

THE GLEANER.

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1884.

THE PLenary COUNCIL.

The Roman Catholic Plenary Council, which has just concluded its session at Baltimore, will probably not be without an important effect upon the future of the large and influential Church whose representatives were there assembled. The object of the Council, as we gather from the reports of its meetings, was to deal with certain grave and important questions forced upon the Church by the intellectual progress and social revolutions of the times, and the result of the deliberations has been of a character calculated to render the Church more useful and its influence more valuable. While Protestants will dissent from some of the propositions advanced, such as that of the infallibility of the Pope and the indissolubility of the marriage tie, all right thinking people will join with the Roman Catholic prelates in viewing with abhorrence and no little alarm the laxity of the marriage relation which the divorce laws of the United States have brought about. In the declaration that the duty of men to their church need not interfere with their duties as citizens, the Council has shown a just appreciation of the relations which the individuals bear to the State, and it would be well if all other denominations would give their adherence to the same principle, or perhaps it would be more correct to say, would act upon it, as they all profess it.

A fear was expressed in some quarters that the Plenary Council would make a declaration in favor of the separate education of Roman Catholic children, and demand a division of the school taxes. This issue which would have been raised by this would have caused an incalculable amount of difficulty and would have introduced a disturbing element into politics; but not only was no such declaration made, but individual members of the Council expressed their opinion to the effect that no effort ought to be made in the direction of separate education. Roman Catholic parents were enjoined to exercise a strict supervision over the education of their children and to keep them from the influence of immoral and atheistic literature, but here again the Council will find all other denominations in harmony with it.

The closing work of the Council was the taking of the preliminary steps towards the establishment of a Roman Catholic University, a great project rendered probable of accomplishment by the munificent gift of \$300,000 by a girl of 21 years. The influence of such an institution will be immeasurable, and future generations only can tell what will be the effect of American thought upon the Roman Catholic clergy, trained in her University, and what the effect of the University upon American thought. This, the first step taken towards the establishment of this University, will probably be found to be one of the most important events which have transpired in America during the year 1884.

ABOUT THE BRIDGE.

The *Capital* on Thursday contained some observations upon the "absolute necessity of a bridge over the river opposite the city." Well, the bridge is being built, but no thanks to the *Capital*. In fact if the *Capital* could have had its way not one stick of timber would now be in the bridge. The proprietor of the *Capital* actually requested the Mayor to ask the City Council to forward a protest to the Dominion Government against the construction of this bridge which for the trade of the city is an "absolute necessity." The bridge is an absolute necessity; but let the people of Fredericton, who have talked so much about it remember these few facts.

The Legislature would not have been committed to construction of the Bridge if Mr. Blair had not insisted upon a provision being made for it in the last railway subsidy Act.

The grant for the bridge would never have been made if the efforts made in the House by Mr. Wetmore, leader of the Opposition, had been successful.

The work never would have begun if Mr. Temple could have carried out his plans to secure the interference of the Dominion Government.

The citizens through the City Council could have gone on record as opposed to the bridge if Mr. Cropley's advice had been taken.

And thus we have three obstructionists, Wetmore, Temple and Cropley, and the worst of these is Cropley; for there was a time, before his wonderful political summersault in 1880 when he did his level best to talk up the bridge, but in his anxiety to please his new masters he has gone to greater lengths than any one, in opposing what he now admits is an "absolute necessity."

THE ALMS HOUSE MATTER.

