

POLITICAL NOTES.

The political meeting held by Messrs. Blair and Wilson and invaded by Messrs. Gregory and Crockett afforded the two last named persons an opportunity of exhibiting a very great deal of bad taste. Why George F. Gregory should have felt called upon to hurry with headlong speed to obstruct himself upon the constituents, whom Messrs. Blair and Wilson invited to meet them Saturday evening, was a question which the thoughtful people present at the meeting asked themselves, but to which they could suggest no reply consistent with respect for Mr. Gregory. It is already so thoroughly understood that the only object the latter person has in living, is to revenge himself upon Mr. Blair for not having succeeded in the impossible task of electing him to the house of commons in 1887, that it did not need his unsolicited appearance at the Stanley meeting to further demonstrate the fact.

It is said by the Gleaner that Mr. Gregory intended the Stanley meeting, and that until he appeared upon the platform there was not the slightest applause. We do not know what it is to capture a meeting, if the feat was accomplished by the great upholder of purity in elections at Stanley. It is true that after the meeting had accorded Messrs. Blair and Wilson for four hours a hearing which was both close and attentive in the highest degree, and testified to the respect with which the excellent speeches they made were received. Mr. Gregory's usual fiery eloquence, exquisite wit and spiteful humor, did appear to excite the enthusiasm of a portion of the audience to a high pitch; but the fact caused to be surprising when it was observed that the lads of the village had been organized into an applause squad and no doubt they did their work right royally. The one who was not always right followed and it happened that quite accidentally most vociferous cheers came in at inopportune moments; but we do not think any reflection should be cast upon the lads on that account. If such success in capturing meetings pleases Mr. Gregory and his followers, it would be a pity to deprive them of the innocent amusement. They can continue to capture meetings after this method, but when the time arrives it will be found that Messrs. Blair and Wilson have captured the votes.

A glance at the report of Mr. Gregory's speech at Stanley, as reported by himself in his evening organ, will serve to show how timely and appropriate the applause was which the youngsters of Stanley accorded Mr. Gregory. He was applauded by the lads when he told them that Mr. Baird was to get \$3000 from the Tobique railway company; and when he asserted that it was agreed that Messrs. Murray, LaBelle and Theriault were to be bought with the amount; but it was when he made the strikingly lucid assertion that Mr. Stewart would not allow him to use the statement about Baird as coming from him but he (Stewart) would contrive some way that Albert Bryner should see him (Gregory) and Bryner would tell him (Gregory) the same thing and then he (Gregory) could use it, that the cheers became tumultuous. This last calmly convincing declaration appears to have been received with the most rapturous applause by the boys, but just where the point came in, the adult portion of the audience were not able to conjecture.

Any one reading the speech reported, as we have said, by Mr. Gregory himself, will be able to do Mr. Gregory and his newspaper ample justice in one particular. It will be possible to learn what lying, trucking, dishonest, unworthy creating the people are who are in the government, and are friendly to it, and who think, as Mr. Gregory himself thought up to the last dominion election; and on the other hand it will be possible to partially appreciate the lofty grandeur of Mr. Gregory's own towering morality. Glancing at this speech and selecting a few samples, it appears that Mitchell, Murray, Blair, O'Brien, Wilson, Ryan and the government supporters generally, are the repositories of the people's confidence.

It is simply deplorable that so much virtue as is embodied in this patriotic purist should be allowed to languish while vicious and corrupt men like Messrs. Mitchell, Murray, Blair, O'Brien, Wilson, Ryan and the government supporters generally, are the repositories of the people's confidence.

It is stated by the Gleaner that "it was owing to the lateness of the hour and the approach of the Sabbath, that Mr. Allen did not get an opportunity to speak." That the speaking did not continue into Sunday morning, was not Mr. Gregory's fault. He told the people present that he was not averse to speaking on Sunday if they would stay and listen he would gladly continue. But the people had no respect for the day if Mr. Gregory had none. We doubt if Mr. Allen would have spoken if the chance had offered. He was not observed at the meeting, and it is not unlikely that after he had arrived on the scene he began to realize the unseemly situation into which he had been led.

