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VOL. IV. FREDERICTON, N. B., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1887. No. 83.

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164 QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON.
Fredericton, Oct 6th, 1887

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THE SON OF MAN'S COMING.

Rev. Dr. Kellogg on Christ's Second Event.

Scriptural Assurance that he will come again to the Earth.

The Signs in the Social and Religious World for which Men are Urged to Look.

The following is a sermon preached in St. James' Square Presbyterian Church, Toronto, by Rev. Dr. Kellogg:—

Watch, therefore; for ye know neither the day nor the hour when the Son of Man cometh.—Matthew, xxiv., 42.

On one principal of interpretation we shall be able to agree. It is this: that in all cases the context and subject of discourse are to be allowed decisive force in determining in any passage of Scripture what any word or phrase may mean. The question ever is, not what may, or might, or could this word or phrase be understood to mean, but what, in the light of the context, does this word or phrase mean in this particular place? The principal needs to be borne in mind in approaching the words of our Lord. The question is whether the phrase "the coming of the Son of Man" may conceivably be applied to death or the destruction of Jerusalem, or any spiritual or providential intervention of the Lord, but how does the context require us to understand this phrase in this particular connection?

Grant, if you like, that there are many different "comings" of the son of man; we want to know what is that particular "coming" of which the Lord speaks in this place, and for which He commands His disciples to watch. Till we know that, we cannot obey Him.

Evidently it must be that coming of which the disciples had asked Him, saying, "Master, what shall be the sign of thy coming and of the end of the age?" The text is a part of the answer to this question, and the "coming" in the answer must be the coming referred to in the question. This settles it, you must see, once for all, that the words cannot have the slightest reference to death. They are often so applied; but without the smallest warrant from the context. For when the disciples asked the Master, "What shall be the sign of thy coming," did they mean to ask what were the signs of a man's dying? The question answers itself. I repeat it then: that to apply this text to death, as is often done, is to use it in a sense for which there is not the least justification in the Olivet discourse; and is to substitute for a command actually given by our Saviour, another quite different command which he never gave at all.

Is then the coming of which He speaks the destruction of Jerusalem? So many have imagined, but neither will this opinion stand a careful examination of the context. It is indeed true that the Lord did speak in this discourse, and very fully, of a coming destruction of Jerusalem, and of a great tribulation upon Israel which should then begin, and continue—as we learn from Luke's account of the same discourse—in

THE SCATTERING OF THE JEWS

among all nations, and the treading down of Jerusalem by the Gentiles till the times of the Gentiles should be fulfilled (cf. Luke xxi.., 24). But it is none the less impossible to understand the coming of the Son of Man of which He then speaks—Matth., xxiv., 30, Luke xxi., 27—and to which He refers in the injunction of the text, of that destruction of the Holy City. Do you ask me why? I answer, for the simple reason that according to all the evangelists Jesus expressly said that this "coming" should be "after" the Jewish tribulation. For I take it to be self-evident that when, of two events named, one is said to take place after the other, they cannot be one and the same event. The "coming" of the Son of Man in the clouds of Heaven," of which we read in verse 30, cannot therefore be the destruction of Jerusalem; and so when, in the text, with reference to that coming He charges us to "watch," because we know not when it shall be, we are forbidden to apply it to that event. We may go further and say with the utmost confidence that the coming spoken of in the text cannot refer to anything that has taken place from that day to this. For the evangelist Luke, xxi., 23, 24, describes the predicted "tribulation" as continuing in the scattering of the Jews among all nations, and the subjection for a long time of Jerusalem to Gentile power. No one needs to be told that, as a matter fact, that tribulation on the Jews is in force to-day. It is evidently lightening, but it is not yet quite ended. It is plain, then, that the coming which was to take place "after that tribulation" is still in the future. Hence when our Lord says, "Watch, for ye know not the day nor the hour when the Son of Man cometh." He added these words to His disciples who first received the command:—"And what I say unto you I say unto *all*, Watch!"

Let no one of you imagine that in this the teacher is propounding some theological fancy peculiar to himself. On the contrary, without fear of contradiction, I affirm this to be the professed though much-neglected faith of Christendom. So plain is the Saviour's teaching as to His second advent, and so manifest the duty which is laid upon us in the text, that our own Confession of Faith in chap. xxxiii. has devoted a whole section to it, in which we have these words:—

"As Christ would have us to be certainly persuaded that there shall be a day of judgment * * * so will He have that day unknown to men, that they may be always watchful, because they know not what hour their Lord will come."

The meaning of these words in the Confession, which we as Presbyterians profess to receive as a true exhibit of the teaching of Holy Scripture, has been put with admirable clearness by the late Rev. Prof. A. A. Hodge, D. D., of Princeton, N. J, in his "Commentary on the Westminster Confession," where he says:

"This section teaches * * * that the designed effect of the attitude of uncertainty with regard to the time of the second advent * * * in which the saints are placed, is that they should regard it as always immediately impending."

It is then for the future second, glorious personal coming of Jesus Christ that the text commands us to watch. We may take that as certain. In further exposition and application of the words, I shall endeavor to show you, first, what is included in the idea of watching, and secondly, what are some of the leading motives by which our Lord has enforced the command.

I. First then, what is it to "watch" for the second coming of the Lord? I answer, that watching always includes three things, namely, Expectation, Vigilance and Preparation. All three are essential; leave out any one of these, and a man is not obeying the command of the text.

1. The first element in watching is expectancy. If you tell me that you are watching for the return of one of your household from a journey, I infer that you are expecting their return from that journey. He is absent now, but it is plain that you do not expect him to be absent always. You expect him to return. So also, to watch for the the Lord Jesus from Heaven, is to expect the Lord Jesus from Heaven. He is absent now; but we do not expect him to be absent always. We look for His return. This, accordingly, is said to have been the attitude of the primitive believers. Thus Paul describes himself and the Philippian believers, as men whose citizenship was in Heaven, "from whence also

WE LOOK FOR THE SAVIOUR,

the Lord Jesus Christ, who shall change the bodies of our humiliation into the likeness of His own body of glory."

So in I. Thess., i, 9.10, we are told that the heathen neighbors of the Thessalonian Christians described them as having two peculiarities; they had "turned to God from idols," and they were "waiting for the Son of God from Heaven, even Jesus." This their expectation that that crucified Jew, Jesus the Nazarene, would come in glory in the clouds of Heaven, was such a prominent thing with them that it attracted universal attention. Let me ask you in passing whether you think that an intelligent heathen coming to Toronto or any other city in Christendom, if asked to describe Christians in general, by the two particulars which most attracted his attention, would be likely to mention as one of these, that they were a people differing from others in this, that they were all looking for the Lord Jesus from heaven? Or might he not attend many a church for a long time and mingle with many professed believers for years, and never once hear the subject mentioned.

Thus Prof. Fisher, of Yale College (not a premillenarian), in his account of primitive faith and doctrine, says of the Apostles:—

"Their yearning for their absent Lord mingled itself with the conviction that the Saviour's work would be incomplete until there should be a stupendous manifestation of His power in connection with it. Every hour's delay in His coming was a painful postponement of a wish that pined for its fulfilment.....This expectation is expressed by all the Apostles in terms which admit of no other interpretation. To put any other construction on these passages, as if the coming to which they refer were anything else than the Second Advent, would be to introduce a dangerous license in interpretation, and one which might be employed to subvert the principal doctrines of the Christian system. The same expectation is expressed in most of the Fathers of the second century."

To the same effect is the testimony of Gibbon and all the historians of the primitive Church. The believers of that time were eminently a people who were distinguished from all others by their avowed and earnest expectation of the Lord Jesus from Heaven. That was the way in which they understood the Saviour's command as given in the text. In this

WE ARE CALLED TO IMITATE THEM.

2. But although expectation is essential to watching, yet, if that be all, there is no watching. It is evident that I may be expecting a friend, and yet not be watching for that friend. If for example, my friend has gone to Europe and has told me that he will return, but not under a year, I shall certainly expect his return, but till that time is up I shall not watch for him. Evidently, watching is more than mere expectation. It includes also vigilance. By vigilance is meant, a careful looking for and scrutiny of what signs there may be of the near approach of him for whom I watch. The sentinel of outpost duty watches, not merely by a general expectation of the approach of the enemy, but by a careful looking for and scrutiny of whatever sign he may see or hear, or think he sees or hears, of the enemy's approach. You watch for the coming of your absent friend, by listening intently for every footfall on the pavement, every sound of voices on the street, which may betoken the near approach of his face. Hence it is plain that vigilance implies a belief not only that the person for whom we watch will come some time, but that he may come soon. Do not forget this. There may thus be no expectation without vigilance; but there can be no watching without vigilance. The virgins in the parable were all of them, wise and foolish, expecting the bridegroom; else they had not been in the marriage procession; but they failed none the less in watching. Thrown off their guard by the bridegroom's unexpected delay, they all, wise and foolish, fell asleep, and thus while they had ceased to expect that he would come some time, they ceased to be vigilant, and therefore ceased to watch. It is plain, if this be so, that if we will obey the command of our Lord to watch for his second coming, we must not assume to fix in our minds.

THE TIME OF HIS ADVENT.

This is very often done. It is done in two ways. There are those who fix a time in the near future; there are others who fix a time in the distant future. Some say the Lord will come in 1888, or 1897, or some other near date. Others says that it is certain that the Lord cannot come in our day at all; that, in fact, it may be assumed as certain that he will not come for centuries. But these are just as much in the wrong as the others, and like them are acting in direct contravention of our Lord's plain words, that not even the angels of God know the time of his coming. If not they, how much less do we? If the angels do not know, are the commentators and theologians wiser than they? It is just in this way that multitudes of Christian people put themselves in a mental position in which it has become impossible for them to obey this command of our Lord to watch.

In opposition to all such theories, whether they fix the time of the advent either in the near or the distant future, stand unaltered our Saviour's very solemn words, "Ye know not when the Master of the house cometh; at even, or at midnight, or at the cock-crowing, or in the morning. What I say unto you, I say unto all, watch!"

As therefore this command to watch for the Lord's Second Advent requires us to be vigilant for Him as well as to expect Him, it is plain that it requires us to regard His advent as a continual possibility? Some of you may perhaps be saying that you cannot do this because of many things which you think must take place before the Lord can come. In other words, you have a theory of prophetic interpretation, more or less definite, and according to that theory the Lord cannot come in our day. The answer to this very common objection is very simple, namely, duty first, theory afterward. The Lord has not commanded you to have a theory of prophetic interpretation, but He has commanded you to watch for His appearing, on the express ground that you do not know but that He may come "in the first watch." It is a good thing to have a theory, if a true one; but it is better yet and safer to obey the Lord. And if we find that anything in our understanding of Scripture hinders us from maintaining the attitude of expectant vigilance toward the Lord's coming which is here enjoined, it will at least be prudent to inquire whether we may or may not be misunderstanding the Scripture. These words then make it our duty, believing that the Lord may very possibly come in our generation, to be ever looking out for any signs that may

BETOKEN HIS NEAR APPROACH.

That there will be such signs, the Lord has plainly told us. He said that when we should see certain things coming to pass, we might "know that He was near, even at the doors." (See vs 33 and parellels.) And, it may be added, he also taught, that although this was true, yet the most of men would never notice the signs, or else would misinterpret them; for he said that the day would come "as a snare on all them that dwell on the face of the whole earth." (Luke xxi 35.) But he said there would be signs for him who would heed them. Among these he named, for example, the universal preaching of the Gospel. He said, in so many words, when this Gospel of the Kingdom shall be "preached in all the world for a witness among all nations, then shall the end be,"—"the end of the age," concerning the sign of which His disciples had asked Him. He described also the social condition of that period as a time when there should be "on earth distress of nations with perplexity; men's hearts failing them for fear and for looking after those things which are coming on the earth."

But in reply to this we are often pointed to the disappointment of christians in this matter. Men, we are told, have often thought that they discerned the signs, and have thought the Lord was near, and yet He has not come. And with this multitudes think that they have sufficiently excused themselves from obeying the Lord's command. But should we think of reasoning like this in earthly affairs? What, for instance, would you think of the sentinel who, on perilous picket duty, because he could not tell with certainty when the rustling of the leaf or the distant tramp of horsemen betokened the enemy's approach, because he had often misinterpreted such facts and been alarmed for nothing, should therefore excuse himself from any further attention to such things and suffer all such signs to go unheeded? Would you like to feel that your life was in the hands of such a soldier?

Or what, at sea, would you think if, with the angry clouds gathering around, the sea and the waves roaring, the commander should refuse even to pay any attention to these things, on the ground that often he had misinterpreted such signs and though a storm coming when it was not? Would you like to be at sea with a commander of that kind? And shall we act more wisely, is our conduct more excusable, if being warned that

JESUS CHRIST IS CERTAINLY RETURNING,

that His coming will be as the lightning in its suddenness, bringing glory to the ready, judgment to the unready, charged too by Himself to keep a vigilant outlook for Him; yet, because we are not made infallible, take no heed to signs which may be heralding His approach—signs which, He has told us, shall as surely go before His coming as the cloud before the storm, the dawn before the sunrise? Shall we act on this wise? God forbid! Enough let it be for us that our Lord has bidden us be vigilant; He knows better far than we wherein our wisdom lies! Let it not be that any of us for our unwatchfulness should have to hear from Christ at last that sad reproof to some of old: "How was it that ye did not discern the signs of the times?"

3. But while expectation and vigilance are essential elements in that watching which the text enjoins, they are not the whole of it. It is implied also that we shall keep ourselves in readiness for Christ's appearing. The betrothed maiden who expects day by day her affianced one to claim her as his bride, does not satisfy herself with mere expectation or with listening for His coming. She keeps herself in readiness to give him a suitable welcome. So with the coming of the heavenly bridegroom.

A watching believer will be a ready believer. Thus it is quite possible that one may be expecting the Lord's coming, and be a great student of prophecy and of the signs of the times and yet not be obeying this command.

