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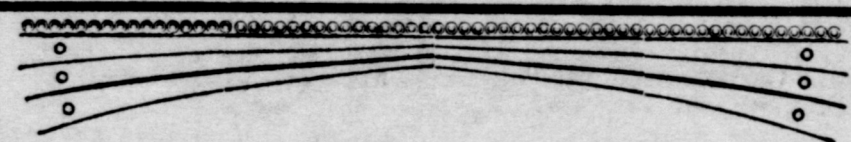
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DEPARTURES.

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6.15 A.M. EXPRESS for St. John, St. Stephen, t. Andrews, Houlton, Woodstock and points North; Bangor, Portland, Boston and points South and West.

10.30 A.M. ACCOMMODATION for Fredericton Jc., St. John and points East McAdam Junct.

2 55 P.M. ACCOMMODATION for Fredericton Jc., St. John and points East, also with Night Express for Bangor, Portland and Boston, and Saturdays excepted, with Short Line Express for Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, the West North West and Pacific Coast.

ARRIVALS.

9 15 a m from St John, etc.
1 15 a m from St John, Bangor, Montreal, etc.
7 10 p m from St John, St Stephen, Presque Isle, Woodstock, etc.

GIBSON.

6.20 A.M. MIXED, for Woodstock, Presque Isle, Edmundston, and all points North.

IVE.

4 50 p m from Woodstock and points North

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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 Wanting for Information on Any School Question Can Obtain the Same by Enquiring Through This Column.

The closing exercises at St. Martin's Seminary took place Wednesday and were very largely attended.

At St. John applications have been received by the board of school trustees for appointment to the teaching staff from Misses F. McManus, M. Anderson, B. McFarlane, E. Frost, J. A. Scott, M. Gregory, M. McLeod, M. E. Riecker, M. J. Emmerson, M. J. Moore, L. Horseman and M. A. Stewart.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

The Final Examination Papers.—The Students Find Them Difficult.

The final examination took place in the Normal School this week. The students pronounce the papers difficult and we leave it to our readers to judge.

Greek and Roman History.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL Time, 1 hr. 30 min.

1. Into what two classes was early Roman society divided? What conflicts arose between them and with what results?

2. Trace the steps of the conflict carried on between the powers of Rome and Carthage.

3. What are some of the good and some of the bad effects of foreign conquest upon the history of Rome?

4. For what are the following Roman characters chiefly noted: Tarquinius Superbus, Coriolanus, Catiline, Julius Caesar, Caesar Augustus, Augustus, Antony, Nero?
5. Name the principal states in ancient Greece, and mention where the chief Grecian colonies were planted. What effect had the distribution upon subsequent events?

6. Tell what you know of Lysurgus, Solon, Themistocles, Alcibiades, Demosthenes.

7. Give some account of the career of Pericles. Who was his chief rival? What was the nature of his influence upon the history of Greece?

8. In the invasion of Greece by Xerxes, attack was made both by land and sea. By whom were they opposed in each case and with what results?

9. Explain the means by which Philip of Macedon rose to power. What results followed?

Spherical Trigonometry.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL Time, 1 hr. 30 min.

1. In a right spherical triangle prove the relations:
 $\cos. c = \cos. a \cos. b$, $\sin. a = \sin. c \sin. A$, $\cos. A = \tan. b \cot. c$.

2. In a right spherical triangle given the side A and the adjacent angle B , show how to find the remaining parts.

3. If A be an angle of a spherical triangle, show by a figure that it is measured by the angle between two planes. Show also how this latter angle is measured.

$\cos. A = \cos. b \cos. c$

4. Given $\cos. A = \frac{5}{13}$ and $\sin. b = \frac{1}{13}$ in an oblique spherical triangle, find the value of $\cos. \frac{1}{2} A$.

5. State the six cases that may occur in the solution of an oblique spherical triangle, and prepare one of them for logarithmic computation.

General and Canadian History.

CLASS I. Time, 1 hr. 30 min.

PART I.—GENERAL HISTORY.

1. Which are the first two nations to appear in the dawn of history? What circumstances favored their development? What special features marked the civilization of each? Explain their relation to other branches of the human family.

2. What is meant by "The Later Babylonian Kingdom"? How long did it last? Who were its chief rulers? By what great events is it characterized?

3. Summarize the relation of Hebrew history to that of mankind.

4. When and how did the history of India first come into relation with that of Europe? What was the condition of Indian society at the time? its literature? its religion? In what special directions has India since been a factor in the history of Europe?

5. What circumstances led to the invasion of Greece by the Persians? How many invasions were thus made and with what results?