NOT ALL IN ONE BASKET.

Reciprocity with the United States is greatly to be desired by Canadians and it is the duty of every patriotic citizen to do what he can to bring it about. Both political parties in the dominion have declared themselves favorable to it, and among our neighbors the bulk of the democratic party and a large section of the republican took upon it with approval. Perhaps one might say that the people in both countries want it; but it has not suited the convenience of the political leaders to give effect to this desire. The tendency of public opinion on both sides of the line is towards freer trade relations, and it is only necessary to exercise a little patience in order to witness the results of the strong agitation now being made.

A mistake has been made by many of our Canadian journals in that, while discussing this subject, they have talked only about the financial benefit of such a treaty to Canada. This is not the way we discuss business questions. No one enters into a commercial transaction in the ordinary course of business without the expectation of profit. Usually the expectation is mutual. If it were not, people would cease to do business. It is taken for granted that each party knows that the other expects to make something, and neither takes up his time in asserting how much benefit the transaction will be to him. In this reciprocity discussion most of our Canadian papers have been constantly telling what an excellent thing reciprocity would be for Canada and how in fact that without it we would go to the wall altogether commercially. This is not the way to go to work to make a good trade with your neighbor.

Reciprocity will be an excellent thing for Canada, but it will likewise be an excellent thing for the United States. When it comes to a matter of necessity, one need not be in a hurry to assert that it is more essential to them than to them. Canada does not absolutely need reciprocity; but the United States will shortly do so. Business men in the republic, the boards of trade, and public men, who are not mere party leaders, realize this. Canada can get along without either reciprocity or annexation. The United States will, before many years, clamor for one or the other. This may seem strong language to use in relation to that great nation, but events have been marching at a tremendous pace of late years, and the arguments, the facts, the figures, the expectations, which used to thrill the American heart a couple of decades ago, are fast losing their force. The year 1900 will probably see the United States a large importer of breadstuffs.

Canada's eggs are not all in one basket. We can produce the prime necessities of life more than we can possibly consume for generations to come. On our ocean frontiers and in the great lakes of the far Northwest we have the greatest fish supply in the world. We can grow millions upon millions of bushels of wheat. We can pasture millions of cattle. We have coal, timber and iron in abundance. Such a country ought not to be a beggar among the nations. If our neighbors close their doors to us, we ought to remember that the world is wide.

But while we seek for markets outside the continent, we need not cease our labors for reciprocity. We will be none the worse for two supporters to our prosperity.

There is not much that the government can do directly to build commerce; though it may do much indirectly. Great Britain's commerce developed apace, when the cost of raw materials of manufacture, food and clothing were cheapened by free trade, and a system of postal communication was established embracing every quarter of the globe. Free trade is out of the question for Canada; but the government ought to be on the alert to see if there are not means whereby the development of our commerce can be facilitated. Australia, China, Japan, South America, the West Indies, are fields in which Canada ought to be able to do business to advantage. Our country produces what those countries require.

THE LAST SCANDAL.

We refer our readers to the Provincial Secretary's letter to be found in another column and also to those of Messrs. Baird, Connor, and James and Alexander Stratton. The scandal mongers will have to try again. The story told by G. F. Gregory has every appearance of having been made by him out of whole cloth; but if some one did tell it to him we venture to think it would not have been credited by any other person without some evidence to support it. We have been furnished in the report of Mr. Gregory's Stanley speech with a statement in detail of how he came to learn of this dreadful scandal, and we must confess the report does not increase our respect for Mr. Gregory's shrewdness. Making all allowance for a keenness of appetite, which disqualifies a consuming scandal from discriminating between an absurd and a plausible story, we must still wonder at a person of ordinary intelligence falling into such a trap and making such an exhibition of himself as Mr. Gregory has done. No person with any sense of responsibility would lend himself to the circulation of a grave and serious charge against a respectable man like Mr. Baird, without the best of evidence. Mr. Gregory says Mr. Stewart told him the story, but if he did, and this Mr. Stewart emphatically denies the telling of it to him, according to Mr. Gregory's own narrative, was attended with such funny circumstances, and coupled with such grotesque conditions, that only a person very greedily indeed for a scandal would have thought of the story a second time. This is the latest revised edition of the affair as furnished at Stanley:

