Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., December 26, 1888

We wish our readers and patrons of the FARMER and all its friends a Happy New Year.

The Mayoralty.

There will probably be no contest for the mayoralty, Mayor Hazen having accepted, as is detailed elsewhere, a nomination for a second term. Leading business men and property holders being anxious that Mayor Hazen should be continued in office during the Short Line agitation, in which he has taken such a warm and practical interest, tendered the nomination and requisitions are being extensively signed. Mr. Hazen has made an excellent mayor, and the unanimity with which his renomination is greeted, is very flattering to his administration of civic affairs.

The argument has been used that the Mayor, having decided to remove to St. John next summer, it was not a wise proceeding to nominate him again, but there is nothing in the contention. It has been a precedent to elect gentlemen for a second term without a contest, after having been opposed in the first instance, and we do not understand why this well established practice should not be applied in Mayor Hazen's case. His removal to St. John is not a matter of his own seeking but is forced upon him by circumstances. He will be here for a good half year yet, and in that time we hope the question which is uppermost in the minds of our citizens now, and in which Mayor Hazen is taking a full hand to satisfactorily settle for Fredericton, will have passed the doubtful period. The insinuation that because Mayor Hazen has property in St. John, and it is not safe to trust Fredericton's interests in his hands when the urging of these is against St. John may be dismissed with scorn, and without remark, except to say that any man knowing Mr. Hazen will long hesitate to believe that he would sacrifice his honor or that of his native city.

The other contention, that Mr. Hazen, if elected could not take the oath of office, is most absurd. The oath of mayor declares that the person taking it will prudently administer the affairs of his office during his occupancy of the position, and not for the period for which he is elected.

The Short Line.

The *Sun* has obtained the following interview with Mr. Vanhorne, the vice president and manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway, with reference to the construction of the Fredericton and Moncton link :—

"It is unreasonable to expect the company to carry on its work any faster than the necessary means can be provided. The Canadian Pacific has not failed in any of its promises as yet, and is not likely to do so. The completion of the line across Maine has been delayed by very unfavorable weather and by unexpected physical difficulties. It is less than a week since it was completed, and it seems to me that the appointment of the delegation you refer to is, under the circumstances, a little premature. It should not be forgotten," added Mr. Van Horn, "that our chief object in building the Short Line was to supplement the fast Atlantic steamship service which has for several years been contemplated by the government, but in regard to which they have been unable as yet to take any decisive step."

We are very glad to have these assurances from Mr. Vanhorne, still we think there is yet work for the proposed delegation. The rumor has obtained currency, and is traceable to authetic sources, that the company would if possible rid itself of the construction of this important link in the Short Line system, and the cities interested will do well to take every legitimate step in urging the fulfilment of the company's contract.

The union of Fredericton, Moncton and St. John in the agitation has already borne good fruit, and ought to be worked with all vigor until we have a *guarantee* that what we seek will be forthcoming.

The Fredericton civic committee entrusted with the work of enlisting the assistance of Moncton and Halifax have not been idle. Mayor Hazen has received most enthusiastic letters from Mayor O'Mullin of Halifax and Mayor McKenzie of Moncton, and these cities will take whatever action that may be advised from Fredericton. It is proposed to hold a public meeting in the City Hall here some evening next week to pass resolutions reciting our case, and similar meetings will be held in Moncton and Halifax, and it is also proposed to send a joint delegation to Ottawa when Parliament opens the last of January.

The *Monetary Times* of Toronto, a most influential commercial journal, in noting the Short Line agitation says: "The mayors of Halifax, Fredericton and Moncton, are about to hold a conference on the subject of the proposed abandonment of that portion of the Short Line railway between Fredericton and Moncton. A short line railway between Montreal and Halifax, with the link between Fredericton and Moncton left out, is regarded about equal to the play of *Hamlet* with the character of Hamlet left out. It is said, unless the short line is constructed as contracted for, something like a political revolution in the three maritime provinces is threatened."

A Brisk Holiday Business.

The business men of Fredericton are congratulating themselves on the pleasant fact that they have enjoyed an excellent holiday business. Some of the gentlemen when spoken to on the subject announced with pardonable pride, that they had seldom, if ever, experienced a more profitable season, and we believe this is true in all lines of business. The FARMER is glad to hear this favorable report. It shows the general financial health of the city and country to be sound, and it emphasizes the enterprise and push of our business men. Not a few of the merchants attribute a fair measure of their success to the Holiday

"Ad and we accept the credit be-
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"Ask him a que
father.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A Summary of Foreign, Dominion, and Provincial Happenings.

Gathered from every Quarter.

The New Brunswick Legislature will meet March 7th.

Oliver Ditson of Boston, the world renowned music publisher, is dead.

Thomson, the alleged Braintree murderer, has been arrested at Baddeck, C. B.

The steamer Kate Adams was burned Sunday morning near Commerce, Miss., and 25 lives were lost.

