed at a cost of thousands and thousands of dollars, the poor devils who approached it on their knees were receiving the munificent salary of as high as twenty Mexican cents a day, while some of them ran down to eight cents a day. No deduction need be drawn.—Kansas City Journal.

Keep Cool and Go Slow.

In these days of struggle and competition one needs to be all eyes to see chances. You see very little when you are always on the run. Keeping cool, going slow, taking things easy and keeping out of flurry and fluster, add to our might, not only to see, but to act. Many fail, not from lack of doing, but from doing unwisely, and are then surprised to find some one ahead who seems to have done very little. But that one used his "might" where it did the most good. A greenhorn may batter a rock all day with a sledge and not break it. An old miner stands it up in a certain position, so it will vibrate on being struck, gives it a few gentle taps, and it falls to pieces.—Prentice Mulford in New York Star.

Encouragement As It Is.

Patient—Do you think it is anything serious, doctor?

Physician—Nothing but a slight lesion in the muscles of your back. Take that medicine and you'll be all right to-morrow.

Patient—What makes you walk so funny, Doc?

Physician—I've had a backache for three weeks.—Judge.

Almost Enough to Start a Newspaper with.

The income of Oxford university for 1887 was $930,000.—Chicago Herald.

LIFE IN THE AZORES.

Farms of St. Michael's Island—Carrying Off Islanders—The Risks.

St. Michaels is so densely populated that the government has been compelled to limit the amount of property obtainable by one person. This in a measure equalizes and controls the financial interests of the islanders. Viewed from the quarterdeck the farms all appear of the same size, as marked off by the well trimmed hedge rows or lines of tropical plants that serve to define the limits. The care bestowed upon these farms—if really they can be called farms—is equal to that usually given to a bed of plants or one of rare flowers. A ride in the country affords one most pleasant surprises, for never have I seen such beautiful gardens as those surrounding the different private residences. The islanders are very hospitable to strangers and especially to Americans.

The country is so limited that none but the wealthy can afford to purchase, and as a result many a young man burns with the desire to leave it and seek his fortune in America. But every one who leaves the island is required to have a passport. This passport states that the individual is no longer subject to military duty, is free of debt and of crime. To both men and women these passports are furnished, but the fee charged is so high that the purse of the peasants will not enable them to buy, or if they do buy they usually step aboard the American bound packet in a penniless condition. Boys commence as soon as they are able to work to save money—not as American lads do, for Fourth of July firecrackers, but to pay the price exacted by the government—the price demanded for their rights, their privileges, for their freedom, the right to go forth a free man. This is Europe. This is tyranny, but tyranny is represented by only one small mouth of the monster, whose arms and creepers have so long held down in ignorance, in penury and in want the masses of the continent.

To evade if possible the passport laws many attempt to board the packets by stealth. It is a most hazardous undertaking, and to be caught in the act entails no end of future surveillance if not imprisonment. Nevertheless, many do succeed in thus getting off, and some of the incidents connected with the carrying off of islanders are full of adventure and excitement.

The method usually resorted to by the captains of the packet ships which touch in here every month or so is to make some secret arrangement with one or more persons acting for the rest. The captains must needs be wary and cautious. Should they be caught by a Portuguese man of war or gunboat their vessels will be confiscated, and they themselves liable to fine or imprisonment or both. It is arranged that the people be at a certain isolated spot on the beach at an agreed upon hour. Accordingly the captain of the packet vessel "clears" from port with only those passengers who are provided with passports. A government officer accompanies the vessel until the latter is well clear of the land, and then leaves her to pursue her course. She continues to stand out to sea, until, night coming on, the captain heads the vessel in for shore toward the agreed upon locality, lowers a boat with a good, strong crew, well armed, and again stands out to sea. The boat pulls cautiously in under the gloom of the shore, and ere long is hauled up in the dark shade of huge overhanging rocks. The boat's crew stand by their oars while the one in charge scrutinizes carefully all about him, then lands, and stealthily approaches the agreed upon spot.

Here in a cave, or among the recesses of large, towering cliffs with the sea roaring about them as it breaks against the rocks, are huddled together a score of men and women, parents and children, mothers with babes in their arms, and girls whose pretty faces are trickling with tears from the excitement, the fear, the something they know not what. The sailor's presence is soon made known; not a moment is to be lost. Quickly and carefully the women are first put in, and with them their little bundles. As many of the men are got in as will not endanger the safety of the boat. The eagerness of the latter can hardly be restrained, for it may be that a father or mother must remain, as it is rare that a boat will risk a second return. Allowing the boat an hour or two in which to make the shore the captain again "stands in." But he does not dare take too many risks, and if the boat is not clear of the shadow of the land, he does not hesitate to leave it and pull away. Many Portuguese reach the states by this means, and one line plying between the United States and the western islands carries off great numbers at each trip. It is quite a remunerative business—carrying of "rock fish" (islanders), as the sea captains style it.

The Negroes of the Woods.

The most interesting scientific labors of Prince Roland Bonaparte have hardly been mentioned by the newspapers. His study of the Negroes of the Woods in Dutch Guinea, South America, is perhaps the most unique contribution that has been made to anthropology in recent years. There are about 6,000 of these creatures, living far from the abode of white men. They are full blooded negroes, the descendants of escaped slaves, who in the depths of American forests have reproduced the habitations and many of the customs of their fatherland. It is interesting to trace the resemblance between some of the Guinea coast natives and these Negroes of the Woods, whose common ancestors lived in west Africa two centuries ago. About three years ago Prince Roland Bonaparte embodied the result of his studies of those people in an entertaining volume, and his account of their history, customs and rude arts is all the more interesting because they furnish, perhaps, the only instance of savage people who have been torn from their homes and taken thousands of miles over the sea to perpetuate their particular phases of savage life for centuries in a new land.—New York Sun.

Fall of a Horse.

No man unaccustomed to riding can imagine what a very slight carrom will throw a horse when at full speed. It knocks the animal out of his stride. He may be leading with his right leg and the jostle will cause him to change to the left. Nothing is more likely to cause a fall than this.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Underrated Himself.

A candidate for office near Salem was elected by a very small majority in a small poll. His supporters called on him, agreeably to a general invitation, to tender their congratulations. He employed a caterer to serve a lunch, instructing him to provide for a number equal to all the votes he received. About four times as many came, and in his speech of welcome he said: "Gentlemen, I had an idea my election was a mighty tight fit, but I should judge from the number present that I was chosen unanimously!"—Shoe and Leather Reporter.

The Love for Notoriety.

Condemned Criminal—Is the scaffold in good order?

Sheriff—I believe it is.

"And is the rope going to work all right?"

"Certainly."

"There won't be a hitch of any kind?"

"Not a hitch."

"That's just my luck. The newspapers won't give me more than half a column unless I die in horrible agony."—Lincoln Journal.

Parental Advice.

"William, I am sorry to hear that you have a fondness for betting."

"I don't bet much, father."

"No, perhaps not, but if you start this early in life you may become a gambler as you grow older."

"Yes, sir—but here comes Mr. Quimby."

"Ah, yes. How are you this evening? When do you give me that hat I won from you a couple of weeks ago?"—Lincoln Journal.

Hindoo Substitute for Shoes.

It is said that shoes were originally adopted rather as an ornament than for use. To this day Hindoo women of the lower class do not wear shoes, but paint their feet to resemble them. The same practice was in fashionable vogue among the ancient Egyptians 3,000 years ago. While the belle of those days painted her eyebrows black with stibium and plumbago, the feet were colored a beautiful yellow with hennah. This hue is frequently observed on the lower extremities of mummies from the land of the pyramids. — Boston Cor. Chicago Tribune.

First Efforts with Chopsticks.

A foreigner's first efforts with the chopsticks are more amusing to the Japanese than a tyro's performances on skates are to us, and tea house girls titter and giggle incessantly when such a sight is at hand. It is the simplest thing in the world to manage chopsticks when you once know how, but before that they wabble in the most perverse and unmangeable way. A tyro is always told to trace one stick firmly in the angle of the thumb and against the third finger. That stick is kept rigid, and the other chopstick, held like a pen with the thumb and first finger, plays upon it, holding and letting go with a sureness and lightness hardly attained with any other implements. The supreme test of one's skill with the chopsticks is to lift an egg, the round surface making a perfect balance and firm hold necessary, while too much strength would ruin all. In the rearing of silk worms, the young worms that are too delicate to stand handling with the fingers, are moved to fresh beds of mulberry leaves twice a day, the transfer being made with wooden chopsticks deftly handled.—Ruhama in Globe-Democrat.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, July 11th, by the Rev. J. H. Coy, Mr. John A. Jones to Miss Victoria Allen, all of Douglas, York County.

Card of Thanks.

I desire to convey my very sincere thanks to the many kind friends at Marysville and Penniac for their good will expressed by generous gifts to my wife and myself on the eve of our departure from this Circuit, after a most pleasant pastorate of three years. This includes the beautiful presentation made by the members of the Orange Lodge of Marysville.

JOHN READ.

Marysville, July 19th, 1888.

MONEY TO LOAN.

At lowest rate of interest.

GREGORY & GREGORY.

Fredericton, N. B., July 17, 1888. 3mwtw

CITY HALL.

THURSDAY, JULY 26, '88.

Camilla Urso,

THE GREAT VIOLINIST,

Will make her first appearance in Fredericton

THURSDAY, JULY 26,

Supported by eminent artists from Boston and New York.

Tickets 75, 50 and 25 cents. For sale at McMurray's Bookstore.

Fredericton, N. B., July 12, 1888—5i

Just the Thing.

THE LATEST PATTERNS.

Now in Stock. The Best Assortment in the City of

Creamers and Strainers.

PRICES DOWN TO "HARD PAN."

Call and See for Yourselves.

MILK PANS—

A LARGE STOCK.

L. P. LaFOREST,

Phœnix Square.

Fredericton, June 11th, 1888.

JUST RECEIVED.

New Factory Cheese,

Lard in Tubs,

Lard in 5 lb. Tins,

CURRANTS.

FOR SALE LOW BY

JAS. HODGE

Fredericton, July 14th, 1888.

THE TORONTO MOWER,

FOR SALE BY

W. H. Vanwart.

W. F. BURDITT & Co., general agents for the Maritime Provinces.

N. B.—A full assortment of repairs for the above Machine kept in Stock by

W. H. VANWART, Fredericton.

Fredericton, July 17th,

NOTICE.

NEW GOODS.

James R. Howie,

PRACTICAL TAILOR.