With all his expectation of the Bridegroom and his concern to be found in the company of those who go out to meet Him, a man may very possibly forget to take oil in his vessel with his lamp. Let us remember this. I need not remind you in what this readiness for Christ's coming consists. It begins with faith and repentance; it is expressed in holiness and unworldliness of life, a life such as shall bear a continuous witness in the world that we do really believe in Christ's atoning death, His glorious resurrection and imminent appearing as earth's rightful King. Faith, repentance, holy living—herein is the only preparation. Let us not deceive ourselves. No half preparation is consistent with the attitude of a soul watching for the Saviour's coming. It will not be found enough to be in the virgin company, to be enrolled as church members in good and regular standing. Remember that half of that virgin company in the parable were

SHUT OUT FROM THE MARRIAGE SUPPER.

Nay, we may say more. As has been truely remarked, "Even the best prepared were not quite ready." For observe, it is said, that, suddenly awakened by the cry that the bridegroom was at hand, "all those virgins," not the foolish only, but the wise as well, "arose and trimmed their lamps." From this it appears that the lamps of even the wise, because they had neglected to watch, had begun to burn dimly and needed trimming. Thus there may be a sincere profession where there is not yet full readiness to meet Christ.

II. In closing I will now advert briefly to the motives by which Our Lord has enforced this so neglected command.

1. Of these the first and most frequently insisted on is that which is mentioned in the text, the uncertainty of the time. Ye know not the day or the hour when the son of man cometh." These words have never yet been taken back. They stand, for all believers in all ages, a most impressive and solemn warning to continued watchfulness—not for death, as we have clearly seen, but for that second coming of the Lord which, for all His believing people, shall

END DEATH IN RESURRECTION.

When it shall be we know not. It may be in the first watch, for the Saviour has said so; it may not be till later. The Church may have long years of weary waiting yet before her, or her redemption may be just at hand. So far from its being certain that Christ will not come for centuries, it is quite possible, according to the Scriptures, that, for anything any man really knows to the contrary, many of us may live to witness, without dying, the glorious appearing!

What a motive this for watchfulness! for liveliest expectation, for the most wakeful vigilance, for the most thorough preparation! How can we be excused if we neglect it!

2. Another motive to watchfulness which our Lord has given us is found in His warning that when at last he does come, that coming will be to the most of men a great surprise. It will be a surprise, not only to avowed worldlings and unbelievers, but, He tells us, also to the Church. All the parables and illustrations which He uses regarding His coming set this forth. It was while the servant was saying, "My Lord delayeth His coming!" that the master of the house came. It was while "all the virgins," wise, mark, as well as foolish, were soundly sleeping, that the startling cry was heard "Behold the bridegroom cometh! Go ye out to meet him!" It is while men shall be saying, 'Peace and safety," Paul declares, that sudden destruction shall come upon them, and they shall not escape. The day of the coming of the Son of Man shall be, Christ said, "as the days of Noah." Noah had been preaching for several hundred years, and for a hundred and twenty years had been telling of the coming flood. But they did not believe him; they probably thought the old man fanatical or daft. They went on with their worldly living just the same, "eating and drinking, marrying and giving in marriage, and knew not till the flood came and swept them all away." "So," adds the Saviour, "shall it be in the day when the Son of Man is revealed."

Hence it appears that one of the most common reasons given by Christians for declining to pay attention to this truth and duty, namely, that the most of people do not believe in it, and understand the Scriptures differently, ought to be, motive to just the opposite conclusion. For this is the fact we may see before our eyes, that even in the church, people have come to think and talk and live just as our Saviour said they would be thinking and living when He should come. In the first days of the Church when the virgin company

HAD NOT YET COME TO SLEEP,

and the expectation of the advent was quick and lively, this prediction must have seemed very hard to believe. But we see it fulfilled! What an argument this should be for increased watchfulness! for seeking to be in this respect as much unlike the most of professing Christains as possible!

3 It is another motive to obedience to this command, which our Lord and His apostles have set before us, that it will prove to many a very evil and disastrous thing not to be found watching for the Lord. The absence of this spirit is always represented as one of the dark features in the condition of the Church as she nears the time of the advent. It is against this particular form of spiritual declension, as one to which even true Christians, even "wise virgins," by reason of the Lord's delay, would be peculiarly exposed, and which ever tends to bring in its train all manner of easy going religion and absorbing worldiness, that the most solemn and repeated warnings of the Lord are given.

Look about you! Are there no significant signs which should waken every one of us to a trimming of lamps and closest vigilance? The Gospel "shall be preached for a witness among all nations; then shall the end come!" Have those words no special note of warning in this missionary century? The Church was to be unexpectant; men should be looking forward to years of peace and safety. How is it with that sign? Can we discern it? True, the cry of warning is heard, and ever more and more. A McCheyne, the Bonars, a Spurgeon, an Alford, a Godet, a great number of learned and devout men on the continent of Europe, and a Moody and a great company of evangelists with him, are raising anew the cry, "Behold the Bridegroom cometh!" Is there nothing in all this to set us to thinking?

Verily we, in this generation, may say, with a greater emphasis than ever be-

fore, "Yet a little while and He that shall come will come, and will not tarry." And when He does come—then—oh the startled waking of many! oh, the hurried trimming of many a dimly burning lamp of Christian profession! oh, the anxious and distressful inquiry of multitudes after that oil of grace, which, all too late for the marriage supper of the Lamb, they now find they lack!

May the Lord direct every one of us into the patient waiting and watching for Christ.

The Gleaner.

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

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1887.

IS OUR REVENUE TO BE INCREASED?

It has been stated in some of the opposition journals that New Brunswick's revenue will not be increased under the Quebec Conference's proposed arrangement, while all of the other provinces will benefit largely, and assuming their statements to be beyond successful contradiction, they proceed to lash our delegates for what they call bad generalship. It is just possible that our opposition friends have spoken too hastily, and that with their desire to represent the labors of the Conference as being of little or no service to New Brunswick they sprang to conclusions not warranted by fact. We are not in a position to give a positive contradiction to their statements. We are, however, in a position to say that our opposition friends have not the facts at this date on which they can successfully defend their statements. They are in no better position to say the province will gain nothing, than we are to say the province will make a large gain. Either would be merely an assumption. Unfortunately the press were excluded from the Conference, and therefore on this, as on other points, cannot speak positively. We assume, however, that under the proposed arrangement New Brunswick's revenue will be increased $130,000. We will receive the same amount per capita as at present. The allowance for government and legislation, now $50,000, it is proposed to increase to $180,000. This would certainly show a gain of $130,000. But our opposition friends say you have now $150,000 annually from the Dominion in lieu of your export duties, and some thousands of dollars annually as interest, and under the proposed arrangement this would be wiped out. You would, therefore, not be a gainer. In answer to this we assume that the Conference did not take these latter sources of our revenue into consideration, or it may possibly have been agreed that as the matter of export indemnity and interest was the result of a special bargain or agreement between the dominion and this province, the Conference did not seek to interfere with such in the proposed arrangement. We are inclined, therefore, to the belief that our allowance for export and interest would remain unchanged, and we would gain, as stated above, $130,000. On this important point, however, we must remain in the dark until at least an authorative statement is made. But in the meantime our opposition friends have not the privilege to positively assert that New Brunswick will not gain a dollar under the proposed arrangement. It has been argued by some that this matter of export duty did not come within the range of the Conference's deliberations; that being a special arrangement between the province and the dominion, the Conference had no right to interfere with it. With this view we cannot agree, at least until we have more light on the subject. In seeking to bring about an equitable financial re-adjustment for all of the provinces represented it does appear to us that the Conference had the right to take all considerations into account, although possibly it did not choose to assert its right. To us it would seem that a provision should have been made in the resolution covering the special case of New Brunswick. Such provision would have set the public mind at rest on the point raised, and would in the future have made any misinterpretation of the resolution as it now stands, impossible. An authorative statement will be awaited with interest.

MR. ATKINSON'S PROPOSITION.

Two weeks ago we gave an outline of the scheme of Edward Atkinson, of Boston, for the purchase of the Maritime Provinces by the United States government. Mr. Atkinson proposed, it will be remembered, that we be given $50,000,000, and be admitted to the union as a part of that great republic. The adoption of his plan, he claimed, would at once finally settle satisfactorily to all concerned the dispute in connection with the fisheries; would undoubtedly be profitable to the Maritime Provinces, and of material advantage to the American. We have had two letters from Mr Atkinson on this subject, pointing out the advantages to be gained by annexation on every hand, and urging us strongly to present the matter for the consideration of the people. Since then Mr Atkinson's proposition has been submitted to the New York Chamber of Commerce, and is being discussed by that influential body with the probability that it will be endorsed and a motion will carry to submit the scheme to the American government for its earnest consideration. There is little doubt that Mr Atkinson's scheme will meet with favor in the United States; the press and public men there generally accept it as a rich idea, and from these sources public opinion can be well gauged. But just what measure of success it would meet with in these provinces it is difficult at this time to determine. There is certainly a very widely expressed feeling that more intimate commercial relations must exist between our American cousins and the people of the lower provinces. A free exchange of products and manufactures is what is wanted. On the success of such a move depends almost entirely our prosperity. Were no other scheme than that of annexation proposed to bring about so desirable a relationship, we would have no hesitation in recording our conviction that the Maritime Provinces would readily accept Mr Atkinson's proposition. But a scheme, Commercial Union, which would be equally as beneficial in its results to the trade and commerce of our provinces as annexation, has already been presented to our people, and is meeting with general favor. Until that is decided we cannot get at the measure of the annexation sentiment. But that the trade barriers of the two countries must soon be removed is now beyond question.

THE TAILS TO THE FISHERY COMMISSION.

That his appointment as Canada's representative on the Fishery Commission may be regarded as one of surpassing importance, and one carrying with it untold dignity, Sir Charles Tupper is taking with him to Washington a train of six attendants. The special work which is to be allotted to each has not yet been announced, but we are told that they go to assist the commissioner. In view of these attachments we may be prepared for one of Sir Charles's "moderate" bills when the accounts are published. The finance minister does nothing on the small, and while in view of his recent conversion to the principle of prohibition we can hardly expect that cut-glass decanters will help to swell the bill, we can look out for the enumeration of a host of articles set down as the special needs of the appendages, just as unnecessary to the thorough carrying out of their official rest, as were the wine bins in Sir Charles's London mansion. Sir Charles, however, must ever cut a figure, and if appendages can make him stand out in bolder relief, he must have them tacked on, no matter what expense they entail upon the country.

Sir Charles has been an expensive ornament to Canada. Sir John has whitewashed him many a time to make him presentable, but beyond the sacrifice of truth, that operation has cost nothing. It is the keeping of the ornament in position that has been such a burden on the country. Salisbury would do Canada a service if he would relieve us of him, and place him in the position which is the object of his ambition. Until this is done Canada must expect that her debt must continue to increase to keep the would-be-lord in splendor.

THE TIME TO MAKE THE MOVE.

A strong effort should be made by our citizens at an early day to secure the promise from the proper quarter of next year's grant for the dominion exhibition. Our right to the grant may possibly have some weight in determining to whom it should be awarded when other applications are made, but unless some influence is brought to bear we have good reason to fear that our rightful claim will be overlooked. Some weeks ago, when Mr Temple felt that another election would gain his undivided attention in the not very distant future, he was prepared to make all manner of promises in connection with this exhibition. He gave his friends practically to understand that he had the grant in his pocket or some where in the bottom of his trunk among other treasures he brought from Ottawa last winter, and that all that was necessary was to allow him to remain in parliament and he would quietly fix the matter all right. But since the decision in the Westmorland election case, and the possibility to his mind of the York petition sharing the same fate, he seems to have lost all interest in the exhibition. The matter is of supreme importance to York, and to this city particularly, and therefore some early action should be taken with the view of presenting our claim to the proper authorities and ascertaining the prospects. If we are to have such an exhibition we require new and commodious buildings, and the sooner the work is undertaken the better. The experience of recent exhibitions is that much is lost by delay in taking the initiative.

SIR JOHN AT HIS OLD TRICKS.

After some three or four trips to Ottawa for position, spoils, pap, or whatever could be secured in the way of public favors—it did not seem to matter much just what it was so long as there were money and tory honor connected with it—Mr. Ezekiel McLeod has had his ambition gratified, at least for the time being. Mr. McLeod has been appointed an agent to proceed to the Argentine Republic and the West Indies for the alleged purpose of obtaining information respecting the prospects of opening up trade between Canada and those countries. One object of the appointment was no doubt to rid the government for the time being of the importunities of a persistent office and spoils seeker. Mr. McLeod's mission is but a farce. The government is not seeking information with the view of opening up trade between the Argentine Republic and the West Indies and Canada. It has now all necessary information bearing on the question in its possession. Last year Mr. John T. Wylde was sent to the West Indies and South America. He came back and recommended that a subsidy be granted for a line of steamships between Halifax and the tropical ports and his recommendations have been ignored. The appointment of Mr. McLeod to his present position, while it rids the government of the greatest of all nuisances, simply means that the people of St. John and the province generally are to be further humbugged. What the people of our sister city ask and desire, and what the people of the province desire, is that St. John, instead of Portland, Maine, be made the winter port of Canada. They were virtually promised this some time ago. But when the delegation from St. John met the government this week to further press their city's claims, they were disposed of with the mere promise of a commission to South America, and that possibly a subsidy may be granted for a line of freight steamers between St. John and England. We doubt that the government has, as matters now stand, the slightest idea of doing anything approaching justice to St. John in this connection. It seems to be time that an effort should be made by the people of all parts of the province to insist on a recognition of their rights.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The dark majority of Haldimand.

Mr. John Livingstone's reversible coat.

They are buy-elections.—Toronto Globe.

Mr. Ezekiel McLeod has at last been provided for.

Chamberlain has found Washington very much like a city.

Mr. John Livingstone is to be entrusted with "the sway of Empire."

Montague's circular to the Indians of Haldimand was "a word in saison."

The Americans are to offer us $50,000,000 for the maritime provinces exclusive of the ornaments.

Rowdies have again attacked the Salvation Army in Quebec, while at Sherbrooke the authorities have done it.

It would have been more like the thing if Mr. McLeod had been appointed commissioner for *Hungery* than for any other place on the terrestrial sphere.

