

NEW STORE.

The Subscriber has opened a New Store, corner of

Queen and Westmorland Streets,

With a well-assorted stock of Groceries and Provisions,

All new and fresh, which will be sold as cheap as any in the trade. All goods delivered free in the city.

COUNTRY PRODUCE A SPECIALTY

W. T. ESTEY.

F'ton, Nov. 28, 1888-3 mos.

JEWELRY,

Silverware, &c

A choice and well selected stock of New Attractions in

FINE WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, GOLD, PENS & PENCILS

SPECTACLES, And Eye Glasses.

Prices that defy competition. Everybody delighted. You try us.

Remember the Place.

JAMES D. FOWLER

258 Queen Street.

HARK!

Something Fell!

YES, FURNITURE, CARPETS, CROCKERY and FANCY GOODS have all dropped lower in prices.

READ SOME SAMPLE PRICES.

- Walnut Parlor Suits, \$35 00
Marble Top Chamber Suits, 33 25
Woven Wire Mattresses, 3 00
Brussels Carpets, 95 cents per yard, cut to match and made up free of charge.
Dinner Sets from \$7.50 up.
Ivoryware Tea Sets, \$2 75
All Brass Library Lamps, 2 75
Parlor Lamps with Argand Burners and Etched Globes—a real beauty, 1 50
White Granite Cups and Saucers, 50 cts. and 70 cts. per dozen.
Best Rockingham Teapots, 15 cts., 20 cts., 25 cts.
Best Crimped Chimneys, 4, 5 and 6 cents.

(Do not pay high prices when there is near you a cheap place to buy.)

JAS G. McNALLY

October 9th, 1888.

JANUARY 19 '89.

Ternant, Davies & Co.,

Our Cheap Sale of Winter

DRY - GOODS, Remnants, &c.,

Is still going on, and will continue to the end of the present month only. We are daily replenishing our

Bargain Counter

With odds and ends to clear before taking stock.

Tennant, Davies & Co.,

202 Queen St., F'ton.

FACTS ABOUT MARBLE.

How the Rugged Rock is Converted Into Polished Variegated Slabs. Few people who stand before a finished monument or mantel, or even a soda water fountain in a drug store, and admire the highly-polished variegated marble, says the New York Commercial Advertiser, realize the amount of time and labor that has been expended in the evolution of the completed structure from the raw materials. The highly-colored varieties are found chiefly in Italy, Spain, France, Belgium, or Portugal. The white stone is common in this State. Among the marbles which most frequently enter into composition of fancy apparatus are:

Italian—white, vernal and clouded, with bluish gray; Etruscan—pure porcelain white, Sargasso shaded cream white, veined with dark gray; Algerian and Mexican onyx—transparent white, veined with opaline white, yellow, or pink; Baroglio—delicately veined gray; Carrara—reddish pearl gray; dished with carnelian red; Siena—golden yellow, clouded with white and veined with olive and brown; Tennessee—chocolate, frosted with white; Georgia—green; Brocatel—richly mottled, yellow, purple, brown, white and red; Violet Brocatel—purple, mottled and veined with gold; yellow; Lisbon—reddish; Groyotte of France—deep red, shaded with red and brown; Groyotte Fleuro—purplish red, mottled with pearl white; Warwick—brilliant red, veined with white; Belgian—velvety black; African—yellow, with purple veins; Rouge Antique—deep red; Knoxville—grayish pink, with light blue veining.