I beg to inform my numerous Patrons that I have just opened out a very large and well selected stock of NEW SPRING CLOTHS. Consisting of English, Scotch and Canadian Tweed Suitings, Fine Corkscrew and Diagonal Suitings, Light and Dark Spring Overcoatings, and all the Latest Styles and patterns in Fancy Trouserings, from which I am prepared to make up in First Class Style, according to the latest New York Spring and Summer Fashions and guarantee to give entire Satisfaction. PRICES MODERATE.

Ready-made Clothing in Men's, Youths' and Boys' Tweed, Diagonal and Men's All Wool working pants.

MEN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT

My stock of Men's Furnishing Goods cannot be excelled. It consists of Hard and Soft Hats of English and American make in all the Novelties and Staple Styles for Spring Wear. White and negatta Shirts, Linen Collars, Braces, Silk Handkerchiefs, Merino Underwear, Hosiery and a large and well selected assortment of Fancy Ties and Scarfs in all the Latest Patterns of English and American designs. Rubber Clothing a Specialty.

JAMES R. HOWIE,

190 QUEEN ST. · F'TON.

Fredericton June 12th.

London and Lancashire

FIRE INSURANCE CO'Y

CAPITAL, (FULLY SUBSCRIBED,) £1,852,000 STERLING

Risks accepted at lowest rates.

Claims promptly and equitably settled.

FRED ST. JOHN BLISS, AGENT.

Money to Loan on Approved Real Estate Security.

Office—Queen Street, Fredericton, opposite Post Office.

May 5, 1888—1yr

SPECTACLES ON SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES.

D. HARRIS, ENGLISH OPTICIAN.

53 Germain Street.

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

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

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

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

JULY 12.

New Hamburg Flouncing,

New Oriental Laces,

Ladies Belts, Shaker Flannels

For summer wear.

REMEMBER THE

REMNANTS AT HALF PRICE.

JOHN J. WEDDALL'S.

Fredericton, July 12, 1888.

BUY YOUR

TEA AND COFFEE

FROM

YERXA & YERXA

as they Lead on Tea and Coffee in Prices and Quality!

TO ARRIVE!

Five Thousand Cigars, Domestic and Havana Extra, Quality. Also: A Large Assortment of Briar Pipes, to be sold Low by

YERXA & YERXA.

Fredericton, May 3rd, 1888.

MAY 8, 1'88.

Dever Brothers

NEW GOODS.

1 Case Ladies' Collars and Cuffs, in all the newest styles. 1 Case Gents' Collars and Cuffs, all new patterns. 2 Cases Gents' Ties, in light and dark shades. 15 Pieces Light Homespun, good colors. The very Latest Novelties in colored Braids, Gimps and Jetted Trimmings, Gents' White Shirts, Gents' Unlaundried Shirts in all sizes, Carpets, Window Poles and Curtains at all prices.

Fredericton, May 8th, 1888. DEVER BROTHERS.

JUST RECEIVED:

BATH SPONGES,

Assorted Sizes

CARRIAGE SPONGES

Assorted Sizes.

FINEST TURKEY SPONGES

Assorted Sizes.

SLATE SPONGES,

All Sizes.

OUR STOCK IS COMPLETE.

DAVIS STAPLES & Co

DRUGGISTS,

Cor. Queen & York Sts., Fredericton

Fredericton, Oct 4th, 1887

$10,000.00 TO LOAN

Ten thousand dollars to loan on approved security, in sums to suit applicant, at reasonable rates of interest.

Apply to J. A. & W. VANWART

F'ton, July 14th, 1888.

"GOLDEN FLEECE."

THE CHEAP SALE.

—OF—

DRESS GOODS, PRINTS, COTTONS, HAMBURGS, TWEEDS, HOMEPUNS, CRETONNES, FLANNELS,

Still Continues. Also, a Lot of

DRESS GOODS

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

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELF

T. A. SHARKEY.

Fredericton, Oct 4th, 1887

TO LET.

COTTAGE on REGENT STREET known as the Woodford Cottage. Apply to WM. H. SCULLY.

Fredericton, April 24, 1888.

MUSIC.

MISS A. BIRSA STANGER,

(GRADUATE OF NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC BOSTON, MASS.)

Having returned home is prepared to receive Pupils in

PIANO, VOICE AND THEORY,

At her residence, Charlotte Street. Class and Private Lessons given as preferred. Terms made known on application.

Fredericton, July 10.—1 mo.

UNIVERSITY

—OF—

MOUNT ALLISON COLLEGE,

SACKVILLE, N. B.

Fall Term Opens August 30th

For information as to Courses of Study, expenses, &c., send for a calendar.

Young men and women desirous of taking a College course are invited to correspond with the President.

J. R. INCH, LL. D.

Sackville, July 10th, 1888. 1 m.

HAY!

1 Car Pressed Hay for Sale by

Ely Perkins.

Fredericton June 7.

POOR COPY

FREDERICTON AND VICINITY.

Record of Current Events About Town.

A Sad Case of Drowning--Telephone to St. John.

Band Concerts--Forestric Meetings--Personal and Other Notes.

Receiving Distinguished Visitors.

The mayor of St. John holds a reception to-day in honor of Sir. William Dawson, Dr. J. G. Fitch, Prof. Ray-Greene Hugling Col. Francis W. Parker, Dr. J. S. Schurman and other distinguished educationalists now in that city.

Religious Awakening.

The ordinance of baptism was administered at "Staple Settlement" last Sunday by the pastor, J. H. Coy. A goodly number have professed religion during the late revival meetings, and nearly all heads of families. The work still goes on.

To Correspondents.

Again we have to remind correspondents that unless they send their names in confidence to the editor, their productions cannot on any account be published. For this reason notes from "A Reader and Subscriber" of Upper Keswick are consigned to the waste basket this week.

Another Success.

The social given by Bryson's Band in Scully's Grove on Tuesday evening was well attended and another enjoyable evening was passed in this pleasant evening resort under the electric light. All who attended were delighted with the music and the entertainment.

Police Doings.

The police have kept a vigilant outlook for the bank burglars whose advent to the province has been heralded abroad, but have looked in vain. At the police court yesterday Mary Peters (colored) was fined $2 and costs for assault on Mary Flanagan. Otherwise everything has been unusually quiet in police circles this week.

Social by Fredericton Brass Band.

The Fredericton brass band will hold a promenade concert and dance in Scully's Grove, under the electric light, on Tuesday night next. A programme of sports have been provided and the festivities promise to be of an attractive nature. An invitation has been extended to Marysville brass band to be present.

Carriage Excursions.

Mr. J. J. Weddall, Mr. C. A. Sampson and Rev. Wm. Tippet left this afternoon, via the Hanwell road, on a carriage excursion to St. Stephen, St. Andrews and the bay coast. They expect to be gone about ten days.

Bayard Fisher and George Blair start out on a similar excursion to-morrow, striking out on the Richibucto road.

Three Portland Boys Drowned.

Three boys belonging to Portland, St. John, were drowned at Watters' landing, yesterday, while attending the mission church picnic. The boys went in bathing a short distance from the picnic landing, where they were carried out beyond their depths and drowned. Their names were Ernest Kemp, Michael Landers, and Daniel Sweeny.

The Chatham Railway.

The Chatham branch has been transferred by Mr. Snowball to the Chatham Railway Co., which was organized on Tuesday with the following board of directors—J. B. Snowball, Wm. B. Snowball, F. E. Winslow and F. P. Thompson. This involves no change of ownership or management, but looks as though all hopes of amalgamation with the Northern and Western had been abandoned.

City Hall Scenery.

The new city hall scenery, which the city purchased from Story of Boston, arrived today and will be put in position as soon as the painters are through with the hall. There are thirty two pieces. The scenes that have been unpacked look well and promise satisfaction. The painters will probably complete their job in the auditorium of the hall this evening. It is intended to extend the wall tinting to the corridors as well.

Order of Foresters.

A special meeting of Court Milicete, I. O. F. Fredericton, has been called for Friday evening to make arrangements for the excursion to Newcastle on August 1st. A special meeting of Court St. Mary's has been called for the same purpose on Tuesday evening next.

The following officers were installed at the regular meeting of Court St. Mary's on Tuesday evening:—W. H. Walker, C. R; Jared Boone, V. C. R; Dr. Crocket, C. Phy.; W. B. Dayton, F. S.; W. R. Boutilier, R. S.; Rinsford Staples Treas.; S. H. McFarlane, Chap.; Thos. Tilley, S. W.; J. Flemming, J. W.; Geo. B. Currie, S. B.; Fred Clynick, J. B.; J. G. Hall, P. C. R.; E. VanWart, C. D. H. C. R.

The Good Templars.

The eighteenth annual session of the Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., opened in Moncton Tuesday. The report of the grand secretary showed 146 working lodges in the province, a decrease of two; and 6,557 members, a decrease as compared with 7,643 in the previous term. The next annual meeting will be held at Newcastle. The grand officers were elected as follows: Rev. Thomas Marshall, Carleton, G. C. T.; W. R. Robinson, Newcastle, G. C.; Mrs. J. Gross, Hillsboro, G. V. T.; Calvin Powers, St. John, G. S. of J. T.; Samuel Tufts, St. John, G. S.; John Law, St. John, G. T.; Rev. W. S. Covert, Grand Manan, G. L.; J. V. Skillen, Moncton, G. M.; R. W. Gregory, Fredericton, G. D. M.; Mrs. Woodling, Carleton County, Assistant G. S.; C. W. Wallace, York County, G. G.

Encampment of Foresters.

At the regular quarterly convocation of York Encampment No. 4 Royal Foresters, held in Oddfellows' Hall last evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

A. D. McPherson, Ill. Com.;
H. C. Creed, Ill. P. Com.;
E. VanWart, Ill. S. P. Com.;
J. H. Tabor, Ill. Lieut. Com.;
W. A. Daniels, Ill. Orator;
Rainsford Staples, Ill. Chancellor;
W. B. Boutilier, Ill. Archivist;
J. A. Blair, Ill. Marshall;
Fred. Clynic, Ill. Capt. of Guard;
Geo. B. Hansen, G. B. Currie, } Ill. Standard Bearers;
Jesse W. Tabor, I. G. Keith, } Ill. Sword Bearers;
P. E. Cliff, Jas. Tennant, } Ill. Guards.

A special meeting of the Encampment is called for Friday evening next.

Rev. Mr. Read's Farewell.