The Nova Scotia sugar refinery has declared a half yearly dividend of 20 per cent. making 25 per cent. for the year.

This is election day in Cumberland, N. S. Mr. Dickey recently unseated is the Conservative candidate and Mr. Elderkin his opponent represents the third party.

On the recommendation of the Minister of Justice the sentence of death pending against Preeper of Halifax, has been commuted to imprisonment for life in Dorchester penitentiary.

The famous Manitoba Railway crossing case has been decided against the C. P. R., and in favor of Manitoba, by the Supreme Court of Canada, a victory for Oliver Mowatt over Edward Blake.

John C. Brown of the Kent Northern Railway and D. W. Brown his brother of St. Stephen, have been awarded the contract for the construction of the Dexter and Piscataquis railway in Maine.

Messrs, C. C. Richards & Co., Yarmouth, N. S., proprietors of the celebrated Minard's Liniment, have the FARMER'S thanks for a neat calendar for 1889. The design is unique and handsome.

The federal government have about completed arrangements with a strong English company for a fast Atlantic steamship service to the St. Lawrence. Steamships are to be put on which will do the trip in six days.

In answer to an appeal of the pastor of St. Paul's Methodist Church at Brampton, Ont., Sunday, for $12,000 toward the extinction of the floating debt as a Christmas thank offering to God, the congregation put upon the plate the sum of $13,041.

The Temiscouata railway company has taken the line off the contrrctor's hands, and on January 1st will assume full running control. At the annual meeting, A. A. McDonald was appointed president, Hector Cameron, vice president, and John J. McDonald, managing director.

In the British House of Commons, Friday night Mr. Goschen read amid great enthusiasm a telegram received by the West African Telegraph Company, from St. Thomas, reporting the arrival of Stanley and Emin, on the Aruwhimi, and since then official news has been received confirming the report.

Beloni Terreaut of Madawaska, a convict undergoing a life sentence in the Dorchester penitentiary, was found dead, the other night sitting in his cell. He was sentenced for cutting up the body of his own child for bait and has been imprisoned about five years, during all of which time he has suffered from heart disease and been unable to work.

At the annual dinner of the Commercial Travellers' Association of the Dominion, held at Montreal last week, Hon. Peter Mitchell as one of the fathers of confederation, denounced the annexation and commercial union fads, and said there was no annexation sentiment in Canada. The member for Northumberland also said that although opposed to the federal government he had to admit that Canada had been well governed since confederation.

Charles Brown, aged 40 years, who has a wife and six children at Lunenburg, is under arrest at Halifax for bigamy. Six weeks ago he went to Summerside, P. E. I., as cook of the schooner Blizzard. Their he fell in with Miss Mary Ann Sharp and after an acquaintance of a fortnight they were married, the event taking place November 24th. They went to the hotel at Charlottetown where they were spending their honeymoon, when Brown suddenly took his departure and Miss Sharp has not seen him since, but he recently wrote to her requesting her to go to Halifax to meet him there to go to Boston. After his departure from the island, her friends made enquiries concerning him and they learned that he had a family living at Lunenburg.

The general meeting for the organization of Agricultural District No 33 and election of provisional officers and executive committee, was held in the Agricultural Hall at Fredericton Junction, on the evening of the 15th inst. D. H. Smith was elected chairman, and Gilbert Hayward secretary of the meeting. The treasurer pro tem reported a membership of 84, and a paid-up subscription list amounting to one hundred and thirty-three dollars. The election of officers resulted as follows:—

David H. Smith, (Provis.) President.
Gilbert Hayward, " Secretary.
T. L. Alexander, " Treasurer.
Executive Committee:—W. D. Nason, D. S. Duplisea, C. L. Tracy, Oliver A. Tracy, Charles Pheasant, J. C. Alexander, Charles Mott, L. Mersereau, Orlo Mersereau, Otis Hoyt, R. Webb jr. and D. W. Hartt auditor.

English actors are very angry at the effort to keep them from going to America under contract. The *Pall Mall Gazette* contains interviews with the leading London managers, the most interesting of which is the utterance of Herbert Blackmore, head of the English theatrical agency, the largest in the world. The real reason why English actors are monopolizing the American stage is that they speak English, which the average American actor does not. As the language of the stage in the United States happens to be English, persons who cannot speak that language or who speak it in a fearfully deteriorated manner are not able to get either the positions or the salaries of those who can. Actors only moderately successful here are stars there. American actors are jealous because our people speak good English and they cannot, and are left out in the cold unless they go somewhere out to the wild West on the other side of the Rocky Mountains.

