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You can have The Gleaner
delivered for 3 Months at
your homes in the City, St.
Mary's, Marvsville, Gibson.

The Gleaner.

The Best is Cheapest.
The most prudent business
men in the City advertise in
The Gleaner. Why? Because
it pays them.

VOL. IV.

FREDERICTON, N. B., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1887.

No. 91

CHRISTMAS! WILEY'S DRUG STORE.

The Subscriber would invite attention to his Large Stock of Goods suitable for the Christmas Season, consisting in part of

PERFUMES BY THE BEST MAKERS,

—SUCH AS—

Lubin, Piesse Lubin, Ricksecker, Rimmel, Cleaver, Etc., Etc.

ELEGANT PLUSH GOODS

In Toilet Setts, Manicure Setts, Gents Shaving Setts.

Ladies and Gents Travelling and Toilet Cases in Leather.

Hand Mirrors in Xylonite, Celluloid and Wood.

Combs and Brushes, Sachet Powder

A LARGE STOCK OF

MEERSCHAUM AND BRIAR PIPES, for Sale very Low.

GENTS WALKING STICKS, CUT GLASS TOILET BOTTLES.

Pure Flavoring Extracts. Pure Spices. Wax Candles for Christmas decorations.

A new line of Elegant Perfume Atomizers. Suitable for Christmas Presents.

JOHN M. WILEY, DRUGGIST,

196 Queen Street, Fredericton.

"LORD COURTENAY."

A Sketch of the Clever Swindler's Career in America.

People He Has Imposed Upon
—Working the United States

And Canada Since 1874. Reaping
a Rich Harvest at Times.

In Inspector Byrne's book, "Professional Criminals in America," Courtney's picture is reproduced with a brief history of his crimes and adventures. He is described as Hugh L. Courtney, alias "Lord Courtney," alias "The Hon. Henry Vane," alias "The Hon. Lord Courtney." Courtney was born in England in 1858. He was educated at Eton and then at the University of Cambridge. He was a member of the Cambridge University Club and was elected to the office of President of the club in 1880. He was a very clever and resourceful man, and he was able to impose upon many of the most prominent people in America and Canada. He was a member of the Cambridge University Club and was elected to the office of President of the club in 1880. He was a very clever and resourceful man, and he was able to impose upon many of the most prominent people in America and Canada.

CHANGED HIS TACTICS.

and by different devices managed to extract from his female friends small amounts from their allowances for pocket money. It is said that the daughter of a prominent citizen of Norfolk, Va., gave Courtney \$500. Finally he was obliged to decamp, and did so just in time, as the evening before he took his leave he was recognized as a fugitive by one of his former victims. Before his departure from England he undoubtedly studied up thoroughly the pedigree of many English families of noble title for the sole purpose of swindling unsuspecting Americans or marrying some silly American heiress. This shows the record of Inspector Byrne's book.

Another story of Courtney's exploits is as follows:—He came to this country first in 1874, and travelled under the name of Arundel. Just after his arrival here the police received a description and photograph of the youth from the Scotland Yard detectives. He registered to pay one or two bills in this city, but did something worse, and next heard of at Toronto, where, as Lord Courtney, he got into trouble. He was found later at Detroit, as Lieutenant Dennison, of Her Majesty's Sixty-Fourth regiment, and late in 1875 he had some adventure in Buffalo, where he was goal.

In 1879 he stepped from the steamer "Wyoming" as she arrived from England. He was then Hugh Leslie Courtney, Lord Courtney. On the voyage he made the acquaintance of a Mrs. Floyd of Philadelphia, and, it is alleged, he politely relieved her of her satchel, which contained money and jewelry worth several thousand dollars. He went to the Hotel Clarendon, stayed two days, and then started West.