The colored marbles retain their freshness longer and can be repolished after many years' use. The marble is extracted from the quarry in oblong blocks cut out by means of wedges. Except when designated for statuary or building purposes the first thing the manufacturer does is to place the block of marble under a gang-saw in order to saw it into slabs. The gang-saw consists merely of a series of parallel saws, to which an oscillating motion is imparted while they are kept fed with sand and water. When they come from the gang-saw the slabs are generally about 1 1/2 inches thick, so that they may dress to one inch when rubbed on both sides. The slabs are then inspected. To the inexperienced eye the rough slabs are much alike, and while the good qualities of the slab are only fully brought out under the polisher's mop, the imperceptible defects are also magnified very much. It is therefore necessary to detect flaws before the polishing begins. The perfect slabs are cut into required lengths by a rip-saw and passed to the rubbing bed to be rubbed smooth. The rubbing bed consists of a solid horizontal cast-iron wheel about four inches thick and usually about twelve or thirteen feet in diameter. This wheel is fixed in a vertical shaft which revolves on two chilled steel friction balls, placed one upon the other, and enclosed in a cast-iron box which is kept well supplied with oil. The box itself is firmly imbedded in a stone foundation, and the entire structure is made as true and as steady as possible. It requires a great deal of care and attention to keep the rubbing-bed perfectly true; and it is sometimes necessary to rub it down for a whole week with bluestone in order to keep the surface smooth. When the slab leaves the rubbing-bed it is comparatively smooth, and is ready to be cut out by hand into its final shape. It then passes into the hands of the polisher, who are provided with rubbers made of ordinary ticking rolled up into a mop of about three or four inches in diameter and sewed firmly through and through. With these they rub the surface of the slab back and forth, hour after hour, until they bring out the high polish so much admired. The marble is first rubbed with grit, then with pumicestone, and then with hone. On some white marbles oxalic acid is then used, and finally the finishing touches are given with putty of zinc. On colored marbles emery and French putty, prepared with sulphur and lead, are used. It is estimated that each square foot of surface polished costs one man four hours of steady work. In gilding, four or five gold leaves are blown into a cushion made of a board covered with chamois. The gilder cuts it into strips a quarter of an inch wide, lays it on the marble with his "tip," then "cottons" it on, after which he rubs it down with a fine hair brush in order to smooth the laps and form an even and continuous surface. He then cleans off the edges with cotton-wool. Great dexterity is acquired by gilders, and they seem to handle with the greatest ease the delicate gold leaf which the slightest breath of air is sufficient to carry off, and which in inexperienced hands is utterly unmanageable. The variegated, dark-colored marbles are most expensive, but they are also generally harder and more durable, as well as more beautiful, than those that are white or light colored. The common white marble, which is not so valuable from an ornamental point of view, has a separate value as being the best basis for the production of carbonic acid gas for the manufacture of "soda" water and all other carbonated beverages, and a large trade is done in it for this purpose. It has succeeded whitening and bicarbonate of soda in this respect on account of its cheapness. A barrel of good marble dust, weighing about 400 pounds, costs \$1.25. An equal quantity of whitening costs about \$3.50, and produces no more gas. A like weight of bicarbonate of soda produces a double amount of gas, but costs about \$7.

As far as chemical composition is concerned marble and whitening are analogous—both are carbonates of lime, and when equally pure both contain the same amount of carbonic acid. Whitening, however, is rarely, if ever, as pure as marble. It consists chiefly of the remains of extremely small animalcules.

A good story is told by the Providence Journal of a well-known citizen of Providence who, in view of recent burglaries in his neighborhood, concluded to remain over night at his city residence. During the evening he lay down upon a lounge meditating what he would do in case his castle should be invaded by thieves that night. While thus meditating he fell asleep, and his slumbers were so refreshing that nearly two hours passed before he awoke. Opening his eyes and ears he fancied he saw and heard some one in the house. Seizing a position which enabled him to have an unobstructed view, he saw a man in another room. He came upon him unexpectedly and struck him a blow which nearly felled him to the floor. Judge of his surprise when he discovered that the man he had so vigorously pounded was a policeman who had received instructions to guard the house while the owner was supposed to be out of the city with his family. The policeman told him in explanation of his presence that he saw a light in the house, and finding the door unfastened, had walked in and been all over the house in search of the supposed thief or thieves, and had just telephoned to the station for help to make the capture.

CONJURING IN INDIA.