Rev. John Read, pastor of the Marysville Methodist Church, preached his farewell sermon on Sunday last, and left to-day for his new field of labor in Prince Edward Island. Mr. Read leaves hosts of friends of all denominations behind him who regret his departure from the place. During his pastorate of the Marysville church many converts have been brought into the fold of the church, and the church has otherwise been greatly strengthened under his labors. Last evening a large number of people gathered at Marysville, when the rev. gentleman and his wife became the recipient of a large number of presents, as a token of the good will and high regard in which they were held by those they leave behind. Representatives of all denominations were present and among the presents was a beautiful one by the members of the Orange Lodge of Marysville.

BITS OF NEWS.

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

A woodboat load of coarse gravel arrived from Grand Lake yesterday for the streets of Fredericton.

The firemen expended $706.88 in their recent celebrations, and have a surplus on hand of $103.62.

On the Westmorland grand jury, impanelled on Tuesday, was John Palmer, sr, who is in his 100th year.

It is said that Dr. Lewis, M. P. P. for Albert, has tendered his resignation to the speaker of the Assembly.

SWEPT BY THE FLAMES.

The Village of Grafton, Opposite Woodstock in Ashes.

The village of Grafton, across the river opposite Woodstock, was nearly wiped out yesterday afternoon. About one p. m. fire caught in a building occupied by B. Ring in the southern part of the village. The wind was blowing a gale from the South; and in a few minutes the flames had caught in several buildings adjoining. The Woodstock steam fire engine was taken over by the town fire brigade, who succeeded in saving the steam saw mill, the only building saved in this part of the village. About twelve dwellings, the school house and several barns and outhouses were destroyed. The loss is estimated at from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars, and the insurance is about six thousand. Nineteen families are turned out, with but little of their household stuff saved. The losses and insurance given are as follows:—

Charles Estey's residence, loss $3,000; insurance, $1,000.

Jeremiah Hale's residence, loss $3,000, with insurance for $1,300.

Wesley Stairs' dwelling, loss $1,000; insurance, $350.

Mrs. William Baird's house, valued at $800; insurance $300 It was occupied by John Sharp, who was uninsured.

Harding Noble's house, occupied by himself; loss $1,000, with $600.

The school building, two departments, well furnished, with hall up stairs; loss $2,000, with $700 insurance.

Milton Anderson's house occupied by himself; loss $1,600: insurance $400.

Chas. Brackett's house, occupied by himself; loss $1,000, with $450 insurance.

Elijah Thornton's house, occupied by himself; loss $500; uninsured.

Eli Shea's house valued at $400; uninsured.

Northampton House, owned by Benjamin Campbell, occupied by Thomas Bragdon; loss on building $1,500, with $700 insurance. Mr. Bragdon was uninsured.

Mrs. John Wolverton's house, occupied by herself, probably uninsured, with $1,000 loss.

Starret house, owned by James Page and occupied by George Hale, John Ring and Miss Brown; $600 insurance on the house, which was worth $1,000. Mr. Hale had $500 on furniture; Mr. Ring and Miss Brown were uninsured.

Mrs. Joseph Wright's house, occupied by Wm. Watson and James Alcorn; $700 insurance on house, which was worth $1,200. The tenants were uninsured.

S. H. Shaw, vacant house, loss $600; uninsured.

John Shea's store, building and stock of groceries damaged, but the loss is covered by insurance.

By the watchfulness exercised, the bridge and the residences of F. H. Hale, Frank Rankine and Geo. F. Atherton in the upper part of the village were saved. The bridge was on fire several times.

LATEST FROM KILLARNEY.

Accident to a Black Bass Fisherman on Lake Killarney.

(By Telephone.)

KILLARNEY, July 19.—They were a merry quartette of fishermen when they began lashing the waters of Lake Killarney yesterday for black bass. The sun had just passed the meridian when they got their first bite. Time wore on, and, although the waters were known to be teeming with fish of the black bass species, neither Proprietor Coleman nor Mr. Kelly, of Massachusetts, could manage to get a haul. They retired in favor of Thomas Vye, of Newcastle, and Dugald McCatherin—two inland fishermen of renown, who put out from land in a frail bark. Success attended their efforts from the start, and in less than an hour they had successfully landed in their bark eight beauties of the coveted bass. They got the ninth one above the water, but here their fun and luck ceased. In the midst of their joyous excitement at the great luck they were having, the canoe upset in the middle of the lake. Dugald coolly clung to the upset boat, but the North Shore man lost his head and began swimming promiscuously about in the lake as if in search for it. He was becoming exhausted. The vanquished fishermen on shore were powerless to aid him. The only boat in port was upturned in the middle of the lake, to which Dugald was clinging with a far-away look in his eyes. Every moment seemed an hour, while the North Shore man bravely kept on breasting the waves of Killarney, trying to keep his hat dry. He seemed to give up in despair, when he caught another glimpse of the green leaves and blue sky above, and the black bass below, and comparing notes, made his last plucky effort, and was soon in the arms of his breathless companions. Mr. Vye had a very close call, and had he not been an expert at swimming, would never have lived to see Newcastle again. There is great rejoicing around here over the result of yesterday's big catch, and that all the fishermen escaped with their lives.

TO ST. JOHN BY TELEPHONE.

Temporary Communication Which will soon be made Permanent

On Tuesday evening telephone communication was had between Fredericton and St. John. The experiment was conducted by Webster Gillett, inventor of the long distance telephone bearing his name, who was stationed at the St. John end, while C. F. Fogg manipulated the instrument in this city. The instrument was placed in the Western Union Telegraph office and connection secured with St. John by the ordinary telegraph wire. Several gentlemen carried on conversations with the party in St. John and all were highly pleased with the success of the experiment. This is the first experiment made with the Gillett long distance in Canada, but it is not the first time that telephone communication has been had between Fredericton and St. John. About eight years ago a similar experiment was had with an Edison instrument, when a party of Fredericton people talked over the wires to St. John and also to Rothesay.

It is the intention, says the Sun, of the New Brunswick Telephone Co. to push their extension of the telephone with all promptness, and before snow flies they expect to have the principal cities and towns of the province connected with St. John. This is an important move, and will undoubtedly benefit St. John, bringing, as it would, all the principal places in the province within talking distance. It is the intention of the company to carry their line along the river counties and give Gagetown, etc., communication with St. John. Webster Gillett, the inventor of the long distance telephone, has been in the business since 1877, and in that time has made many improvements suggested by experience. The greatest distance Mr. Gillett's invention has so far enabled persons to talk together is 1010 miles—from New York to Chicago. "I am the first man," said Mr. Gillett in conversation with a reporter, "who talked across the English channel—I am the first man who stood in England and shouted into France."

A Query.

To the Editor of THE GLEANER:—

Sir,—Why doesn't the conductor of the Indiantown Branch wear the conductor's uniform, so that travellers might distinguish him from other people?

Yours,

A TRAVELLER.

ASSEMBLY OF TEACHERS.

Large Educational Gathering in St. John.

Distinguished Educationalists to the Front.

Opening Address by Sir William Dawson--Convention Notes.

The opening meeting of the Teachers' Convention of the Maritime Provinces was held in the Mechanics Insitute, St. John, on Tuesday evening. There was a large representation of the teachers of the three provinces present, and the building was thronged with people. Dr. Allison, chief superintendent of Nova Scotia, called the meeting to order and read the appointments of the committee.

Among those who occupied seats on the platform were his honor Judge King, A. A. Stockton, M. P. P., Mayor Thorne, Mayor Chesley, Superintendent Crocket, Professor Inch, and Dr. Sawyer, president of Acadia college.

After the convention announcements had been made, Mayor Thorne, of St. John, took the chair and delivered the opening address welcoming the strangers to the city.

Addresses were made in order by his honor Judge King, Dr. A. A. Stockton, Dr. Allison, Superintendent Crocket, Superintendent Montgomery, of Charlottetown, and Parker, of the Normal School, Cook County, Illinois, as the representative of the United States.

A good programme of music was carried out during the exercises and the public meeting closed with the National Anthem.

The attendance at the general session Wednesday morning was very large. Conspicuous among those on the platform were Sir William Dawson, and Dr. Schurman.

The number of members enrolled at the opening session were:

New Brunswick	97
Nova Scotia	87
P. E. Island	34
Total	218

President Allison made a brief speech, in which he referred to the auspicious opening of the Convention, and indulged in some reminiscences of schoolboy life and of the institution of the first teachers' institute in Nova Scotia. He called upon those who were present on that occasion to stand up. Two venerable gentlemen stood up in response to the request, one of them being Sir William Dawson.

Sir Wm. Dawson was received with hearty applause. He thought from the introduction given him that he might almost act as an educational patriarch. He might almost pose as an educational Rip Van Winkle so far as the Maritime Provinces were concerned. He had been unable to be in these provinces since he was superintendent in Nova Scotia, but he had not been asleep since. He was glad to observe the progress in educational sentiment in these provinces. There was no uniformity in the methods of teaching then. The schools in many cases were almost destitute of the necessary apparatus. His labors on behalf of Normal schools, and of school assessment, were briefly described. He alluded in passing to the opposition he encountered, much of which arose from political motives. Reference was made to his successor, Dr. Forester. He also referred to some works he (the speaker) had published during his occupation of the position of superintendent of Nova Scotia. He described briefly the circumstances under which he left Nova Scotia. He compared the condition of educational matters in 1849-50 with those of to-day. A vast improvement had taken place. In Nova Scotia in 1850 there were 886 schools; the last report shows 2000 schools. In 1850 there were 30,000 scholars in Nova Scotia, now there are 105,000. The sum devoted to education by the Province then was $50,000; now it is about $200,000. New Brunswick was then ahead of Nova Scotia, inasmuch as she had two normal schools, one at St. John and one at Fredericton. New Brunswick is still ahead of Nova Scotia, in that she requires all her teachers to have a Normal School training. The improvement in educational literature was touched upon, and a passing compliment was paid to the excellence of the Educational Review.

Personally, he rejoiced at the work that was being done in the cause of education in these provinces. He was gratified at the small things he had been able to do. He did not have the shaping of his own course. It was shaped for him. He earnestly invoked the teachers of the Maritime Provinces to trust in providence. Don't let us think little of our country. We have one of the richest countries in the world. Ours will some day be one of the great nations of the earth.

The President thought the convention should show in some way its appreciation of the words of Dr. Dawson. He paid a high compliment to him. His words, he said, had fallen like dew on the grass.

Dr. Schurman, of Cornell University followed, and delivered an address on "A Canadian University Curriculum." This was followed by an essay by Prof. Huling, of New Bedford, on Current Educational Problems, after which the Institute took a recess.