In 1880, on August 10, under the name of Marquis La Pierre Beresford, he presented at the London Bank, Salt Lake City, a draft for \$250 on the firm of Hauman, Bouvier & Co. He got \$200 in money and a draft for \$50 on Morton, Dille & Co., the agents in New York. He was identified by Capt. McArthur, and the First National Bank cashed his draft. It was soon discovered that this cheque on Hauman, Bouvier & Co. was a forgery, but he had left the town, and was not heard from until November 20 when one of Inspector Byrne's men arrested him on Astor place. He was locked up to await the action of the Salt Lake City authorities. At the same time a charge of obtaining money under false pretences was brought against him by Mr. Albert G. P. Speyer, a broad street broker, from whom he obtained \$100 on the pretence of being an English lord about to return to England. His name was then G. Pelham Clinton. On Dec 2, 1880, he was taken to the Jefferson Market court, where he was identified by several people as the man who had swindled them under different aliases. It came out that he was known in San Francisco under the name of Sir Harry Vane Tempest, and at Portland, Me., by the name of Lieutenant Dennison, E. N.

IN ROMANCE.

he was Fitz Hugh Courtney. At all these places he played the same game, borrowing money whenever he got the opportunity. In Richmond, Va., he was Pelham Clinton, and the chief of police in Galveston, Tex., has his photograph taken when he was Charles Claude Montague Bertie.

In the spring of 1886 a young Englishman appeared in Pittsburgh with letters of introduction from the South. As Reginald Talbot he obtained a situation in the office of one of the leading national gas companies. Just how the story got out nobody ever knew, although Talbot never denied it, that he was an English blue blood in distress. With this passport he grew rapidly in the grace of the gloriolans and certain society women in Pittsburgh. On the occasion of the great Homosopathic Charity fair, Talbot was the lion of the hour. He was wine and dined and danced at rose balls and other swell society affairs. But one unhappy day a man closely resembling Talbot's was discovered by a gentleman in Inspector Byrne's book. It was that of a clever British forger and swindler. The coincidence was remarkable, and the Chronicle-Telegraph published the portrait. Then Talbot disappeared, but not before he had borrowed some snug sums of money from an iron manufacturer and several prominent business men. His departure was followed by a fuller exposure, and certain society people received a crushing blow. For weeks after his departure confiding friends of the young Englishman received letters from him stating that he intended returning to Pittsburgh to institute libel suits against the offending newspaper. He never came, and all trace of the man disappeared. It is known that his harvest of Pittsburgh gold amounted to at least \$2,000, of which \$1,000 was received in a lump from one man.

A SHOCKING CONFESSION.

A Suicide Letter.—An interesting notice that is published in the New York Herald, says that a man named Stephen Bailey, who a week ago intemperately shot his wife and then committed suicide, shortly after being arrested. Before dying Bailey confessed being a triple villain-murderer. He said:—

"I am about 70 years old. I have been married three times. I killed my first wife with a club. Her name was Catherine. I buried her in the garden, dug her up and buried her in the graveyard. She had six children for me. My second wife's name was Mary. I killed her with a brick by hitting her on the head. I will not tell what I did with her body. She had one child for me—a boy. My third wife's name was Sallie. She was unfaithful to me for a long time. My wife and I had not been on good terms for three or four weeks. One day I lay in wait for her in a footpath, and as she came along I hit her in

the head with an axe and killed her, and dragged her body into the bushes until that night. Then I sent my boy to the yard for a wheelbarrow, and when he came I set him back to the house. Then I put the body in the wheelbarrow and carried it about a mile and put it in the furnace at sunrise. I started the fire and about 8 or 9 o'clock it was burned out. Sallie had seven children for me."

In making his confession Bailey evinced no repentance for his inhuman murders, and so hardened had he become in crime that he had forgotten the details and dates of his former misdeeds.

MALE'S MONSTER MOOSE.

James Fates Into Insanities.—FARMINGTON, Nov. 29.—The "Jumbo" moose, recently shot near the Canadian line, pale insignificantly when compared with one just shot at Spencer's River in the Dead River region, by A. R. Douglas, a noted hunter and guide. It was tramped on the stream, chased across the line into Canada, thence back into Maine, two days before the fatal shot was fired. Conductor Fred Road, of the Sandy River railroad, informed a reporter that the monster was nine years old, measured nine feet from base of horns to end of tail, stood 12 inches high, girth nine feet and four inches, and stretched out measured 18 feet from end of nose to end of toes. The horns spread four feet and the width of the palm was four and a half inches. A crew of men have gone after the carcase. The horns have been sold to gentlemen in New Jersey.