Whatever Canadians may think of Chamberlain as a politician they will feel that he is capable of at least acting the man. Throughout the long and tedious trial of Sir Charles Dilke, Chamberlain stuck to the liberal statesman when every other friend had deserted.

COMMERCIAL UNION SETTLEMENT.

The Americans Will be Satisfied With Nothing Short of Such a Union as a Settlement of the Fisheries Dispute.

Chicago Tribune.

It possesses additional significance as a timely answer to Mr. Chamberlain, the English commissioner, who has menaced Canada on several occasions with the loss of English protection in case she should declare for unrestricted reciprocity with the United States. The people of Canada have a much nearer and clearer view of the situation and realise more fully the dangers which would follow the failure of the commission than he possibly can, coming here as the advocate of England alone and representing Tory views. They know as well as the people of this country that this commission was appointed without authority on the part of congress; that it is powerless to ratify any agreement; and that its decision can have no binding authority. They know that any decision which is not based upon Commercial Union will be rejected at once by Congress, and that no settlement can be reached any other way. If some compromise such as full Reciprocity is not made, then both countries return to the hopeless status quo so far as the fisheries are concerned—hopeless because there is no other basis upon which the two countries can agree to settle their long standing dispute. They know further that in case of such a failure, seizures will continue, and they will be met with the Retaliation Act, which the President will then be obliged to enforce. The Toronto Globe hits the nail on the head when it says":—

How any man can look at the obvious difficulties of the situation without seeing the extraordinary gravity of the case passes our comprehension. And how can we be accused of "acting the alarmist" in declaring that the prospect is that hostilities will probably eventuate from the circumstances, unless Canada can be abjectly surrendered or Unrestricted Reciprocity resorted to?

Every patriotic man in the country should earnestly endeavor to compel the men at Ottawa to bring Unrestricted Reciprocity on the carpet, for not otherwise are the dangers ahead likely to be averted with profit and honor to the Dominion.

If the commission is wise it will declare for Commercial Union, as no other method of settlement will be entertained by Congress.

A Mother's Wisdom.

"Fish again," petulantly exclaimed a young lady at the table. "I declare mother, you are determined to give us girls a surfeit of it."

"Those are my sentiments exactly," remarked the eldest sister. "Mother entertains an idea that our brains need cultivating and as fish is said to be good for the brains, she is anxious to promote this healthy growth."

"It is not for that purpose replied the old lady. "It is not given as brain food—not at all."

"Then why do you give us a fish diet three times a day?" asked the third sister. "Is it a matter of economy?"

"No my children, not exacly in the strict sense of the word."

"Then why do you insist upon having it served three times a day?" asked another one. "You must be aware that it is exceedingly distasteful to us."

"Fish is really beneficial," my daughters, "and highly medical authority asserts that fish is rich in phosphorous, and as you have all reached that period in life when it is time to seek a matrimonial alliance I have dieted you on fish as phosphorous is the principal ingredient in making matches."—Chicago National.

We ought not to be too anxious to encourage untried innovation, in cases of doubtful improvement. For a quarter of a century Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy has been before the world and passed through the severest test and is pronounced the most reliable remedy for that disagreeable malady. Thousands of testimonials of its virtues. 50 cents per bottle. By druggists.

L. P. LaForest calls the attention of lumbermen to his wholesale prices for their supplies.

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 Empress of Germany has paralysis of the lower jaw.

Lord Rosebery has been elected rector of Glasgow university.

The late Baron Wolverton, of London, left a fortune of £7,000,000.

Col. Dopping and friends will bring an action against Gladstone for slander.

The Czar of Russia arrived at Berlin with his family yesterday and was given a grand reception.

Visitors to Tullamore jail declare that O'Brien is greatly changed. He refuses nourishment and food.

During an eviction near Dungarvan, Thursday, four policemen, several bailiffs and twenty spectators were injured.

Steamer Wah Yeung has been destroyed by fire in Canton River, China. About 400 passengers are said to be lost.

William Condon a prominent nationalist, was sentenced at Mitchellstown yesterday to a month's hard labor for intimidation.

Notices are posted in County Clare, ordering a boycott of the Shannon Steamship company for conveying prisoners to Limerick jail.

Sir Wm. McArthur, ex-lord mayor of London, and ex-M. P., was choked to death by the fog in the underground railway Wednesday.

In a recent *emeute* at Eski Saghra, Eastern Roumelia, 16 soldiers were killed by the insurgents, and 30 wounded; the insurgents lost 60.

The lord chancellor has removed Power, M. P., from the office of magistrate for advising the Waterford tenants to adopt the plan of campaign.

The tenants on the estate of Sir Samuel Falkner and Lady Boyle, near Kanturk, county Cork, refuse to pay any rent until William O'Brien is liberated.

Polish papers announce that Russian officials along the whole Austro-Russian frontier have been ordered to learn the German language by March, 1888.

The tenants on the County Down estates of Lord Londonderry, lord lieutenant, have declined to accept his offer of 50 per cent. reduction on their rents and will enter the land court.

The Freeman's Journal says the government has decided to abandon the prosecution of Lord Mayor Sullivan for publishing reports of the meetings of suppressed branches of the national league.

The French chamber of deputies has sanctioned the prosecution of M. Wilson and M. Mascau has resigned. President Grevy has intrusted M. Falliers temporarily with the duties of the minister of justice.

The court of Queen's bench, Dublin, has quashed the verdict of the coroner's jury at Mitchellstown in the shooting case on the ground that the jury was irregularly impannelled and the coroner's conduct illegal and partial.

Birmingham liberals have expressed want of confidence in Kendrick, liberal unionist, M P, on account of his attitude in the Irish question, and will select another candidate. Kendrick is a brother-in-law of Chamberlain.

The radical clubs and socialists of London will hold a meeting in Hyde Park to-morrow and send a delegation to Trafalgar square to secure a technical case of assault against the police in order to raise the question of the right to hold public meetings in the square. 45,000 special constables will do duty.

American.

The cut of logs on the Kennebec this season will be about 100,000,000.

Rev. Dr. Francis L. Patten, professor of geology in Princeton College, will succeed Dr. McCosh as president.

Johann Most, anarchist, was arrested at New York Thursday for having made an incendiary speech calculated to incite riot on Friday night in that city.

Mrs. Engel, widow of the dead Anarchist, has recieved a letter from a dime museum man offering her $10,000, in cash for the loan of the Anarchist, Louis Lingg's remains for one year for the purpose of exhibiting it in various cities of the United States. The offer was declined.

Canadian.

The central Bank of Canada has suspended payment.

Five Indians are on trial at London, Ont., for making counterfeit money.

Editor Stillwell, of the Glengarrian, has been released from Cornwall jail.

Sir Charles Tupper is at Washington to take part in the fisheries negotiation.

Dr. Malory, M. P. for East Northumberland, Ont., has been unseated for bribery.

Sir John Macdonald will be acting Minister of Justice during Hon. Mr. Thompson's absence.

It is reported that Hon. Frank Smith will either resign from the Dominion cabinet or receive a portfolio.

The house of Scott Act Inspector Anderson at Orangeville, Ont., was blown up by dynamite Tuesday. No one was injured.

The big Joggins timber raft was successfully launched Tuesday. It will be towed to New York by the steamship Miranda.

Premier Mercier, of Quebec has been absolutely prohibited from speaking in public until his throat affection, which has become more serious, is better.

The contract between the Manitoba government and H. S. Holt for the completion of the Red River Railway has been ratified, the province agreeing to endorse bonds to the amount of $550,000.

Provincial.

Mr. Ezekiel McLeod has been appointed trade delegate to the Argentine Republic by the Dominion Government.

A Trusty Friend.

Perry Davis' Pain-Killer. Safe to keep and to use in every household.

Knew All About It.

Lawyer (in Court)—"Little boy, do you know the nature of an oath?"

Little Boy—"Yes, sir. 'It's something my pa uses to put up stovepipes with."

The Question of the Hour.

Where can I get a good Flavoring Extract? Ask for the "Royal." They are the very best.

In Brief, and to the Point.

Dyspepsia is dreadful. Disordered liver is misery. Indigestion is a foe to good nature.

The human digestive apparatus is one of the most complicated and wonderful things in existence. It is easily put out of order.

Greasy food, tough food, sloppy food, bad cookery, mental worry, late hours, irregular habits, and many other things which ought not to be, have made the American people a nation of dyspeptics.

But Green's August Flower has done a wonderful work in reforming this sad business and making the American people so healthy that they can enjoy their meals and be happy.

Remember:—No happiness without health. But Green's August Flower brings health and happiness to the dyspeptic. Ask your druggist for a bottle. Seventy-five cents.

TRUSTED AND BUSTED.

A Curious Legend Seen on a Farmer's Wagon.

DETROIT, Nov. 15.—A covered wagon, drawn by a pair of somewhat weary-looking horses, crossed the ferry at Windsor yesterday. Upon the side of the wagon was the rudely painted legend: "In Dokota we trusted. In Dokota we busted." Within were John Ainslie an intelligent farmer his wife and six children who have driven from Douglas County, Dokota, a distance of over 1,000 miles en route for Garfield, Essex County, Ont., their former home. In spite of the long journey all looked clean, comfortable and in good health.

Married.

At Springfield, Nov. 16th, by the Rev. J. H. Coy, Walter Graham, of Scotch Settlement, Parish of Bright, and Miss Alferetta Reed, eldest daughter of the late D. F. Reed, of Springfield, York Co.

On Nov. 16th, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. E. Read, Edward J. Hatfield, of St. John, and Lucretia E., second daughter of John R. and Lucretia Palmer, of Portland, N. B.

Died.

In this city, on the 18th inst, Mrs. Elizabeth Caldwell, in the 90th year of her age. Funeral on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock from the residence of Fred. J. Todd, King street.

PALMO-TAR SOAP.

WE CONFIDENTLY ASSERT, THAT FOR IMPROVING THE COMPLEXION AND SKIN THIS SOAP HAS NO EQUAL. MOST SCALY ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES AND CHRONIC DISEASES OF THE SKIN WILL BE CURED BY USING IT.

ASK FOR "PALMO-TAR SOAP," AND REFUSE ALL OTHERS.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., (Limited,) MONTREAL.

Canned Goods.

Hoegg's Corn,
Hoegg's Peas,

Hoegg's Baked Beans,
Columbia River Salmon,

Windsor's Tomatoes,
Lobters, Oyters.

FOR SALE BY

JAS. HODGE.

Fredericton, Nov. 15th, 1887.

COUGHS, COLDS, Croup and Consumption CURED BY ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM 25c. 50c. and $1.00 per bottle.

Just Received:

25 BARRELS

DRIED APPLES

ALSO,

A FULL LINE OF

CHOICE SPICES.

FOR SALE LOW.

A. F. RANDOLPH & SON.

Fredericton, Oct 18th, 1887

NO MORE PILLS!

MOTHERS LIKE IT! CHILDREN LIKE IT!! Because it is agreeable to take. IT CURES LIVER COMPLAINT, BILIOUS DISORDERS, ACID STOMACH, DYSPEPSIA, LOSS OF APPETITE, SICK HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS. 50 CTS. PER BOTTLE.

NELSON CAMPBELL

DEALER IN

American and English

HATS and CAPS,

BOOTS,

SHOES & RUBBERS

178 QUEEN STREET.

Fredericton, Nov 5, 1887. 1y.

Have you a Pain anywhere about you? USE PERRY DAVIS' "PAIN KILLER" and Get Instant Relief. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. 25 Cts. Per Bottle.

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 till 10 p. m. dec 6—1y tw w

New Advertisements

The North American

LIFE ASSURANCE CO'Y,

OF TORONTO.

HON. ALEX. MACKENZIE, PRES'T.

Guaranteed Capital, - - $3?0,000.00
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 Insurance, 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 reserve-fund record and sound financial standing, coupled with its prompt and safe action in 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 a double one the attractive investment feature is combined with insurance.

All information given and applications received by

C. E. DUFFY,
Agent, Fredericton.

Oct. 29, 1887—w t w—yr

New Advertisements

FIRE INSURANCE.

OLD AND MOST RELIABLE COMPANIES,

Representing in Capital and Assets Upwards of One Hundred and Ten Millions of Dollars,

$110,000,000.00.

Low Rates, Fair Settlement, and Prompt Payment of Losses.

BLACK & HAZEN

Agents. Office, Opposite Post Office, Fredericton.

MONEY TO LOAN On Real Estate and Personal Security in Sums to Suit at Lowest Rates.

BLACK & HAZEN.

Fredericton, Oct 6th, 1887

Dever Brothers

Will Place on their Counters

A JOB LINE OF

BOYS' SHIRTS

AND DRAWERS

At 25 cts. 30 cts. and 40 cts.

Fredericton, Oct 22d, 1887

YERXA & YERXA

Have just received and would call particular attention to

FRUIT AND CONFECTIENERY.

Oranges, Lemons, Grapes, Apples, Two lbs. Cream Mixed, 25 cents, and all other kinds of Confectionery in the same proportion.

CANNED GOODS.

Peaches, Pine Apple, Pears, Appricotts, Corn, Peas, Tomatoes, Beans.

Teas and Coffee a Specialty. Five pounds of Tea, $1. Poultry and Fresh Meat always on hand at Lowest Market Rates.

NO. 158, QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON.

Fredericton, Nov. 3rd, 1887

WILEY'S DRUG STORE.

The Subscriber has just received and in Stock, a Full Line of Hair Brushes, Combs, Cloth Brushes, Perfumery, Toilet Articles of all kinds; also, 1 Gross Burdock Bitters, 1 Gross Ayer's Pills, 1 Gross Purce's Remedies, 10 Gross Diamond Dyes.

John M. Wiley,

Druggist, 196 Queen Street, Fredericton.

Fredericton, Oct 6th, 1877

COOPER & PINDER,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Carriages, Sleighs and Pungs,

Of all Kinds. On Hand, a few Carriages and Wagons, which will be sold Very Cheaply before the Season Closes. An Excellent Class of Sleighs and Pungs in course of construction and will soon be ready for inspection. Work of Repairing Promptly Attended to. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Orders from the Country solicited.

FACTORY: KING STREET, FREDERICTON, N. B.

