

The Gleaner.

JAS. H. CROCKET, Proprietor.

FREDERICTON, THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1884.

VOL. I, NO. 11.

Professional Cards.
GREGORY & BLAIR,
Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law,
NOTARIES PUBLIC,
FREDERICTON.

GEO. F. GREGORY. ANDREW G. BLAIR.
Fredericton, March 28th, 1883.

J. T. SHARKEY, LL. B.,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c.

OFFICE:
QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON

Opp. Officers' Square,
Fredericton, June 20th, 1883.—1 yr.

J. H. BARRY,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW,
CONVEYANCER, &c.

OFFICE:—FISHER'S BUILDING, (up stairs),
FREDERICTON.
December 12, 1883.

J. M. O'BRIEN

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Conveyancer, Notary Public, Fire

—AND—
LIFE INSURANCE AGENT.

CLAIMS PROMPTLY COLLECTED.
VICE: NEAR CUSTOM HOUSE, WATER STREET,
BATHURST, N. B.
Bathurst, Nov. 21st, 1883.—1 yr.

Business Cards.

QUEEN HOTEL,
Fredericton, N. B.

J. A. Edwards,
PROPRIETOR.

FINE SAMPLE ROOM IN CONNECTION.
—ALSO—
A FIRST-CLASS LIVERY STABLE.

230—Conducts all Trains and Boats.
Aug. 25, 1882.

JAMES C. FAIRY,
Auctioneer & Commission Agent.

Newcastle, Miramichi.

230—Prompt Returns made on Goods on Con-
signment.
Newcastle, Nov. 21st, 1883.—1 yr.

Michael Donohue,
BLACKSMITH,
HARVEY STREET, York Co.

Wagon Work, Sled Shooting, Horse Shoeing, Etc.
promptly done at moderate rates.
Feb. 2, 1883.

R. SUTHERLAND, JR.

MANUFACTURER OF
SCHOOL DESKS,
SCHOOL FURNITURE,

CHURCH FURNITURE,
OFFICE FURNITURE.

Merit Books and Cards used in Public Schools,
and authorized by the Board of Education,
Price \$4.00.

All orders by mail will receive prompt attention,
General Repairs and Jobbing promptly attended

QUEEN STREET,
Fredericton - - N. B.

FREDERICTON
MONUMENTAL WORKS,
Queen Street.

JUST ARRIVE REFORM CLUBROOMS.
THE Subscriber begs to inform the Public that
he is prepared to execute all sorts of

Plain and Ornamental
MONUMENTS, TABLETS,
Fence Stones and Posts.

230—First Class Material and Workmanship
guaranteed.
JOHN MOORE
Fredericton, Sept. 1.

CHATHAM LIVERY STABLE.
ANGUS ULLOCK,
Duke Street, Chatham,
MIRAMICHI.

First-Class turnouts; stock fresh. Particular at-
tention given to family carriages.
Chatham, Nov. 21st, 1883.—1 yr.

M. A. FINN,
IMPORTER OF

Wines, Liquors

—AND—
CIGARS,

Cor. Prince William and Princess Streets,
Saint John, N. B.
April 18, 1883.

D. BREEZE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCCER,

Wine and Spirit

Merchant,
No. 1 KING SQUARE,

SAINT JOHN, - - N. B.
Saint John, N. B., Aug. 25, 1882.

"NONPAREIL"
Billiard Hall!

SHARKEY'S BUILDING,
OPP. OFFICERS' BARRACKS, QUEEN ST.,
FREDERICTON, N. B.

T. E. FOSTER, Proprietor

THIS HALL has been newly fitted up, and
handily furnished, and for room, light,
and comfort, compares most favorably
with any Billiard Hall in the Dominion. The Billiard
and Pool Tables are pronounced by players to
be superior to those of the Province.
They are the BRILLIANT NOVELTY, size, 41 x 9
feet.

The main object in the construction of the Billiard
Hall, and the one most noticeable, is that
it embodies all the more subtle and most important
features that have rendered popular all the other
types of Billiard Halls, and has rapidly taken
the foremost place in the estimation of all players
of Billiard and Pool Tables. It is fitted with
the finest of Vermont slate balls, Simmons
Cloth, and a first-class outfit of everything necessary
for the game.

230—A call is respectfully solicited from lovers
of the game.
230—Boys under sixteen not allowed in the
Hall.

