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in their accounts duly attested, to me  
within three months from date. All  
persons indebted to the said estate are  
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JOHN HAYWARD  
Administrator  
Lincoln Sun. Co. Nov. 24th 1889.

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### INTERNATIONAL LESSON. Fourth Quarter-Lesson XIII.—Dec. 29 REVIEW AND TEMPER- ANCE.

REVIEW.

PERIOD.—Eighty years B. C. 1055  
to 975, including the reigns of Da-  
vid and Solomon.

PLACE.—Palestine, centering  
around Jerusalem, now for the first  
time made the capital.

PROPHETS.—Samuel, Nathan,  
Abijah, Gad.

KINGS.—David, Solomon.

KING DAVID.

I. Early Life. David born B. C.  
1086. At Bethlehem,—a shepherd.  
Early feats of prowess. Sent to  
Saul. Slew Goliath, B. C. 1063.  
Called to court, persecuted, and in  
exile for seven or eight years, 1063-  
1056. Thus preparing to be a bet-  
ter ruler by all his experiences. A  
poet, a musician, skilled with the  
sling, brave, wise, attractive, religi-  
ous, a firm and loving friend.

II. The Soldier. Battles in early  
life. Conquered the whole country  
when a king, fought many success-  
ful battles, organized the army (1  
Chron. 27), conquered peace.

III. The King. Began to reign  
B. C. 1056. Reigned over Judah  
seven and one-half years at Hebron.  
Made king of all Israel B. C. 1048.  
Capital at Jerusalem. Reigned 40  
years in all. The kingdom much  
enlarged; made rich and prosperous;  
well organized (1 Chron. 23-27).  
The whole kingdom placed on a new

IV. The poet. Wrote many of  
the Psalms. Marvellously beauti-  
ful hymns, the highest poetry, en-  
doring to the end of time. Organ-  
ized a large choir of singers with  
leaders. An orchestra of musical  
instruments for the public worship  
of God (see 1 Chron. 25).

V. Varied Experiences. David's  
trials in youth: troubles which did  
not grow out of his own fault, but  
were a part of his training. Trou-  
bles in later life growing out of  
his sin. He sinned and bitterly re-  
pented. On the whole he was pros-  
perous and happy. He sings much  
of joy and peace, and faith in God.  
He died aged about 70, "full of  
days, riches, and honor" (1 Chron.  
29:28), the most honored king Is-  
rael ever had. In spite of his trials  
his "life was worth the living," and  
has been a blessing all down the  
ages.

VI. Religious Life. A devoted  
servant of God, deeply religious,  
moral far beyond his age, full of  
virtues, many very noble qualities,  
which his few failings should never  
hide or obscure. He sinned great-  
ly; but his repentance was deep,  
his confession public, his renuncia-  
tion of sin complete. He was trustful  
and happy in his religious experi-  
ence, and did much to cultivate  
piety among the people. The Lord  
repeatedly praises him, and calls  
him a man after his own heart.  
Who of us have as few faults and as  
many virtues?

KING SOLOMON.

I. Early Life. Solomon was  
born B. C. 1033 to 1035 at Jerusa-  
lem. His father was David king of  
Israel, and his mother was Bath-  
sheba. His father died when he  
was 18 or 20 years old when he be-  
came king.

II. Decisive Choice. At the be-  
ginning of his reign, when the Lord  
appeared to him in a dream.

III. His Kingdom, enlarged to  
the full extent promised to Abraham  
(Gen. 15:18-21); see 1 Kings 4:21;  
2 Chron. 9:26. It was peaceful,  
no enemies devastating it as in  
earlier times (1 Kings 4:24, 25).

It was very rich and prosperous.  
Solomon organized the kingdom  
created its commerce, developed  
architecture, and made the kingdom  
famous. Note the visit of the queen  
of Sheba.

IV. The Temple. The most  
beautiful and costly temple; the  
centre of religious worship; a religi-  
ous type for all ages.