At the afternoon session, a telegram of fraternal greetings, on motion of Principal Mullin, was ordered to be forwarded to the National Educational Association now in San Francisco.

At three o'clock Dr. Allison introduced Dr. J. G. Fitch, of London, who read a paper on handwork and headwork in schools.

He was followed by Colonel F. W. Parker, of Illinois, his theme being Artist or Artizan, which?

At the evening session the institute was again packed. Hon. Mr. Foster, Hon. A. F. Randolph, Hon. Mr. Blair and Hon. Mr. Ferguson were invited to seats on the platform.

The subject of the evening's discussion was The Influence of the College on Industrial and Social Life. The speakers were Rev. Dr. Sawyer, president of Acadia College; Dr. Harrison, president of the N. B. University; Rev. Dr. Forrest, of Dalhousie; Dr. Inch, president of Mount Allison; Dr. Anderson, of Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown; Prof. Roberts, of King's College.

A QUEENSBURY NURSERY.

Fruit Culture in Queensbury and the Success Which Attends It.

There is a fine nursery in Lower Queensbury, owned by Mr. John Ferguson, which is beginning to attract the attention of the fruit growers of the county. Mr. Ferguson owns one of the finest fruit growing farms along the river, and it was about four years ago that he conceived the idea of establishing a nursery on his place. He succeeded in obtaining a fine line of hardy fruit trees and plants that were in every way admirably adapted to our climate and soil, and has met with almost unparalleled success in the cultivation of them. He has now in his nursery some 5,000 apple trees of different varieties beside a large and varied assortment of other fruits, including plums, currants and gooseberries. All his trees and plants show a marked evidence of thrift and care in production. There is no doubt but that Mr. Ferguson made a very wise selection of trees and plants for this country. Messrs. Isaac Murch and Wilbert Burden, of Bear Island, are now travelling through the country taking orders for the Ferguson nursery, and are meeting with great success. They sold $70 worth yesterday to parties residing within the vicinity of the city. They have the grade of fruit trees and plants which our people want and which can be delivered to them within a few hours after being taken from the nursery, and before they begin to dry up.

If you have catarrh, use the surest remedy —Dr. Sage's.

NEW BRUNSWICK DOCTORS.

In Convention at St. John—The Use of Alcohol as a Medicine.

The eight annual session of the New Brunswick Medical Society opened in St. John Tuesday. Dr. Inches, the president, in his opening address, reviewed the seven years which had elapsed since the formation of the society. The objects for which the society existed were:

To protect the practice of medicine from the unlearned and unreliable, and to unite the profession for discussion on all matters of general interest to it. To some degree these objects have been attained, but not to the extent to which they might have been. There has been some protection of members, it is true, and the status of the profession is raised. The annual meetings of the society itself have not been so successful as might be desired, but at these, papers have been read which evince careful study and close observation. The discussions which have followed the reading of these papers have been advantageous. Discussion develops the mental faculties. The influence of the profession becomes greater through the union of educated and enlightened public men. That this influence was being recognised was easily shown. The number of medical men in public life constantly increases. He made a very strong plea to the society to assist in procuring a library worthy of the profession.

IN ATTENDANCE.

Dr. J. Z. Currie, Dr. T. C. Brown, of Fredericton; Dr. Moore, M. P. P., of Stanley; Dr. Mott, of Prince William, were present from York County. There were 42 doctors in all in attendance.

MEDICAL REGISTER.

Dr. J. Z. Currie reported that last year fourteen names have been added to the medical register of New Brunswick, viz.: Allan J. Ferguson, Gaius T. Smith, John G. Owens, George Bedell, James Vaughan, Tabor P. H. Warneford, Henry I. Taylor, Francis J. Desmond, Henry Wetmore, Mark Alwood, Felix G. Sirois, James W. Kelly, Alex. C. Moffat, Wilfred W. Goodwin. Six of the above have registered Canadian qualifications, 4 British and 4 American; 8 students have passed the preliminary examinations, viz: A. F. Hamilton, H. L. Dobson, A. J. Madder, Arthur Lee, J. C. Carruthers, Alex. Murray, A. D. Coburn, Harry McNally. There are now 277 names on the register, and $230 have been received as annual fees of the council.

THE DOCTORS AND ALCOHOL.

At the afternoon session, the meeting went into the consideration of the report read by Dr. J. E. March on behalf of the committee appointed to answer the communication received by the society from the W. C. T. U. The report was as follows:—

Your committee appointed to consider and report upon the communication of the W. C. T. U. beg leave to report as follows:

In answer to question 1, "Is the use of alcoholic liquors by persons in health beneficial?" we say that, not possessing the properties of food in the ordinary acceptance of the term, they are not necessarily beneficial to persons in health.

In answer to question 2, "Is the indiscriminate use of alcoholic liquors by persons not in health beneficial?" we say that if the word "indiscriminate" is intended to convey the meaning that alcoholic liquors may be taken by "persons not in health," regardless of the character of the ailment, we say, emphatically, no.

In answer to question 3, "Are alcoholic liquors necessary in medical prescriptions? if so in what particular cases?" we say that alcoholic liquors are beneficial in many diseases, and that in the present state of our knowledge we have no substitute of equal efficiency; but when presented, judgment, care and discrimination should be exercised. The latter part of the question, "In what cases should they be used?" cannot be answered without covering ground that would fill a volume, and which, we presume, would not be understood by our questioners. All questions of prescription must be left to the learning and judgment of the attending physician.

In answer to question four, "What is the attitude of the medical profession towards the sale of intoxicants?" we say that your committee is of the opinion that the attitude of the profession in this matter can only be correctly ascertained by forwarding the question to each medical man and getting his personal opinion thereon.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES CHRISTIE,
J. E. MARCH,
P. R. INCHES, } Committee.

The report was discussed at some length by Drs. Wm. Christie, March, Travers, Bayard, Cameron and Moore. The principal question at issue in the controversy was, the advisability or necessity of using alcoholic liquors as stimulants for medicinal purposes. The majority seemed to think that the use of alcohol was a necessity. The report was then adopted.

Officers Elected.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of officers which resulted as follows:

Dr. MacLaren, president; Dr. McDonald, 1st vice-president; Dr. Duncan, 2nd vice-president; Dr. Crawford, secretary; Drs. Addy, Christie and McCleary, trustees.

Dr. Daniel was elected a member of the council in place of the late Dr. Earle.

In the evening the members of the St. John Medical Society entertained their visiting brethren and a large number of ladies and gentlemen at a conversazione in the rooms of the Church of England Institute.

At Wednesday session Dr. J. A. E. Steeves read a paper on Puerperal Insanity; Dr. Allison read a paper on False Joint and Ununiting Fracture; Dr. Johnson, a paper on the treatment of Dyspepsia by Papaine and Dr. Hetherington a paper on Leprosy.

The next annual meeting will be held in St. John.

Drs. Bayard, Steeve and J. Z. Currie were appointed a delegation to attend the Maine Medical Association.

A HUGE SWINDLER.

Halifax Men Thoroughly Victimized.

HALIFAX, July 19. A man who is said to have registered at a St. John hotel, the other day, from Charlottetown, under the name of M. R. Stillman, with two girls as Maggie and Aggie McKenzie, of the same place, was recently here and stayed at the Halifax Hotel as M. R. Miller. He said he owned the steam yacht Electra, now on passage from Bar Harbor to Halifax, with guests on board. He engaged 20 rooms at the Halifax Hotel; bought a $500 piano from W. H. Johnston, paid for it with a bogus cheque; purchased $1,200 worth of champagne and groceries from Jas. Scott & Co., and gave them a bogus cheque for $2,000, got $800 change, and then started with the two Halifax girls whom he deserted penniless in St. John. They arrived home to-night. It was the cleverest swindle ever perpetrated here. The Electra has not yet arrived.

Personal.

Dr. Moore, M. P. P., is in town to-day.

Mr. B. McMennamin, of Stanley, was in town yesterday.

Frank Lazarus, the great spectacle man, is in town to-day.

Sir Leonard and Lady Tilley will spend the month of August in their summer residence at St. Andrews.

Charles Rolf and William Townsend, of the Boston Globe, are registered at the Queen to-day.

Mr. O. D. Lawrence, president of the Wachusett National Bank of Fitchburg, was among the arrivals at the Barker Tuesday.

Rev. Dr. Sprague assumes the pastoral care of the Marysville Methodist Church this week, and Rev. Mr. Paisley takes charge of the Gibson circuit.

Among the Boston holiday visitors who arrived by steamer yesterday were Mrs. Elias Yerxa, Miss Ella Yerxa, Miss Hattie Harvey, Barry Atherton, Ed. Jouett, and R. Sweeney, who have come to spend a few weeks visit with their friends in the city and vicinity.

Tailoring.

Attention is directed to W. E. Seery's announcement in this issue respecting his tailoring establishment. Mr. Seery is prepared to receive all orders in his department which will be promptly attended to in every case.

Recovering.

Ex-city treasurer Edwards, who was taken suddenly ill yesterday morning, is, we are pleased to say, rapidly recovering.

Have You Thought About It?

Why suffer a single moment when you can get immediate relief from all internal or external pains by the use of Polson's Nerviline, the great pain cure. Nerviline has never been known to fail in a single case; it cannot fail, for it is a combination of the most powerful pain subduing remedies known. Try a 10 cent sample bottle of Nerviline. You will find Nerviline a sure cure for neuralgia, toothache, headache. Buy and try. Large bottles 25 cents, by all druggists.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Polygamy in the Northwest to be Suppressed.

Premier Mercier and Others at Inch-Arran.

Burglar Barker Pleads Guilty Before the Court.

Polygamy in the Northwest to be Suppressed by the Government.

OTTAWA, Ont., July 19. In view of the large number of Mormon families who are daily coming into the Canadian Northwest from Utah, and settling near Fort McLeod, the government has issued strict orders to the officers there to suppress at once and report any attempt by them to introduce or follow the tenets of their doctrine as regards polygamy, or where they in any way come in conflict with Canadian laws.

Jay Gould Threatened with Paralysis. But Now Out of Danger.

NEW YORK, July 19, 1888.—The Commercial Advertiser gives a long account of Mr. Gould's illness, and on the alleged authority of Dr. Munn says Mr. Gould was threatened with paralysis, but is now out of danger and improving, as a result of his retirement from business.

Men of War Guarding Foreigners in the Corean Capital.