T. E. FOSTER,
Proprietor.

NEW BOOT & SHOE STORE,
IN THE
Spahn Building,

Nearly opposite the Post Office. He will keep constantly
on hand a well assorted stock of Boots,
Shoes, Hats and Caps, which he will sell at the
lowest cash prices.

LADIES' FINE SHOES A SPECIALTY.
The subscriber hopes, by strict attention to business,
to merit a fair share of public patronage.
230—Live me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

MARTIN FENNERAN & Co.,
SPAHN BUILDING, QUEEN STREET,
Fredericton, May 3rd, 1884.

BRUSHES! BRUSHES
Just Received:

1 CASE Brushes containing: Kalsomine, White
Wash, Brass Bound, Paint, Paste, Varnish,
ing Brushes, assorted.

1 Bale Salmon, Trout, Herring, Shad, Gillings
and Cotton Twines.

1 Case Shoe Thread.
1 Barrel Codfish Oil.

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

I, FREDERICK P. THOMPSON, of the City of
Fredericton, in the County of York, Merchant,
have by the last Will and Testament of the late
JOHN PICKARD, Esquire, deceased, been appointed
sole Executor of the said late John Pickard's
Will. All persons indebted to the Estate of the
late John Pickard are hereby required to make
immediate payment to me at my office in Frederic-
ton, and all persons having claims against the said
Estate, are requested to present the same to me
duly attested, within two months from this date.
Dated this 26th day of March, A. D. 1884.

FRED. P. THOMPSON,
Executor, &c., of John Pickard, deceased.

THE SCOTT ACT.

Working of the Act in Fredericton in-
vestigated by a "Toronto Globe"
Commissioner.

FREDERICTON, N. B., April 23.—Here is
the birthplace of the Scott Act agitation
in Canada, and the scene of many of its
most resolute struggles. Here the Act
was first adopted after its passage by the
Federal power, and here the celebrated
case of *Russell v. The Queen* had its
origin. The Act was first voted on in
Fredericton on October 31, 1878, and
carried by a vote of 403 to 203. In a con-
test for its repeal, however, in October
1882, it only succeeded in maintaining
its hold by a majority of 41, the vote on
that occasion being 293 for and 252
against. In conversation with a citizen
on the evening of my arrival here I casu-
ally inquired as to the success of the Act
in the city. The gentleman whom I
questioned promptly pronounced it a
failure and a curse to Fredericton. He
alleged that previous to the adoption of
the Act 18 or 20 was the average number
of places in the city for the sale of liquor,
but that since the passage of the Act he
had known as many as 40 or 50 in full
blast. Of course he said the law hadn't
been favorable to the Act, and through-
out a great portion of the time the tem-
perance people were not in a position to
enforce it. Since the appointment of
the Inspectors under the Dominion
License Act, however,

A VIGOROUS EFFORT

was being made to make the law effective,
and the sale of liquor was being stopped
to some considerable extent. Still he
believed there were some fifteen or
twenty places in the city where liquor
was sold.

In the evening, bearing the testimony
of this gentleman in mind, I made a sur-
vey of the city. The streets were crowd-
ed with Saturday night shoppers, and
about the usual stock of corner loungers.
I visited almost every portion of the
city, but failed to discover the faintest
indication of disorderly conduct or in-
ebriation anywhere. One fact which
struck me particularly was the number
of signs reading

"BEER, OYSTERS, AND CIGARS."

The windows of these places, without a
single exception, were carefully glazed
and darkened, and to see into the inter-
ior without opening the door is simply
impossible. I found on enquiry that the
beer sold in these places is known as
"Schneck," and despite the contention
of the temperance people that "Schneck"
is practically "lager," a public analyst has
declared that there is not sufficient
alcohol in the drink to produce intoxica-
tion. It is freely charged that these
shops are simply the hiding place of the
unlicensed liquor trade. In fact, a num-
ber of the keepers have been convicted
of selling intoxicants and punished.

The general air of mystery and darkness
about them gives color to the suspicions
entertained, and I thought it well to
investigate, and endeavor to verify or dis-
prove what I suspected. In the first
place I entered I asked for a cigar, and
was conducted back through two rooms
to a little corner at the remote end of
the building, where was located a bar and
a liberal stock of Schneck beer. I paid
for my cigar, an eight-cent preparation,
the best I could get in the place, and I
have no hesitation in pronouncing it the
most unmitigated imposition I ever at-
tempted to smoke, and I have smoked
some bad cigars too. I then asked for

A GLASS OF SCHNECK,

and took a liberal swallow of the mixture,
and I have only to say that the analyst
and I most distinctly disagree. Schneck
may not be intoxicating, but I am not
prepared to risk my reputation for so-
briety in any prolonged controversy with
this harmless (?) temperance beverage.