V. His Writings. The books of  
the Bible attributed to him, and  
their characteristics.

VI. His Fall. The sins into  
which he fell; safeguards; conse-  
quences.

VII. His Character.

VIII. Lessons from his Life.

TEMPERANCE.—Prov. 23:29-35.

29. Who hath woe? who hath  
sorrow? who hath contentions? who  
hath babbling? who hath wounds  
without cause? who hath redness of  
eyes?

30. They that tarry long at the  
wine; they that go to seek mixed  
wine.

31. Look not thou upon the wine  
when it is red, when it giveth his

color in the cup, when it moveth it-  
self aright.

32. At the last it biteth like a  
serpent, and stingeth like an adder.

33. Thine eyes shall behold  
strange women, and thine heart  
shall utter perverse things.

34. Yea, thou shalt be as he that  
lieth down in the midst of the sea,  
or as he that lieth upon the top of  
a mast.

35. They have stricken me, shall  
thou say, and I was not sick; they  
have beaten me, and I felt it not:  
when shall I awake? I will seek it  
yet again.

Measureless Evil. 29. *Who  
hath woe?* He asks a series of ques-  
tions to set out the sad state of the  
intemperate. *Sorrow*: is the natur-  
al fruit of intemperance, which  
breeds poverty, sickness, dishonor.  
The Hebrew word means, first, pov-  
erty, then misery. *Contentions*:  
strong drink makes people quarrel  
some. The majority of brawls are  
connected with strong drink. *Bab-  
bling*: foolish talking. *Wounds  
without cause*. wounds and stripes  
such as come of the brawls of drun-  
ken men. Without cause: upon  
very slight provocation, which men  
inflamed with wine are very apt to  
take.

Their Cause. 30. Here are indi-  
cated four dangerous passes; who  
does not enter the first will not be  
waylaid in the fourth. (1) Keeping  
bad company. (2) Sipping the wine.  
(3) Drinking to excess. (4) Drunk-  
en carousals.

Warnings. 31. *Look not.* Do  
not go where wine is, or into drink-  
ing company. *When it is red.*  
Red wines were most esteemed in  
East. Do not put yourself in the  
way of temptation. *When it giveth  
his color.* When it seems so attract-  
ive. *At the last it biteth like a ser-  
pent.* At the first it is the wine of  
pleasant fellowship; at the last it is  
the "wine of the wrath of Almighty  
God, poured out without mixture."  
At the first it is the agreeable ex-  
citement of an evening; at the last  
it is the long-drawn agony of an  
endless perdition. At the first it is  
the stimulus of an hour; at the last  
it is the worm that never dies, and  
the fire that never shall be quenched.

The End. 34. *As he that lieth  
down in the midst of the sea.* Asleep  
on a vessel in the storm, and uncon-  
scious of his danger. *Upon... a  
mast.* An unsteady place, whence  
he is almost certain to fall. The  
drunkard surrounded by danger,  
and yet insensible of his perilous  
situation. He does not believe he  
is in danger even when most in dan-  
ger. *They have stricken me,* etc.  
The poet represents the drunken  
man as speaking to himself. Far  
from being made temperate by the  
strokes inflicted upon him, he rejoices  
in the prospect, when he has  
awakened out of his sleep, of begin-  
ning again the life of drunkenness  
and revelry. The drinking habits  
dull the conscience and harden the  
heart. He has been stricken, and  
not made sick; he has been beaten,  
but he has felt no bruises. *I will  
seek it yet again.* The picture ends  
with the words of the drunkard on  
waking from his sleep. He has been  
unconscious of the excesses and out-  
rages of the night, and his first  
thought is to return to his old habit.  
This is a true picture. One of the  
greatest punishments of drunken-  
ness is this insatiable appetite, that,  
in spite of all warnings, and in the  
face of all consequences, the drunk-  
ard returns to his cups. The vic-  
tims of intemperance will trample  
over everything to reach strong  
drink.

The average life of temperance  
people is 63 years and 2 months,  
while the average life of intemperate  
people is 35 years and 6 months.  
Thus the average life of a drinker is  
but little more than half of a non-  
drinker; and yet we are asked to  
believe brandy, gin, whiskey, and  
beer are wonderful promoters to  
health.