A BIG RUN.

Dever Bros' Holiday Sale Going On.—Dever Brothers' twenty-second annual holiday sale is now going on, and immense quantities of goods are being disposed of at their special cash rates. The stock is simply in every department, and is one of the largest and most varied in the city. Special attention is invited to their silk and dress goods department, hosiery, gloves, lace, ladies' underwear and fancy wool goods department, all of which are being sold at the special rates. Their Christmas goods are certainly exquisite. Their pianos, stoves and stoves, Scotch and Canadian tweeds, West of England cloths, flannels in white and grey prints, gingham and cottons have been cut down to hard bottom prices. See the next weekly GLEANER for the special enumeration of their immense stock.

AT THE QUEEN'S.

Intending purchasers of staple or fancy dry goods will do well to inspect the various lines being shown by Fred B. McLaughlin, who has just opened, in addition to very large fall importation, some fifty packages of new goods imported for Christmas trade and marked at extremely low prices. And while at his establishment don't fail to go up stairs and see the fancy goods and specialties displayed there. As a young lady remarked coming out of the store yesterday, "They are just too lovely for anything."

NEGLECTED CURE.

Pain in the Chest, and all diseases of the Lungs, are cured by using Allen's Lung Balm.

DEVER BROTHERS

Twenty-Second Annual Holiday Sale!

COMMENCED ON

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7th, 1887.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO CASH BUYERS DURING THE HOLIDAY SEASON.

We have one of the Largest and Most Varied Stocks of USEFUL and FASHIONABLE GOODS in the City to select from.

DRESS GOODS, A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT.

Jacket and Ulster Cloths, a Great Variety.

PLUSHES, SILKS AND VELVETS, IN ALL COLORS AND QUALITIES.

SCOTCH AND CANADIAN TWEEDS, WEST OF ENGLAND CLOTHS, FLANNELS IN GREY, WHITE AND COLORED.

Prints, Gingham, and Cottons, at Large Reductions, during the Holiday Season.

Look for Special Enumeration of our immense Stock in next issue of Weekly GLEANER.

DEVER BROTHERS.

Fredericton, December 7th, 1887.

THE GLEANER, FREDERICTON, N. B., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1887.

The Gleaner.

ALAN H. CROCKETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1887.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE.

President Cleveland's message on Tuesday dealt, as was anticipated, entirely with the question of revenue reform. It was replete with wise and carefully presented thoughts, and it cannot fail to have a powerful influence on the nation. The opening paragraphs of the message are as follows:—

You are confronted at the threshold of your legislative duties with a condition of the national finances which imperatively demands immediate and careful consideration. The amount of money annually exacted through the operations of the present laws from the industries and commerce of the people largely exceeds the sum necessary to meet the expense of the government.

When we consider that the theory of our institutions guarantees to every citizen the full enjoyment of all the fruits of his industry and enterprise, with only such deduction as may be his share to ward the careful and economical maintenance of the government which protects him, it is plain that the exaction of more than this is indefensible extortion, and a culpable betrayal of American fairness and justice. This wrong inflicted upon those who bear the burden of national taxation, like other wrongs, multiplies a host of evil consequences.

The public treasury, which should only exist as a conduit conveying the people's tribute to legitimate objects of expenditure, becomes a hoarding place for money needlessly withdrawn from trade and the people's use, thus crippling our national energies, suspending our country's development, preventing investment in productive enterprise, threatening financial disturbance and inviting schemes of public plunder.

This condition of our Treasury is not altogether new, and it has more than once of late been submitted to the people's representatives in the Congress who can apply a remedy, and yet the situation still continues with aggravated incidents, more than ever before, financial convulsion and widespread disaster. It will not do to neglect this situation because its dangers are not so palpably imminent and apparent. They exist now the less certainly and small the unforeseen and unexpected occasion when suddenly they will be precipitated on us.

