

ANDERSON & WALKER,

Merchant Tailors,

[Opp. Officers' Quarters.]

Have a Fine Assortment of Summer Suitings and Pantings.

An Inspection of them will convince you that Prices are RIGHT.

ORDERS WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

NEW GOODS HAVE ARRIVED THIS WEEK.
AUGUST 12th.

Did You See The

Fine Stock of Furniture of all kinds at the Fredericton Furniture Depot just above the People's Bank.

New Goods

are arriving almost Daily, and it would be to your interest to give us a call before you purchase any kind of Furniture.

We cordially invite you to come in at any time, whether we wish to buy or not, and we shall be happy to show our goods and quote prices.

Remember we also keep a stock of First-Class Pianos, Organs and Sewing Machines.

G. W. DYKEMAN.

Sweet Music

for the Economical.

MONEY SAVED

by buying from the elegant stock of New Goods just opened at the

New Jewelry Store,

220 Queen St. Opp. Stone Barracks.

R. BLACKMER,

Watchmaker and Jeweler.



1893. 1893.
SPRING & SUMMER!

OWEN SHARKEY

Respectfully invites inspection of his large stock of

Spring and Summer Goods

Ladies' Plain and Figured Stuff Dress Goods, Dress Flannels, Serges Bedford Coats and Prints. Mantles, Parasoles, Gloves, Hose and Belts.

Men's, Youth's and Boys Clothing, Rubber Coats and Umbrellas, Hats, Caps, Shirts, Ties, Collars, Silk Handkerchiefs, Cuffs and Underclothing.

Scotch and Canadian Tweeds Pantings and Suitings. Table Cloths, Linens, Napkins, Cottonades, Grey and White Cottons.

Table and Floor Oil Cloths. Trunks, Valises and Satchels.

Remnants of all kinds. Wall Paper at a Sacrifice to clear.

O. Sharkey.

BUTTER

TUBS,

In Nests of 3 and 4.

—ALSO—

In Dozens, Any Size.

—AT—

A F RANDOLPH & SONS.

Professional Cards.
WESLEY VANWART
Solicitor, Notary Public, &c.
Solicitor of Merchants' Bank of Halifax.
OFFICES:—Queen Street, Opp. Normal School.

GEO. L. WILSON,
Barrister, Notary Public, etc.
OFFICES:—Next door below Weddall's, Queen St., Fredericton, N. B.

JAS. T. SHARKEY,
Barrister & Attorney.
FREDERICTON, N. B.
Fredericton, N. B., April 5.

G. E. DUFFY,
Barrister-at-Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.
OFFICES: West Side of Carleton St., Second Door from Queen St. Fredericton, N. B., April 5.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE.
Best English American and Canadian Companies.
APPLY AT OFFICE OF
JAS. T. SHARKEY.
Fredericton, N. B., April 5.

VIGOR OF MEN

Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.
Weakness, Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proof mailed (sealed) free.
ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.



TEACHER'S COLUMN.

Devoted to the Interests of the Provincial Teachers.

In Which We Publish the Entrance, Monthly and Final Examination Papers Used in the Normal School.

This Column is Open For Communications, and Will Contain Articles of Special Interest to Every Teacher.—Teachers wishing for information on any school question can obtain the same by enquiring through this Column.

Normal school opens Sept. 1st. The Normal School grounds present a beautiful appearance.

Now is the time for the provincial teachers to send along their subscriptions.

NEW GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Full Description of One of the Best Finished School Buildings in Canada.

The new Grammar school building, which has been in course of construction for the past two years, is now about completed and will be occupied when the schools reopen after holidays. It occupies the site of the old Baptist seminary on the corner of York and George streets, and has a central convenient location for the purpose. The adjoining lot on the east is occupied by the Baptist church, while nearly opposite it, on York street, stands the F. C. Baptist church, and diagonally across York street is situate St. Paul's church. This new building is to be known as the Grammar school. The building that has been used for the grammar school, at the lower end of George street, for a long time in fact ever since the present school system has been in force, was the property of the university. Two years ago the grant to this school—known as the Collegiate school—was withdrawn. The old seminary building at the same time was becoming unfit for use. The board of trustees decided to erect a building on York street that would accommodate the grammar school and also supply room for a number of the primary schools at the same time. The result of this decision on the part of the school board is the erection of the present handsome and commodious building. The building is 82 feet square, two storeys, with mansard roof, and is of solid brick with freestone trimmings, and in general appearance the structure is somewhat imposing. The walls are of stock brick of a very fine quality and a deep cherry color, manufactured by M. Ryan, two miles above this city. The main entrance of York street is through the tower, which rises fifteen feet above the main roof and is surmounted by a spire thirty feet high. The front of this tower is supported by a handsome freestone arch bearing the date "1891," and in elaborately carved capital, the work of James McGrath of this city. There is also an entrance on each side. These entrances are approached by easy graded stairs, fourteen feet in width, and open into large vestibules. The side entrances will be used by the pupils and the front by the staff and visitors.