FALL AND WINTER.

JAMES R. HOWIE,

Practical Tailor.

English and Scotch Goods.

The Subscriber begs to inform his numerous patrons that he is now opening the finest stock of cloths ever shown in this city, consisting of Fine Diagonals and Worsted Tweed Suitings, Checked Suitings, Spring and Summer Overcoatings, Striped, Check and Plain Trouserings, and all the various styles and patterns of Cloths to be found in any First-class Tailoring Establishment. In addition to myself and son I have secured the services of A First-Class Cutter, from New York, and therefore I am prepared to Guarantee a Perfect Fit, and the Very Latest New York Fashions.

I have also a large and most thoroughly assorted stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps, Ready-Made Clothing, for Adults and Children.

JAMES R. HOWIE,

150 QUEEN STREET.

Fredericton, Oct 8th.

OWEN SHARKEY,

THANKFUL FOR PAST FAVORS

Begs to state that he has now on hand a Large Stock of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Clothing, &c.

Many lines of which will be sold at

REDUCED PRICES,

(with a view to a change in the business or a final wind-up at as early a day as practicable. The stock comprises in part

LADIES'

DRESS GOODS

IN

Cashmeres, Stuff Goods, Suitings, Tweeds, &c., all desirable Shades and Colors, Velveteens, Plushes, Mantle Cloths, Mantles, Wool Jerseys, Shawls, Squares, Scarfs, Corsets, Fur Caps, Fur Capes and Fur Trimmings, Cassimere and Kid Gloves, Kid Mitts, etc. Also: Prints, Cretonnes, Gray and White Cottons, Shirting, Sheeting, Table Linens, Towelings, Ducks, Denims, Swansdowns, Scarlet, Blue, Gray, White and Fancy Flannels, White and Colored Blankets, Table and Floor Oilcloths, Wool and Hemp Carpets, Cotton Warp.

MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS'

Ulsters, Overcoats, Reefers, Coats, Pants and Vests, Shirts, Drawers, Scarfs, Collars, Ties, Fur Caps in Persian, Lambs', Astracan, Baltic Seal and Coney, Knitted Wool Gloves, Kid Gloves, Kid Mitts, Cardigan Jackets, etc., Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, Worsted Coatings, Choice Patterns and Good Value.

TRUNKS, VALISES, and TRAVELLING BAGS, SLEIGH ROBES, SLEIGH ROBES, HORSE BLANKETS, REMNANTS of all kinds always on hand.

OWEN SHARKEY.

Fredericton, Sept 30th

GO TO

C. H. THOMAS & CO'S.

—FOR—

CHEAP CARDIGAN JACKETS

Fredericton, Oct 10th

NEW and PRETTY

CHEAP

CHAMBER SUITES

IN DIFFERENT PATTERNS.

Spring Beds, the Best,

PANNELLED AND CARVED

BEDSTEADS

IN NEW DESIGNS.

Parlor Furniture

Upholstered to suit from a selection of FURNITURE COVERINGS.

EASY CHAIRS, LOUNGES, PARLOR CHAIRS, CANE, PERFERATED ROCKING CHAIRS, AND WOOD SEAT CHAIRS, ALL KINDS.

Upholstering and Repairing of Furniture attended to, called for, and delivered

FREE OF CHARGE.

J. ADAMS

COUNTY COURT HOUSE SQUARE, OPPOSITE QUEEN HOTEL

Fredericton, Oct 6th

POOR COPY

LATEST LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Events of Interest About the City and Marysville.

Railway Bridge Piers Completed--Boom at the Mills.

Church Circles Excited--Lumbering Notes--Bits of News.

Gone to Ireland.

Mr. John Moore and Mr. D. W. Hartt, of Fredericton Junction, started for Ireland this week to look after the Carlyle estates to which Mrs. Moore has fallen heir.

Thanksgiving Services.

The Thanksgiving services in the different churches were well attended. Service was held in the Methodist, Presbyterian and Episcopal churches and appropriate sermons were delivered by the respective pastors.

The Lath Mills.

The lath mills at Marysville have been shut down for the season. The quantity of laths turned out has been enormous. The machinery will now be taken out and replaced by machinery for the manufacture of shingles. The shingle sawing will continue all the winter.

To Save the Booms.

Men were at work first thing Thursday morning getting out the booms above the bridge which were frozen in last week. Tug Sarah H. went down to Glazier's yesterday to get out the booms which were frozen in there. The booms have been towed into winter quarters.

Bridge Building.

Simmons & Burpee who have the contract for the re-building of the Nerepis bridge, have got the work well under way. Mr. Alt. Haines, government bridge builder, left here with a crew of men on Thanksgiving day for Charlotte Co. to begin the erection of the iron bridge across the Denis stream about a mile from the town of St. Stephen.

Home Cookery.

The demand for home cookery is so great that the ladies of the W. C. T. U. feel compelled to open the temperance hall three times a week instead of once. For the future, or until better arrangements are possible, they will have a general display of tempting viands from ten to six, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday. Hot coffee can also be procured.

The New Hotel at Marysville.

The fine large brick building on the right of the Marysville cotton factory is a new hotel for the accommodation of the female operatives of the factory. It is in charge of Mr. Thomas Morrison, who has already shown his adaptability for the work. The hotel will accommodate about fifty boarders with the greatest comfort and Mr. Morrison has the full compliment.

Marysville Skating Rink.

Work has been suspended for a few days on the Marysville skating rink, but will be resumed in a day or two. The carpenters have been pushing the work along very rapidly, and it will not be long before the building is completed and the young people enjoying skating in their own town. The rink will be after the style of the Fredericton rink but considerably larger.

Marysville Dry Goods Store.

The painters finished their work on Mr. Gibson's new dry goods store at Marysville a few days ago, and the salesmen are now kept busy supplying their numerous customers. The store has been filled with a large and varied stock of dry goods, and presents a handsome appearance. The show windows are the finest we have seen, and the store itself will hold its own with any dry-goods store in the province.

An Evening With the Students

The W. C. T. U. will give an entertainment to the students of the Normal school and University, on Tuesday evening 22nd inst. in the Temperance Hall. These social gatherings of the literati have been very enjoyable in the past and no doubt the coming one will be equally entertaining and profitable. The subject of social purity and Temperance have prominence in all the addresses.

The Week of Prayer.

The meetings held during the week by the Young Men's Christian Association in observance of the week of prayer have been well attended and will no doubt result in much good. The pastors of the several denominations in the city have taken part in the meetings and added much to their success. The officers of the association have every reason to feel encouraged, which will no doubt lead them on to grander efforts.

Marysville Saw Mills.

Owing to the closing of the Nashwaak, the Marysville saw mills were shut down for nearly a week, but since the re opening of the river have been humming away as busily as ever. The season's cut has been a remarkably good one; something like 24,000,000 feet. This is better than the average, as for the cut has reached 32,000,000 some seasons. This season's cut would have been still larger had it not been for the unusually low water.

Funeral of the Late George Thompson.

The Funeral of the late George Thompson took place Thursday afternoon. The attendance was very large, all classes of citizens being represented in the long and solemn procession. The services at the house and at the grave were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Dobson, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Payson, and were very impressive. The remains were interred in the Methodist cemetery above town. The arrangements were in charge of Mr. Jackson Adams.

Another New Church.

At a recent meeting of the Baptists of Gibson it was decided to erect a church in the village, and if all goes well, the work will be begun early in the spring. The land for its site has been donated by Mr. Wm. Bradley, and is situated on the main road just above the railroad crossing. The church will be a wooden structure about 30x40 and of a very neat design. A large sum has already been contributed. Mr. A. D. Yerxa has donated a handsome amount, and others have contributed very liberally.

Foot Ball Match.

The foot ball match between a St. John team and the University team attracted a number of people to Wilmot's field Thursday afternoon. The game lasted about two hours and resulted in a tie, both sides getting a goal. Street, Ellis, Fisher, Akerley and McKenzie got in some good work for the college boys while Comber, Carvell, Whiteneck, and Magee distinguished themselves in the St. John club. Prof. Dyde umpired for the University and Mr. C. E. McMichael for St. John, Mr. A. F. Street acted as referee.

The Fiske Jubilee Singers.

Nearly all the reserved seats are taken for Monday evening and these famous singers will get such a house as the talent of the performers deserves. This will be the only chance of hearing them, so none of our citizens can afford to miss it. These singers are said to possess voices of wonderful native purity and their singing is animated by a vigor of expression and a pathos that is effective without discription. Their exquisite melody is not the product of cultivation alone, but an inherited talent for music. While they have been subjected to the rigid discipline of artistic instruction, it is the naturalness of their singing that renders it so inspiring. Don't fail to hear them.

BITS OF NEWS

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

Mild and beautiful weather for the season of the year.

Mr. Gibson's lumber crew have started for the woods.

The farmers have been doing a good stroke of ploughing through the last few days.

James McManus shot a wild cat weighing over 18 lbs., on the Brick Hill road Thursday.

Thanksgiving services were held in the Kingsclear Methodist churches on Thursday.

Prof. Stockley entertained some of the university students at the Queen Hotel last night.

Mr. John Kilburn is expected here from Quebec in a few days to hire men for the woods.

Two passenger trains are being equipped in the N. B. R. works at McAdam with the Sewell car heater.

The international holiness association will hold a convention in Woodstock, beginning Wednesday next.

Mr. Howard White, of Centerville C. C. is buying up large droves of cattle for the American market.

Cameron & McCarthy brought down a fine drove of 100 sheep and lambs from Prince William yesterday.

The work of raising the road bed of the Indiantown Branch was completed last night, and the men discharged.

Babbitts Mill at Gibson is running full blast, sawing shingles and boards. It will be after christmas before it shuts down.

Messrs David H. Waterborough and Edward H. Lester have been appointed Justice of the Peace in the city and county of St. John.

The boom companies steam yacht, Melbourne, which was frozen in back of one of the Douglas islands, lost no time in getting down after the ice ran out.

The hole in the platform in front of Messrs. Gregory & Gregory's offices on Carleton street, to which attention was called in last issue, has been repaired—and such a a repair.

In the list of the elected officers of St. Andrews society last issue, there was an accidental omission of the name of one of one of the officers, viz: Mr. John Lawson, Marshal.

An electric lamp has been placed on Maryland Hill in front of Mr. Randolph's gatehouse It throws a brilliant light and is a great convenience to those who live in the neighborhood.

About the River.

The opening of navigation again has produced quite a stir about the river this week. The schooners and woodboats loaded with coal and freight which were caught in the ice have been safely landed here and have been busy discharging their cargoes before another sudden freeze overtakes them. The steamer Soulanges has made one trip here from St. John and is expected to reach here to-night again. Last night's frost came very near closing the river again, but the ice is thin and is not making any to-day. The water rose considerably by the rains but is falling away again. Mr Tibbits' coal has all reached here and will be stored before night fall.

Work on the Bridge.

By the falling of a derrick on Thursday a workman named Brymer from Prince William came within an ace of being killed. The falling timbers of the derrick jammed him against the granite and riddled to atoms the ladder which he held in his hand. It is regarded as the narrowest escape of any since the bridge building work was begun.

By six o'clock to-night the piers of the bridge will be completed. Only a small force of men will be kept at work on the bridge after this week.

A Blessing in Disguise.

The rain and soft weather this week has proved a great advantage all over the country. The mill streams were nearly all dry and frozen in, and the ground generally was in a poor condition to stand the hard frost of the winter. The water in the river which was also very low for freezing has risen considerably by the rains. The mild weather too has been taken advantage of by the farmers in a variety of ways, and the lumbermen have also been helped in their preparations.

The Aroostook Pine Business.

THE GLEANER made mention a short time ago about the Aroostook people crossing the line to purchase pine lumber from the Province mills. The Bangor Commercial now notes the fact that Morse & Co., of that city has just received a cargo of pine lumber from St. John, where it was sawed from logs cut in Aroostook County. It adds that for some time now, finishing pine has been brought there in large quantities from St. John.

New Quarters.

Mr. Joseph Walker, merchant tailor, has removed one door below his old stand, in the store recently occupied as Doherty's hat and shoe store. Mr. Walker has considerably enlarged his business this fall, and has his new apartments fitted up in splendid style. He is conducting a growing business, and many similar evidences of improvements denote the increasing patronage he is receiving from an appreciative public.

No Lecture.

A week ago it was announced that Mr. Parkin would lecture on Imperial Federation at the college last night. The lecture however, was postponed until next Friday night, but no announcement was made by the students to that effect. Accordingly not a few walked away up the hill last night with the expectation of hearing the lecture, only to find that the lecture would be delivered next week.

Electric Light.

The engine for the gas company's electric light works was shipped several days ago and should have been here this week. The directors are daily expecting its arrival, and when it reaches here, but few days will elapse before they will have their lights burning in the city.

The St. Mary's Firemen.

The young ladies of St. Mary's held a successful pie social in the engine house Thursday night, their object being to raise funds for procuring new uniforms for the firemen. The affair was well patronized by the villagers, and a sum of about $30 was realized.

Personal.

Messrs. H. L. Sturdee and G. H. Lee, of St. John, are at the Queen.

Mr. Thomas Morrison, son of Mr. John A. Morrison, who was ill with fever in New York, returned home last night.

Died from His Injuries.

Mr. James Carey, of Rushagornish, who was injured by falling from a loaded sloven and having his hand mangled, died on Tuesday night last of lock-jaw. His remains were interred yesterday.

Stay at Home.

A large number of men are now arriving here from the provinces to go into the woods. They do no better here than at home, much to their surprise.—Bangor Commercial.

A Good Figure.

The Crown Land Department sold on Wednesday last three births on the Charlo River for $1,200. One of them brought ninety dollars per mile and another eighty.

The Coal Trade.

Mr. E. H. Allen is daily expecting by train a large quantity of soft coal.

FIRST STEAMER TO GRAND FALLS.

Early Navigation of the River Above Fredericton.

Scenes and Incidents on board the Old Reindeer,

As Told by an Old Kingsclear Resident and Others.