The President then points out the enormous excess of revenues over expenditures. On the 30th of June, 1885, it was \$17,859,735.84; on the same date of 1886 it had increased to \$49,405,545.26; and at the end of the fiscal year of 1887 it reached \$55,567,849.54. Then the President adds:

Our scheme of taxation by means of which this needless surplus is taken from the people and put into the Treasury consists of a tariff or duty levied upon importations from abroad and internal revenue taxes levied on the consumption of tobacco and spirituous and malt liquors.

It must be conceded that none of the things subjected to internal revenue taxation are strictly speaking necessities. There appears to be no just complaint of this taxation by consumers of these articles and there seems to be nothing so well able to bear the burden without hardship to any portion of the people. But our present tariff law, the vicious, inequitable and illogical source of unnecessary taxation, ought to be at once revised and amended. These laws, in their primary and plain effect, raise the price to consumers of all articles imported and subject to duty, and thereby the sum paid for such duties. Thus the amount of the duty measures the tax paid by those who purchase for use these imported articles.

These considerations which have been presented touching the tariff law are intended only to enforce an earnest recommendation that the surplus revenues of the government be prevented by the reduction of our customs duties and at the same time to emphasize the suggestion that in accomplishing this purpose, we may discharge a double duty to our people by granting to them a measure of relief from tariff taxation in quarters where it is most needed and from sources where it can be most fairly and justly accorded. Nor can the presentation made of such consideration be with any degree of fairness regarded as evidence of unfriendliness towards any manufacturing interests or any lack of appreciation of their value and importance.

An opportunity for safe, careful and deliberate reform is now offered and none of us should be unmindful of a time when an abused and irritated people, heedless of those who have related timely and reasonable relief, may insist on a radical and sweeping rectification of wrong.

Our difficulty attending a wise and fair revision of our tariff law is not underestimated. It will require on the part of Congress great labor and care, and especially a broad and national comprehension of the subject and a patriotic disregard of local and selfish claims.

Under our present laws more than 4,000 articles are subject to duty. Many of these do not in any way contribute to the welfare of the nation, and many are hardly worth attention as subjects of revenue. A considerable reduction can be made in the aggregate by adding them to the free list. The tariff taxation, however, presents no feature of hardship, but the necessities of life, consumed by all the people, the duty upon which adds to the cost of living in every home should be greatly cheapened.

The radical reduction of duties imposed upon the raw material used in manufacture or in the free importation of such an important factor in any effort to reduce the price of those necessities. It would not only relieve them from the increased cost caused by the tariff on such material, but the manufactured product being thus cheapened that part of the tariff now laid upon such product as a compensation to our manufacturers for the present price of raw material could be accordingly modified. Such a reduction or free importation would serve, beside, to largely reduce the revenue.

It is not apparent that such a change can have any injurious effect on our manufacturers. On the contrary it would appear to give them a better chance in the foreign markets with the manufacturers of other countries who cheapen their wares by free material. Thus our people might have the opportunity of extending their sales beyond the limits of home consumption, saving them from the depression, interruptions in business and loss caused by a glutted domestic market and affording their employees more certain and steady labor with its resulting quietude and contentment.

The question thus imperatively presented for solution should be approached in a spirit higher than partisanship and considered in the light of that regard for patriotic duty which should characterize the action of those intrusted with the welfare of a confiding people.

President Cleveland has struck the right key in bringing so prominently to the attention of Congress the necessity of reform in United States tariff laws. His views cannot fail to secure the undivided attention, not only of Congress, but of the continent, and of Europe. His demands, if acceded to, mean a complete revolution of the United States commercial policy, or, in other words, the explosion of the protection theory in America.

AN ANTI-HOME RULE INVENTION.