I gave the keeper of the place to under-
stand that I did not care for the drink,
and asked if he did not not keep
something stronger. He negatived my
query, said the Scott Act was just now
being very vigorously enforced in the
city, and he didn't believe I would be
able to get anything stronger in the
place.

I called at another of the places, but
found the door locked, and was pro-
ceeding up street when I was overtaken by
a person I had observed lounging in the
alley-way adjoining the building, asked in
a cautious whisper if I wanted to get in-
side. The questioner's whole make-up
was so thoroughly unprepossessing and
his look so unmistakably hang-dog that I
instinctively felt like shaking him off,
but I rallied with an "an effort," and again
asked for a cigar. He said he hadn't a
cigar left, but with a sneaking, insinuat-
ing look

INVITED ME INSIDE.

I found that this was his system of catch-
ing customers and guarding against sur-

prise calls from the Inspectors. I did
not touch his liquors, however. I pro-
posed to have an interview with the
Police Magistrate before I left town, but
I felt that to permit this man to be the
means of procuring my introduction
would be altogether too radical a way of
finding out how the Scott Act worked
in Fredericton.

I discovered another peculiar and dis-
reputable fashion in which the Act is
evaded here. There are eight or ten
men in the city who lounge in alley-ways,
haunt obscure corners, and occasionally
travel the streets with a bottle of whiskey
in one pocket and a bottle of brandy in
the other. Their acquaintance is quite
large, and their business is known to a
good many. They charge ten cents a
drink, and the transaction usually takes
place upon the nearest lane or in the most
convenient spot where detection is likely
to be escaped. I was in Fredericton two
days, and my friend of the "cigar, beer,
and oyster" enterprise was generally at
his post in the alley-way waiting for
customers, and I have a suspicion that he
also manipulated

A POCKET BAR.

So far as the hotels of Fredericton are
concerned, travellers and residents in
whom the proprietors have confidence
can procure liquor, but great care is taken
that no drunks are turned out, and that
the strictest order is preserved. During
my visit a volunteer in connection with
the Infantry School was seriously assailed
by two young men to whom he refused
to give liquor from the canteen over
which he was keeping guard, but outside
of this I saw or heard of no drunkenness
while here. The young men who com-
mitted the assault, I believe, were under
the influence of liquor.

A leading hotel-keeper here said to me
that in his opinion the Act had been most
unfortunate in its operations in Frederic-
ton. Of course, he said, while the ques-
tion was being argued in the Courts it
made very little difference to the hotels,
except that unlicensed places sprung up
to compete with the legitimate trade.
Still he claimed that the city had been
going down hill ever since the Act was
adopted. The large number of
tourists who formerly spent the summer
here now go elsewhere, and the place is
literally dead. Property has seriously
decreased in value. "There," said he,
pointing across the street, "is a property
purchased a few years ago at \$5,000; it
is now offered for sale for \$5,000. I do
not claim that this is wholly due to the
Scott Act, as the exhaustion of the forests
and the comparative cessation of lumber-
ing operations here has had something to
do with it. The situation is now

WORSER THAN EVER

for the hotel keepers since the Inspectors
under the Dominion License Law have
undertaken to enforce the Scott Act. I
formerly did a bar trade of from \$50 to
\$60 a day. I cannot do it now. I do not
sell a drop of liquor except to guests of
the house and persons with whom I am
well acquainted and can trust. During
the past two years I have paid \$1,000 in
fines, and even then I believe I have
made more money than if I had
obeyed the law. Now my house is in-
spected three or four times a week, and
of course my bar trade amounts to noth-
ing. If the law is strictly enforced I can-
not maintain my hotel at present rates
and give the class of accommodation I do.
I have suggested that the license fee
should be made \$500, and strict license
restrictions imposed and I am convinced
that in the long run the results would be
better for the city and better for the
cause of temperance."