More than ordinary interest seems to centre in the short paragraph in the last issue of THE GLEANER referring to the first steamer that went up the river from Fredericton to Grand Falls. A number of the older residents can recall to mind many of the incidents connected with the early steamboating on the St. John above Fredericton, but none of them appear to have such a vivid recollection of the first voyage to Grand Falls by steamer as Mr. Nelson Cliff, of Kingsclear, or "old Uncle Nelson" as he is popularly known along the river. Mr. Cliff has spent a lifetime upon the river in towboating, lumbering, government dredging and steamboating, and probably no man better understood the course of the river, or was better known along its banks than was he in the prime of his life. He is now eighty-three years of age, and, although his memory is considerably impaired concerning every day occurrences, he can recall to mind many things which took place years ago, in his busy and eventful life, as readily as if they happened but yesterday, and he loves to talk and tell about them. He is stored with a vast amount of information concerning the people and places along the river.

It was on Thanksgiving day that a GLEANER representative had a chat with him about the early days of steamboating on the upper St. John. It was because of his extensive knowledge of the river and its course that when an effort was made to navigate the upper St. John with steamers they looked to him to pilot the boats.

"Yes," he said, in reply to the reporter, "I piloted the first steamboat through to the Falls. I remember it as though it were but yesterday."

And then he began his story of the scenes and incidents connected with the first voyage from the time they left Fredericton until they returned again from the Falls.

"It was, I think, 45 years ago this fall," he began, "and the name of the steamer was the Reindeer owned by Mr. Thomas Pickard, who was then a merchant in Fredericton, doing business on the corner now occupied by Mr. T. C. Atherton."

"Was this the first steamer to go above Fredericton?" asked the reporter.

"She was the first steamer to go clear through to the Falls, but not the first to go to Woodstock. A steamer called the Waterwitch, piloted by Capt. Phillips, went up as far as Woodstock the year before this. The Waterwitch was the

First Steamer to Reach Woodstock.

She only made the one trip. Then a steamer called the Gazelle undertook to make Woodstock. She got up as far as the old Rankine place about nine miles below Woodstock and was forced to turn about having run against some rocks on the shore by the short turn in the river at this point. The boat was pretty badly damaged."

"Then Mr. Pickard's boat, the Reindeer, next came on. She was commanded by Capt. Nelson Drake, and I was asked to pilot her through. We made the trip to Woodstock and return without the slightest accident, but we had no passengers or freight. Everybody was afraid to trust their lives on the boat or even to risk freight. We started on another trip, this time going up as far as the Tobique. We would have gone empty again, but Mr. Pickard, the owner of the boat, put 100 barrels of flour on board which we landed safely at Capt. Brown's eddy, just below the Aroostook. The flour was left here for Daniel Hopkins to sell. We tried every way to get people to go on our boat or to send their goods with us, but no one seemed willing to take the risk. On our way down on this trip, as we were passing Hartt's island, Mr. Pickard called me down into his cabin. He asked me if I knew the route from Aroostook to the Falls as well as I knew the lower course of the river. I told him I did, and that we had steam power enough to go up through the Rapid de Femmes and the White Rapids. 'Well then,' said he, 'Nelson we'll go to Fredericton and lay there a few days to fix things up and advertise her for a trip to the Grand Falls. And probably we can get some passengers.'" Mr. Pickard was anxious to go through to the Falls.

The Government Offered $800 Bonus

for the first steamer that would reach the Falls, and he was determined to get it. We went to Fredericton and lay there for three days. In the meantime we were busy begging passengers and advertising the trip. The people all hooted at the idea of reaching Grand Falls with a steamboat. They all said on the morning we left on our expedition that that was the last that would be seen of the Reindeer at Fredericton. It was six o'clock on a Saturday morning that

We Left Fredericton for the Falls

I would have felt worse, added Mr. Cliff, to have lost my Sugar Island lot then to have had that boat turned about after we got started. Capt. Drake was good stuff and so was old Mr. Pickard, and we were bound to put her through. There was a big pile of talk about the trip in the town and all along the river.

"Did you have any passengers on board besides the boat hands?"

"We had devilish few considering the amount of begging we did and the inducements held out. The persons we got to go with us we gave them their passage, fed them and got a barrel of York apples for them."

As near as he could remember, the following persons were aboard of the boat when they left Fredericton: Thos Pickard [owner of the boat] Capt. Nelson Drake, Nelson Cliff, pilot; Wm. H. Tower [not Elliot] engineer; Thos. Pickard, jr., [now of Sackville college] 2nd engineer; Wm. H Quinn, mate; James Thompson, steward. We had two ladies on board, viz., Betsy Coombs, now the widow McKeen and Mrs. Wm. Kilburn, of Musiac, a daughter of Capt. Hagerman. There were also on board the late John Pickard, George Thompson, who died this week, Wm. Wilmot, lawyer, and Dr. Currier, son of Capt. Currier."

"We got to Woodstock that night, he continued, at 11 o'clock, making the trip from Fredericton in seventeen hours. We lay in Woodstock over Sunday, and started on our journey again up river at four o'clock on Monday morning. Some of the passengers we did not expect to take further than Woodstock, but none of them left us. They all enjoyed the trip after they got started, and there was plenty of the old York apples left over. We hadn't power enough to run against the current then as nowadays, and we had to feel our way close to the shores for nearly the whole distance. It wasn't daybreak when we left Woodstock, and we made rather slow time in the first part of our journey.

We Reached Tobique at Midnight

Monday night. This was the second time that we reached Tobique safely, and people there were beginning to have a little confidence in us, and especially when they saw the lady passengers on board. Mrs. Kilburn got off the boat here, being at her journey's end, but Mrs. McKeen went on with us to the Falls. A man by the name of Giberson, and one or two others, joined the boat's crew here to go to the Falls. At my instance some tar and pitch were put on board of the boat to aid us in stemming the rapids. We left Tobique for the Falls on Tuesday morning. We passed the Rapid des Femmes all right, but had some trouble at the White Rapids. We made in close to the shore rocks, but the water was too swift for us, and we were driven back. Another attempt and we were brought to a standstill again, but the tar and pitch sent a blaze high in the air above the smokestack, and the extra power as the last struggle pulled us through. We were above the dreaded rapids, and we skimmed along to the Falls, reaching there just before dark."

"When we got to Grand Falls Pickard asked me if I had seen Giberson who came on board of the boat at Tobique. I told him that I had and then he told me that they had engaged him to watch me and if I had made the least mistake in the channel he was to take my place as pilot above the Aroostook. I happened to make no mistake and therefore did not know Giberson's business on the boat until the Falls was reached. Capt. Drake and I never slept more than two hours at a time from the time we left Fredericton until the Falls was reached."

An amusing instance is related of the piloting of the first steamboat to Grand Falls through a country with oxen at that time toiled in the place of horses. Pilot Nelson Cliff knew right well the course of the river, but had very little experience previous to this with steamboating, and as he stood on the bow of the boat giving orders

It Was "Gee" and "Ha."

"Gee" a little and "Ha" a little, and Capt. Drake is said to have often remarked afterward when Cliff told them to "Gee" or "Ha" they obeyed quickly and escaped the rocks and shoals and eddies every time.

Mr Wm. H. Quinn, of this city, who as mentioned above, was the mate of the steamer, corroborates in almost every instance the statements made by Mr. Cliff. He says, however, that if he remembers rightly Jas Tibbits was engineer of the steamer on her first trip, and that Wm. Tower then only acted as an assistant, but afterwards became engineer of the boat.

When the steamer reached Grand Falls the people turned out from all round to welcome her. Mr. Thos. Perley, who lived at the Falls then, and Mr. Costigan, father of the present M. P. for Victoria, procured a number of barrels of tar and pitch and, heaped up with wood,

A Huge Bonfire Blazed

in the woods in honor of the event. It was late in the fall and it is told that the melted tar ran out on the dried fallen leaves and everyone who approached the fire went about with tar and leaves enough attached to the soles of their feet to make good snowshoes. According to the old custom of the day also the rum was launched out in buckets full to duly celebrate the important event. One old fellow living at Grand Falls said that he would give five pounds to have steamboats running there instead of the old tow-boats, but when they wanted some wood he thought his time had come to make his fortune for he only wanted five pounds a cord for it.

The return trip was made quickly and smoothly and when Fredericton was reached again the owner, captain and all the boat's crew received congratulations from all quarters; and Mr. Pickard had won his $800.

The Reindeer continued to make regular trips to the Falls until winter set in. The following summer she ran to the Falls nearly the whole season through. The Reindeer was on the river for a great many years. Shortly after her first year's service she changed owners and captains but the same pilot and mate remained on board of her for a number of years. Other boats were put on the route soon after.

There is another remarkable feature about the old Reindeer. She is not alone famous for being the first steamer to navigate the St. John to the Grand Falls but is also noted for being the first steamer in the world to use the high and low pressure engine, invented by Mr. Benj Tibbits, who lived in this city at that time. Mr. Tibbits went to Upper Canada shortly after building the Reindeer and there built a number of steamers with engines after the model of the Reindeer. He was an uncle of Mr. Jas. Tibbits of this city.

She Broke the Engagement

because she saw that he had ceased to love her. Her beauty had faded, her former high spirits had given place to a dull lassitude. What had caused this change? Functional derangement: she was suffering from those ailments peculiar to her sex. And so their two young lives drifted apart. How needless, how cruel? Had she taken Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription she might have been restored to health and happiness. If any lady reader of these lines is similarly afflicted, let her lose no time in procuring the "Favorite Prescription." It will give her a new lease of life. Sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, of perfect satisfaction in every case, or money refunded. See guarantee on bottle wrapper.

THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE CONVENTION

Of the Women's Christian Temperance Union—Some Interesting Addresses by Zealous Workers.

At the recent State Convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, held in Boston, one of its most pleasing features was the introduction of the Pundita Ramabai, who told in her impressive and appealing manner the terrible wrongs of the Hindoo widows and children. Her earnest tones aroused the sympathy of all present, and when Mrs. Livermore rose and presented the claims of the Pundita's book, "The High Caste Hindoo Women," the interest was so great that by next morning not a copy was to be obtained in Boston, at least three hundred being sold.

It was an impressive scene when Joseph Cook was introduced, and in his inimitable manner referred to the daughter of the Mississippi and the daughter of the Ganges as standing together on the shores of the Atlantic—the two grand women whose hearts and aims are one, and called for Miss Willard and the Pundita to stand and clasp hands over the Bible. Mr. Cook then presented the plea for the collection, which amounted to $107.

Miss Willard followed, with her grand social purity address, which was the first presentation of the subject before a representative Boston audience, and won for her many sincere words of praise for the great ease, tact, and delicacy with which the subject was handled. The following extract from an editorial in the Boston Traveller shows the deep impression Miss Willard made: "One of humanity's heroines has been in Boston for a few days past—a woman in whom greatness of character and greatness of achievement meet—Frances E. Willard. Words are weak to tell the story of Miss Willard's work, infinitely strong and infinitely loving is its quality. Her tolerance, using the term in that true significance given it by Philips Brooks, is infinite; her vision is extended; her wise comprehension of varied and seemingly incompatible forces is always equal to the emergencies. The woman who might have been especially great in pure literature, whose fine culture gives her pre-eminence in the most cultured circles, has chosen to give her life to a work which is the moral revolution in America."

Driving Accident.

Last evening after dark while Thomas Simmons, son of Mr. James E. Simmons, was driving to his home in St. Mary's with a young lady, and when nearly opposite Dr. Barker's residence, his carriage collided with another. The horses, becoming frightened, started off in opposite directions. Mr. Simmons and the young lady were thrown to the ground, the latter sustaining some severe bruises about the face. Mr. Simmons escaped without injury. The carriage was considerably damaged. The driver of the other horse was able to get control of it before any further damage was done.

It's Always The Way.

"Didn't I tell you so?" said a gentleman to an acquaintance whom he chanced to meet on the street; "It's always the way." "What's always the way?" inquired a mutual friend of the two men who happened along just then. "Why, just this," replied the first speaker you see Smith, here, the last time I met him he had one of the worst coughs you ever heard. He complained of a loss of appetite, of nights sweats, of low spirits and other unmistakable premonitory symptoms of consumption. I told him to get a supply of Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery at once. He did so, and look at him now! Did you ever see a healthier looking man? The 'Discovery' has snatched thousands from consumptive's graves. I knew it would cure Smith. It's always the way."

A FREDERICTON MAN'S HARD LOT.

Knights of Labor Say They Will Drive Him Back to Canada Where He Came From.

Mr. Odbur Hartt, a former resident of Fredericton, and a son-in-law of Mr. Benj. Kilburn, of Kingsclear, is greatly embarrassed over in the States at present under rather singular circumstances. Mr. Hartt was, until quite recently, foreman in a large boot and shoe factory in New York and commanding a salary of $2,000 a year. He is now without employment and cannot get any in any part of the United States. The story of his fall, as related by himself, a reporter of a New York paper is as follows:—As foreman of the establishment he reported one of the employes of the factory to headquarters for neglect of duty and wronging his employer. An investigation was held which resulted in the discharge of the man. The discharged man was a Knight of Labor, and when he was given his ticket of leave, the whole crew, all members of the labor organization, left the factory and refused to work another hour until the discharged man was restored to his position. The suspension of work at the factory continued for two or three weeks at a great loss to the owners, and finally it was decided to take the man back again into the factory. The Knights of Labor, however, not satisfied with what they had already accomplished, sought the discharge of foreman Hartt which they succeeded in doing after holding off for several weeks more. Hartt having received his discharge sought employment elsewhere. He succeeded in obtaining a lucrative position in a similar factory at Baltimore, but when he got ready to go to work he found the laborers up in arms against him and the factory owners were afraid to have anything to do with him. He procured employment in another city, but only to meet with the same result. Learning that the Knights of Labor over the whole country had been informed of the nature of his discharge in New York, and that to procure employment under the circumstances was impossible, he has appealed to the courts for protection and a suit has been begun against the Knights of Labor for damages. Hartt has employed some of the ablest lawyers in the country to try his case for him and the result of the trial will be awaited with interest. Mr. Hartt has considerable money invested in Fredericton and was quite a heavy loser by the Maritime Bank failure last spring. He is at present in New York without employment and under heavy law expenses. The Knights of Labor are persistent in their efforts to keep him out of employment and say they will drive him back to Canada where he came from.