Discouraged at the success with which the cause of home rule for Ireland is meeting in Britain, the Tories have doubtless invented the story which is now going the rounds of the press, that a fœnician plot to murder the Marquis of Hartington and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Goschen, has lately been discovered. The purpose of the story is no doubt to poison the minds of moderate men against the Irish as a people, and to recall the Phoenix Park murders of five years ago. Nothing is to be gained by setting about such foul fabrications. It shows, however, the extremities to which the opponents of home rule are driven. Seeing the tide of popular opinion in Britain setting so strongly against them, the Tories felt that something must be done to stem it. The course of the Irish people has been, for some time, one of great moderation, notwithstanding the treatment which their leaders have received. Their opponents, who are better foes, would delight to discover an actual plot, and would use their information that there could be no possibility of its being discredited. Recent events have shown that the Irish have no desire to resort to crime to accomplish their ends. While they still maintain their rights they are as serene to crime as those who consider themselves the Irishmen's spotless foes.

Change of Hours

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the 1st day of January, 1888, the office hours of the Land Company, Limited, will be the same as those of the City of Fredericton, to-wit: 9 o'clock, a.m., daily, excepting on Saturdays, when the hours will be 10 o'clock, a.m., to 4 o'clock, p.m.

COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP AND CONSUMPTION

Allen's Lung Balm. 25c. 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle.

Violin Instruction

MR. HARRY RAYMOND will give instruction on the Violin to a limited number of pupils. Address: Royal Hotel, Fredericton. Fredericton, Dec. 6th, 1887.

THE SCUM OF BRITAIN.

The governors of the different charitable institutions of Montreal are soon to hold a meeting with a view of determining what to do with these helpless and worthless immigrants who are now seeking relief at their doors. The institutions in Britain which have long afforded these people shelter are becoming tired of them and find that the speediest and most effectual way of getting rid of them is by paying their passage to America. Large numbers are therefore swarming to this continent. Finding upon their arrival that a landing is refused them in United States ports they naturally seek a shelter in Canada. Canadians have thus to look after what are really the rejected of Britain. It is hard indeed to refuse the helpless poor, support and protection, but the sooner Canada determines to reject what is in many cases the scum of the mother country the sooner will the institutions of Britain find that they must either look after these people which is no easy matter, or send them to a land where there is less evidence of progress than there is in America.

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 Provincial Topics.

Cable.

The crown prince's voice is regaining its strength.

Ex-President Grevy is ill at Paris, and receives no visitors.

The Prince of Wales has been re-elected grand master of Mark Masons.

President Carnot, of France, has asked M. Goblet to form a cabinet and he has agreed to do so.

Kingdon's extensive flour oilseed factory in Beaumont, Eng., was burned Tuesday. Loss £50,000.

John Morley has been elected honorary president of the Associated Societies of Edinburgh University, in succession to Robert Browning.

Bradlaugh has written Salisbury demanding that a parliamentary committee be appointed to investigate the charge that Salisbury sent a cheque to promote the fair trade meeting in Trafalgar square in 1872.

It is reported that all Russian troops whose term expired in autumn have been retained; that a quarter million recruits will be enrolled in the army corps, which forms the military line from Lublin to Zamone, that a strong body of cavalry will be stationed between Rymen and Kovel. All the places named are near the Austrian frontier.

American.

J. B. McDonnell, a brother of George McDonnell, the notorious counterfeiter, is under arrest at San Francisco, for obtaining from an engraver a block of a Bank of England five pound note.

Canadian.

Mrs. Andrew Murray, aged 70, of Picton, N. S., was found dead on the street yesterday.

Thomas E. Howard, a prominent merchant of Bath, Ont., dropped dead on the street yesterday.

Frederick Seburn, an old and respected citizen of Walland, Ont., committed suicide yesterday.

Thirty thousand tons of coal belonging to the Grand Trunk are on fire on the coast at Port Edward, Ont.

Diphtheria has broken out in the Mount Hope Orphan Asylum at London, Ont., and carried off eleven of the inmates.

Yesterday, in a fit of insanity, the wife of John Fellows, a stablesman, of Toronto, cut the head of her six weeks' old baby completely off with a common table knife.