Celebrated Feats Whose Performance Is Indeed a Mystery. Indian jugglers are famous not only for their tricks, but for the apparent ease and openness with which they perform them. Dr. Norman Macleod describes his own futile attempts to discover how one of their most celebrated feats was accomplished: Through one of my friends, I asked for the well-known Mango-trick. I am told that many intelligent young men profess to know how the trick is done, but whenever I made inquiries I have found, to my regret, that at that moment they have always forgotten the secret. While the tomton was beating and the pipe playing, the juggler, singing all the time in low accents, smoothed a place in the gravel three or four yards before us. Having thus prepared a bed for the plant to grow in, he took a basket and placed it over the prepared place, covering it with a thin blanket. The man himself did not wear a thread of clothing except a strip round the loins. The time seemed now to have come for the detective's eye! So, just as he was becoming more earnest in his song, and while the tom-ton beat and the pipe whirred more loudly, I stepped forward, with becoming dignity, and begged him to bring the basket and its cover to me. He cheerfully complied, and I carefully examined the basket, which was made of open wicker-work. I then examined the cloth covering, which was thin, almost transparent, and certainly had nothing concealed in it. Then I fixed my eyes on his strip of clothing with such intentness that it was not possible it could be touched without discovery, and bade him go on, feeling sure that the trick could not succeed. Sitting down he stretched his naked arms under the basket, singing and smiling as he did so, then lifted the basket off the ground, and behold a green plant about a foot high! Satisfied with our applause, he went on with his incantations. After having sat a little, to give his plant time to grow, he again lifted the basket, and the plant was now two feet high. He asked us to wait awhile, that we might taste the fruit! But being assured by those who had seen the trick performed before that this result would be attained, I confessed myself "done" without the slightest notion of the how. I examined the ground, and found it smooth and unturned. Apparently delighted with my surprise, the juggler stood up laughing, when one of his companions chucked a pebble at him, which he put in his mouth. Immediately the same companion, walking backward, drew forth a cord of silk, twenty yards or so in length, after which the juggler, with his hands behind him, drew forth from his mouth two decanter stoppers, two shells, a spinning top, a stone, and several other things, followed by a long jet of fire.

PRETTY WOMEN'S ENEMY. How to Remove the Wrinkles Which Disfigure So Many Faces. A secret to take away wrinkles, says the Philadelphia Press, is to heat an iron shovel red hot, throw on it a spoonful of myrrh in powder and smoke the face over it, covering person and shovel with a sheet to keep in the fumes. Repeat this three times, heat the shovel again, and pour on it two spoonfuls of white wine, steaming the face with it three times. This rite is to be repeated night and morning until the effect is gained. Plantain water is very softening for the face, but vaseline rubbed on the skin of the neck and face every night faithfully will keep wrinkles at a distance for long years after their usual appearance. It should be generously applied, left for the skin to absorb a few minutes, and the excess wiped gently off with a soft cloth. As vaseline is twenty-five cents a pound, which lasts a year, this is the cheapest as well as the safest general cosmetic. This should always be applied before going into the hot sun for long walks or rides, as well as domestic work in heated rooms. The skin must always be washed clean with warm water and fine soap and well dried before using any application, and man or woman always wants to go to bed with face and neck thoroughly and freshly washed. Sleeping with the imperceptible dust of the day in the skin, clogging and griming it, is a great cause of wrinkles. Delightful little toilet bran bags are making their appearance, filled with bran, grated olive soap and almonds, which pressed in water a few seconds gives a creamy lather to be rubbed on the face, neck and body, and wiped off with a soft towel, without rinsing. Those who like can make their own almond meal, as follows: Grated almonds, one pound; flour, the same; powdered orris, one-quarter pound; lemon oil, one-half ounce; oil of bitter almonds, one-quarter ounce. The almond powder for the hands is blanched and powdered almonds, one-half pound; grated castile soap, four ounces; orris powder, one ounce; finely powdered pumice stone, three ounces; oil bitter almonds, one drachm. Cocoa butter has long been used by Spanish creole women to nourish and soften the skin and prevent sunburn. Apple pomade is said to whiten the skin. Oil of white poppy seed, and of the four cold seeds, each a gill, with an ounce of white wax and three-quarters of an ounce of spermaceti made into a pomade, is applied to the neck and face to ward off wrinkles.

New Wood-Hardening Process. "The recently invented process," says Iron, "by which wood is made to take on some of the special characteristics of metal has been turned to practical account in Germany. By this process the surface becomes so hard and smooth as to be susceptible of a high polish, and may be treated with a burnisher of either glass or porcelain, the appearance of the wood being then in every respect that of polished metal, having, in fact, the semblance of a polished mirror, but with this peculiar and advantageous difference, namely, that, unlike metal, it is unaffected by moisture. To reach this result the wood is steeped in a bath of caustic alkali for two or three days together, according to its degree of permeability, at a temperature of between 165 and 197 degrees Fahrenheit. It is then placed in a second bath of hydrosulphate of calcium, to which a concentrated solution of sulphur is added after some twenty-four or thirty-six hours. The third bath is one of acetate of lead, at a temperature of from 95 to 120 degrees Fahrenheit, and in this latter the wood is allowed to remain from thirty to fifty hours. After being subjected to a thorough drying it is in a condition for being polished with lead, tin or zinc, as may be desired, finishing the process with a burnisher, when the wood apparently becomes a piece of shining, polished metal."