The vestibules lead into corridors 14 feet wide; one corridor runs across the whole building, from the side entrance on George street to that opposite the Baptist church, and the corridor from the front meets it in the centre. Here there are handsome arches supported by wooden columns and finished with capitals of a very fine order. There are four class rooms on this floor 30x25, with cloak rooms to each, 30x6, and a janitor's room. The rooms on this flat and on the others as well are amply lighted by windows on two sides of each room, and the doors and finishings throughout the building are of pine, with spruce sheathing, and are finished in the natural color of the woods, with three coats of Rosenburgh's elastic finish, giving the whole a beautiful appearance. At each end of the main corridor stairways with two runs and platforms lead to the floor above. These are of hard pine with birch newel posts and rail.

The second floor is very similar to the first, having also four class rooms of the same size and a teachers' room and a store-room. The corridors are of the same size and finish and all the ceilings throughout are fourteen feet high. The third floor is of the same finish, but contains only two class rooms. The other half of this floor is finished for an assembly hall, 80x35 feet. There are ten class rooms in the building besides the assembly hall. Each class room has a seating capacity of 50 to 60 pupils, so that without using the hall the building will accommodate 500 pupils and upwards.

In the basement, which is eight feet clear and two-thirds above ground, is located the heating apparatus and closets. The heat is supplied from five furnaces, and this is connected with the ventilation by the Dowd-Smead system of heating and ventilating. This system is such that the closets are kept dry, and if occasion requires may be burned out once or twice each year. The hot air is carried up to each room by brick flues, and the foul air escapes by openings around the floor of each room to the basement and thence to the ventilating flues, which rise to about twenty feet above the main roof.

The architect, J. C. Dumaresq, of Halifax, claims that this is one of the best finished school buildings in Canada. There are others larger but none better finished, and he is warm in his compliments of the contractor, J. Limerick, who has performed his work to the utmost satisfaction of himself and John Hodge, the inspector for the trustees.

PHENIX LIVERY STABLE
(Lately the Geo. I. Gunter Stable.)
Opp. A. F. Randolph & Sons.
CHAS. S. ORR, Manager.
FIRST-CLASS TURNOUTS A SPECIALTY.
Prompt and Courteous treatment to all Patrons.
May 13th, '93.—1y.

The Best Stock of
MILLINERY
to be found in the city is at the
Millinery Establishment
—OF—
MISS HAYES,
QUEEN ST.

1893. 1893.
F W WINTERS
House, Sign and Ornamental PAINTER —AND— GRAINER.
Graining done in Walnut, Cherry, Mahogany, Oak, Satin Wood, Hungarian Ash, Rose Wood, etc.
Doors Grained Price \$1.50 to \$2.50 per Side
All work Guaranteed First-Class. Best of Material used. Defy Competition.
F. W. WINTERS.
May 21 '93—1y. 68 Brunswick St.

Debentures for Sale.
TENDERS for \$4,000.00 City of Fredericton Debentures, to bear date 20th of July instant, payable in 14 years from date of issue, will be received at my office Fredericton, until Thursday, 20th instant at 4 o'clock, p. m. Tenders are requested to state figures for above debentures at a rate of 5 per centum interest per annum. The above debentures are issued under Act of Assembly 50 Vic. Cap. 53, to take up certain other Debentures maturing.
Dated at City Treasurer's Office, Fredericton, this 7th July, A. D., 1893.
JOHN MOORE,
City Treasurer.
Fredericton July 8.—2 ins.