As already stated in these columns the investigations of the Health officer of the Board of Health into the condition of the Alms House fully corroborated THE GLEANER's report of the condition of that institution, and now we have the statement of Mr. Phillips, the keeper, made before the committee of the City Council, further substantiating it in all essential particulars. Under these circumstances we are indifferent to the charge of sensationalism and exaggeration. The following fact, which was the substantial part of our charge is admitted: That an inmate of the Alms House, who was confined to her bed, was allowed to remain in a most filthy condition and that vermin bred upon her. We made no reference to the other inmates of the institution because only one case had been brought especially under our notice, but enough has been admitted in respect to that to justify the statement that the Alms House is a disgrace to any civilized community. Yet the City Council of the City of Fredericton, the Capital of the Province, the seat of the principal educational institutions, the boasted home of intellectual culture and refinement, so much approves of this state of things that it considers no change necessary. It would be well if the City Council would define what in its opinion would constitute a cause for a change, what degree of filth, what proportion of vermin a sick pauper may be reasonably expected to endure before in their wisdom and high ideas of cleanliness and decency they think it necessary to interfere.

The investigation and report of the Committee is a sham. It was no investigation at all, yet such as it was it proved every charge made. One would have thought that when the keeper frankly stated that the vermin must have bred in the Alms House the Committee would have felt bound to thoroughly investigate the condition of that institution. But not so; their only idea seems to have been to put the present keeper out and some one else in, and this they do not care to do at present. The nearness of the Civic elections may not have been without its influence in this respect, although if some of the wire-pulling which has been going on during the last few weeks had been successful, the Council would, no doubt, have felt the need of a change.

The Committee and the Council have been guilty of a grave neglect of duty in not thoroughly investigating the condition of the Alms House and dealing with the subject radically. They have acknowledged the responsibility, which indeed rested upon them from the beginning, of the present disgraceful state of affairs, but have not only made no effort towards an improvement, but have formally declared none to be necessary.

THE CENTRAL AGAIN.

The *Telegraph's* correspondent, "Central," again addresses himself to the discussion of the Penniac route for the Central Railway in a temperate and, from his point of view, not unreasonable letter. He not unnaturally takes a local view of the question, and it is right that such views should be presented as strongly as possible in order that the best conclusion may be arrived at. The correspondent admits the principal points we claimed on behalf of the Penniac route, although he does not think the hardwood ridges near which it would pass will be ever settled. That is of course a matter of opinion, and our information leads us to think otherwise. We wish to see the road built, and built in the right place, and we think the weight of argument is in favor of the Penniac route. It makes no great difference to Fredericton which route is chosen, but it is a matter of considerable moment to the important and growing town of Marysville. We are by no means sure that the line, if built by the surveyed route, would be of much advantage to the people of Sheffield, but if the Penniac route were chosen, it might be possible to secure a branch line which would be of real benefit to them. However, the whole question may be allowed to remain in abeyance for a few months.

The *Scotiabank* says that on the body of the unfortunate Dr. Rodgers, the circumstances of whose death, we related on Thursday, was found a letter with a memorandum, stating that it would not be opened until after his death. The letter contained the address of his friends in the West. There would seem to be every reason for a further inquiry into the cause of the unfortunate man's death.

FROM EVERYWHERE.

Notes, Nations, News, Facts, Fancies, Fun, The Harvest of the Editorial Shears.

Lord Tennyson's new drama, "Thomas A Becket," which has just appeared, is dedicated to Earl Selbourn, the Lord High Chancellor. In the preface the poet says the work is not intended in its present form to meet the exigencies of the modern theatre. The drama is not too long for acting. The two principle scenes are visits of Queen Eleanor to Rosamund, and the murder of Becket. Rosamund is summoned to choose death by poison or stabbing, and rejects both. The Queen is then about to stab her, when Becket appears upon the scene in time to prevent the deed. He upbraids the Queen and advises her to retire to a convent. Rosamund is filled with gratitude for her rescue, and attempts to rescue Becket from the men who are sworn to murder him. After Becket had been murdered Rosamund is found kneeling over his corpse in the cathedral.