A said accident happened at McAdam Junction on the 18th inst., which resulted the following morning in the death Joseph Jenkinson, an employe of the New Brunswick railway. Mrs. Jenkinson went to St. John a day or two before to do some shopping, and with one of her children left for home on Tuesday night's express. Mr. Jenkinson, hearing the train whistle for McAdam, ran out of his house to meet his wife and family. To reach the station quickly he started across the railway yard, and as the night was dark he did not notice that cars were being shunted on a side track, and before he realized anything he was knocked down and two or three cars passed over his legs, mangling them very badly. As soon as possible after the accident had become known, Dr. Young was summoned and amputated both legs, but the unfortunate man had lost so mech blood that medical skill was of little avail, and at 7 o'clock, after considerable suffering he died. Mrs. Jenkinson, when the train hauled up at McAdam, stepped off the train, and not seeing her husband at the station, started with her little bag towards her house, when she was told of the terrible accident that her husband had met with. She was completely overcome, and for some time wept so bitterly that it was feared she would hardly recover from the shock. Mr. Jenkinson was forty years of age and leaves a widow and two children.

A despatch from Suakim of the 20th inst., says: The British and Egyptians made an attack yesterday upon the rebel position. They stormed the redoubts and trenches and after a brilliant engagement, lasting half an hour, drove the enemy into the bush. The victory was complete. The British lost four men killed and two wounded during a gallant cavalry charge. The Egyptians and black regiments charged the trenches and carried them brilliantly, losing two men and thirty wounded. The only officers wounded in the attacking force were two Egyptians. The rebel loss are stated to have been 400.

The London *Standard's* correspondent sends the following particulars of the battle:

Before dawn the British man of war Starling and an Egyptian steamer moved up the coast with orders to cover the rebels at Handoub. At daybreak the forts opened fire upon the rebel trenches and the troops advanced to the attack, the black brigade on the right flank and the cavalry and mounted infantry covering. The Scottish Borderers, the Welsh regiment and the Egyptian brigade occupied an enbankment between the forts, the British infantry being held in reserve. The forts shelled the trenches, keeping up a terrific fire. The enemy held their ground with intense courage until the black brigade charged the trenches, which fell after half an hour's hard fighting. The rebels fought with fanatical bravery. Two of the enemy's guns were captured. The naval brigade did splendid work. The enemy retreated towards Hasheen and Tamar. Osman Digna's nephew and twelve dervishes were captured. The Emin of Trinkitat is a prisoner. He is wounded.

THE COUNTRY PRESS.

Cleverly Discussed in the Holiday Maple Leaf

By Mr. Ellis, M. P., of the Globe.

While in the past twenty-five or thirty years the city press has made great advances, chiefly in the departments devoted to the publication of news, what may be called for the purposes of this article "the country press" has made greater advances in every respect. In fact, within that period, the country press has been almost created. Considerations of personal safety would, of course require any writer on this subject to leave Fredericton out of his enumeration. St. Andrews, Woodstock, Chatham, are the oldest of our country newspaper centers. But in St. Andrews the business has been intermittent and never very remunerative. St. Stephen and Moncton come next; and there are plenty of printers living who recollect when these places had no newspaper press.

One of the best papers in the province for many years was the *Gleaner*, published at Chatham by the late Mr. James A. Pierce. In its day it was the model country newspaper, though, doubtless, at the present time it would seem slow and too quiet. It was a liberal journal, very moderate in expression of opinion, with excellent selections for household reading. Mr. Pierce, notwithstanding his moderation, enjoyed the distinction of having been imprisoned by the House of Assembly of the province, for expressing on some question views that did not suit the house. The gentleman specially attacked was the late Governor L. A. Wilmot. Although Mr. Wilmot was in many respects a most excellent man, he had a very high opinion of his person and dignity, and could not allow himself to be assailed by a country editor. An officer was sent across the country to take Mr. Pierce to Fredericton. That gentleman was arraigned at the bar of the assembly, and on confessing that he wrote the offending article

WAS IMPRISONED.

The house—or rather some members of it 30 or 40 years ago—had a high sense of its own importance, and did not hesitate to punish offending editors very summarily. But the thing was done once too often. Mr. Hill of the Fredericton *Head Quarters*, was treated in that way. When he got out of prison, he sued the officials and got damages, and practically established the fact that the House of Assembly had exceeded its powers. Mr. Pierce, in his latter life, used to laugh heartily at the treatment he received, and this episode in his editorial career was one that gave him distincton among his fellows. The excellent judgment with which his paper, in its best days, was conducted was quite marked. It was

A WELL-PRINTED QUARTO.

Almost every number contained a good editorial article, or perhaps two, with some shorter comments. It gave brief notes of the news, and the selections for the household were all made with a full sense of the editor's responsibility to his readers. Published in a place where public opinion often ran high, the task of the editor was very difficult.