6. Through what events did Rome pass from a Republic to an Empire?

7. What were the causes, leading facts, and results of the French revolution?

PART II.—CANADIAN HISTORY.

1. In what several ways has the existence of native races in Canada affected its settlement and progress?

2. When and with what results has Canada been invaded?

3. Trace the main stages of the struggle for Responsible Government in Canada.

4. Describe (a) the founding of Halifax, (b) the Siege of Louisbourg, (c) the Capture of Quebec by the English.

5. Give an outline sketch of the Constitution of the Dominion of Canada.
NOTE.—Four questions in each part will make a full paper.

USE SKODA'S DISCOVERY

The Great Blood and Nerve Remedy

Natural History. Time, 1 hr.

1. Illustrate, with reference (1) to the three kingdoms of nature and (2) with reference to special groups under each, the comparative method which underlies the study of natural history.

2. What part do water, air, heat and pressure respectively take in the formation of rocks?

3. From what minerals do we obtain our chief supplies of iron, plaster, lead, sulphur, quicksilver, gold? What countries afford the principal supply of each?

4. To what family do the cedar, clover, sunflower, mint, and strawberry respectively belong? Give the more prominent features of the family in each case.

5. What various facts may be drawn from the study of the seedling as it develops from the seed?

6. What constant relations are usually found to exist between the leaf, the flower and the seed?

7. Explain the nature of buds. Where do they arise? What are some of the different kinds? How does a seed differ from a bud?

8. Illustrate, among plants, multiplication by other methods than through the agency of seeds. What parallel illustrations are afforded among animals?

9. What is the purpose of the hard parts of animals? How are they variously disposed in different groups? By what means is motion of one part upon another provided for?

NOTE.—Six questions, including No. 9, constitute a full paper.

Geography.

Time, 1 hr. 30 min.

PART I.

1. In teaching geography, with value do you give to books of travel, as compared with statistics of trade and population: and why?

2. Mention the chief natural resources of the Province of New Brunswick, giving some idea of the extent and character of each.

3. Describe the physical features, climate and productions of Australia, Chili, or the Hawaiian Islands.

4. Give topical notes of the particular geography of Central America.

5. What causes the changes of seasons; and why does the average temperature continue to rise for some weeks after the summer solstice?

6. What difference of latitude and difference of longitude between Philadelphia and London?

PART II.

7. Draw an outline map of any country on the continent of Europe.

NOTE.—The examiner will allow 70 marks for Part I. and 30 for Part II.

ARITHMETIC.

Time, 1 hr. 30 min.

1. Deduce a rule for the division of fractions.

Simplify $\frac{5\frac{3}{8} \div \frac{7}{8}}{1 \cdot 5 \text{ of } 5 \cdot 9 \div 10\frac{1}{2}} \times 2 \cdot 5 \text{ of } 13\frac{1}{2}$ of $4 \cdot 1 \cdot 9$

2. Extract the square root of 1225 explaining the reason for each step in the operation. Extract the cub root of 27054.036008.

3. A rents a house for \$187.20 for one year; at the end of 4 months he takes in B as a co-tenant; they admit C in like manner for the last $2\frac{1}{2}$ months of the year. What portion of the rent does each pay? Explain.

4. Explain and illustrate what is meant by "Compound Proportion," and "The Unitary Method." Work by either method: A besieged town containing 22400 inhabitants, has provisions to last three weeks; how many must be sent away that they may be able to hold out seven weeks?

5. Show that the difference between the interest and the discount on the same sum of money for the same time is the interest on the discount. By employing this principle, find at what rate the interest is reckoned, if the discount on a sum due at the end of $2\frac{1}{2}$ years is—

80 of the simple interest. 87

VROOMAN KILLED HICKEY.

A Case that Owe Its Existence to a Woman.

WINDSOR, Ont., June 13.—John Vrooman, a Grand Trunk mechanic, shot and killed Captain James Hickey, a submarine diver, in front of the Manning House here last night. It was an extraordinary case of killing, for the men were driving along the street in the same buggy and, when opposite the Manning House, Vrooman drew a revolver, and shot Hickey in the left breast, and then gave him a push out of the buggy. Vrooman then took the reins and drove along Chatham street and Windsor avenue until he reached Millard's livery stables. Here he halted the horse and got out of the buggy. Two policemen in pursuit overtook him just as he alighted and put him under arrest. Hickey by this time was dead. One of the policemen asked Vrooman why he shot Hickey, and he replied, "Because he smashed me first." Vrooman's face was covered with blood when arrested, which would indicate that he had received a blow from Hickey before the shooting, as he states. Vrooman's statement after being arrested is about as follows: He was driving along Sandwich street when Hickey appeared and insisted upon getting into the buggy to talk over some trouble between the men, in which Hickey's wife figured. The conversation grew into a quarrel when Vrooman says Hickey hit him. He believed Hickey intended to shoot him, and for his own self-protection shot Hickey. A revolver was found in Hickey's possession when shot.