"On the 8th of July Mr. Stewart, president of the railway company, came to him (Gregory), and told him that he had signed an agreement that \$3000, was to be paid out of the subsidy to Mr. Baird. That he had signed it on Sunday, the 29th of June, and when he signed it had already been signed by three Strattons, who were directors of the company. Mr. Stewart said he would not like him (Mr. Gregory) to mention it as coming from him. He told Mr. Stewart he had better not have told it at all if he did not want it said. Mr. Stewart then told him he would bring Albert Bryner, or he could send Mr. Bryner to him. Mr. Stewart would tell him the same thing, and then he (Mr. G.) could use it." (Applause.)

The Gleaner's methods are pretty well exposed in a letter from Edward Jack published in another column. This taken in connection with the letters of the provincial secretary, Mr. Connor, and Messrs. James and Alexander Stratton, will enable the public to judge of the value of the alleged facts, which the Gleaner publishes from time to time. The indecently publishing a manufactured interview, attributing statements to a gentleman, which he never expressed or thought of expressing, is exactly on a par with the circulation of vicious slanders in regard to members of the legislature such as Mr. Gregory stands convicted of promulgating. A reference to the letters above referred to disposes of the slander against Mr. Baird. Two out of three Stratton's said to have given Baird the written pledges, were in the city yesterday, and have availed themselves of the opportunity to nail the falsehood. Mr. Connor, another director, has done likewise. Mr. Baird being here also, has sent us a letter of denial. It can scarcely be said hereafter that the slander has not been emphatically denied.

credit it. Nobody in the opposition ranks, excepting Mr. Blair, has any power but the Gleaner of the opposition press, has been willing to endorse the accusation or indeed to give it any place in their columns, otherwise than by carefully reproducing the matter as reprinted from the Gleaner. This Baird scandal having been now laid along side of the Leary incident in the hands of exploded opposition charges, we calmly await the next development in the way of slander.

THEY ARE LIBELLED.

There is a side to the Gregory falsehood about the purchase of members of the legislature, with money to be taken out of the Tobique Valley railway subsidy, that has not been touched upon. It is this, that it is a grave imputation against the honor of Messrs. LaBelle, Murray and Theriault. An insinuation that it is proposed by a member of the legislature is not very different from a direct assertion that the member in question is purchased by the government, with whom the people of Arthurville or Stanley, that Mr. Baird proposes to buy Mr. Murray, he leads the people who hear him to believe that Mr. Murray is willing to be purchased, and so also in the case of the other gentlemen named. Men do not talk of buying that which is not for sale, and the public will not stop to think that there is no express charge that the members referred to could be bought. It is a public scandal that a person aspiring to a place in the legislature of the province should thus scatter broadcast grave insinuations against gentlemen with whom he would gladly, if he could, exchange records. There is nothing in the career of the gentlemen referred to which warrants such an imputation upon their honor. Their names were connected with the story by the Gleaner, with the hope of strengthening it, by the giving of details, which no one would be thought to be so reckless as to invent. If any one has been deceived thereby, we have only to tell them that they do not know the depths to which the Gleaner-Gregory tribe will descend.

It is to be hoped that the St. John common council will think twice before changing the name of any of its older streets. Marsh road, City road, Strait shore and some others ought to be handed down to succeeding generations. The names of streets are a part of the history of the country. Suppose the city council of New York should change Wall street to Grant avenue in honor of their mayor, or the Boston admiralty should convert Tremont street into O'Brien avenue in honor of a former incumbent of the civic chair, wouldn't there be a pretty row? Rotten Row is a mean sounding name, but the Londoners stand it and would not call it Anybody avenue at any price. Sick to the old names. Instead of merging Wellington Row into Cornhill street, it would be better to tell the young generations why it was given that name. If it is desirable to hand down the name of Barker, Thorne, Chesley and Hilyard, give them to new streets, and as for our worthy governor, he would probably, if asked, say let City road keep its historic name.