Indicted for a Conspiracy.

Since the above was in type a New York despatch of the 17th inst. to the Bangor Commercial contains the following:—

Five Knights of Labor have been indicted by a grand jury at New York for a conspiracy. They forced a shoe-factory foreman out of his job last winter, and by threats and intimidation have prevented him from getting employment ever since. Their ugliness in dogging this workman about the country, lest he and his family should not starve has rarely been excelled even among these un-American boycotters.

FREDERICTON PARK ASSOCIATION.

Action to be Taken in the Proposed Exhibition—Colt Stakes to be Opened.

The semi-annual meeting of the Fredericton Park association was held at the Queen Hotel on Tuesday night. A report of the directors dealing generally with their doings since the last semi-annual meeting was submitted. The report suggested an annual horse show and fare, and, if possible, to enlarge such exhibition so as to embrace the products of the soil and of the factories in this and the adjoining counties for which it would be necessary to erect suitable sheds and say, a central permanent building. The report added: "As one of the principal objects of the association, at its formation, was to encourage the breeding of first quality horses of all kinds, and as the government horses have been standing throughout the province during the past season, by next fall your directors would think it a suitable time to inaugurate these exhibitions and sales of horses of improved breeds, and there can be little doubt, but such shows would be liberally patronized by exhibitors and the public generally. There appears no good reason why Fredericton and vicinity should not be in a position to deal profitably in horses, and reap the benefit of a large expenditure that now goes to Prince Edward Island, and the association can, at little expense, encourage the farmers in the surrounding country to take a greater interest in this profitable industry of breeding and raising horses by establishing these annual shows, and holding out inducements for buyers to come here and make their purchases at these sales. It would seem to your directors good policy to work in harmony with the surrounding agricultural societies to attain these ends, in the event of their wishing to hold either a District or Provincial Exhibition.

Another suggestion that your directors would like to bring before the attention of the association is the establishing of colt stakes to be trotted for on the association track, and it would seem advisable to open these at once, as we have quite a large number of young and promising horses being bred in Fredericton and vicinity.

The report was received and adopted by the association.

On motion it was resolved that the directors be authorized to take such action regarding the proposed exhibition as they may deem advisable.

A resolution was also passed authorizing the directors to open and establish colt stakes of such classes and under such conditions as they may deem advisable.

Death of a Nonagenarian.

Death has made its mark in the city this week. Another old resident, Mrs. Elizabeth Caldwell, passed away last night at the residence of Mr. Fred. J. Todd, King street, in the ninety-first year of her age. Deceased came to this country from Ireland about sixty-three years ago, and has, since that time, resided in the neigborhood of Fredericton. Her husband, Mr. David Caldwell, died thirty-five years ago.

Fredericton Choral Society.

A general meeting of the members of the Fredericton Choral Society and others interested in its success will be held in the Council chamber of the City Hall on Tuesday night next. The officers for the ensuing year will be chosen at this meeting.

Dr. McAllister has a new anesthetic for the extraction of teeth. See advertisement.

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. Sold by A P RANDOLPH & SON. may

CHURCH TROUBLES AT ST. MARY'S.

How the Differences Between Rev. Mr. Jaffray and His Congregation are Likely to End.

The troubles, of which previous mention has been made in THE GLEANER, between the Rev. Mr. Jaffray, of St. Mary's, and his congregation, are assuming quite serious dimensions. The differences between the clergyman and the people, which have been brewing for some time, are due largely, it is said, to ritualistic forms alleged to be practised in the St. Mary's church, together with the fact that until this year the church had no legally appointed corporation, Mr. Jaffray managing all the affairs of the church with the assistance of a few persons of his own choosing. This has led to the present critical state of affairs. The wardens and vestry of the church held a meeting a few weeks ago to discuss financial and other matters connected with the church, which was abruptly brought to a close by the sudden illness of Mr. Jaffray. It having been discovered that the Rev. Mr. Jaffray was not the rector of the church, never having been inducted, the corporation immediately took steps to set matters aright and have a proper system of church management. Another meeting was called but Mr. Jaffray was not there to preside. The wardens and vestry, however, conducted the meeting, and upon the vote being taken to induct Mr. Jaffray rector of the church, but two of the wardens voted in favor of his induction. The wardens dissenting, however, promised to concur with the wishes of the majority and consequently the voice of the meeting was given against the induction of Mr. Jaffray. Shortly after the holding of this meeting however, the two wardens who voted in favor of Mr. Jaffray, secured a mandate from the metropolitan and Rev. Mr. Jaffray was secretly inducted rector of the church. It was several days before the other members of the corporation learned what had been done, contrary to the wishes of the majority of the corporation. A meeting of the corporation was called to be held on Tuesday night of this week, but neither Rector Jaffray nor his two supporting wardens were present at the meeting and consequently nothing could be done. The corporation and a large portion of the congregation are naturally incensed over the unnatural proceedings and do not propose to let the matter rest at this juncture. The corporation are to begin legal proceedings to have an injunction entered to restrain Mr. Jaffray from acting as rector of the church.

Improvements Suggested.

Mr. Edward Hewson, a designer from Boston, arrived in the city yesterday, to consult with the government, with respect to the interior improvement of the parliament buildings. The improvements suggested by Mr. Hewson are not likely to be made just at present.

SOUTHAMPTON.

An Interesting Budget From an Important Parish.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 14—Mr. Woodford Wright is negotiating for the purchase of the estate now occupied by Mr. Daniel Harris.

School matters in the bridge district are rather in a muddle. Two sets of trustees and two teachers in the same district. One in possession and the other determined to obtain possession. We understand matters have been misrepresented at headquarters.

The church since being repaired and thoroughly cleaned, has rather more of a respectable appearance.

The tow boat fleet arrived here on Saturday night and proceeded on their several ways on Sunday.

Miss Nettie Wright, takes her departure this week for regions up river where she will make dresses for the habitues according to the latest style.

Organ agents have lately struck it rich in this section, so also have horse buyers.

Mr John N Grant has a larger force than usual this winter putting hemlock into Deer Lake.

We had an excellent sermon delivered by the Rev Mr Lawine, of Nova Scotia, yesterday morning, and Bro. Noble was with us in the evening. Last Sabbath Bro. Barker filled Mr Colpitts regular appointment.

Two inches of snow Friday and four of mud to-day.

Judgment has at last been given in re. the organ case resulting in the purchase of the one first built in. The choir is making marked improvement in singing.

An entertainment including a possible address from the Rev. Dr. McLeod has been talked of for christmas eve but we believe some of the older members of the churches have put their veto upon the proceedings.

HAWKINS SETTLEMENT.

Thrown From a Load of Hay—Personal Intelligence.

On Wednesday last Mr. Aaron Grant met with a bad accident. While hauling a load of hay, the horses started off suddenly, throwing him to the ground and severely injuring him He was unconscious for a long time. Dr. Owens, who was sent for, examined the injured man. He found no limbs broken, but the man's injuries were, nevertheless, severe, and will probably lay him up for some time.

Mrs. John Proser and daughter from Bath station are visiting at Mr. Chesley Hawkins's. Mr. Proser intends moving here soon.

Mrs. Murdock Matheson, from Hartland, has been visiting her friends here.

NASHWAAK.

Personal and Local Jottings From the Nashwaak.

NASHWAAK, Nov. 14th.—We have between two and three inches of snow on the ground to-day, sleds and sleighs have taken the place of waggons in parts, this with the sound of horse bells warns us of the approach of winter.

Mr. R. Bell of Carleton County is here with his photograph saloon; he has it placed at Bell's corner all ready to take our pictures. Mr. Bell is capable of doing a good job in his line of business. He intends taking up his winter quarters in the town of Marysville.

Mr. Jas. Stewart of this place returned home from Gibson this morning by the Northern & Western trains where he has been visiting his sister Mr. Sylvanus Rideout.

RICHMOND, CARLETON CO.

A Serious Fire—A Granary Burned to the Ground.

RICHMOND Nov. 15.—We had some snow here Friday. It snowed nearly all day and there was quite good sleighing the next day.

Mr Arthur McBride lost his house last Thursday afternoon by fire. He also lost his granary in which he had five hundred bushels of oats. Two hogs were burned. The neighbors gathered and saved all or nearly all the furniture.

The remains of Mrs Daniel Marshal, of Union Corner, were buried on Sunday. She died of consumption.

Not Between the Acts.

Wife—This is the night we go to the heatre, John.

Husband—Yes, my love.

W—What is the play?

H—A melodrama.

W—How many acts?

H—Four.

W—Well, hadn't you better go and see the men you have to see now instead of going out at the ends of the acts to see them to-night? You have three hours before you, in which to do it. It will be all the more pleasant for you if you see them now, for you will be able to sit with me and listen to the music of the orchestra, while the curtain is down. I wonder the men you have business with have so little consideration for your own comfort and enjoyment as to follow you to the theatre with their affairs—especially when you have your wife with you. It must annoy you terribly dear, to have to go out and see some man at the end of every act. Go right out, John, and finish your business with them now; there's a dear.

H (sheepishly)—I—I—g—guess I will.—Boston Courier.

She Knew He Was Failing.

"You are not as strong as you used to be, John," said a fond wife to her husband. "I think it is about time you were getting some insurance on your life."

"Insurance on my life! What are you talking about? I am as healthy as I ever was. Insurance, indeed!"

"Well, my dear, I only mentioned it out of respect for yourself. I thought you were failing."

"And what in the world put it in your head that I am failing?"

"When you were courting me you could hold me on your lap three hours; now you cannot hold the baby on your lap three minutes."—Society Journal.

How the Modest Man was Mistaken.

The Lowell Courier says that at a lecture in that city a few evenings since a young gentleman—the most modest of his sex and no less polite than modest—was sitting in a pew rather remote from the light. A pretty lady sat next to him. Looking on the floor during the lecture he espied what he thought was the lady's handkerchief, the lace-trimmed edge just visible from under her dress. Turning to his pewmate he gallantly whispered, "You've dropped your pocket handkerchief, madame!" and before she could reply he proceeded to pick it up, Horror! He had seized the edge of her shirt, and did not discover his mistake until the top of a gaiter boot stared him in the face and the faint sound of a laugh just nipped in the bud by the application of a real handkerchief warned him of his mistake.

Moral.—Don't attempt to pick up anything with lace to it before you know what it is.

HIS HORRIBLE DEATH.

Shocking Manner in Which Lingg was Lacerated.

The New York World has the following graphic description of the death of Lingg, the Anarchist:—

"A smothered report, loud as that of a small pistol, startled the jail. Instantly the clamor of a hundred voices arose. Fielden, Schwab, and Parsons rushed to the doors of their cells and pressed their faces against the bars to see. Engel yelled with terror, and Spies and Fischer retreated and hid themselves. It was at first thought that Lingg had shot at the death-watch, and there was a momentary hesitation in the movements of the officers towards his cell. Thin smoke drifted through the bars, and then Lingg was seen lying face downwards upon the floor.

Deputy O'Neill unlocked the cell and rushed within. He raised the body and, as he did so, a shout of horror burst from him. The ghastly spectacle presented in that upturned mass of crushed bone and torn and quivering flesh was indeed enough to appal. Blood spurted from the torn arteries in a dozen jets. A long and still twitching piece of flesh lay in the corner. It was the Anarchist's tongue. Fragments of his lips were glued against the wall. His lower jaw had been almost completely carried away and a great gaping wound showed in place of what had been his nose. His cheeks were shredded and formed horrible streamers that dangled as they lifted him. Buried in this horrible mass and showing whitely in the midst of the red, there were bits of his teeth. The sight of one eye had been destroyed and the other glared and rolled in agony. With his hands the Anarchist strove to beat back those who were lifting him, and from the throat an inarticulate cry gurgled through the escaping blood. He was lifted and swiftly carried into the bath-room, and physicians were hurriedly summoned."

APPLES.

150 BARRELS CHOICE WINTER FRUIT.

COMPRISING

Bishop Pippins, American Baldwins, King Tompkins, Ribson Pippins, Northern Spy, Spitzenburg, Greenings, Baldwins, Golden Russets.

W. R. LOGAN

Fredericton, Nov 19th, 1887.

STOP

Paying $3.50 and $4.00 a set for Roger's Silver Plated Knives,

RIGHT

For you can Buy them at S. F. SHUTE'S for $1.00.

HERE

Every Set warranted.

Cold Day when it Snows in the Wood-Box.

GO TO

W. E. SEERY'S

And have him make you a FASHIONABLE OVERCOAT. He makes the most Stylish Overcoat and Reefer in the City. Snow Shoe and Ladies' Coats a Specialty. Cutting done promptly. The Latest Fashions always on hand.

W. E. SEERY,

WILMOT AVENUE.

Fredericton, Nov 10th, 1887

There are

New Advertisements

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!

JUST OPENED:

10,000 ROLLS ROOM PAPER,

All New Designs, from 5 Cents to $1.00 per Roll. Gilt and Bronze Papers, with Borders to Match. Wholesale and Retail.

—ALSO, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF—

BOOKS, STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS.

W. T. H. FENETY,

286 QUEEN STREET.

Fredericton, Oct 6th, 1887

EDGECOMBE & SONS,

YORK STREET, FREDERICTON.

Now is the Time to Leave Your Orders for

SLEIGHS AND 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.

A. LOTTIMER

HAS much pleasure in announcing that his Stock of BOOTS AND SHOES for the Fall Trade is now Complete in Ladies, Gents, Boys, Youths, Misses and Children's Sizes. He would call Special Attention to his Immense Stock of Ladies' French Kid Button Boots, ranging in Price from $2.50 to $6.00 a Pair. He has them in B, C, C 1-2, D and E widths. A Nice Stylish French Kid Button Boot Boot, in Ladies' Sizes, for $2.50 a Pair. Wigwam Slippers, in Ladies, Gents, Boys, Misses, and Children's sizes.

A. LOTTIMER, 201, Queen Street.

Fredericton, Oct 4th, 1887

THIS SPACE IS RESERVED FOR

JAS. D. FOWLER,

JEWELLER,

Opposite Post Office, Fredericton.