People have, seemingly grown more tolerant of opinion. They are more disposed to listen to both sides, and to take their own views at the close of the hearing than they were even a quarter of a century ago. Perhaps this is more true now of the city than the country. With a greater diversity of interests, with more questions to have opinions upon, with greater facilities for the exchange of thought, people in large communities cannot afford to continue intolerant over disagreements—while, doubtless, to the "country" this remark in part may be applied. No doubt the

EDITOR OF A COUNTRY PAPER

is still very much hampered in all his labors by considerations of expediency, arising out of the uncertainty as to how his readers may treat him for his views on some question. Still, so far as any inference can be drawn from what is published—and only the editor himself knows what he might have published and the courage he has displayed in suppressing something or somebody—the country press of New Brunswick manifests a great deal of independence. On all political questions it takes sides. Indeed there is not a country newspaper in New Brunswick, with perhaps one exception, which has not very decided opinions on all public questions. In most of them, the views enunciated are very clearly expressed. But if the criticism might be permitted, the country press is weaker in its editorial than any other of its departments. It does not touch enough subjects in the course of a year; and

IT IS SPECIALLY WEAK

in dealing with the social subjects which affect the life of the community in which it is printed. In this direction there would seem to be room for much improvement. But, generally, the reader must be surprised at the great variety of topics referred to in the columns of a country newspaper.

Many of the country papers are subject to very serious competition, so far as the news of the day is concerned, from the daily press of the cities; and the editors, too, must often be puzzled to know how to treat the current news: provincial, Canadian, and general. To omit all allusion to daily occurrences is to injure the historical value of a newspaper; to condense them so as to get them within the limit of available space is a work of great labor. In addition, a great deal of space must be given to the news of the locality. With all these the editor has to deal in the cramped columns of his own weekly issue. His city confrere is often driven to his wit's end in his effort to dispose, in six issues, of the matter which the country editor must get away with in one.

A very noticeable feature of the country press, and a very excellent one, is the fullness of its local news. There was a time when this kind of news was disregarded, unless, indeed, the recorded occurrence was

OF A VERY STARTLING CHARACTER.

Yet the local paper is a most important thing for the community in which it is printed. It diffuses intelligence of an interesting kind stimulates enterprise, creates a kindly interest among people in each other, and often helps to attract attention abroad. Sometimes, both in the city and country, the trifling and insignificant character of much of the local news, when published, is a matter for satirical criticism; but the commercial value of this intelligence is fully shown by the interest exhibited in it.

The country journalist must have much more difficulty in collecting local news—owing to the nature of the locality—than the city journalist; and his efforts in this direction should be aided and appreciated by his readers. Indeed, in every locality, the local press should have the

HEARTY SUPPORT OF THE PEOPLE.

The paper is devoted to the particular interest of the locality. It is prosecuting the work under many disadvantages, and with little hope of any very great pecuniary reward; with the certain prospect of continually exciting the opposition of everyone whom it may find a duty to assail. Doubtless there *is* on the part of the people, an ever-growing appreciation of the value and importance of the local press. This is shown in the excellence of the papers, and in their increasing numbers.

A most effective comparison could be made in detail with the press of Nova Scotia, outside of the principal city in each province; but comparisons, particularly when details are taken in, are odious. The bright, lively, newsy character of our country papers, the judicious nature of their selections, the general fairness—even if not always great breadth of their editorials—are very pleasing; they carry on their face every evidence of being published in orderly and moral communities, and of being edited by men fully conscious of the responsible positions they occupy.

The city editor, who takes up the habit—as he must in order to keep himself in touch with the public opinion of the province—of reading these papers regularly, never likes to miss a number of any one of them. Each

HAS ITS OWN INDIVIDUALITY,

and its own peculiarity, and each one represents a portion of the public thought of the province. But, when their local departments are analyzed, it is at once seen how varied are the interests they represent. The papers published on the St. John, in their news notes, refer often to lumbering and farming; those on the north shore to lumbering at one season of the year, while at this period they are given almost exclusively to topics connected with the river fisheries; the Westmorland county journalists, although they do not ignore farming, give much news on railroad topics; the Charlotte county press, if it has any special feature, is divided between lumbering and farming; while the Albert county papers take in, in their local news departments, lumbering, mining agriculture and railroading;—thus showing, perhaps, the diversified interests with which they have to deal. This reference is, of course, solely to their chief local feature. Their general subjects are diversified enough.

Our Educational Interests!

Annual Session of the York County Teachers' Institute.

A Public Educational Meeting.

The York County Teachers' Institute met in annual session Thursday moring in the Normal school building. The attendance of teachers was quite large, 58 enrolling. The recording secretary, H. B. Kilburn, read a statement of the finances showing a balance on hand of $4.42. Messrs. Brandscomba and Rogers were appointed aa audit committee. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, George R. Parkin; vice-president, Miss Sarah Duffy; secretary, B. C. Foster; executive committee, Miss Ella Thorne, Miss Jane Brown, A. Heron, jr., and W. T. Day. After thanking the teachers for again electing him to the honorable position of president of the instituts, Mr. Parkin delivered the opening address, and was followed by the chief superindent.

At the afternoon session the question of temperance in schools was up for discussion, Mr. A. W. Kelly of Nashwaaksis opening up with an excellent paper on "How to Teach Temperance." An interesting discussion followed.