LONDON, July, 19th.—Further details have now been received of the trouble in the Corean capital. Nine government officials were seized by the populace in the streets of Seoul and beheaded, and the French, Russian, Japanese and American warships lying at Chemulpe have sent men to guard the consulates, where the foreigners have taken refuge. It is believed that its outbreak owes its origin to Chinese instigation and that further disorder and an attempted coup d'etat are imminent.

At the Inch-Arran.

DALHOUSIE, July 17.—Among the arrivals at Inch-Arran last night were Hon. H. Mercier, Premier of Quebec, Mrs. Mercier, Miss Mercier, Chas. Langelier, M. P., Mrs. Langelier, J. C. Langelier, Miss Langelier and Ernest Pacaud, editor of L'Electeur.

Burglar Barker.

DALHOUSIE, N. B., July 17. Barker, the prisoner accused of blowing open the safe of Geo. Haddow, pleaded guilty this morning before Judge Wilkinson. [The sentence has doubtless been passed at this date, but our correspondent has not informed us as to the term.—GLEANER.]

SPORTING MATTERS.

Detroit the Leaders—General Sports and Pastimes.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Tuesday.

At Pittsburg—Philadelphia 2; Pittsburg 0.
At Chicago—New York 7; Chicago 4.
At Detroit—Detroit 7; Boston 4.
At Indianapolis—Indianapolis 7; Washington 5.

Wednesday.

But one game was played to-day and that put Detroit at the top.

At Detroit—Chicago, 0; Detroit, 5.

NOTES.

In the St. John junior league contest yesterday between the Clippers and Emeralds, the former won by a score of 9 to 3.

The Franklins, of St. John, want a match with the Shamrocks of Fredericton.

The St. John C. & A. Club will send a cricket team to St. Stephen on the 25th to play the club of that town.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

The Canadian clubs still continue doing good work. London and Toronto got away with Troy and Albany in their last conflicts. The following is the International record to date:—

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.
Syracuse	47	12
Toronto	40	20
Hamilton	35	25
Rochester	32	28
London	25	31
Buffalo	20	37
Troy	20	37
Albany	13	42

Shooting at Wimbledon.

London despatches—Sergt. Wilson won the London municipality prize at Wimbledon.

Private Fulton, of the 13th Middlesex Regiment, won the Queen's prize by a score of 280.

The Mail's special cable from London says the corporation prize for Indian and Colonial volunteers was competed for by Canada alone, in the grand aggregate competition with the following result; Staff Sergt. Wilson, 33rd Battalion, 320—30 guineas and cup; Sergt. Short, G. G. F. G., 316—£10. The other successful competitors were: Lt. Chamberlain, 43rd batt., 304; Lt. Dover, 78th batt., 303; Lt. Smith, St. John Rifles Co., 302; Capt. McMicking, 44th batt., 302; Lt. Vaughan, 5th Royal Scots, 300; Staff Sergt. Asball, 2nd Q. O. R., 299; Lt. Gray, G. G. F. G., 294; Sergt. Miner, 71st batt., 295; Gunner Campbell, Halifax G. A., 287; Sergt. Adams, 62nd batt., 285; Capt. Zealand, 13th batt., 285; Sergt. Case, Halifax G. A., 284. In the grand aggregate, to which the Canadian challenge trophy was attached, Staff Sergt. Wilson earned £5, with sacore of 320, and Sergt. Short £2 with 316. Private Fulton of thirteenth Middlesex, won the Queen's prize. His score was 280.

A Fast Yearling.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 19, 1888.—A chestnut yearling filly by Onondaga, dam Perhaps, by Australian, gave a sensational performance at the association track yesterday morning, she running a quarter in 23½ seconds. She is among the entries for the Great Futurity stakes, to be run next year. Only once or twice has such a performance been equalled on this track by a yearling. Nine other entries in that race were also tried to-day, and they all covered the distance in 24½ seconds or better.

What Houlton has to Say.

The following appeared in the Houlton Pioneer this week: "September 20, 1886, the secretary of Sockanosett Hose Co., in behalf of said company, issued a challenge to Wellington Hose Co. of St. Stephen, N. B., to run a hose cart race for $100 a side; said race to take place in Bangor, Sept. 30, 1886. The Wellington Co. declined to accept the challenge. Yesterday we were informed that a member of the Wellington Co. claims that the 'border' team can 'do our team up' any time, and their reason for failing to put in an appearance at Fredericton was simply to get our boys mad and draw from the Houlton team a challenge. The construction we put upon their actions is simply this, that they do not possess legs enough to 'do our boys up,' and they know it."

The Turf.

The managers of the Presque Isle Trotting Park have arranged for a horse trot to come off Aug. 11th. The sum of $550 will be divided into several purses, and will be competed for by a number of speedy nags.

BICYCLE RECORDS BEATEN.

At Leicester, yesterday, Knapp beat the professional bicycle record for 30 miles by 1m. 5s., the professional 50 mile record by 8m., and the professional 100 mile record by 41m. 15 4-5s. His time for the 100 miles, however, was 5m. 15 3-5s. slower than the best amateur record.

Open Air Concert.

The Fredericton Brass band will play the following programme on Phœnix Square this evening:—

March, ... Salutation
Overture, ... Dandy
Waltz, ... Loving and Hoping
March, ... Company E
Polka, ... Star of Paris
Polka Quadrille, ... Daisy
Schottishe, ... Darby and Joan.
Galop, ... Sells Brothers
God Save the Queen.

Receiving Congratulations.

Mr. F. B. Edgecombe is receiving the congratulations of his numerous friends on a happy domestic event. A boy.

Gent's Elastic Side Boots,
GENT'S LACE BOOTS,
GENT'S LOW SHOES.

Ladies Kid Button Boots, Ladies Lace Boots, Ladies Kid Low Shoes.

The Largest and Best Assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES to be found in the City is at

LOTTIMER'S FASHIONABLE SHOE STORE,
210 Queen street, Fredericton, N. B.

Fredericton, N. B., July 17, 1888.

FARM AND GARDEN.

The Haying Season.

A practical farmer gives the following respecting hay-making: The expense of getting hay is now much less than it used to be. Experience has taught us that hay may be put in the barn with a great deal less making than was practiced by our fathers. We have learned that there is such a thing as over-making hay; indeed, the quality of hay is essentially injured by making it too much, exposing it to the sun till all the moisture is dried out, leaving it so brittle that it will break short off. This drying out process requires a great amount of extra labor, besides injuriously affecting the quality of the hay.

Hay requires more handling in the forepart of haying than afterwards, where the grass is in a more advanced stage. Our practice is to mow and to put in cock one day, and open and get in the next, if the weather is favorable. After the middle of July, it may be mown and hauled in the same day unless the burden of grass is heavy. Grass mown when wet with dew or rain, requires twice as much time to make it as when it is dry. Where the yield is not over one ton to the acre, if mown with a machine after the dew is off, and the ground dry and warm, four hours of sun is quite sufficient to make it. Where the yield is not over one ton to the acre, if mown with a machine after the dew is off, and the ground dry and warm, four hours of sun is quite sufficient to make it. Where the yield is heavy, if mown before the dew has evaporated, it will require double the expense in handling and double the time in curing that would be necessary if it were dry and the ground warm.

If partially made hay is left out over night, it should be put in cock to keep from the dew. It may be thrown apart a little the next day and hauled to the barn with safety. When the indications are favorable for a day or two of good weather, it is an excellent plan to mow what you can after four or five o'clock in the evening, as it will wilt enough to be colored by dew, and with proper handling, will be in good condition to haul in the next day. This method is meeting with general favor, and is practiced to considerable extent.

Do not cut grass when it looks likely for a storm. Rain will injure the quality of hay, whether green or dry, and besides this, it will cost more to dry out the water and make the hay than it would to cut and make it when dry. Always bear this in mind, that hay, whether green or dry, should not go into the mow when it is the least damp, unless you want the hay to come out musty and smoky. Hay may be put into mow when quite green, if hauled in the heat of the day when it [the hay] is dry and hot. If possible, manage to keep the hay from getting wet after being cut, avoid overmaking, draw to barn dry and hot, and you may expect it to come out as perfect as it went in.

Essentials in a Cow Pasture.

Plenty of good feed and water are essential in the cow pasture. When the feed is short, it takes the cow all day to fill her stomach, and she will be unable to fill the pail at night, so you call her a poor cow, whereas, had the feed been good, and water handy, her stomach would have been satisfied in a short time, her thirst quenched, and she would lie down under some shady tree, and chew her cud and take her rest. At milking time, you would have to take the second pail.

Agricultural Notes.

Evening milk is said to be richer in solids than morning milk.

The cow is paying her owner something every day for ten months in a year.

The chickens should have access to pure water at any time; so should the hens also.

If your stock is not growing, or otherwise useful, the expense of their food is an absolute loss.

A sheep farmer in Australia can count 230,000 lambs in his flock. It will take him about three weeks to do it, though.

In several experiments conducted at the State University, Illinois, shelled corn was found to produce more increase in the weight of swine than corn meal.

Farmers have now clipped their last fleecy coupons for the season, but a large profit from the sale of lambs is coming in later in the season. Stick to sheep husbandry.

Chicken coops should be kept clean and well ventilated during this hot weather. The absence of vermin, plenty of good food and well ventilated coops are essential to the health and growth of chickens.

Sowing, planting, hoeing, haying, harvesting grain, corn and potatoes, come right along in order. The farmer should not get so behind hand with his work as to be planting when he should be hoeing, or haying when he should be harvesting.

When butter is colored with a purpose to deceive, it is certainly dishonest; but when the consumer desires his butter colored, there can be no dishonesty in coloring it, provided it be done with a harmless substance. But whether dishonest or not, colored butter is adulterated butter.

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

Per "Peruvian."
JUST RECEIVED.—38 Bars and 4 Bundles SWEDISH IRON for Carriage Work. Splendid iron where strength is required, and for sale by
R. CHESTNUT & SONS.
Fredericton, N. B., July 17.

Fredericton, N. B., July 14, 1888.
R. M. CAMPBELL,
No. 190. No. 190.
HAS RECEIVED AND NOW IN STOCK:
1 case DARK PRINTS; 1 do. DRESS GOODS;
White ORIENTAL LACES; Black Spanish Laces.
ALSO: A NEW LINE OF
Gent's Scarfs & silk Handkerchiefs.
R. M. CAMPBELL, 190 QUEEN ST., FREDERICTON.