A pretty good sized row is looming up in the republican party of the United States. Speaker Reed is the darling of a certain class of republicans. He is a man of great ability, but it will be a sorry day for the country when that element of republican party, which regards him as its idol, obtains control of affairs. President Harrison is nowhere alongside of the new man from Maine, and even the magnetics of Blair are for the time being under a cloud. But if you keep your eye to windward you will see the latter come to the front again with a force that can hardly be resisted. Reed is the culmination of the post bellum era of jobbery. Blaine will be the apostle of a new departure.

In true days when G. F. Crockett, Moore, W. K. Allen and James H. Crockett supported the local government they were not considered to be particularly brilliant lights in the political firmament. They were content to take very subordinate parts in the political contests. If one may believe the Gleaner and the Sun correspondents, these persons have flashed into meteor-like brilliancy. The bone and sinew rejoice in their presence and clap their hands in ecstasy. It is a matter of investigation the said bone and sinew prove to be very immature—principally of the school boy class, whose opinions can be influenced by candy; but it reads all the same in a despatch or an editorial, as if each hand that applauded were so accustomed to deprecating a ballot that it could do it in the dark.

This is from the Quebec Chronicle's leading editorial:

From this our citizens will notice that the ball is to be a select affair. We want to see a good representation of our people at this entertainment. Every man and every woman who go into society in Quebec, ought to seize this opportunity of paying their respects to the Prince and other distinguished guests. The chance will not soon occur again.

"The 'th' on the first line of the quotation is the price of tickets, which is \$10 for a gentleman and three ladies, members of his household; \$5 for a gentleman alone, and \$3 for a 'special' ladies' ticket. The public are exhorted to hunt up the committee and buy tickets, and the hope is expressed that several hundred will be present. Vive la democratie.

Those writers, who think that because the McKinley bill has passed congress, imperial federation must come as a matter of course, displaying a good deal of suddenness in arriving at conclusions. They seem to think that if the conservative party in Canada declare for imperial federation, the immediate success of the scheme is assured; but as a few hundred millions of other people have to be considered, it is not well to build too much upon the consequences of such a step. The McKinley bill is simply one story told many on the Leaning Tower of Procrustes, which will soon topple over from its own weight.

The local opposition organ of Friday evening, devoted a column to Messrs. Anderson and Bellamy, for not manifesting an anxious desire to expedite the trial of the Gregory election petition against them, and professes to think these gentlemen should have regulated their movements to suit Mr. Gregory's convenience. It would be quite in order now for the Gleaner to explain about Mr. Gregory's mid-night trip to Boston to avoid service of the particulars of personal injury.

ERASTUS WIMAN'S great project for a tunnel between Staten and Long Islands is before congress. If it carries Mr. Wiman will step to the very front rank of millionaires, for his Staten Island property will increase in value with giant strides.

CANADIAN NEWS.

It may have sounded very odd to hear young Prince George of Wales tell his auditors at Quebec the other day that he hoped God would reward the loyalty of Canadians and their devotion to the crown with prosperity and peace. The Prince must have very injudicious advisers. To indicate that prosperity and peace are the rewards which Providence has for devotion to the crown might have done well enough before Cromwell's time; but it is not just in harmony with our modern notions. The imaginary partnership between the Almighty and the king was dissolved long ago.

IN SHARP contrast to the action of congress, in hearing up duties and exacting the most strict scrutiny of everything brought into the country, is the course of the British government which has given directions that the customs authorities will search the baggage of travellers except where there is good reason to believe that some fraud upon the revenue is intended. The process of converting England to the principles of protection is somewhat slow. The other country people passed the Chinese-McKinley stage a good while ago.

AN ABSURD New York paper, albeit it is a leading republican organ, sees in the proposed Australasian confederation, a step towards the disintegration of the British Empire. If the paper in question now enjoys of recent history to understand its lessons it would scarcely make such a blunder. No one event has done more to prevent the disintegrating process than the confederation of Canada, and a like result would not doubt follow a like case in Australia.