TO LET.
POSSESSION Given on First of May next the Hotel, with Good Yard and Stabling direct opposite the Officer's Quarters, and now occupied by Turney Manzer.
Apply to
OWEN SHARKEY,
Fredericton, Feb. 4th, '93.

never; More than you think for, instead of More than you think; Nicely in answer to a question as to health; Just as soon, for Just as lief; Guess, for Think; Fix, for Arrange or prepare; Real good, for Really good, Try an experiment, for Make an experiment; It storms, for It rains or it blows; Not as I know, for Not that I know; Every man or woman should do their duty; A party, for a person; Healthy, for Wholesome.

An Incident in Canadian History.

An incident of Canadian history which throws some light upon the character of one of the pioneers of this country has been published by the Ottawa Citizen. It was told by the late Sir John Macdonald, and on that account possesses special interest. Among the men who left the Dominion during the troublesome times of 1837 and went to the United States was Marshall Bidwell, who was practising at Kingston when the rebellion broke out. Sir John Macdonald, who entertained a high opinion of Bidwell's abilities, gives a reason for his exile from the Dominion which reflects much credit upon his honour. By order of Sir Francis Bond Head, the governor of the time, Bidwell's letters, supposed to contain seditious correspondence, were seized. He was notified of the fact and offered the option of either having his letters opened or of receiving them back unopened and leaving the country. Although he was conscious of his own innocence Bidwell knew that the correspondence would cause the lives of some of his friends to be forfeited. He therefore agreed to leave the country, and before he did so the letters were returned to him. This is an instance of self-sacrifice which shows the high honour of a Canadian, and is well worthy of preservation.

Odds and Ends.

Portugals crown is worth \$6,500,000.
Nearly one million people still speak Welsh.
In New York evictions are more numerous than in Ireland.
Since 1804, 230,000,000 copies of the Bible have been put into circulation.
The highest church steeple in the world is that of the Cathedral of Antwerp—476 feet.
Stockholm has the highest death rate from drink of any city in the world—90 in 10,000.
William is the commonest masculine name Next in popularity comes Thomas, and after that James.
The first canal boat from the Erie canal arrived in New York harbor in November, 1825, and was an occasion of great rejoicing.
It is said 1,000 words are quite enough for the vocabulary of daily use, and that even with 400 or 500 a man can do business very comfortably.
In olden times saints' days were regarded as lucky days, and were marked on the calendar with red ink. From this sprang the term "red-letter day."

The French method of administering castor oil to children is to pour it into a pan over a moderate fire, break an egg in it and stir. When cooked flavor with salt or sugar or currant jelly.
The three-leaved ivy is dangerous, the five-leaved is harmless, the poison sumac has white berries; no red-berried sumac is poisonous. Fix these four facts in your mind and the woods are freed of one terror.
She—I can't see any sense in calling them my sailing shoes. He—Well, I notice you make about twenty knots an hour to keep them tied.
From the very outset the Victoria has been an unfortunate vessel. Her first mishap occurred when, being towed down the Tyne, after being launched at Elswick, she fouled the bridge. Since then one of her guns has burst and she has twice run aground. Upon the last occasion, little more than a year ago, while efforts were being made to set her afloat again, a sudden lurch of the ship threw Sir George Tryon overboard.

Wales Cut the Knot.
An extraordinary spectacle was witnessed the other day in Rotten row, London, when the Prince of Wales might have been seen, revolver in hand, firing at a prostrate horse. It seems that the animal had met with a very bad accident in the row, one, in fact, that necessitated its death from the humane point of view.

The Prince happened to be present at the time—it was in the morning—and he rode up and requested the mounted constable to shoot the animal. This at first the policeman refused to do, being mindful of the law, which demands that before a horse shall be slaughtered in a public thorough-fare, leave must be obtained from the owner, and a licensed horse-knacker procured to do the job.
In this case, however, it was obviously out of the question to comply with the terms of the statute, as the owner of the horse was lying unconscious on the stretcher, which was conveying him to the hospital, he having been severely injured by the horse's fall, while the nearest horse slaughterer lived at King's Cross, more than two miles distant.

At length, in deference to the Prince's wishes, the constable fired two shots carefully avoiding to hit the poor animal. Thereupon the Prince seized the pistol uttering language the reverse of complimentary to its owner, and, with one shot, killed the wretched beast.