DON'T FORGET TO READ THIS!
W. E. SEERY wishes to inform his numerous customers that the big Spring rush is over, and all orders for Clothing entrusted to him will receive Prompt Attention.
CUTTING ATTENDED TO AS USUAL.
The very Latest Spring Styles every month.
W. E. SEERY,
WILMOT AVE.
Fredericton, July 19th, 1888.

PARIS GREEN.
Just received a fresh supply of Pure Paris Green.
ALSO:
LAND PLASTER,
VERY FINE.
Suitable to mix with Paris Green.
W. E. Miller & Co.
155 and 159 QUEEN STREET.
Fredericton, June 30, 1888.

RECEIVING DAILY AT G. T. WHELPLEY'S,
Cultivated Strawberries!
From McColloch's Plantation.
The Boxes containing these Berries have their Bottoms where they should be, at the Bottom.
ALS

PARSONS' PILLS

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

Make New Rich Blood!

JULY '88

Lap Dusters, Horse Covers,

&C., &C.

Embroidered Lap Dusters, Plain Lap Dusters, Striped Lap Dusters, Horse Covers, Horse Blankets, &c.

TENNANT, DAVIES & Co

Fredericton, July 7th, 1888.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.

A Nice Assortment at Low Prices.

PARLOR SUITES,

In Hair, Cloth, Plush and Raw Silk.

BEDROOM SUITES, in Pine, Ash, Elm and Walnut.

CALL AND EXAMINE. PRICES WILL SUIT YOU.

LEMONT & SONS.

Fredericton, July 17th, 1888.

PARIS GREEN.

ONE BARREL

PURE WEST INDIA LIME JUICE

Enos' Fruit Salt, Citrate of Magnesia.

JUST RECEIVED BY

JOHN M. WILEY, 196 Queen St

Fredericton, June 28th, 1888.

EDGECOMBE & SONS,

YORK STREET, - - FREDERICTON.

Now is the Time to Leave Your Orders for

SLEIGHS & PUNGS.

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

PRICES THAT WILL ANYWHERE DEFY COMPETITION.

Leave Your Orders Early.

EDGECOMBE & SONS.

Fredericton Oct. 6th, 1887.

REMOVAL!

J. W. Tabor begs leave to notify his Customers and the Public generally, that he intends to enlarge his place of Business on the Corner of King and Westmorland Streets, and for the present will be found in the Corner Store of the

HOGG BUILDING,

Corner Queen and Westmorland Streets,

where he will continue Business until his former place is ready for occupancy.

J. W. TABOR.

Fredericton, May 31.

LAURANCE'S Spectacles and Eye-Glasses AT A BARGAIN.

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

GEO. H. DAVIS,

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

Fredericton, Oct 6th, 1887

GRAY FUR

BY E. GERARD.

No harm either, he reflected a moment later, determined to put the question to the first person he met.

There was no need of so doing, however, for as he stepped into the untidy posthouse courtyard, to his unbounded surprise there in the center of the yard was the lady herself, standing beside a small black trunk. There was no sign of either carriage or servants, apparently they had vanished into mist like Cinderella's fairy equipage.

Seen there at close quarters, she appeared less unreal but quite as lovely as she had done at first sight, even though her misty raiment now disclosed itself as gray merino and Astrakhan fur.

As Hugo approached she was fumbling with the lock of her box, which had sprung open on the way.

"May I be allowed to assist you?" he ventured to ask, in a very respectful tone.

The girl glanced quickly at him with an inquiring look.

"I do not speak Russian," she said in her native language.

"But I am German also," cried Hugo, delighted to have this as a bond of union between himself and this exquisite creature.

But his eager tone had alarmed her, and after scanning him for a moment with naive suspicion, she coldly refused his offer of assistance.

"Thank you, I do not require any help; I can manage it very well alone."

"As you please," said Hugo, discomfited, withdrawing from her side and returning to the open street, where in a state of considerable irritation he paced up and down, smoking his cigar.

"Bah!" he exclaimed in disgust some ten minutes later, throwing away his weed. "Everything is bad in this wretched country; not even the cigars are passable!"

He re-entered the courtyard, studiously refraining from glancing at that slender figure in the gray fur jacket, and was about to enter the uncongenial barroom, when an obviously artificial little cough caused him to turn and see her standing in a somewhat dejected attitude near the still unclosed trunk.

On her side she had been examining him furtively, and had come to the conclusion that he did not look so very dangerous.

"Mr.—Mr.—German," she began in some embarrassment, "I find I cannot get the lock to close after all. Perhaps I am not strong enough," she concluded with a sigh. She said no more, but her blue eyes were plainly asking him to help her now and to forgive his former repulse.

It needed no more to make his ill humor vanish, and directly he was at her side, bending down over the obstreperous lock, while sitting on the trunk she endeavored to weigh down the lid.

"I am afraid we must change parts," he said a minute later, looking up laughingly into her eyes from his kneeling posture. "You are not near heavy enough," and taking her place he easily got the obdurate lid to close, and the lock was firmly secured.

"Thank you," she said gravely, drawing on her gloves again and sitting down on the trunk.

"Shall you not catch cold out here?" now demanded Hugo, for he felt that the service he had rendered entitled him to pursue the acquaintance.

"But I cannot go inside that horrible room," she answered, shuddering. "It is so hot and stuffy, and there is such a dreadful noise, and the men look so rough. Besides, the diligence will be here directly."

The diligence! Was it possible that this dainty looking creature was to be his traveling companion? Hugo felt his heart leap up strangely at the thought, but he still was puzzled as to her apparent isolation. What had become of her carriage and servants?

"The diligence?" he said, interrogatively. "The diligence to K——? That is the one I am waiting for myself; but I fear you will find it very rough and uncomfortable, much more so than traveling in your own carriage."

"My own carriage!" she exclaimed, betrayed into momentary laughter. "Count Froloff's carriage, you mean! They were kind enough to send me this far," she continued, bitterly, forgetting that she was speaking to a stranger. "And now I must just shift for myself as best I can. Of course it is nothing to them how I reach, or whether I ever reach, my home. But I am quite able to take care of myself," she said abruptly, drawing up into renewed reserve. "And—and I am not at all frightened."

Hugo smiled a little.

"Then the carriage I saw has left you here?"

"Yes, they just drove me into the yard and put me down with my box, as if I had been a bundle of wares myself, and then they turned and drove away to the inn at the other end of the town. Why should they have stayed? They are not my servants and are not paid to wait on me."

Hugo Weyprecht now began to understand the case. This was no great lady such as he had taken her for at first sight, but a simple girl of his own rank of life, a humble companion or governess apparently; and far from experiencing any sort of disappointment at the discovery, he was only conscious of a great sense of relief.

At this moment the clumsy diligence rolled heavily into the yard, the jaded horses were replaced by less jaded ones, and ten minutes later the conveyance was ready to start.

V.

Love at first sight is no mere fevered invention of the poet's overheated brain, and despite the innrooted egotism of our terribly practical and matter of fact age, it is, I am inclined to believe, of far more frequent occurrence than is generally suspected. If, for instance, the victims—those suddenly stricken—could be registered statistically, we should, doubtless, find them greatly to outnumber those who are yearly struck dead by lightning. Modern science has furnished us with a means of resisting the fire of heaven in the shape of lightning conductors, thanks to which many people are annually saved from an untimely end; but for that inward fire which, with equal and unexpected force, can strike a man surely but secretly to his heart's core, no lightning conductor has yet been found.

Hugo Weyprecht wished for no lightning conductor, and made not the slightest effort to struggle against his fate. From the first glimpse he had caught of Clara floating past him in the mist, he had felt drawn toward her as he had never felt drawn toward woman before, and by the time he had handed her into the diligence, he had quite made up his mind to win her for his wife if she could be won.

He never could have told himself what it was about her that had thus made of him her slave in a few minutes. It was not her beauty merely, for he had seen plenty more beautiful women; nor was it her childish helplessness nor her equally childish assumption of independence, nor was it the ungraciousness with which she had at first repulsed him, nor yet the sweetness to which this had afterward given way. Perhaps it was all of these taken together, or more probably it was because she was just herself and he was just himself, and that, therefore, whatever she had done or left undone would have appeared perfect in his eyes.

For something, no doubt, in this inevitable result, may be reckoned the delightful surprise of meeting a countrywoman in an obscure corner of a strange land. The passionate, dark eyed, over colored beauties of the country had no charm for this serious young German, who, on first beholding Clara's limpid eyes and soft flaxen tresses, felt as though, after a surfeit of lonely steppes and gloomy pine forests, he had again caught a glimpse of the laughing vineyards and the blue Rhine waters of his beloved Fatherland.

As for her—well, of course, no properly conducted damsel ever does fall in love at first sight. Such a thing is unheard of, and the lightning darts I spoke of can only be supposed to affect the coarser sex, just as in a forest of mixed trees the thunderbolt will always select the sturdy oak to fall upon, while it glides harmless betwixt the small beech stems.

Thus Clara, beech like, considered herself intact, and hardly noticed how, in the course of the thirty-six hours they had traveled together, she had imperceptibly glided into intimacy with her countryman, and had unconsciously initiated him into all the little events of her uneventful life. She had told him all about her rather melancholy childhood, the dull home with a peevish old aunt, then her journey to Russia; the short bright summer with all its pleasures, and the sudden collapse of her hopes when her little pupil had died. The only thing she had not happened to mention to him as yet was about her money, not from any want of confidence, but simply because there had been no occasion for so doing.

They had various other traveling companions for short stages at a time—two old ladies, an invalid gentleman with a servant, a friar, a fat horse dealer and some nuns; but these had all successively dropped off, and on the second morning Hugo and Clara were the only inside occupants of the stage coach.

"How easy traveling is, after all!" she exclaimed, thoughtlessly. "By this evening we shall be at K——, in sight of the railway, and after that it will be all plain sailing. Do you know," she added, in a more confidential tone, "that I was actually frightened beforehand at the idea of this journey?"

"Yes, I know you were afraid," answered Hugo, quietly, "and I will tell you something else: you could not just at first make up your mind as to whether I were a robber, or merely a harmless individual."

Clara laughed somewhat guiltily.

"What made you think that?"

"Then it is true, is it not?"

"Perhaps," she admitted; "but who told you?"

"Nobody. I don't always require to be told things," said Hugo, in the same tone. "I know a great many things about you that you have never told me. At least, not with your lips."

"You lay claim to be all knowing—to guess people's thoughts?"

"I did not speak of people," he replied with emphasis. "I only spoke about you. I have never tried to guess the thoughts of another woman."