A VERY wet September is a bad thing for the country, and the present month will have to be assigned a place in that category. The wet weather has been almost entirely recovered from the effects of the season on the continent, at least one of the section which yields the same class of products as the eastern provinces do. Much crop has been spoiled, and from present indications, staple articles of farm produce are likely to command a price considerably above the average.

THE Toronto Globe has moved into new, spacious and admirably equipped quarters. This sign of prosperity is very gratifying. Our contemporary is a vigorous organ of liberal principles and is gaining in breadth of view. It is the organ of the Ontario riot in dealing with dominion issues and now voices the sentiments of its party everywhere.

The health of Princess Louise of Wales, Duchess of Fife's giving her husband and royal relatives great uneasiness. She has never entirely recovered from the effects of her late illness, and suffers from almost daily fainting fits.

Lord and Lady Dunlop appeared in court to prosecute Alden Westen, the father of Lady Dunlop's child for forging Lady Dunlop's name. Westen has been imprisoned for some time and was brought to court to answer the charge. He pleaded not guilty, and the trial will proceed.

The United States man of war Baltimore, on her way to the West Indies, arrived at Stockholm on Friday evening. She made the run from New York to Gothenburg within 17 days, the fastest time on record for a man of war. During the voyage a sentry was constantly on guard over the vessel.

An epidemic has been raging in the eastern part of Ohio for the past week, and many deaths have occurred. Within day six deaths occurred. It was claimed by some to be typhoid fever. Dr. Williams, of this place, was called to the house of John Toole, of Washington township, who was taken ill. He died at four o'clock of cholera, an intense spasms and frequent fits of vomiting, purging and other symptoms of that disease. Dr. Williams pronounced it a genuine case of Asiatic cholera.

One afternoon a few weeks ago a corporation employe named Lewis was standing on the landing-stage at Sally Fort, Forting, and was talking to a young man named Lewis. Lewis jumped after him, and succeeded in seizing the child. Being, however, short-sighted, he struck out in the direction of the harbor instead of the shore. He was eventually picked up in an almost insensible condition, but still breathing, and was taken to the hospital. Medical assistance was summoned, but the unfortunate man died from exhaustion soon after he reached the shore.

A society has been formed in London for the purpose of promoting the knowledge of our past and present history. The founders are of opinion that Latin could be so modernized as to be adapted to general use, and being universally taught in schools gives an excellent basis on which to work. The movement has already secured the adhesion of some well-known authorities on philology abroad, and in England, and there is no doubt that the movement will soon be heard of in teaching circles. The project has taken shape so far that several works in the new language are in the press.

A despatch to the London News from Odessa says: "A veritable panic prevails in Odessa. Russian grain exporters owing to the unprecedentedly rapid rise in the value of rubles. For the first time in fourteen years, exchange in London is quoted at seven rubles, eighty copecks. The whole Russian export trade is demoralized. Through the devaluation of the good, there is no doubt that the season will close with a general crash. Two southern exporters have already failed. Smaller producers are suffering severely, owing to the low price at which they are compelled to sell. The government policy of raising the tariff is suicidal."

Sir Ambrose Shea left Ottawa on Tuesday. A well informed official states that he believes the governor of the Bahamas in reality came here to promote Sir John's scheme for bringing Newfoundland into the confederation. Sir Ambrose, it is understood, favors this step. He is the acknowledged leader of the Catholic party in that colony, which he so successfully governed. Before leaving Ottawa, Sir Ambrose, while expressing his views very plainly in regard to the Newfoundland fishery dispute, declined to speak for publication. He was equally silent about the question of political union with Canada.

A lieutenant belonging to a regiment of the garrison of Quebec was recently ordered to drill his company, when one of the privates in the ranks made use of disrespectful language towards him. In a sudden outburst of anger the young officer struck the man with his sword, inflicting so severe a wound that he died on the spot. The lieutenant was immediately arrested. In despair at the fatal consequences of his rashness, the young lieutenant the next moment ran his sword into his own body, killing himself on the spot.

Thin Boarder—I don't see how you manage to fare so well at this boarding house. I have indolently courted the hardihood and all her daughters, but I'm half starved.