Miss Ella Thorne said that it was a matter of congratulation that the subject was taken up in school life, and had now its place in the course. She believad in systematic teaching of the subject, but thought that, in indirect ways, the teacher might do a great deal of work. The teacher's character was a great point in this matter. Often in school work, especially in reading, chances occurred, for a few words on the subject, which have a direct bearing on the minds of the pupils.

Principal Mullin said the school system of New Brunswick had been on the side of temperance for many years. It was now a matter of duty, and incumbent upon all teachers to see that it was carried out in the schools. The mental, physical, and moral sides of the question might be discussed. There was no limit to the influence of the teacher over the minds of the child. He was glad to see the subject taken up and discussed in a practical way. It must be done now. Can we do it in the best way?

Rev. Mr. Adams spoke about bogus wines. hew they might be analyzed and explained to the children. He was pleased to learn that temperance principles were to be taught in schools. The W. C. T. U. was one of the strongest and hardest working organizations in the world to-day.

Mr. W. T. Day of Marysville, said one way to do a good work was to see that the child and families were supplied with temperance literature. No papers containing liquor advertisements should be allowed to go into the childrens homes. He spoke highly of the Dougall papers as moralship. The children should be taught to shun places where temperance drinks were sold, as they sometimes got their first impulse in drinking liquor from their contact with these places.

Mrs. Steadman, president of the W. C. T. U. spoke on the point made by Rev. Mr. Adams, and said that the ladies of the Union were complimented too highly. The Union were doing the best they could and awaiting the harvest. She referred to the time when the first lady speaker on this subject had taken the platform.

Mr, Brandscombe of St. Marys, said he was glad the subject had been placed in the course and made compulsery.

H. C. Creed thought the teachers should discuss the subject thoroughly, so that they would be better able to teach it when it became a part of their work. The teachers had reason to congratulate themselves upon the fact that the community in which they worked was a temperance and educational community. The Lieutenant Governor, Board of Education, and nine-tenths of the teachers, were sound on this matter. People were wrong if they thought there was no need for a further temperance agitation, for there were views in the country highly antagonistic to the right. He had heard ideas advanced such as this, that in place of alcohol, other articles, which were worse, would be used. Our greatest hope was temperance work in the schools. If children could be convinced that these ideas were right and consistent, we would reap a grand harvest by and by.

Mr. Everett said the teachers should instil the ideas so thoroughly into the minds of the children that they would be alive to the matter, and when the power comes into their hands, the Scott Act and other laws would be enforced.

Mr. Parkin spoke briefly, and the Institute adjourned until ten o'clock Friday morning.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The institute re-assembled at nine o'clock yesterday morning in Principal Rodgers' classroom, the president in the chair. After roll call, the minutes of last session were read and approved, Mrs. R. B. H. Phillips of the Fredericton W. C. T. U. whose excellent paper should have been read at last session, was then called by the president. That the paper clearly showed "the importance of teaching temperance" was the verdict of all present. An enthusiastic discussion followed in which many of the members of the Institute took part. A paper in "Language," by Principal Mullin, was next in order; and was dealt with in a way that showed what a masterly and comprehensive grasp that gentleman has of the subject. General discussion followed after which the Institute adjourned for dinner.

At the afternoon session Mr. B. W. Branscombe of St. Marys, read a paper on "The Associatiotn of History with Geography." The speaker said that it was very evident that these were kindred subjects and that in the teaching of them the one should help the other. But he believed that the one lesson should not answer for both subjects. A geography lesson should be a geography lesson with whatever historical references thrown in that were actually needed to make it interesting and profitable.

The reading of the paper was followed by a practical lesson on Ireland by Mr. N. W. Brown. The outline was traced on the blackboard by the teacher while the name of the island was being discussed. Then the map was gradually filled in as the lesson proceeded. Pupils from the High School formed the class for the occasion.

Messrs, Lawson, Inch, Meagher, Rodgers, Mullin and Parkin, took part in the discussion that followed.

A vote of thanks was presented to those who had taken part in the proceedings, and the institute then adjourned to meet the same time next year.

THE EDUCATIONAL MEETING.

In connection with the meeting of the Teachers' Institute, a public meeting was held on Thursday evening in the Assembly Hall of the Normal School. and the audience filled the room.

President Parkin occupied the chair and seated on the platform were the Chief Superintendent of Education, His Worship Mayor Hazen, Dr. Bailey of the N. B. University, Principal Mullin of the Normal School, and Capt. Howe of Stanley.