MEYERS' CLEVER ESCAPE.

The First From the Tombs in Eighteen Years.

NEW YORK, June 11.—By the escape of John Meyers on Thursday night the Tombs loses its first prisoner since that day, some eighteen years ago, when William Sharkey, imprisoned there as a convicted murderer, dressed in the clothes of a woman, who took his place in the cell, with his handkerchief up to his eyes, and with all the symptoms of a weeping and distressed damsel, was escorted by a sympathetic officer into Centre street, and there turned loose to make good his escape. Cell 120, in which Meyers was confined is on the fourth, or top, tier of the old prison. Nothing more uncompromisingly secure could be well imagined than the cells through there, with their heavily barred, grated and padlocked iron doors opening on the corridors, up and down which the tramp of the keepers is constantly echoing. Air is admitted to the cell through the gratings of the door and through the ventilator, about four inches wide by sixteen in length, which opens with an upward slant, into the yard between Elm street and the prison building. The tiniest of kittens could not wriggle through this narrow ventilator, which, to render assurance doubly sure, is a framework of half-inch iron let in some eight or ten inches into a wall over three feet thick, and composed of heavy stone blocks laid in the strongest of cement. Yet, probably it was this most insignificant of loopholes, with the welcoming rays of light filtering through, that inspired Meyers, aided by the crudest of tools, to dig his way through the massive masonry, and that formed what a strategist would call the base of his retreat. The implements were of the crudest possible nature, yet they proved most effective. The iron braces between the legs of his cot wrenched from the frame work and broken into three pieces, so as to

OBTAIN AN ANGUAR EDGE,

acted in Meyer's skillful hands both as knife to scrape away the cement and crowbar to pry away the blocks of stone. An old iron spoon, too, worn as it is almost to a water edge, evidently did good service as a scraper. It was therefore with three pieces of old iron that, to use the expression of one of the keepers, looked as if "they could not cut butter" and with a spoon that might with almost perfect safety be put in the hands of a man contemplating suicide, this young man succeeded in accomplishing his rescue. While Meyers must have been burrowing away at the wall of his cell for weeks before his actual escape, it is difficult to imagine how, even by the cleverest arrangement of his cot in front of the gaping hole, he was able to conceal all vestiges of his work, the shreds of rope and bedding, the big blocks of stone, and scraps of plaster, from the most purlind of keepers. Meyers waited till the Yard Policeman, Lawrence Lamb, who was on duty on Thursday night, had gone his round. Then with a hasty and comprehensive

GLANCE THROUGH HIS GRATED DOOR

out into the corridor to see if all was safe, he drew out his ropes, made of bedding, from their place of concealment, and putting one in his pocket, tied the end of the other around the middle of his cot. He lowered himself out of the hole he had made into space, with the ground 80 feet below. As the rope tightened under his weight the cot rose on its end finally jamming up against the sides of the hole and acting there as an anchor. Meyer's rope let him down to about eight feet of the ground. When he dropped it was with the Elm tree wall towering bare in front of him and a corresponding wall shutting him off from Leonard street at the left. It was to the left that he turned, gliding noiselessly in his stocking feet to the angle formed by the junction of the tin-roofed female dormitory with the Leonard street outside wall. From the bottom of the angle there runs a sheet-iron water leader up to the roof of the female prison. It is a frail-looking affair, by no means inviting to climb, running as it does for thirty feet perpendicularly upward, and then, after a sudden slant, resuming a perpendicular direction for about ten feet more to the top of the roof. Nevertheless, it was a ladder of salvation for Meyers. How he climbed it without bringing the ladder down to the ground and himself crashing along with it is a mystery. But climb it he did and got safely on the roof of the female prison, with deep dents left in the thin metal of the water pipe to show the hazardous way he had gone. From the female prison he dropped to the female dormitory, his feet pattering noisily on the tin roofing of the latter building and disturbing Mrs McKeon, the night matron. At the corner of the female dormitory building, that, hidden behind the laterally-projecting and gloomily imposing front of the Tombs, joins the northern wall, there is another water leader edging over into Leonard street. Bracing the second rope around this leader as securely as the fragile support would allow, Meyers trusted his weight to it and dropped safely into Leonard street, a free man.

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