### SHE WROTE A POEM.

It Was Real Poetry, Too, Although It  
Didn't Rhyme.

In attendance at one of the Indianapoli  
ward schools is a little colored girl nine  
years old. She is miserable, indeed, for at  
home she is ill-treated and the shoes she  
wears, and often the clothes, are supplied  
by the teachers or some of her classmates.  
There is a tender poetic vein in her make-  
up, and it found vent in a composition. The  
teacher took a little pansy plant to school  
one day and told the pupils of the flower.  
Two days after she asked them to write a  
poem of it and gave them the privilege of  
having the pansy talk and tell the story, and  
this, according to the Indianapolis Journal,  
is what the little girl wrote, the word pansy  
in the copy being the only one dignified  
with a capital:

"I am only a Pansy. My home is in a lit-  
tle brown house. I sleep in my little brown  
house all winter, and I am now going to  
open my eyes and look about. Give me  
some rain, sky, I want to look out of my  
window and see what is going on. I asked,  
so the sky gave me some water and I began  
to climb to the window. At last I got up  
there and I open my eyes. Oh what a won-  
derful world I seen when birds sang songs  
to me, and grasshoppers kissed me, and  
danced with me, and creakets smiled at me,  
and I had a pretty green dress. There was

trees that grow over me and the wind fanned  
me. the sun smiled at me, and little chil-  
dren smelled me one bright morning me and  
the grasshoppers had a party he would play  
with me and a naughty boy pick me up and  
tore me up and I died and that was the last  
of Pansy."

### VOCABULARY OF SLANG.

The Singular Language with Which  
Thoughts Are Concealed.

Origin of Some Popular Phrases—How the  
Fagins and Crooks Talk—Three Thou-  
sand Words and Expressions in  
the Rogues' Dialect.

Slang always has been more or less pre-  
valent, but never more so, perhaps, than  
now. Every trade, profession and business  
has its vocabulary of slang. There are  
newspapers that indulge in it to an extra-  
ordinary extent, and it is even heard occa-  
sionally in the pulpit. The stage is very  
prolific of slang, and many of the expres-  
sions that come into common use are first  
heard from behind the footlights. There are  
many kinds of slang. One includes ex-  
pressions of American origin. In this class  
are found such phrases as "In the soup,"  
"No flies on us," "You make me weary,"  
and "Well, I should smile."

Many of the common words and phrases  
used on the streets and even in society come  
from the vocabulary of rogues and thieves.  
The fraternity of rogues have a jargon of  
their own. But the older and most experi-  
enced knaves never use it. They are too  
smart for that. The bank-burglar, the skill-  
ful forger, the confidence man, the house-  
breaker, are generally well educated, cool  
and calculating, bland and suave. Their  
good deportment is their stock in trade.  
They know that to use an uncommon dia-  
lect would throw suspicion on them, and it  
is only when they wish to communicate  
with each other that the words in their  
strange vocabulary are used. First-class  
detectives, too, while they are familiar with  
this language, never use slang in public.  
It is the rouser, the saloon loafer, petty  
thief and small criminal who makes the  
greatest display of slang wisdom. The  
detective who seldom catches any thing of  
more consequence than a cold is also very  
fond of indulging to an alarming extent in  
slang.