The Prince's act was manifestly illegal, but it was certainly rational and humane and infractions of the law such as this are calculated to elevate rather than to degrade the Prince in the eyes of his mother's subjects.
It is expected, in any case, that the incident will lead to a repeal of this idiotic law, the existence of which resulted the other day in an unfortunate cab horse being allowed to linger for four hours in Piccadilly, just in front of the Duke of Devonshire's house, before being put out of its agony by the licensed horseknacker.

MANY AMERICAN BANKERS' OPINIONS.

The Financial Troubles Discussed by Millinarians.

The momentary crisis in the United States is looked upon by the banking community as unprecedented in the history of the country, and a big puzzle to the shrewdlest among financiers. Each has a different opinion as to the cause and effect and suggest many methods of relief.

Mr. Henry W. Cannon, president of the Chase National Bank, New York, says:

"It is well known that under ordinary conditions, less than 5 per cent of the business of the country is done with actual money, and when our people undertake to do 75 per cent to 100 per cent of their business on a cash basis they block the wheels of business and injure our entire credit machinery.

While, undoubtedly some evils existed in our commercial business and some of our banks throughout the country have been too much extended and not sufficiently flexible to meet their local requirements, at the same time the present trouble is largely sentimental; that is, many of our people have become unduly frightened and disturbed because they have not been successful in reducing their credits to actual cash, and a great damage is being done by runs upon banks where the savings of years are carefully handled in the interests of depositors—as is the case in our saving institutions—and by the restriction of credit between institutions and individuals in the ordinary daily conduct of business."

Mr. Henry Clews' Remarks.

One of the first things Congress should do after repealing the purchase clause in the Sherman law should be to repeal the law which authorizes the United States Treasury to issue gold certificates against the deposit of gold, thereby making the Treasury a storehouse without any gain whatsoever. The effect is to lock up the gold in the treasury vaults in place of it being in circulation. The gold itself is too bulky and too dangerous to hoard, while the Government certificates issued therefor are availed of for that purpose, and much of the stringency in money has been caused by these gold certificates being locked up in safe deposit boxes, the gold against which is a sacred fund in the treasury and cannot be used by the government.

Mr. Collis P. Huntington.

president of the Southern Pacific Co., said: If Congress will repeal the Sherman Act, and make, say, \$10 a legal tender of silver and not allow any paper to be issued under \$5, that would put a large amount in circulation. Then let the government issue \$300,000,000 of gold bonds, bearing interest not exceeding 3 per cent, they to be used as collateral for national currency and let the banks have par in currency on the old fours. That would restore confidence, make money plenty, and, I believe, would be a good thing for silver.

Mr. Harris C. Fahnestock.

president of the First National Bank, says: "It is hard to describe briefly the present financial situation, which has, from one cause and another, gravitated into the form of financial epidemic, which breaks out like the Asiatic cholera—one week in Denver, runs its course there, abates and dies out, only to reappear the next week in St. Louis, and again in another city. The foundation of it is only partly commercial, and very largely sentimental."

Mr. A. B. Hepburn.

president of the Third National Bank, says: "I think the financial situation and general outlook, so far as the currency famine is concerned, is materially improved. There is no anxiety so great as that inspired by an unknown danger. We have had a sort of dry panic here for several months, and were wholly unable to see the end of it."

Mr. Augustus Belmont's Views

were "The situation requires a restoration of confidence more than anything else. The newspapers can assist largely in this by helping to allay people's fears and avoiding all sensationalism on the question of present financial troubles. I have no opinion to express as to what Congress ought to do beyond the immediate repeal of the Sherman law."

SPORTING.

Fifthy Paragraphs from the haunts of Sport ing Men.

Among the Wheelmen.

A spurt is a "dust up" in English racing slang.

Terront, France's greatest racing man, is a strict vegetarian.

W. G. George, the champion runner, is to take up long distance wheel racing.

In a recent 100 mile road race in England the limit men had two hours start on the scratch ones.

Will Hyslop, jr., the champion bicyclist in Canada, is receiving a special preparation for the international race meet to be held in Chicago.

Dan Connally has come to the front this year with a rush. He has beaten Windle, Tyler, Berlo, Nelson, McDuffie and other good men. He is only 19 years old and weighs 160 pounds.

The new Velodrome Seine in Paris will be the fastest track in the world, it is said. The track was built by standing up heavy blocks of wood on end on a foundation of concrete. A steam planer then shaped the blocks into a smooth and properly formed track surface.