He spoke so earnestly that Clara felt herself coloring under the directness of his gaze. In her embarrassment she made an effort to turn off the subject.

"At any rate, I am not quite as transparent as you seem to think. I can keep secrets when I choose. For instance, I will lay any wager that you do not know where I have put my money?"

"Will you give me three guesses, like in the fairy tale of Rumplestiltskin?"

"Oh, yes; thirty guesses if you like," laughed Clara. "I am quite safe."

"I only ask for three; and what will be my reward if I guess correctly?"

"You will never guess; besides, I have no rewards to give."

"You have something to give," said Hugo very low. "But I am willing to take my chance and trust to your generosity. Let me see, the money is in your trunk hidden under a false bottom."

Clara shook her head.

"In the sole of your left boot," said Hugo, after some apparent meditation.

"Wrong again," she cried. "Now for the last guess."

Then, without preparation, he quickly said: "It is in your fur cap. I knew it all along."

Clara now stared at him dumbfounded. It was not that she had any objection to him knowing her secret; for, had he failed to guess, she was on the point of telling him herself. Besides, he looked so upright, so honest, that she was beginning to feel herself ready to trust him with something far more precious than gold. But that he should have guessed her secret appeared to her little short of supernatural, for she did not know that every lover is a magician, and that his eyes are all seeing.

"How could you have known?"

"Nothing simpler," said Hugo, smiling a little at her consternation. "I noticed how very careful you always were to make sure that your fur cap was firmly secured on your head, and that you never by any chance laid it aside for a minute, even when resting in the heated inn parlor. In your sleep, too, you never forgot it, and instinctively put up your hand to feel if it were safe whenever the carriage jolted."

"And I thought I had hidden it so well," said Clara ruefully. "And now it seems that every one has guessed my secret."

"Hardly that. You may make your mind easy that your fur cap is the last place in which robbers will think of looking for money. No one is likely to study you as closely as I have done, and yet"—he continued with a sigh—"there is one thing I have not yet succeeded in guessing. Would that I had indeed the power to guess your thoughts!"

Clara made no answer. She was playing nervously with the shabby green tassel of the window, and looking out on to the snowy landscape with unseeing eyes. Presently, however, feeling that this silence was growing too significant, she turned round again to her companion, and with a rather obvious effort at lightness she said:

"Well, since you affect to be all knowing, perhaps you can likewise name the exact amount of money my head is at present worth?"

"How can I put a price upon what is priceless?"

"Nonsense," said Clara petulantly, feeling provoked with herself for not being more mistress of the situation, for try as she would to be evasive everything she said seemed only to drive the conversation more surely into one momentous groove. "That is not what I mean, but what is the amount of the fortune I carry inside my cap? Can you tell me that?"

"Well, no," replied Hugo. "Here I must confess myself worsted at last, for even if you are transparent, gray fur is not, and so it may just as well be hundreds as thousands, or else glittering diamonds, which are sewed into your cap. Only if they are diamonds"—he added laughing—"they must be very hard and uncomfortable, and are likely to give you a headache if their value is something very overpowering."

Clara now laughed also in her former natural manner, forgetting the momentary embarrassment.

"Well, no, there is not much danger of my head ever being bowed down beneath the weight of Koh-i-noors," she answered, removing the cap and turning the lining upward. "Seven hundred roubles in paper money; perhaps not very much to some people, but they are all I have or am ever likely to possess. See here; I ripped up the lining at one side and have distributed the notes all round the edge, so as to avoid any appearance of thickness. Do you see? Is it not neatly done?"

"Very neatly, indeed," said Hugo, but he was looking more at the uncovered wealth of her golden plaits than at the gray fur cap as he said it.

"And you think the money is safe?"

"As safe as in the Bank of England," he returned. "Not a soul will ever suspect if you do not choose to enlighten them."

Clara gave a little sigh of satisfaction as she resettled the cap on her head.

After a pause Hugo resumed:

"Why did you say just now that it was easy to travel alone?"

"Because it is easy."

"You have never tried. You are not alone."

"Not alone?"

"Well, no, unless you are cruel enough to count me for nothing. Am I, indeed, nothing?"

To be Continued.

OVER WORKED Women.

For "run-down," debilitated and overworked women, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best of all restorative tonics. It is a potent Specific for all those Chronic Weaknesses and Diseases peculiar to Women; a powerful, general as well as uterine, tonic and nervine, it imparts vigor and strength to the whole system. It promptly cures weakness of stomach, nausea, indigestion, bloating, weak back, nervous prostration, debility and sleeplessness, in either sex; It is carefully compounded by an experienced physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. Purely vegetable and perfectly harmless in any condition of the system.

WARRANTED. "Favorite Prescription" is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee of satisfaction in every case, or price ($1.00) refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.

For large, illustrated Treatise on Diseases of Women (160 pages, with full directions for home-treatment), send ten cents in stamps.

Address, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

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

MEN!

Our Specific No. 23 permanently restores EXHAUSTED VITALITY, LOST MANHOOD and GENERAL DEBILITY when other treatment fails. Send 6 cts. in stamps for our TREATISE and DIRECTIONS for home cure. TORONTO MEDICINE Co., 343 Spadina Ave. Toronto, Ont.

ODDS AND ENDS.

In the bright lexicon of youth there is no such word as fail.

CAUSING AN IMPRESSION.—Many cures made by B. B. B. have been those of chronic sufferers known throughout the district through the very fact of their having been afflicted for years. This naturally creates a strong impression in favor of this valuable family medicine.

Strange it is that when the rain comes down in sheets no one ever cares to wait to wrap himself up in them.

AN OLD TIME FAVORITE.—The season of green fruits and summer drinks is the time when the worst forms of cholera morbus and bowel complaints prevail. As a safeguard, Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry should be kept at hand. For 30 years it has been the most reliable remedy.

My son, this life is the chrysalis state of man. Be sure there are no butterflies on you, then go ahead.

A DYING WISH to try Burdock Blood Bitters is often expressed by some sufferer upon whom all other treatment has failed. Marvelous results have often been obtained by the use of this grand restorative and purifying tonic under these circumstances.

The man who ruleth his own house is greater than he who painteth the town.

BE PREPARED.—Many of the worst attacks of cholera morbus, cramps, dysentery and colic come suddenly in the night and the most speedy and prompt means must be used against them. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is *the* remedy. Keep it at hand for emergencies. *It never fails* to cure or relieve.

It is no use to put on the brake when the wagon is upset.

A SAD LOSS.—Loss of appetite and the attendant low spirits, dullness and debility, are of very frequent occurrence. Regulate the bowels and improve circulation and digestion by using Burdock Blood Bitters whenever these symptoms are present.

A good man with bad friends is liable to be misunderstood.

INDISPENSABLE.—"I have used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for summer complaints and have given it to my friends It gives instant relief when all other remedies fail. I would not be without it in my house." Mrs. T. Bell, Weidman, Ont.

Flies don't bother the busy man.

May to Bell.

Dear Bell: I'll write you a short letter
To say I'm wonderfully better;
How much that means you ought to know,
Who saw me just one month ago—
Thin, nervous, fretful, white as chalk,
Almost too weak to breathe or talk;
Head throbbing, as if fit for breaking,
A weary, ever-present aching.
But now life seems a different thing;
I feel as glad as bird on wing!
I say, and fear no contradiction,
That Pierce's Favorite Prescription
Is grand! Why, I'd have died without it!
Ma thinks there's no mistake about it.
It's driven all my ills away;
Just come and see! Yours ever, MAY.

Many a fellow has tumbled down when he thought he had slipped up.

What a Dunce!

I suffered with fever, hot head and foul breath,
With stomach disordered—was sick unto death.
I bore it a week—surely I was a dunce—
Then I took a few "Pellets"—they cured me at once.

What a dunce, indeed, to neglect such a remedy and suffer a week, when quick relief could have been found in Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets.

A Kansas school ma'am has introduced a new feature in her school. When one of the girls misses a word the boy who spells it gets permission to kiss her. As a result the boys are improving rapidly.

DR. FOWLER'S EXT: OF WILD STRAWBERRY

CURES CHOLERA Cholera Morbus COLIC and CRAMPS DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY

AND ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS AND FLUXES OF THE BOWELS IT IS SAFE AND RELIABLE FOR CHILDREN OR ADULTS.

For Pianos.

THE Subscriber having purchased a first-class set of PIANO STAMPS, is now in a position to move Pianos and Organs, in good shape and with no danger of accident. For further particulars apply to

JAS. DUNLAP,
55 Brunswick Street.

Fredericton, June 12th.

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.

DO

Not be Deceived, but Call at J. D. Fowler's if

YOU

Would like to see the Finest Stock of Rich English Jewelry in Sets, Necklets, Rings, Lockets Lace Pins, Scarf Pins, Gents Signet Rings, Buttons, etc. If you should

WANT

A Good Watch, we have them in Gold, Silver, Gold-Filled and Nickle Cases, at prices

TO

Suit all. In Silverware, our stock is now full in all lines, consisting of Tea Sets, Ice Pitchers, Cake Baskets, Fruit Dishes, Card Receivers, Castors, Vases, Napkin Rings, Jewel Cases. In looking for a Xmas Present you cannot

MAKE

Any mistake in examining my stock before purchasing elsewhere. We have a full line of Clocks, French, English and American, all styles and prices, ranging from $1.25 to

$100?

REMEMBER THE PLACE.

JAS. D. FOWLER

Directly opposite Post Office.

Fredericton, Dec 17th, 1887

BILL NYE ON POSTMASTERS.

He Used to Be One Himself, and He Knows the Ropes.

The New York postoffice is a large, dignified building, situated right where the roads fork, being the place where you turn off to the right from the main traveled road in order to get to the bridge. It is used partly for a postoffice and partly for a court house, so that one end of the building practically pays the expenses of the other end. A self supporting postoffice and court house here, where competition is hot and rents high, would naturally show that times are good and money plenty.

Mail comes here from all foreign countries and Europe also. It is distributed at once, and one is permitted to mail a letter at any time, day or night. It's wonderful. In tall buildings now there is an arrangement by which one may shoot his letters into a runway or flume, and they will be carried into a United States mail box on the ground floor, where a trustworthy young man in a speckled straw helmet comes and fills his valise with them, after which he carries them away to the postoffice and personally uses his influence with the postmaster to have them sent away by the early train.