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

NO. 212.

NEW GOODS.

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

JOHN HASLIN.

Fredericton, October 4th, 1887

FEED. FEED.

LANDING TO-DAY, ONE CAR

Feed, Middlings, Shorts, Bran.

Also in store and to arrive,

OATS!

2,000 Bushel OATS of First Class Quality, which will be Sold at the very lowest price.

W. E. MILLER & CO.

155 and 159 Queen Street, Fredericton

The Heiress.

Continued.

There follows an awkward silence. Cecil, who has been adorning a corner farther on, comes creeping towards them, pale and nervous, having also been a witness to Mr. Amherst's hurried flight; and she and Molly, in their masquerading costumes, feel, to say the least of it, rather small.

They cast a withering glance at Potts, who has grown a lively purple; but he only shakes his head, having no explanation to offer, and knowing himself for once in his life to be unequal to the occasion.

Mrs. Darley is the first to break silence.

"What is it? What has happened? Why are you both here in your nightdresses?" she asks, unguardedly, losing her head in the excitement of the moment.

"What do you mean?" says Cecil, angrily. "Nightdresses! If you don't know dressing-gowns when you see them, I am sorry for you. Plantagenet, what has happened?"

"It was grandpapa," says Molly, in a frightened tone. "He came by, and I think was upset by my—ahem—appearance. Oh, I hope I have not done him any harm! Mr. Potts, why did you make me do it?"

"How could I tell?" replies Potts, who is as white as their costumes. "What an awful shriek he gave! I thought such a stern old hard as he is would have had more pluck."

"I was positive he was in bed," says Cecil, or I never should have ventured."

"He is never where he ought to be," mutters Potts, gloomily.

Here conversation fails them. For once they are honestly dismayed and keep their eyes fixed in anxious expectation on the bedchamber of their host. Will Marcia never come?

At length the door opens and she appears pale and *destraite*. Her eyes light angrily as they fall on Molly.

"Grandpapa is very much upset. He is ill. It was heartless—a cruel trick," she says, rather incoherently. "He wishes to see you, Eleanor, instantly. You had better go to him."

"Must I?" asks Molly, who is quite colorless, and much inclined to cry.

"Unless you wish to add disobedience to your other unfeeling conduct," replies Marcia, coldly.

"No, no; of course not. I will go," says Molly, nervously.

With faltering footsteps she approaches the fatal door, whilst the others disperse and return once more to the drawing-room, all that is, except Lady Stafford, who seeks her own chamber, and Mr. Potts, who in an agony of doubt and fear lingers about the corridor, awaiting Molly's return.

As she enters her grandfather's room she finds him lying on a couch, half upright, an angry, disappointed expression on his face, distrust in his searching eyes.

"Come here," he says, harshly, motioning her with one finger to his side, "and tell me why you of all others, should have chosen to play this trick upon me. Was it revenge?"

"Upon you, grandpapa! Oh, not upon you," says Molly, shocked. "It was all a mistake—a mere foolish piece of fun; but I never thought you would have been the one to see me."

"Are you lying? Let me look at you. Humph, you do it cleverly. Your face is honest. Yet I hear it was for me alone this travesty was enacted."

"Whoever told you so spoke falsely," Molly says, pale but firm, a great indignation towards Marcia rising in her breast. She has her hand on the back of a chair, and is gazing anxiously but openly at the old man. "Why should I seek to offend you, who have been so kind to me—whose bread I have eaten? You do not understand; you wrong me."

"I thought it was your mother," whispers he, with a quick shiver, "from her grave returned to approach me—to remind me of all the miserable past. It was a senseless thought. But the likeness was awful—appalling. She was my favorite daughter, yet she of all creatures was the one to thwart me most; and I did not forgive. I left her to pine for the luxuries to which she was accustomed from her birth, and could not then procure. She was delicate. I let her wear her heart out waiting for a worthless pardon. And what a heart it was! Then I would not forgive; now—now I crave forgiveness. Oh that the dead could speak!"

He covers his face with his withered hands, that shake and tremble like October leaves, and a troubled sigh escapes him. For the moment the stern old man has disappeared; only the penitent remains.

"Dear grandpapa, be comforted," says Molly, much affected, sinking on her knees beside him. Never before, by either brother or grandfather, has her dead mother been so openly alluded to. "She did forgive. So sweet as she was, how could she retain a bitter feeling? Listen to me. Am I not her only child? Who so meet to offer you her pardon? Let me comfort you."

Mr. Amherst makes no reply, but he gently presses the fingers that have found their way around his neck.

"I too would ask pardon," Molly goes on, in her sweet, low, *trainante* voice, that has a sob in it here and there. "How shall I gain it after all that I have done—to distress you so, although unintentionally? And you think hardly of me, grandpapa? You think I did it to annoy you?"

"No, no, not now."

"I have made you ill," continues Molly, still crying, "I have caused you pain. Oh, grandpapa! do say you are not angry with me."

"I am not. You are a good child, and Marcia wronged you. Go now, and forget all I may have said. I am weak at times, and—and—— Go, child; I am better alone."

In the corridor outside stands Mr. Potts, with pale cheeks and very pale eyes. Even his hair seems to have lost a shade and looks subdued.

"Well, what did he say to you?" he asks, in what he fondly imagines to be a whisper, but which would be distinctly audible in the hall beneath. "Was he awfully mad? Did he cut up very rough? I wouldn't have been in your shoes for a million. Did he—did he—say anything about—me?"

"I don't believe he remembered your existence," says Molly, with a laugh, although her eyelids are still of a shade too decided to be becoming. "He knew nothing of your share of the transaction."

Whereupon Mr Potts declares himself thankful for so much mercy in a devout manner, and betakes himself to the smoking-room.

Here he is received with much applause and more congratulations.

"Another of Mr Potts's charming entertainments," says Sir Penthony, with a wave of the hand. "Extraordinary and enthusiastic reception! Such success has seldom before been witnessed! Last time he blew up two young women; tonight he has slain an inoffensive old gentleman! Really, Potts, you must allow me to shake hands with you."

"Was there ever anything more unfortunate?" says Potts, in a lachrymose tone. He has not been inattentive to the requirements of the inner man since his entrance, and already, slowly but surely, the brandy is doing its work. "It was all so well arranged, and I made sure the old boy was gone to bed."

"He is upset," murmurs Sir Penthony, with touching concern, "and no wonder. Such tremendous exertion requires the aid of stimulants to keep it up. My dear Potts, do have a little more brandy-and-soda. You don't take half care of yourself."

"Not a drop—not a drop," says Mr Potts, drawing the decanter towards him. "It don't agree with me. Oh, Stafford! you should have seen Miss Massareene in her Greek costume. I think she is the loveliest creature I ever saw. She is," goes on Mr Potts, with unwise zeal, "by far the loveliest, and the same I rise to maintain."

"I wouldn't if I were you," says Philip, who is indignant. "There is no knowing what tricks your legs may play with you."

"She was just like Venus, or—some of those other goddesses," says Mr. Potts, vaguely.

"I can well believe it," returns Stafford; "but don't let emotion master you. There's naught, no doubt, so much the spirit calms as rum and true religion. Try a little of the former."

"There is nothing in life I wouldn't do for that girl—nothing, I declare to you, Stafford," goes on Potts, who is quite in tears by this time; "but she wouldn't look at me."

Luttrell and Phillip are enraged, Stafford and the others are in roars.

"Wouldn't she, Potts?" says Stafford, with a fine show of sympathy. "Who knows? Cheer up, old boy, and remember women never know their own minds at first. She may yet become alive to your many perfections, and know her heart to be all yours. Think of that. And why should she not?" says Sir Penthony, with free encouragement. "Where could she get a better fellow? 'Faint heart,' you know, Potts. Take my advice and pluck up spirit, and go in for her boldly. Throw yourself at her feet."

"I will," says Mr Potts, ardently.

"To-morrow," advises Sir Penthony, with growing excitement.

"Now," declares Potts, with wild enthusiasm, making a rush for the door.

"Not to-night; wait till to-morrow," Sir Penthony says, who has not anticipated so ready an acceptance of his advice, getting between him and the door. "In my opinion she has retired to her room by this; and it really would be rather sketchy, you know—eh?"

"What do you say, Luttrell?" asks Potts uncertainly. "What would you advise?"

"Bed," returns Luttrell, curtly, turning on his heel.

And finally the gallant Potts is conveyed to his room, without being allowed to lay his hand and fortune at Miss Massareene's feet.

About four o'clock the next day—being that of the ball—Sir Penthony, strolling along the western corridor, comes to a stand-still before Cecil's door, which happens to lie wide open.

Cecil herself is inside, and is standing so as to be seen, clad in the memorable white dress ing gown of the evening before, making a careful choice between two bracelets she holds in her hands.

"Is that the garment in which you so much distinguished yourself last night?" Sir Penthony cannot help asking; and, with a little start and blush, she raises her eyes.

"Is it you?" she says, smiling. "Yes, this is the indentical robe. Won't you come in, Sir Penthony? You are quite welcome. If you have nothing better to do you can stay with and talk to me a little."

"I have plenty to do"—coming in and closing the door—"but nothing I would not gladly throw over to accept an invitation from you."

"Dear me! What a charming speech! What a courtier you would have made! Consider yourself doubly welcome. I adore pretty speeches, when, addressed to myself. Now, sit there while I decide on what jewelry I shall wear to night."

"So this is her sanctum," thinks her husband, glancing round. What a dainty nest it is, with its innumerable feminine fineries, its piano, its easel, its pretty pink-and blue *cretonne*, its wealth of flowers, although the season is of the coldest and bleakest.

A cosy fire burns brightly. In the wall opposite is an open door, through which one catches a glimpse of the bedroom beyond, decked out in all its pink and-white glory. There is a very sociable little clock, a table strewn with wools and colored silks, and mirrors everywhere.

As for Cecil herself, with honest admiration her husband carefully regards her. What a pretty woman she is! full of all the tender graces, the lovable caprices, that wake the heart to fondness.

How charming a person to come to in grief or trouble, or even in one's gladness! How full of gayety yet immeasureable tenderness is her speaking face! Verily there is a depth of sympathy to be found in a pretty woman that a plain one surely lacks.

Her white gown becomes her *a merveille*, and fits her to perfection. She cannot be called fat, but as certainly she cannot be called thin. When people speak of her with praise they never fail to mention the pretty roundness of her figure.

Her hair has partly come undone, and hangs in a fair loose coil, rather lower than usual, upon her neck. This suits her, making still softer her soft though *piquante* face.

Her white and jewelled fingers are busy in the case before as, with puckered brows, she sighs over the difficulty of making a wise and becoming choice in precious stones for the evening's triumphs.

At last—a set of sapphires having gained the day—she lays the casket aside and turns to her husband, while wondering with demure amusement on the subject of his thoughts during these past few minutes.

He has been thinking of her, no doubt. Her snowy wrapper, with all its dainty frills and bows, is eminently becoming. Yes, beyond question he has been indulging in sentimental regrets.

Sir Penthony's first remark rather dispels the illusion.

"The old boy puts you up very comfortably down here, don't he?" he says, in a terrible prosaic tone.

Is this all? Has he been admiring the furniture during all these eloquent moments of silence, instead of her and her innumerable charms? Insufferable!

To be Continued

HERE AND THERE.

Some Facts and a Few Other Good Things.

The woman who can control her own tongue is greater than he who ruleth a city. She is also scarcer.

TEN YEARS OF TORTURE.—Mrs. Thomas Acres, of Blually, Ont., was for ten years a sufferer from liver complaint, which doctor's medicine did not relieve. After using four bottles of Burdock blood bitters she was entirely cured, and states that she is like a new woman again.

They put tacks in a carpet to keep it down, but they put tax on tobacco to keep it up. Strange, isn't it?

PREVAILING SICKNESS.—The most prevailing complaints at this season are rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throat, inflammations and congestions. For all these and other painful troubles, Hagyard's Yellow Oil is the best internal and external remedy.

A cynical old bachelor says that "lovers are like armies; they get along well enough till the engagement begins."

A SIGNIFICANT FACT.—The worn out waste and poisonous matter in the system should escape through the secretions of the bowels, kidneys and skin, or serious disease results. B B B opens these natural outlets to remove disease.

Virtuous indignation—I don't know anything about cards, and the one who does has a heart as black as the ace of spades.

UNIVERSAL APPROBATION.—The medical profession, the clergy, the press and the public alike acknowledge the virtues of Burdock Blood Bitters, as an unequalled remedy for chronic diseases of the stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys and blood. Its popularity increases with its years of trial.

Fizz-Brown, with indignation—"Sir, you have broken your promise!" Robinson complacently—"Oh, never mind, I can make another.

VALUABLE TO KNOW.—Consumption may be more easily prevented than cured. The irritating and harassing cough will be greatly relieved by the use of Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam that cures coughs, colds, bronchitis and all pulmonary troubles.

A friend has discovered the difference between the weather and the baby. "One never rains but it pours, the other never pains but it roars."

FOR FROST BITES.—There is no better remedy for frost bites, chilblains and similar troubles, than Hagyard's Yellow Oil. I also cures rheumatism, lumbago, sore throat, deafness and lameness and pain generally. Yellow Oil is used internally and externally.

Railroad iconoclasm—"Well, Bill, how goes it? Are you braking yet?" "Oh, no; I've given up braking and gone to baggage smashing."

One Hundred Dollars in Gold.

It is not often that farmers and farmer's wives, or people in generally who keep hens, have an opportunity to make from ten to fifty dollars in eight week's time, besides increasing the number of eggs from their hens from two to five hundred per cent. But like fourth of July it does come once a year, and now is the time.

For three years, I. S. Johnson & Co., 22 Custom House Street, Boston, Mass., have offered several premiums payable in gold coin for the best results from the use of Sheridan's Powder to make hens lay. These premiums have become so popular among people who keep hens, that Johnson & Co. offers still larger premiums this year. They hereby authorize us to say that they will pay one hundred dollars in gold coin, in four seperate premiums, for the four best results for eight week's trial of Sheridan's Powder to make hens lay. The premiums are as follows: Fifty dollars for first best result; Twenty-five dollars for the second; Fifteen dollars for third, and Ten dollars for fourth best result.