MAYOR HAZEN

was the first speaker introduced. He said a few weeks ago the secretary of the Institute called upon him and asked him to attend the meeting and say a few words to the teachers. He was glad of the opportunity thus afforded him to extend a welcome to the teachers of York County on behalf of the citizens of Fredericton, and accepted the invitation with pleasure, but was rather surprised to see by the posters announciag the meeting, that his was among the names of those who were to deliver addresses on educational matters. He had no intention of saying anything that could be dignified by the name address, but simply to extend a cordial welcome to the students on behalf of the citizens. He spoke of the impartance of the teaching profession, and said that there was no institution that deserved more, for the results of the grand work being done by the teachers were being felt everywhere by all classes of people. Fredericton was an influential educational centre, and this fact had helped very much in the progress of the city. The day had gone by for anybody to think that the teaching profession was second to any other. The teacher occupied a most important position, and should not only be well qualified to impart instruction in the several branches of education, but should be of such a character as to properly teach those principles and elements which go to make of the children good citizens. So far as the teachers of York County were concerned, he felt that they were men and women of the right stamp. The teachers in the schools of Fredericton were doing as good a work as is done by teachers anywhere. He only regretted that the funds of the city were not sufficient to allow the trustees to give larger renumeration to the teachers. They were entitled to more than they were getting. The people of the province were to be congratulated upon their admirable school system, which was giving the best possible results. The common schools of the province were open to every one, of whatever class, creed, or nationality. All our educational institutions, from the common school up to the University, were open to the poorest man as well as the richest. It was a perfect free system of education. It was daily becoming more apparent that the same opportunities were open to the rich as to the poor. With such excellent opportunities as are open to everyone here, a man's chances of success depended upon his own industry, intelligence and integrity. He once more extended a hearty welcome to the teachers, and trusted their deliberations would be blessed with good results, and that the teachers and public generally would be benefitted thereby.

CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT CROCKET

was next called. He said he was much pleased with the remarks of Mayor Hazen, and thanked him for the cordial welcome to the teachers, and also for his kind words with regard to the school system. His Worship was himself a splendid specimen of the free school system, looked upon physically or mentally. He conveyed the greetings of the Attorney General, who regretted his unavoidable presence from the meeting.

The Chief Supt. then delivered an address upon the aim of our educational system, the chief of which is to make good citizens. He referred to the proposed improved method of teaching drawing; objected to the practice in any case of corporal punishment or exacting impositions from pupils. He did not favor the modern notion of introducing industrial work in the schools.

Dr. Bailey read an interesting paper on "Beginnings of scientific education."

Principal Mullin gave an outline of the work accomplished by the Normal School for the past 17 years. He showed that in this time the attendance at the public schools had increased 60 per cent, while the population of the Province had only increased about 21 per cent.

Owing to the lateness of the hour President Parkin declined to detain the audience to listen to his intended address upon "Home training of children."

During the evening several choruses were sung by students of the Normal School led by Prof. Cadwallader, their musical instructor.

THE CITY SCHOOLS.

The Winners of Honor Certificates for the Past Term.

Honorary certificates were presented to the following pupils for highest general standing, at the city school examinations last week.

YORK STREET SCHOOL.

Mr. Inch's department—Ella Brewer, May Babbitt, Alfretta Dorcas, Effie Cooper, Fred McKinnon.

Miss Alice G. Duffy—Addie Grsen, Lizzie Edmunds, Effie Grace, Johnie Green, May Porter.

Miss Alice Vandine—Fred Irvine, Katie Currie, Fred McKenzie, Mary Searles, Madge Kelley, Harry Burden.

Miss E. E. Ross—Lauriston Babbitt, Alfred Quartermain, Lenora Gerow, Aggie Humble, Minnie Boone.

Miss Janie Harvey—Lilly Porter, Mary Estabrooks, Arthur Cook, Ellie Yerxa, Herbert Lugrin.

MODEL SCHOOL.

Mr. Rodgers' department—Mabel Sterling, Bert Wiley, Emma Porter, Jennie Hatt.

Miss Ross—Chrissie Fairley Mary Gunter, Ethel Beckwith, Kathleen Beckwith, Agnes Stanger, Lilly Anthony, Mary Anthony, Lilly McKenzie, Sarah Sterling, Lillian Beckwith, Lottie McKenzie.

Miss Harvey—Fred Dobson, Bona Johnston, Hamilton McKee, Helen Martin, Fred Porter.

Miss McLeod—Daisy Perkins, Edna Golding, George Palmer, Audrey Blair, Harry Adams.

Never tardy pupils—Daisy Perkins, Edna Coburn, Mattie Cameron, Edna Golding, Douglas Hooper, Bertie McMurray, Percy Gunn, Charles Turner, Robbie Vandine, Bayard Simmons, Essie Golding; Harry Adams was once tardy but never absent.

CHARLOTTE STREET SCHOOL.

Mr. Kilburn's department—Annie Tibbitts, Charlie Randolph, Maria Strickland, Agnes Tabor, Fannie Rogers.

Miss Thorne—Shaw Dougherty, Arthur Ryan, Attrude Yerxa, Amita Gerow, Mamie Cowperthwaite.

Miss Porter—Percy Gregory, Ella Whittaker, Bessie Crocket, Gussie Lister, Eva Lockhart, Carrie Babbitt, Annie Rogers, Maggie Babbitt.