Censuring a Doctor.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 19.—The following
resolution, reflecting on one of the lead-
ing members of the medical fraternity
here, has been adopted by the city dis-
pensary board:—

Whereas Dr. Jennings, the attending
surgeon of the city and provincial hos-
pital for the present quarter, refused to
admit for treatment in that institution
three patients recommended by members
of this board, stating that he was required
by the regulations of the hospital person-
ally to examine patients previous to ad-
mitting them, and demanding a fee of \$2
for making the examination, and where-
as the application in each case belonged
to the poorest class of our citizens, and
were compelled, owing to Dr. Jennings
refusal, to undergo great danger, hard-
ships and privation, being unable to pro-
cure proper attention and nourishment
or to pay the fee demanded by Dr. Jen-
nings in consequence of poverty, resolved
that the public be made acquainted with
the foregoing facts in order that they
may understand the position of the
members of the medical staff of the Hal-
fax dispensary are placed in reference to
the admission of patients to the P. and C.
Hospital by the action of Dr. Jennings,
attending surgeon of the latter institution,
so that no blame may be attributed to
them in the matter.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Horribly Fatal Fire at Sharbot
Lake, Ont.

KINGSTON, Ont., May 19.—The follow-
ing particulars of the Sharbot Lake hor-
ror have been received. George Peters,
a drunken and worthless character, a
laborer on the Ontario and Quebec Rail-
way, his wife and family, lived in a frame
shell of a house, and four or five of Peters'
associates boarded with him. Last night
was spent in dissipation, and the spree
continued far into the night. After mid-
night Peters, very much inebriated, start-
ed for his bed. He picked up the lamp
and proceeded to climb the stairs, but his
movements were wavering and irregular.
Whether he fell and lost his hold upon
the lamp, or whether in rage he threw
the light down stairs no one can positive-
ly state; but the lamp came down the
stairway, was smashed, and in an instant
the oil was ablaze, the flames reaching
high and igniting the wood about it. An
alarm was given, and John Peters, a son,
jumped from his bed on the first floor and,
picking up a pail of water, dashed it up-
on the oil. This only spread the flames
and he had to fly. The fire now roared
and crackled as it crawled up the paper
walls of the lower flat. The family were
awakened; most of them were on the up-
per flat and their escape was then appar-
ently impossible. However, an attempt
was made and several of the daughters
and the mother rushed through the
flames and saved their lives. John Peters
also got out, but three others were burn-
ed to death. What became of Peters,
who caused the accident, whether he
made any attempt at escape we cannot
learn, but it is thought that in his drunken
condition he could do nothing, was stifled
by the smoke and perished. Maggie
Peters, aged 20, smart and determined,
after escape, looked about to see if all the
members of the family were out and she
found that the flower of the family, a
little girl, eight years of age, was in an
upper chamber. Like a flash Maggie,
with eyes ablaze and flowing hair, dashed
into the burning building and mounted
the stairway. She no sooner reached the
upper flat than the smoke overcame her,
and half-asphyxiated she fell, rolled over
and over, and down the stairway. The
fire caught her long, loose hair and burn-
ed it to the roots. The mother, frantic
and desperate, ran into the building and,
at the risk of her life, dragged her daugh-
ter out of the flames. Both were greatly
injured, and the daughter is now in a
precarious condition. The little girl was
not seen again alive, but the body to-day
appeared a shocking sight. Miss Brog-
den, who was the other victim of the
terrible fire, was visiting the Peters. She
was sickly, and found it impossible to fly
when alarmed.

THE ORIENTAL BANK FAILURE.

LONDON, May 19.—Widespread destitu-
tion and nearly a score of suicides have
followed the failure of the Oriental bank,
which was compelled to close its doors on
the 3rd inst. No single failure which has
occurred in Great Britain since the sus-
pension of the City Bank of Glasgow has
caused such wholesale ruin and so many
cases of absolute destitution. The or-
ganization of the Oriental Bank corpora-
tion was peculiar in having over one
hundred thousand shareholders, although
its entire capital was only £1,500,000, so
that the individual holdings of the share-
holders averaged less than fifteen pounds
each. Having its head offices at 40
Threadneedle street, with Sir Wm. John
Walter Baynes, Bart, as chairman or fig-
ure-head of the Court of Directors, it had
branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras,
Poine De Galle, Singapore, Colombo,
Hong Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama,
Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney. At
all these points it was deemed second
only in stability to the Bank of England,
and it attracted shoals of small invest-
ments from civil service employees, spin-
sters, widows, doctors, clergymen, and in
fact from all classes in the English col-
onies at those points. Not being organ-
ized on the limited liability principle,
each one of the shareholders in the con-
cern is liable to the extent of his entire
worldly possessions for the debts of the
bank, no matter how small his individual
holding of shares may be. Thousands
of writs of attachment have been issued
against the unfortunate shareholders both
in England and the East, and it is this
fact, coupled with the loss in many cases
of their entire means of subsistence, that
has driven so many of the unhappy in-
vestors to desperation and death.