Of course every person that competes cannot get a premium, but the following letter from a party who took only a small premium last year, shows that every one can make money by the use of Sheridan's Powder, from increase of eggs alone, even if they do not get a premium.

Evansville, Vt.

I. S. JOHNSON & Co.:—I was happily disappointed at receiving the $6.00 premium. I got well paid for the $1.20 I spent for Sheridan's Powder in increase of eggs from eight hens, more than I should have got if I had not fed the Powder. I am well satisfied.

Yours very truly, L. D. ALEXANDER.

Any persons can compete who desires. Johnson & Co. will send full address. The sooner one commences the better, as the more eggs they get during the season of high prices, the more money they will make out of the trial. If you wish to commence at once it would be better to send for some Powder and particulars both at the same time.

For 50 cents in stamps Johnson & Co. will send to any P. O. address two 25 cents packs, five packs for $1.00; or, for $1.20, a 2½ pound can of Powder will be sent postpaid; or six cans to any express office for $5.00, express prepaid. You cannot make a mistake by ordering at once.

BRISTOL'S PILLS

The Infallible Remedy for all Affections of the Liver and Kidneys.

OVER WORKED Women

For "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated school teachers, milliners, seamstresses, housekeepers, and over-worked women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best of all restorative tonics. It is not a "Cure-all," but admirably fulfills a singleness of purpose, being a most potent Specific for all those Chronic Weaknesses and Diseases peculiar to women. It is a powerful, general as well as uterine, tonic and nervine, and imparts vigor and strength to the whole system. It promptly cures weakness of stomach, indigestion, bloating, weak back, nervous prostration, debility and sleeplessness, in either sex. Favorite Prescription is sold by druggists under our positive guarantee. See wrapper around bottle. Price $1.00, or six bottles for $5.00.

A large treatise on Diseases of Women, profusely illustrated with colored plates and numerous wood-cuts, sent for 10 cents in stamps. Address, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

SICK HEADACHE, Bilious Headache, and Constipation, promptly cured by Dr. Pierce's Pellets. 25c a vial, by druggists.

Who's on my Side

ANOTHER CAR.

900 BUSHEL OATS

arrived for the people to-day. Also

1000 lbs. Kennel,

For sale Cheap from the car, to save storing.

Yours with respect,

ELY PERKINS.

Nov 15

GO TO

C. H. THOMAS & CO'S

—FOR—

CHEAP TOP SHIRTS, GLOVES AND MITTS, &c

C. H. THOMAS & CO., QUEEN ST., FREDERICTON.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS.

WILL CURE OR RELIEVE

BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, DROPSY, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN,

And every species of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD.

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, TORONTO.

GO TO

C. H. THOMAS & CO'S

—OF—

Cheap Jumpers and Pants.

Fredericton, Oct 16th

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I make the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a lifelong study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a free bottle of my infallible remedy. Give express and post office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I cure you a cure. Address H. G. ROOT, 183 Queen St., Fredericton.

STOVES. STOVES.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST STOVES IN the Town are to be found at

oct 5 Z. R. EVERETT'S.

HORSE SHOES AND HORSE SHOE NAILS Low at

oct 5 Z. R. EVERETT'S.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. I shall be happy to send two bottles free to any sufferer who will send me their Express and Post Office address. Give no medicine until you receive my remedy. Address, DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 183 Pearl St., New York.

Branch Office, 37 Yonge St., Toronto

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the undersigned, are requested to settle their accounts within ninety days from this date. Accounts remaining unpaid at the expiration of the time above mentioned will be handed to an attorney for collection and suit.

Parties having claims against us will please present them at once.

Dated at St. Marys, York County, this first day of October, 1887.

ELGAR & HAYES.

3m tw.

HAGYARD'S PECTORAL BALSAM CURES COUGHS COLDS

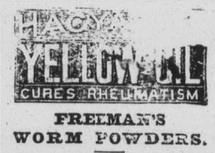
MEN WANTED.

MEN Wanted for the Woods, Railroad and Pretrimes of Trut. Address, or call on

C. F. STACKPOLE,

DEPOT BLOCK, EXCHANGE STREET, ROOM 5, BANGOR, ME

Box 1166. Send stamp for reply. oct 6—2 m



YELLOW OIL CURES RHEUMATISM

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

WHITE LEAD, &C.

WHITE LEAD, GLASS, NAILS, LOCKS AND KNOBS, &c.

For sale at prices that cannot be beaten.

Z. R. EVERETT

"SEA AND LAND."

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE BOOK OF THE DECADE, BY J. W. BUELL, AUTHOR OF "EXILE LIFE IN SIBERIA," ETC.

THIS BOOK, of 500 pages, contains 300 engravings and rubero emblematical colored plates, giving an illustrated history of Nature's Wonders and Curiosities in Sea and on Land. Fascinating Stories, Thrilling Adventures, and Marvellous Descriptions; a whole library of Natural History, Travel and Adventure. A grand book for the youth. Send for prospectus to W. E. EARLE, ST. JOHN, N. B. J. S. Robertson and Bros., Publishers. Nov 5

GO TO

C. H. THOMAS & CO.

FOR

CHEAP

WOOL UNDERWEAR

Fredericton, Oct 6th

A. LIMERICK & CO.

YORK STREET,

FREDERICTON, N. B.

Plumbers and Gasfitters

TIN PLATE

And Sheet Iron Workers, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to return their sincere thanks to their numerous friends who have so liberally patronized them during the last fourteen years, and beg to inform them and the public generally that they intend to make an ENTIRE CHANGE IN THEIR PRESENT BUSINESS on the first day of May next, and request all parties indebted to them to make payment of the same immediately. Persons having accounts against the firm will please render them for adjustment.

We have now on hand an extensive and first-class

LOT OF IRON WARE,

and other goods which we are offering at extreme low rates.

Parties requiring anything in our line will do well to give us a call. Call early and often.

CREAMERS at $1.25.

Gasfitting and Plumbing in all its branches promptly attended to by first-class workmen.

A. LIMERICK & Co

Fredericton, Oct 6th, 1887

COAL.

Expected hourly:

150 tons Sydney Coal

AND

100 TONS

English Orrel.

—ALSO,—

Hard Coal in stove and Chestnut sizes and Blacksmith Coal.

JAMES TIBBITS

CAMPBELL STREET,

Fredericton, Nov 3rd

THE CELEBRATED

HEINTZMAN Piano

BEST CANADIAN INSTRUMENT MADE.

We invite comparison in quality with the Steinway or Chickering, while our prices are fully ONE-THIRD LOWER. The manufacturers have just closed a contract with a Halifax house for 100 of these Instruments.

We would respectfully ask an inspection of the Tone, Finish and Quality of the

HEINTZMAN

from intending purchasers. Our terms and prices can not fail to suit you.

THOMPSON & CO.

GENERAL AGENTS.

jy19 tf wtw

SEWING MACHINES CLEANED AND REPAIRED.

Furniture Repaired.

Jobbing in Carpentry

Attended to by

W. S. HIMELMAN,

192 GEORGE STREET

All work guaranteed as far as possible. All orders left at above address will receive prompt attention.

Fredericton, Oct 10th, 1887.

Coal

DAILY EXPECTED PER SCH. "COURAGE" AND OTHERS:

90 Chaldrons Old Mine Sydney, 75 Chaldrons English Ell House Coal, 40 Chaldrons Joggins, 65 tons Chestnut.

Also to arrive about the 17th inst.:

Another Cargo of that famous Scotch Ell House Coal.

Best Qualities of Hard and Soft Coals always on hand at Coal Shed, Carleton Street. Place your orders before Coal arrives, and get it cheap from the vessel.

E. H. ALLEN,

18 Regent Street.

Fton, Nov 5

NEW GOODS,

AND

LOW PRICES AT

W. H. VANWART'S.

Sugar Corn, and Cream brand Corn, Windsor Tomatoes, Columbia River Salmon, Cove Oysters, Bartlett Pears, Canned Beef, Baked Beans.

Potted Ham, Lobster. Pine Apple.

Royal Baking Powder. Condensed Coffee. Condensed Milk. Teas in variety, from 15 cts to 60 cents per lb. Take your choice. Telephone connection.

W. H. VANWART.

L. P. LaFOREST,

TINSMITH

And Sheet Iron Worker

PHŒNIX SQUARE,

FREDERICTON, N. B.

THE ATTENTION OF LUMBERMEN

Attention of Lumbermen is directed to my large and fine supply of Tin ware exactly suitable for their wants, and at prices that defy competition everywhere in the province.

I am also prepared to

ERECT FURNACES,

Both in city and country. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Pipe and all kinds of Sheet Iron Work done on short notice, at reasonable rates.

Fredericton, Oct. 17.

PHOTOGRAPHS

MADE IN THE FOLLOWING SIZES:

Locket, Card, Cabinet, Panel, Boudoir and Life

AT

HARVEY'S STUDIO,

164 Queen St., Fredericton,

Next Below People's Bank.

OLD PICTURES COPIED AND ENLARGED; CHILDREN'S PICTURES A SPECIALTY.

Fredericton, Oct 6th, 1887

1887. FALL. 1887.

Goods Just Arriving:

FALL SUITINGS,

TROWSERINGS

—IN—

STRIPES AND CHECKS.

Beaver, Melton,

—AND—

WIDE WALE DIAGONAL

OVERCOATINGS

WM. JENNINGS

Merchant Tailor,

COR. QUEEN ST., AND WILMOT'S ALLEY:

Fredericton, Oct

To Travellers

Northern and Western RAILWAY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

In Effect July 11th, 1887.

TRAINS RUN ON EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

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

LEAVE GIBSON

6:45 a m; Marysville, 7:10; Cross Creek, 8:30 Boiestown, 9:45; Doaktown, 10:4; Blackville, 12 Chatham Junction, 1:25; arrive at Chatham, 1:50:

RETURNING LEAVE CHATHAM

7:45, a m; Chatham Junction, 8:25; Blackville, 9:30; Doaktown, 11:0; Boiestown, 12:00; Cross Creek, 1:20; Marysville, 2:50; arriving at Gibson at 3:00.

CONNECTIONS:—Close connection is made at Chatham Junction with I. C. R. Accommodation Train going North. Connections also made with trains on the Intercolonial Railway to all points East and West, and at Chatham with Steamers for Newcastle, at Gibson with N. B. Railway for all Western Points and St. John, and Union Line of Steamers for St. John, and with Stage at Cross Creek for Stanley.

THOMAS HODEN,

Oct 6 Superintendent.

New Brunswick R'ly COMPANY.

ALL RAIL LINE.

ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS

IN EFFECT OCTOBER 24TH, 1887.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

—:LEAVE FREDERICTON:—

7 00 A. M.—Express for St. John and intermediate points.

9 00 A. M.—For Fredericton Junction and for Needham Junction and St. Stephen, Vanceboro, Bangor, Portland, Boston and all points west, St. Andrews, Houlton, Woodstock, Presque Isle, Grand Falls, Edmundston, and all points north.

1 10 P. M.—For Fredericton Junction and for St. John and points East.

—:ARRIVE AT FREDERICTON:—

11 35 A. M.—From Fredericton Junction and from St. John and all points East.

3 35 P. M.—From Fredericton Junction, and from Vanceboro, Bangor, Portland, Boston and all points West; St. Andrews, St. Stephen, Houlton, Woodstock, Presque Isle, Grand Falls, and points North.

6 40 P. M.—Express from St. John and intermediate points.

—:LEAVE GIBSON:—

6 50 A. M.—Express for Woodstock, and points north.

—:ARRIVE AT GIBSON:—

4 45 P. M.—Express from Woodstock and points north.

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

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

St. John, N. B., October 7th, 1887.

Intercolonial Railway.

1887 Summer Arrangement 1887

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JUNE 13th, 1887, the trains of this Railway will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:—

TRAINS WILL LEAVE ST. JOHN.

Day Express	7 00
Accommodation	11 00
Express for Sussex	16 35
Express for Halifax and Quebec	17 15

A Sleeping Car runs daily on the 22.15 train to Halifax.

On Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, a Sleeping Car for Montreal will be attached to the Quebec Express, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday a Sleeping Car will be attached at Moncton.

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN.

Express from Halifax and Quebec	5 30
Express from Sussex	8 20
Accommodation	12.55
Day Express	18 00

All trains run by Eastern Standard Time.

RAILWAY OFFICE,

Moncton, N. B., June 8th, 1887.

F. J. McCAUSLAND,

WATCHMAKER

AND

JEWELLER,

Cor. Queen and Carleton Sts.

He will attend promptly and carefully to Watch and Jewellery Repairing.

He has on hand, and will sell low for cash, a fine line of

Watches and Jewellery,

And a Handsome Line of

PLUSH GOODS.

Cor. Queen and Carleton Sts.

Fredericton, Oct 6th, 1887

'87-8 FALL AND WINTER. '87-8

A Fine Assortment for Fall and Winter Wear.

OVERCOATINGS

IN NAPS, FRIZES, MELTONS, PILOTS, DIAGONALS, TWEEDS, &c.

FANCY SUITINGS

—AND—

TROWSERINGS

In all the Latest Shades and Designs.

All goods made up at the shortest notice, and at the lowest possible prices.

Also Gents' Furnishings, &c., &c.

A Good Fit Guaranteed. Inspection Invited.

THOMAS STANGER,

"IMPERIAL HALL,"

280 QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON, N. B.

Fredericton, Nov. 15th, 1887

The Mothers laugh over it; The Children cry after it.

ANOTHER LOT:

3,700 LBS.

NEW BUCKWHEAT MEAL,

To arrive; for Sale by

ELY PERKINS.

Fredericton, Nov 3rd

WE WANT POTATOES.

WE HANDLED 60,000 BUSHELS POTATOES LAST SPRING.

And made money for our Shippers. Having decided to sell in small lots from Store, to get outside prices, we want a few more good shippers. Write us and ship to

HATHEWAY & CO.

General Commission Merchants,

22 CENTRAL WHARF, BOSTON, MASS.

Members Chambers of Commerce, Established 1873

Boston, Oct 4th, 1887