I stood near the small box at the bottom of the chute in the Standard Oil building the other day, and though I remained there only ten or fifteen minutes I counted forty-nine letters as they were laid, one by one, hot from the cackling typewriters above, and all no doubt reeking with the bloody and startling statement, coming like a peel of thunder from an unpeeled sky, "Dear Sir—Your esteemed favor of the —th inst. (or ult. or prox.) is before me. In reply would say," etc. There's just about as much use in this opening as there would be in stating that "We take our pen in hand," or in opening a prayer by reading the minutes of the previous meeting.

The New York postoffice is directly connected with the dead letter office at Washington, and those who have never corresponded with that prosperous morgue have missed a good deal.

The dead letter office is, after all, a great boon, though it does not return some things which reach it. A man in Saginaw, Mich., mailed a pair of dress shields by mistake which he had bought for his wife, and though that was two years ago come July they have never been returned. Another man in Nashville, Tenn., erroneously mailed a porous plaster which was almost as good as new, and though he has promised to go down there to Washington and identify it and expose the whole system of the dead letter office till he got his property back, nothing as yet has been done about it.

Ten years ago, even, there were 8,000,000 letters sent to the dead letter office in one year, of which 58,000 had no county or state, 400,000 lacked stamps, and 3,000 were posted without any address at all. Ninety-two thousand dollars in cash and over $3,000,000 in drafts were contained in these letters. It appears that right straight through every letter sent to the dead letter office contains on an average $1, so mine really fell below the average.

Queer things happen to letters even when they do not get to Washington. A Wyoming postmaster used to claim that circular letters, unsealed, if not called for within a day or two, were good things to use in starting the fire. He therefore kept a coal hod near the general delivery, which constituted a little private dead letter office for his own special use. One day his children were playing tag with each other inside the postoffice and canceling each other's nose with the M. O. B. stamp, when suddenly they decided to investigate the coal hod in search of advertising cards. In each of two large circular envelopes they found a smaller sealed letter which had worked in by shoving a large mass of letters together for cancellation. The children had torn these two letters open and were playing Fourth of July and Rally Round the Flag, Boys, with a $70 check and a $600 draft when the old gentleman looked up. Justice compels me to say, however, that he spanked the children soundly for his carelessness and refused to let them have fun with his dead letter office after that.

BILL NYE.

P. S.—Since the above was written a white woman's scalp has been received at the dead letter office. The lady, in an absent minded way, forgot to mail herself, and according to the rules of the office she cannot now recover it. B. N.

—New York World.

The Way of the Transgressor.

"Father," said Rollo, "the feudal times were hard, but these few dollar times are harder, are they not?" "I will not say, my son," replied Mr. Holiday, kindly, as he tied a large one in the knotty end of a skate strap, "that they are knot, but I hold here in my hand something that will strike a few times as being the hardest lines that ever fell into your experience. I don't propose to spend money and time on a boy's education to have him turn out a mouthing paragrapher."—Burdette in Brooklyn Eagle.

A Valuable Assistant.

"Are you Dr. Brigsby?"

"Yes, sir. What do you want?"

"I hear that you wish to engage an assistant and I would like to apply for the position."

"Are you skilled in surgery?"

"Well, I can't say that I am, but I've had an experience that should qualify me."

"What experience?"

"I run a saw mill for five years."—Lincoln Journal.

Sad.

Dudelet No. 1—Why so vewy dwooping, dear boy? You seem uttahly broken up.

Dudelet No. 2—I cawn't help it, you know. Evewy day some gweat man dies. Yesterday an empewah, today a genewal, and tomowwoh it may be me. I twy to bear up, but death stares me wight in the face!—Pittsburg Bulletin.

A Narrow Escape.

Jack—You know how madly I worship Clara Gushington!

His Sister—Yes, Jack, and I think she is interested in you.

Jack—Well, I have bought her a beautiful pair of bracelets, but I am afraid they are a little large.

His Sister (faintly)—Heavens, Jack! Those are not bracelets!—Life.

FOR SALE.

Hemlock and Spruce Boards, ROUGH AND PLANED.

Ash Boards, Spruce Scantling, Clapboards, Cedar Shingles.

Apply to

A. F. Randolph & Son.

Fredericton, March 13th, 1888.

CALL AT NELSON CAMPBELL'S

AND SECURE YOUR

Seamless Wigwams!

ALSO

Tennis and Bicycle

SHOES!

THE FINEST LINES OF

Men's, Youths & Boys

STRAWS

EVER OFFERED IN THE CITY.

Fredericton, May 19 1888.

Dressmaking!

In connection with our MERCHANT TAILORING Business

MRS. GUNN

Has secured the services of a COMPETENT

Cutter & Draper,

who will arrive here on or about

WEDNESDAY,

the 20th instant,

when we will be prepared to

Attend promptly to all orders entrusted to us.

Styles and Perfect Fit guaranteed.

Prices moderate.

Satisfaction ensured in every respect.

OPPOSITE NORMAL SCHOOL,

Next door below John J. Weddall's

QUEEN STREET.

Fredericton, June 16th, 1888.

JOHN HARVEY,

Photo Artist,

STUDIO: 104 QUEEN ST

FREDERICTON.

Fredericton, Feb. 11th, 1888.

FOR A GOOD

Substantial, Sensible

PRESENT!

—IN—

FURNITURE

GO TO

ADAMS'

AND GET

An Easy Chair, Platform Rocker, Splint Chair & Rocker, Carpet Rocker, Student's Chair.

—ALSO—

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

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

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

ADAMS'

COUNTY COURT HOUSE SQUARE

Fredericton, Dec. 13th

LAWN TENNIS, AND OTHER PARTIES, CAN HAVE

ICE CREAM!

SENT TO ANY PLACE, AT ANY TIME, IN ANY QUANTITY, BY

White & Co. FREDERICTON

1888.

Spring Goods.

WM. JENNINGS

Merchant Tailor,

now showing the

Latest Styles in

English, Scotch and Canadian Suitings,

FANCY WORSTEDS for SPRING OVERCOATS.

FANCY VESTINGS AND TROWSERINGS.

WILLIAM JENNINGS

COR. QUEEN ST., AND WILMOT'S ALLEY

Fredericton, March 10th, 1887.

BOARDERS.

THE SUBSCRIBER can accommodate a few permanent boarders at his residence on Brunswick Street, second house below Regent Street.

JAMES HAMILTON.

Fredericton, June 19th.

COAL!

PER WOODBOAT RANGER

For Sale by Ely Perkins,

ONE VESSEL LOAD OF

GRAND LAKE COAL

For sale Cheap while landing.

Ely Perkins.

June 6, 1888.

To Travellers

Northern and Western RAILWAY

ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS.

In Effect June 5th, 1888.

TRAINS RUN ON EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

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

LEAVE GIBSON

6:30 a m: Marysville, 6:45; Manzer's Siding, 7:10; Durham, 7:25; Cross Creek, 8:05; Boiestown, 8:5; Doaktown, 10:0; Upper Blackville, 11:20; Blackville, 11:50; Upper Nelson Boom, 12:45 p m; Chatham Junction, 1:05; arrive at Chatham, 1:50.

RETURNING LEAVE CHATHAM

7:00, a m: Chatham Junction, 7:40; Upper Nelson Boom, 7:55; Blackville 9:05; Upper Blackville, 9:30; Doaktown, 10:45; Boiestown, 11:15; Cross Creek, 1:00 p m: Durham, 1.40; Manzer's Siding, 1:55; Marysville, 2:20; arriving at Gibson at 2:30.

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

THOMAS HOBEN,
Superintendent.

Gibson, N. B., June 2nd, 1888.

New Brunswick R'ly COMPANY.

ALL RAIL LINE.

ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS

IN EFFECT JUNE 25TH, 1888.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

LEAVE FREDERICTON:

6 00 A. M.—Express for St. John and intermediate points, McAdam Junction, Vanceboro, Bangor, Portland, Boston and points west, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Houlton, Woodstock, Presque Isle, Grand Falls, Edmundston, and points north.

11 30 A. M.—For Fredericton Junction St. John and points east.

3 50 P. M.—For Fredericton Junction, St. John and points East

ARRIVE AT FREDERICTON:

9 25 A. M.—From Fredericton Junction, St. John and points East.

2 15 P. M.—From Fredericton Junction, Vanceboro, Bangor, Portland, Boston and points West; St John, St. Andrews, St. Stephen, Houlton and Woodstock.

7 15 P. M.—Express from St. John and intermediate points, St. Stephen, Houlton and Woodstock.

LEAVE GIBSON:

11 30 A. M.—Express for Woodstock, and points north.

ARRIVE AT GIBSON:

10 33 P. M.—Express from Woodstock and points north.

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

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

St. John, N. B., June 25th, 1888.

YORK STREET

RESTARAUNT!

G. REX LEEK, PROPRIETOR.

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

OYSTERS

P. E. Island, Bustouche, Shediac, Providence River, and Virginia Plant. We make a specialty in the Oyster line.

PASTRY OF ALL KINDS.

We are prepared to Cater for Balls, Social Gatherings, Clubs, etc, at the shortest notice and on most reasonable terms.

Ham and Eggs, Beefsteak, Chicken, Turkey, Tongue, Baked Beans, Hot Tea and Coffee.

BROWN BREAD & BEANS.

I am also prepared to furnish the above to parties on Sunday morning, delivering the same at their residence, but to obtain the same orders must be left at my Saloon not later than the Friday preceding.

The patronage of the public solicited and satisfaction guaranteed

Fredericton, June 7th, 1888.

TRY OUR

R. F. B.

$1.00

UNLAUNDRIED

SHIRTS!

They are Reinforced Front and Back, and the best quality and fitting Shirt in the market.

FOR SALE BY US ONLY.

C. H. THOMAS & CO,

224 QUEEN STREET.

N. B.—Our terms for these Shirts at the above price are Cash, when booked we will charge $1.10.

C. H. THOMAS & CO

Fredericton, May 19.

'88 SPRING '88

NEW GOODS

JUST ARRIVING AT THE

"IMPERIAL HALL."

ALL THE NEWEST SHADES AND DESIGNS.

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

OVERCOATINGS

for Spring and Summer wear.

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

ALSO

NEW HATS,

All the Latest Styles. Call and Examine

Gents' Furnishings always on hand.

THOMAS STANGER,

280 QUEEN STREET FREDERICTON N. B.

Fredericton, March 1st. 1888.

Girls Wanted.

GIRLS WANTED AT THE BARKER HOUSE. Good Recommendations Necessary. High Wages Given.

F. B. COLEMAN.

Fredericton, June 21st, 1888. tf.