Miss Cameron—Fred Smiler, Bessie Whittaker, Etta Phillips, Marion Crocket.

Miss Hunter—Maud Morris, Willie Millican, John Tweeddale, Mabel Osgood.

Miss McAdam—May Millican, Vinta Lingley, Jean Neill, Jack Neill, Mabel Craig, Willie Rogers, Daisy Winslow.

REGENT STREET SCHOOL.

Mr. Meagher's department—Valentine Magee, Gregory McPeake, Joseph Owens, Charles McCarthy.

Miss McKenna, (St. Estelle)—Nellie Doherty, Zina Sewell, Maggie O'Brien, Katie O'Brien, Mary Daire.

Prfect attendance pupils—Katie O'Brien, Zina Sewell, Edith O'Brien, Maggie O'Brien, Annie Higgins, Nellie Doherty, Mary Daire, Lizzie Lifford, Kathleen Magee.

Miss Quinn (St, Loretto)—Ethel Lynn, Alice Higgins, Lizzie Gooney, Kathleen Meahan, Nellie Cassidy, Bessie Howell, Gertie Daire.

Miss Duffy—Frank McGinnis, Howard Crangle, Daniel Daley, Alfred Hanlon, Frank Rowan.

BRUNSWICK STEET SCHOOL.

Miss McLauchlin (St. Redemptor)—Mary Dolan, Ella Hanlon, Ellridge Davy, Katie Burns, Mary Burns.

MORRISON'S MILL SCHOOL.

Miss Hooper—Bessie Dunn, Frank Duffie, Amelia Dunn, Hessie Cooney.

DOAK SETTLEMENT SCHOOL.

Miss McGahey—Frances McGahey, Gertrude Doak, Cora Hewitson.

WISELEY SCHOOL.

Miss Everett—Maud Adams, Gertrude Rowan, Maggie Rowan, Ethel Gamble, Alfred Wiseley.

The special quality of Ayer's Hair Vigor is that it restores the natural growth, color and texture of the hair. It vitalizes the roots and follicles, removes dandruff, and heals itching humors in the scalp. In this respect, it surpasses all similar preparations.

Several years ago a coal mine in Japan took fire and forty or fifty miners were entombed. Recently the mouth of the pit was opened, and on searching, the bodies of the victims were discovered. By the action of water they had been converted into stone.

Mr. T. C. Wells, Chemist and Druggist, Port Colborne, Ontario, writes: "Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure sells well, and gives the best of satisfaction for all diseases of the blood." It never fails to root out all diseases from the system, cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, etc., purifies the blood, and will make you look the picture of health and happiness.

The winners of ten thousand pounds and upwards upon English turf this year were as follows: Duke of Portland 19 races, worth £26,811.10; Lord Calthorpe 22 races, worth £26,626.18; Duke of Westminster 15 races, worth £18,345.10; Sir R. Jardine 27 races, worth £11,813.00; Mr. C. Perkins 15 race, worth £10,710.03; Mr. Douglas Baird 15 races, worth £10,617.00.

She scolds and frets,
She's full of pets,
She's rarely kind and tender;
The thorn of life
Is a fretful wife—
I wonder what will mend her?

Try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Ten to one, your wife is cross and fretful because she is sick and suffering, and cannot control her nervousness when things go wrong. Make a healthy woman of her and the chances are you will make a cheerful and pleasant one. "Favorite Prescription" is the only remedy for woman's peculiar ailments, sold by druggists, under its positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. See guarantee on bottle wrapper. Large bottles, $1, Six for $5.

The new altar in course of construction for St. Paul's Cathedral in London will have a table of ebony, with bronze figures of boys supporting the altar slab, and dividing the front into three compartments. In the centre will be an Agnus Dei, and on each side angels in the act of adoration.

For Rickets, Marasmus, and all Wasting Disorders of Children use Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, is unequalled. The rapidity with which children gain flesh and strength upon it is very wonderful. "I have used Scott's Emulsion in cases of Rickets and Marasmus of long standing. In every case the improvement was marked."—J. M. MAIN, M. D., New York. Sold by all druggists, 50c. and $1.00.

NOTICE is hereby given, that we have leased our Mine and Works at Lake George to Mr. William Rapsoy. We will not be responsible for any debts contracted by him.

Dated at Boston, Mass., this 11th day of December, 1888.

tf. BRUNSWICK ANTIMONY CO.

CHRISTMAS,
1888.

Read Our Guarantee!

Good Goods, always
Undeviating politeness
All Goods as Represented
Reasonable Prices
A Choice Stock
No Underhand Work
Truth at any Cost
Every Customer a Friend
Every Article a Bargain.

The Man Murders Truth
who says he can beat this guarantee,

JOHN J. WEDDALL.

Fredericton, December 12

Still Another Lot.

We have opened another lot of those Cheap (Lined)

WOOL PANTS,

which gave such satisfaction to our Customers before.