Ferry Davis' Fatal Fall. As a Diarrhoea and Dysentery remedy seldom ever fails.

What Ails Us?

The symptoms of biliousness are unobtrusive but too much known. They differ in their intensity from individuals to some extent. A bilious man is seldom a breakfast eater. Too frequently, also, he has an excellent appetite for liquids but none for solids of a morning. His tongue will hardly bear inspection at any time; if it is not white and furred, it is rough at all events. The digestive system is wholly out of order and Diarrhoea or Constipation may be symptoms of the two may alternate. There are often hemorrhoids or even loss of blood. There may be sickness and often headache and acidity or flatulence and tenderness in the pit of the stomach. To correct all this if not effect cure try *Glen's Digestive Food*. It cost but a trifle and thousands attest its efficacy.

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Ferry Davis' Fatal Fall. As a Diarrhoea and Dysentery remedy seldom ever fails.

OPEN AT LAST!

You have now a chance to Buy

WHITE & CO'S FINE CONFECTIONERY

At their New Store,

Queen Street, Opp. Officer's Square.

Fredericton, Dec. 6th, 1887.

\$1,000 Wanted.

Yes, we want that much money, and more too, but we will give you value for every dollar of it. We have

FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS,

AS WELL AS XMAS NOVELTIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Just remember we keep a nice line of SILVERWARE, and we won't be beaten in the Price.

LEMONT & SONS

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.

G. T. WHELPLEY

Has just received a fresh supply of

RAISINS:

New London Layer Raisins in 4, 8, 16 and whole Boxes, New Valencia Raisins; New Currants; Citron, Orange and Lemon Peels; Golden Syrup; Apples of all varieties; Oranges; Lemons; Malaga Grapes, &c. A large assortment of Imported and Domestic Cigars. Landing: 40 half chests Choice Teas, which will be sold exceeding low.

G. T. WHELPLEY,

310 Queen Street, Fredericton.

Nov. 29.

NEW GOODS.

Just Arrived: Ladies Coats, Corsets, Dress Goods, Plushes and Cloths.

JOHN HASLIN.

Fredericton October 6th, 1887.

Hotels

BARKER HOUSE, FREDERICTON.

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.

A FINE SAMPLE ROOMS IN CONNECTION.

FIRST-CLASS LIVERY STABLE.

Fredericton, Oct. 6th, 1887.

Livery Stables

BARKER HOUSE STABLES.

Furnished with all Possible Dispatch.

COACHES AND CARRIAGES

Furnished with all Possible Dispatch.

HORSES BOARDED AT MODERATE TERMS

ALL KINDS.

Upholstering and Repairs of Furniture attended to, called for, and delivered.

FREE OF CHARGE.

GEORGE I. GUNTER,

HACK AND LIVERY STABLE,

Queen Street,

OPPOSITE CITY HALL.

Telephone Communication.

Fredericton, Oct. 6th, 1887.

AXES. AXES.

UPPERMEN in want of the above will find a good supply at Blackburn, Broad, Camp, Bell, Fowler's, Monaghan and Sharp's Axes at

R. CHRISTIE & SONS.

Nov. 29.

Axe Steel

PER STEAMSHIP SARDINIAN FROM LIVERPOOL.

JUST landed per above steamer direct from Messrs. Thomas, a fine, choice, selected

BUNDLES

Extra Cast Steel

FOR AXES.

Z. R. EVERETT.

Fredericton, Dec. 7

New Advertisements

The North American

LIFE ASSURANCE CO'Y, OF TORONTO.

HON. ALEX. MACKENZIE, PREST.

Guaranteed Capital. - - - \$1,000,000

Full Yearly Dividend Paid. - - - 2.50% (100%)

New business for 1887 over.

THE "NORTH AMERICAN" is a weekly paper, published by the North American Life Assurance Co., Ltd., of Toronto, Ontario, Canada. It is a paper of the highest quality, and is published for the benefit of the public. It contains a large amount of interesting and useful information, and is a paper which every family should have. It is published at a low price, and is a paper which every family should have.

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