L. P. LAFOREST, TINSMITH AND Sheet-Iron Worker

Importer and Dealer in all kinds of KITCHEN FURNISHING GOODS STOVES AND PIPES, FURNACES, REGISTERS, &c.

Repairing, in all its branches, done at short notice.

TINWARE, PHENIX SQUARE F'TON.

Beans. Beans.

Now in transit and expected daily; 250 bbls. Beans Canadian Hand Packed: French Medium FOR SALE LOW IN LOTS.

A. F. Randolph & Son, B. H. TORRENS, D.M.D. DENTIST

OFFICE: FISHER'S BUILDING, QUEEN STREET RESIDENCE. ST. JOHN ST.

NOTICE. NEW GOODS. James R. Howie, Practical Tailor.

I beg to inform my numerous Patrons that I have just opened out a very large and well selected stock of NEW WINTER CLOTHS, consisting of English, Scotch and Canadian Tweed Suitings, Light and Dark Spring Overcoatings, and all the Latest designs and patterns in Fancy Trousers, from which I am prepared to make up in first class style, according to the latest New York Winter Fashions and guarantee to give entire satisfaction. PRICES MODERATE. Ready-made Clothing in Men's, Youths and Boys' Tweed, Diagonal and Men's All Wool working pants. MEN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT: My stock of Men's Furnishing Goods cannot be excelled. It consists of Hard and Soft Hats of English and American make in all the Novelties and Staple Styles for Spring Wear, White and Regatta Shirts, Linen Collars, Braces, Silk Handkerchiefs, Merino Underwear, Hosiery and a large and well-selected assortment of Fancy Ties and Scarfs in all the Latest Patterns of English and American designs. Rubber clothing a specialty.

JAMES R. HOWIE 190 QUEEN ST., F'TON Fredericton, June 12th.

LEMONT'S IN FULL BLAST.

A Wonderful Variety to choose from. Our Furniture Departments. Our China Departments. Our Colored Ware Departments. Our Table Cutlery Departments. Our Plated Ware Departments. Our Fancy Goods Departments. Our Lamp Departments. Our Doll Departments. Our Bohemian Ware Departments. Our Tin Ware Departments. Our Sleds and Sleighs Departments. Our Kitchen Ware Departments, ARE ALL FULL. PRICES VERY LOW

INTERNATIONAL STEAMSHIP CO. WINTER Arrangement FOR BOSTON, Via Eastport & Portland

GREAT THROUGH ROUTE FROM Fredericton and St. John TO BOSTON And all points South and West.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, Dec 17th, another notice the Steamer CLEOPATRA will leave St. John every MONDAY, at 8 o'clock (local) for Eastport and thence to Boston direct; and the Steamer CUMBERLAND will leave St. John every THURSDAY morning at 9 o'clock (local), for Eastport, Portland and Boston. Returning, the Steamer CUMBERLAND will leave Boston every Monday Morning for St. John, via Portland and Eastport; and the CLEOPATRA will leave Boston every Thursday morning for St. John, calling at Eastport only. H. W. CHISHOLM, Agent

WILEY'S DRUG STORE, 196 Queen St.

WILEY'S COUGH BALSAM, WILSON'S CHERRY BALSAM, YER'S CHERRY PICTORIAL, 1 P'S BALSAM, DAMSON'S BALSAM, BICKLE'S SYRUP, CHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP,

JOHN M. WILEY. Opp. Normal School, F'ton.

Thos. W. Smith

has completed his stock of Fall Winter & Cloths CONSISTING OF Melton, Knapp, Beaver, Pilot and Worsted Overcoatings, English, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, French and German Suitings, And he feels confident that he can get up the cheapest and best fitting

OVERCOATS, REEFERS and Suits of Clothes that can be had in this city. In Ready-made Overcoats, Reefers and Suits, he is selling Overcoats from \$5.00 up; Reefers from \$4.00 up; Suits of Clothes from \$5.50 up; Pants and Vests at the same ratio; Knit Overshirts, 50 cents each. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Hats, Caps and Gents' Furnishing Goods marked down to the very lowest prices—No second price. Inspection of stock respectfully solicited, and will be cheerfully shown. THOS. W. SMITH. SILVERWARE AND CUTLERY. Another instalment of Toronto Silver Plate Co's. goods just received. Also a fine assortment of Pocket Cutlery very cheap at J. G. McNALLY'S