—ALSO,—

A LINE OF CHEAP

Cardigan Jackets,

TOP SHIRTS
AND
WOOL UNDERWEAR.

The CHEAPEST and BEST goods in the market.

C. H. THOMAS & CO,
224 Queen Street.

LADIES

CALL AND SEE OUR

Large and Splendid Assortment
—OF—
GENTLEMEN'S
FINE SLIPPERS,
—IN—
Goat,
Velvet,
Plush, Etc.,
Opera & Everett Styles
SUITABLE FOR
CHRISTMAS PESENTS.

A LOTTIMER,
210 Queen St., Fredericton.

December 5, 1888.

NOTICE.

CHRISTMAS,
1888.

DEVER BROS.

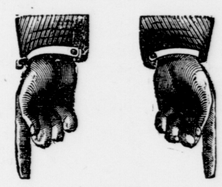
Are holding out special inducements to purchasers of Presents during the Holiday Season, having marked their goods down in order to meet the wants of all, and with the usual discount for Cash, will be found the best value ever offered to the public.

212

DRESS GOODS,
in all the New Shades.

Plum Foule Cloth;
Melton Cloths;
Jersey Cord;
Colored Cashmere;
Ulster Cloths, striped and plain;
Astracan Cloth;
Kurl Cloth;
Sealette;
Jackets,
Skirts;
Ribbons;
Plushes.

JOHN HASLIN.



E

Edgecombe's enlarged establishment enables everybody to move around and select what they require without being uncomfortably crowded.

D

Dry Goods of every description are conveniently arranged in good light for inspection, a very large portion having been especially selected for this season's Holiday Trade.

G

Gentlemen's department is stocked with a beautiful range of Fur Goods this season, such as Coats, Collars, Cuffs, Caps, etc., as well as a large and complete assortment of Underwear and Gent's Furnishings generally.

E

Edgecombe's is a household word now throughout the land. Everybody who has traded there knows full well the advantage of buying goods at an establishment where there is ample choice, and when there is only one price charged, and that the very lowest possible charge that can be made for goods.

C

"Come" and see for yourselves if your dollar won't go farther here than anywhere else. We make the assertion without fear of contradiction that it will, and ask you to COME and prove it to your own satisfaction.

O

O? Oh? Oh how beautiful—Oh how lovely? Oh look at those beautiful Fancy Goods in the Show Rooms. Did you ever see anything to equal the quantity of elegant Xmas Goods before in your life. Such are the exclamations we hear every day.

M

Most every Lady likes to wear Good Furs, so Fred. B. Edgecombe meets this case in every particular, having imported a very large and beautiful assortment of these goods in the most fashionable kinds.

B

Branch Store at St. Marys affords an opportunity to residents on that side of the river to purchase their Dry Goods at home at city prices, saving them money as well as a good deal of unnecessary walking.

E

Edgecombe, Fred. B., will take this opportunity to wish all his customers and friends who have so liberally patronized him during eighty-eight, as well as the public generally, a very pleasant Christmas season, and a Happy New Year.

FRED. B. EDGECOMBE,
194 Queen Street, F'ton.

Fredericton, Dec, 12.

Christmas, 1888.

TENNANT, DAVIES & CO

We would invite inspection of our larg stock of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

which includes a variety of elegant and suitable articles for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

FURS
of all kinds.

Fur Lined Cloaks,
Astrachan Jackets,
Men's Fur Coats,
Men's Fur Caps, etc.

LATEST STYLES IN

DRESS GOODS

BLACK SILKS,
Best value in the City.

GLOVES,
of every description.

Silk Handkerchiefs,
Linen Handkerchiefs,
Fancy Handkerchiefs,
IN ENDLESS VARIETY.

Novelties in all Departments
AT BOTTOM PRICES,

TENNANT, DAVIES & CO.,
202 Queen St, Fredericton.

Fredericton, Dec 12, 1888

JOHN HARVEY,
Photo Artist,
Would prefer that his patrons call early to engage sittings for Christmas Photos.
New styles this year to take the place of Christmas Cards.
PICTURES COPIED AND ENLARGED.
Studio, 164 Queen St., Fredericton.

SECOND TO NONE!

"Second to none" so far as LIBERAL TERMS go, but far ahead of all, in ASSORTMENT, GOOD VALUES and QUALITY of our goods.

NEW GOODS,
Just opened a complete stock of
TASTY NOVELTIES!
FOR THE FALL TRADE.

CLOCKS, BRONZES, ETC.,
our stock of these goods is now complete

GOLD GOODS.
Diamond Rings,
Solid Gold Sets,
Solid Gold Tie Pins,
A fine line on hand, all choice patterns.

S. F. SHUTE,
302 QUEEN STREET.

Fredericton, October 24.

ENGLISH OAK
FALL GOODS,
—IN—
Toast Racks,
Biscuit Jars,
Salt