Fat Boarder—I court the cook.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GUNS, RIFLES, SPORTING GOODS!  
JUST RECEIVED (direct importation):  
4 CARBINE GUNS AND RIFLES, as follows: Winchester Magazine and Single Shot Rifle; the Martin Rifle, full and half Magazine (the newest and best rifle made); Double and Single Barrel Breech Loading Guns, price from \$10 to \$40; Game Loading Shot guns, single and double barrel, price from \$4 to \$10. The above lines of Guns and Rifles are the best value I have ever had in stock, and an intending purchaser would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.  
A full and complete stock of Sporting and Rifle Powder, Shot, Shell, Caps, Cartridges, and Cartridges, Primers, Gun Locks and Revolvers, Gun Cases, Game and Rifle Shells, lead to order. Wholesale and Retail at  
NEILL'S HARDWARE STORE.

STOVES.  
Just Received and in Stock,  
Fifty Cook Stoves,  
Some of which are the NEWEST and MOST IMPROVED STOVES that can be had in Canada; and all every Stove warranted if requested.

Forty Hall Stoves,  
Either for WOOD or COAL.

Twenty-five Parlor Stoves,  
Some of the Newest and Handsomest Designs.

Twenty-five Bedroom Stoves,  
For COAL or WOOD.

For Sale WHOLESALE and RETAIL  
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The Little two-year-old daughter of Patrick Quinn Clarence street, St. John, was instantly killed in a very shocking manner. The little one was passing a dilapidated old house when the cornice of the building fell, and striking her on the head, broke the skull and also broke one of her legs. She survived scarcely 10 minutes.

The dominion government, it is understood, will shortly abolish the export duty on Canadian logs shipped to the United States. This will be carrying out the promise made at the last session of parliament by Sir John Macdonald, who said he would abolish the duty if the American government reduced the import duty on Canadian lumber one half.

Delegates representing various foreign colonies in Manitoba and the North-west will be sent to their native countries this autumn in the interests of immigration. They will go to Norway, Sweden, Germany, Finland, Denmark, Hungary, Austria, Romania, Bohemia, Belgium and France. Free transportation will be given them by the Canadian Pacific railway and the steamship lines.

In view of the discussion now going on at Washington, reference to the coal trade between Canada and the United States, it may be interesting to give official figures of Canadian imports during the past two years. Of hard coal in 1888 Canada imported 2,134,764 tons and last year 1,276,085 tons; soft coal in 1888 1,236,211 tons; 1889, 1,220,810. The falling off in the importation of hard coal in 12 months is most remarkable.

It transpired at the meeting of the Ottawa council Tuesday that the settlers in Lowe township refused to pay their taxes this year. No collections have been made there for six years, the settlers declaring that they have received no proportional benefit for the taxes imposed. The amount to be over five thousand dollars. The council decided to place the matter in the hands of the sheriff for collection.

Last week a fishing smack owned by Mr. Burton, merchant at LaHave Islands went out manned by four young men belonging to the islands, for the purpose of fishing, and on their return to the shore they received no tidings of her, says the Bridge-ton Enterprise. The crew who were on board were all young men highly respected in that community and the affair has cast a gloom over the place. The names of the unfortunate young men were Colin Reay, Dawson Wolf, Cornelius Bush, and a young Burton, son of the owner.

Baptist circles are much annoyed over the defection of Sheikh Abdul Aziz, the much heralded converted Hindoo. He came here with the Salvation Army star company and was highly recommended by Ontario Baptists. He left the Army here and was received into the membership of one of the Baptist churches. He was much honored, and he in churches and halls, and lived on the very best terms with the Baptists. He left the Army here and was received into the membership of one of the Baptist churches. He was much honored, and he in churches and halls, and lived on the very best terms with the Baptists.

A foolish practical joke that resulted fatally was played on Tuesday afternoon on Felix Marois, employed in Gignac's lumber factory, Quebec. He received a message, by telephone to come home as his wife was dying. His employer gave him leave and he set off in a state of nervous excitement. A few minutes later he was picked up dead on the street opposite St. Roch's church. Had he not informed his employer of the message, nothing would ever have been known of it. The police are looking for those who perpetrated the senseless hoax. Death is supposed to have resulted from heart disease.