Our Oases.

Buffalo Express.)

One of the detested class has discover-
ed that "poet's cannot always sing."
This is the respect that makes life of
value to non-poets.

LIGHTENING CALCULATOR.

Phenomenal Ability of a Polish Boy
in Bridgeport.

NEW HAVEN, Ct., May 20, 1884.—A re-
markable instance of rapid mental cal-
culation has been discovered in a young
Polish boy named Paul Zizisky, living in
East Bridgeport. He has a long forehead
with hair growing down to his eyebrows,
is rather sleepy looking and shambling
in his movements. But whenever his
father asks him a question relative to
numbers, he at once brightens up and
becomes excited. A reporter found him
in a grocery store in East Bridgeport this
morning and asked his father, who was
with him, if it was true that his son was
a lightning calculator. Mr. Zizisky,
who speaks poor English and who is now
a poor man, having lost much of his earn-
ings by the late Fry & Son cutlery
failure, said in answer: "Paul, how many
beans are there in this handful?" The
boy at once commenced to dance around
the store and became greatly excited as
the father thrust his hand into a barrel
of beans, took a handful and threw them
down in a corner, where they lay scatter-
ed about. The lad leaped into the air,
and, almost before the beans had touched
the floor, shouted "1658." The beans
were carefully gathered and counted,
and while this was being done the boy
grinned and waited. The result showed
him to be correct to a bean. He relaxed
into his usual sleepy manner again. The
father then seized a handful of oats and
threw them in a heap upon the counter.
"Paul," said he, "how many oats?" The
boy again jumped to his feet, devoured
the oats mentally, and instantly shouted,
"2830." It took a long time to count
them, but the number was again found to
be correct. Next the father seized a half-
filled pail of water and asked the boy
"How many cubic inches of water in the
pail?" The boy seized it up with his eye
and shouted "116." A careful computa-
tion proved the result to be right. Other
wonderful answers were given, always in
an excited manner, and no comparison
of his manner at this time seems to be
as apt as that of the excitement of a dog
when "set on" by his master. At each
and every successful answer the same
doleful expression returned.

A Canadian Pugilist.

John F. Scholes, of Toronto, proposes
to enter the pugilistic arena, and will
probably shortly open out with a chal-
lenge to Charles Mitchell, who at present
is popularly regarded as the best man
in his line in the world, next to John L.
Sullivan. Scholes is 37 years of age, six
feet in height, and 200 lbs. in weight at
present, but will train down to 180 or
thereabouts. He has never been in the
ring, and for ten years past has been a
saloon-keeper at Toronto, which will prob-
ably militate against his chances. Still
he has lived a steady life, and is in perfect
health. The point of the news is that he
has long been considered by experts to be
the cleverest boxer in America, be-
sides being a remarkably powerful man
and hard hitter. When John Macoe was
his first tour in America Scholes spored
privately with him and held his own, Macoe
pronouncing him the cleverest man he
had ever met. Subsequently Scholes
"beasted" Joe Goss in another private
glove set to. Perhaps the best evidence
of his reputation, however, is the fact
that New York parties two years ago
offered Scholes \$2,000 to go to New York
and tackle Sullivan. Scholes was in his
younger days a first-class runner and
lacrosse player, and still holds somehow
best on records which he made in Mon-
treal a dozen years ago.

AGRICULTURAL.

Profitable Farming.

The Country Gentleman says: "The farmer
who has a thoroughly life drained
farm, has entire control of it for the season
through. He can begin work as soon as
the frost is out of the ground. He has
plenty of time to subsoil his land, and by
repeated plowing and harrowing to re-
duce it to the condition of a garden. His
crops are put in early. They get a timely
and vigorous start, outstrip the weeds if
the latter are permitted to grow at all,
and insects make less impression on
them. If the summer is wet, the surplus
water is held like a sponge in the deep
mellow soil, or is carried off in the tile
drains. If a severe drought occurs, the
same deep soil holds enough moisture for
the growing crop. Timely and repeated
cultivation keeps the weeds under and
promotes growth. With such land and
such management, the owner is in a great
measure independent of wet and dry
seasons; he has heavy crops every year.
There are of course certain adjuncts
which are carefully attended to, as for ex-
ample the saving and manufacture of
manure, its timely spreading and thorough
intermixture with the soil; a well-dig-
ested rotation; good labor saving im-
plements; and clean and comfortable quar-
ters and regular feeding for all domestic
animals."