A few extracts from the rogues' "un-  
written dictionary" may be of interest, says  
the Indianapolis News. A "night worker"  
is a house-breaker; one who climbs into a  
window, "second-story worker." A "gop-  
her" is a safe-blower. A "cracksman" is  
one who opens a safe with the most im-  
proved tools; an artist in the line of safe  
robbing, as it were. A pickpocket is a  
"wire," a "dip" or a "tool;" if he picks  
men's pockets he is a "bloke buzzer," or  
"knuck;" if he robs a woman, a "moll  
buzzer;" if he plays his trade on the street-  
cars or in a crowded place, a "car buzzer;"  
stealing handkerchiefs is "sneaking  
wipes." The highwaymen who uses force  
to rob his victim or fights the officer is a  
"strong-arm" man. "Bloke" is man, "moll"  
is woman, "kid" a male person under  
twenty years. A "stall" is a well-dressed  
man who diverts attention while the thief  
does his work. "Papa" is the man who  
furnishes bail for arrested crooks, hires  
lawyers for them and aids them as much as  
he can without getting into the meshes of  
the law himself. A "plant" is hidden plunder;  
"springing or flashing the plant" is  
to bring out the plunder after the officers  
have abandoned the search for it. The  
"fence" is the man who disposes of the  
stolen goods, a la Fagin in "Oliver Twist."  
"Cady" is a hat, and to "tip the cady" is to  
jam the victim's hat over his eyes that he  
may be robbed easier. A "crush" is the  
man who creates a disturbance in a crowd  
so that his friends will have a better chance  
to pick pockets unmolested. A "mob" is  
four or more thieves working together. A  
"guy," "soft mark," "Reuben," "Jason,"  
etc., is a countryman unused to city life.  
"Stag his nibs" means look at him. "Graft"  
is stealing. "Evening graft" is robbery in  
the evening. The "gun," "look-out,"  
"piper," is the man who stands guard while  
his companion is robbing a store or blowing  
a safe. "Piping off a lay" is selecting a  
house to be robbed. "Piping off" is watch-  
ing a suspicious character. "Shadowing" is  
following a person. The "snipe" peddles  
goods for a confidence game or to get into a  
house to secure information for the gang  
that intends to rob it. "Stiff" has a variety  
of meanings—a forged order, a fictitious  
check, a dead body (cadaver also) or a  
forged letter. It means also a ridiculous or  
exaggerated statement. "Giving the of-  
fice," a low whistle, cough, or any sound to  
put a thief on his guard. A "mark" is a  
man who appears to have plenty of money.  
"Red or yellow super" is a gold watch;  
"super and slang," watch and chain.  
"Touched" means robbed.

Thus: "He touched me for my yellow su-  
per and slang," and "pinched my 'spark,'"  
signifies "He robbed me of my gold watch  
and chain and extracted my diamond pin."  
To "ring a super" is to take a watch  
and leave the chain by twisting the ring  
that fastens the watch to the chain.  
"Sugar," "dust," "dough," "wad," "roll,"  
"scads," "stuff," etc., are a few terms for  
money.

A "cease" is a paper dollar; a "century,"  
one hundred dollars; a "cartwheel," silver  
dollar; "yellow boys," gold; "queer" is  
counterfeit money. A "conlacker" makes  
the spurious coin; a "boodle-carrier" deliv-  
ers it, a "cutter" or "shover" passes it.  
The "headworker" plans the robberies.  
"Rattler" is a train of cars; "ducket," rail-  
road ticket; "tip," railroad office; "give-  
away," a newspaper; "scratcher for a give-  
away," a reporter; "prod" is a horse;  
"drag" is a wagon; "hipped," arrested;  
"blue bottle," "copper," "peeler," police-  
man. "Gooseberry law" signifies low or  
little work.

"Doing time" is serving sentence;  
"stretch" is ten years; six "lunas" or six  
"moons" is six months; "cooler," "quod,"  
"little sterr," jail or station house; "grand  
sterr," State's prison; "tally" is a trial;  
"settled" is convicted and sentenced to  
prison; "mouth-piece" is a lawyer; "beak,"  
a judge; "switch" or "squealer," one who  
turns State's evidence; "jug" is a bank;  
"jigger" is a door; "glim," a light;  
"sloughed," imprisoned; "jerves" is an  
outside pocket; "pitment," an inside  
vest pocket; "over-ben," an overcoat;  
"bennie," a coat; "stamps," shoes;  
"sneaks," rubbers or shoes with felt soles.  
It is said that the thieves of this country  
have nearly three thousand words and ex-  
pressions they use, but the few given here  
is a fair sample of them. How many can be  
heard spoken every day by many of our  
young people!

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