Chas. Benwell, of Cheltenham, England, brother of the murdered F. C. Benwell has arrived in Ontario. His object in visiting this country is to attend the trial of Birchall at Woodstock next week, having been subpoenaed as a witness for the crown. The murdered man's father, Col. Benwell, fully intended coming to the trial, but about the 20th of last month was seized with hemorrhage, either of the lungs or bronchial tubes, and at a time his life was despaired of, but when the son called he was considerably better. Mr. Benwell is apparently 23 or 24 years of age, is intelligent-looking and cultured and talks like a man who has seen something of the world. He was courteous to address, but firm in his determination not to talk as to the nature of the testimony he will give.

Sir John Macdonald's suggestion at Montreal that Canada do an export export trade with Great Britain instead of the United States, is being considered here by a meeting of egg dealers. D. Wilson, of Seaford, who had made an experimental shipment of a car of eggs to England, reported that he had lost money on the experiment. The English were prejudiced against Canadian eggs. They felt that having come from such a far away place they must necessarily be stale. He showed them that the eggs were as good as the best French eggs on their market, which bring the highest prices, and were larger in size. Even then he had hard work to sell his car in broken lots in London, Liverpool, Dundee, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

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Baptist circles are much annoyed over the defection of Sheikh Abdul Aziz, the much heralded converted Hindoo. He came here with the Salvation Army star company and was highly recommended by Ontario Baptists. He left the Army here and was received into the membership of one of the Baptist churches. He was much honored, and he in churches and halls, and lived on the very best terms with the Baptists.

A foolish practical joke that resulted fatally was played on Tuesday afternoon on Felix Marois, employed in Gignac's lumber factory, Quebec. He received a message, by telephone to come home as his wife was dying. His employer gave him leave and he set off in a state of nervous excitement. A few minutes later he was picked up dead on the street opposite St. Roch's church. Had he not informed his employer of the message, nothing would ever have been known of it. The police are looking for those who perpetrated the senseless hoax. Death is supposed to have resulted from heart disease.

Chas. Benwell, of Cheltenham, England, brother of the murdered F. C. Benwell has arrived in Ontario. His object in visiting this country is to attend the trial of Birchall at Woodstock next week, having been subpoenaed as a witness for the crown. The murdered man's father, Col. Benwell, fully intended coming to the trial, but about the 20th of last month was seized with hemorrhage, either of the lungs or bronchial tubes, and at a time his life was despaired of, but when the son called he was considerably better. Mr. Benwell is apparently 23 or 24 years of age, is intelligent-looking and cultured and talks like a man who has seen something of the world. He was courteous to address, but firm in his determination not to talk as to the nature of the testimony he will give.

Sir John Macdonald's suggestion at Montreal that Canada do an export export trade with Great Britain instead of the United States, is being considered here by a meeting of egg dealers. D. Wilson, of Seaford, who had made an experimental shipment of a car of eggs to England, reported that he had lost money on the experiment. The English were prejudiced against Canadian eggs. They felt that having come from such a far away place they must necessarily be stale. He showed them that the eggs were as good as the best French eggs on their market, which bring the highest prices, and were larger in size. Even then he had hard work to sell his car in broken lots in London, Liverpool, Dundee, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

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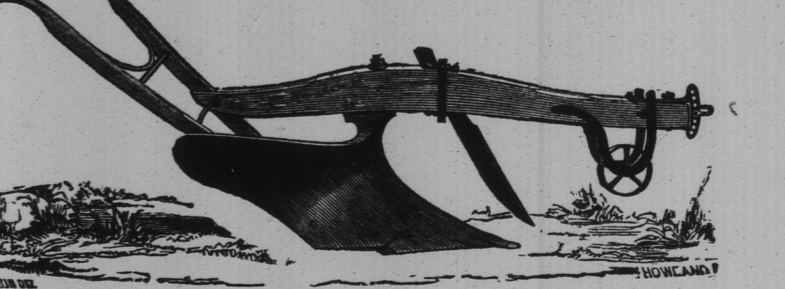
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