The latest advices from the Nile expedition are that Geo. Wolesey will establish his headquarters next Saturday at Ambukol. This is about 170 miles nearer Khartoum than his former position at Dongola, and will bring him around the right of the river which encloses the desert of Argal-Teshagon. A small garrison is to be left behind at Dongola, but it has been difficult to find men to compose it. For instance, the Sessex regiment was invited to leave eighty men to aid garrisoning the town, and volunteers were called for. The only ones who responded to the call were twenty-five men who were sick with enteric fever and had no ambition to go forward. An attempt was then made to compel eighty men to remain behind but it was abandoned owing to symptoms of a general mutiny in the regiment.

A judgment against Ulysses S. Grant of \$150,417.20 in favor of William H. Vanderbilt was entered in the County Clerk's office yesterday. It was granted by the Supreme Court with the consent of Gen. Grant's counsel, in a suit brought by Mr. Vanderbilt for money borrowed by Gen. Grant on May 3 1884, just prior to the memorable failure of Grant & Ward and the Marine Bank. Mr. Vanderbilt made affidavit that he had demanded the money, and that it had not been paid. The judgment includes the costs of the suit, which are \$17.29, of which 72 cents goes to the Sheriff.

The efforts of the English law reformers seem to have come to very little. There are so less than 336 appeals awaiting decision, and the arrears in the High Court of Justice have been estimated at 12,800.

Oscar Wilde's new play, "The Duchess of Parma," will shortly be produced at the Olympic Theatre, London. It is to be hoped a better fate awaits "The Duchess" than that which here befell "Vera" happily described as composed of eight squirms and a collapse.

Before Vennor died he had completed the manuscript of his almanac for 1885, which has just been issued from the press. In his general forecast, he says we are in a "moist period," which will continue for two years, extending over the northern and Middle States and Canada. The fall of 1884 he predicted would be very open, with a mild, unsettled winter to follow, with great falls of rain and snow. He also predicted an unusually green Christmas and a mild New Year. As far as eastern Canada is concerned, the forecasts have been fulfilled almost to the letter. The country is destitute of snow, and the rivers are free from ice, with mild, rainy weather.

The world, said Director-General Burke, of the New Orleans Exposition, on Tuesday, "never witnessed an exposition of the magnitude of this. There are more machinery, more art, more agriculture, and more exhibits of the natural resources of America than the world has seen before at one time. Two thousand car loads of material have been carried to the Exposition, and the buildings are not yet half full. Two thousand car loads of freight are on wheels or in vessels, and we shall open with more in position than has ever been seen in an exhibition here before. Applications for space have been allotted for British, French, Belgian, Prussian, Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Chinese, Japanese, Siamese, Central American, and Mexican exhibits, covering 100,000 square feet of space. Our floor space is about 2,500,000 square feet, and we shall not be able to allot space for a week, because the ground floor and the galleries are full to overflowing. We shall add a building 400 feet long to the main building, and have it finished by Dec. 16, although not a post is up."

Travellers of the Banjo.

[From the San Francisco Chronicle.]
Dave Jacoby, of New York, was the first banjo manufacturer in America. He had a little shop on Grand street, near the Bowery, in 1850. His banjos were well liked and sought after by soloists all over the country. He went into the business on a large scale on Chatham street in 1855, and made lots of money. Another pioneer in the banjo-making business was Morrell, who had a shop in New York in 1858. Among the New Yorkers who pride themselves on their proficiency in the use of the banjo are: Miss E. S. Boyd, niece of Whitelaw Reid; Miss M. B. Patterson, the favorite granddaughter of the late President Johnson; Miss Fannie Carleton, daughter of the well-known publisher; Fred Vanderbilt, James Gordon Bennett, the Misses May, sisters of Fred May; Miss Aggie Matthews, Pierre Noy, who has a splendid collection of banjos, the finest in America; the two sons of Harper, the publisher, and Arthur Clifton. Among the stage people who play the banjo for amusement are Christine Nilsson, Clara

Louise Kellogg and Lotta. No one will hesitate about playing on this simple instrument when it is known that fashion and culture have placed upon it the imprint of their approval. The banjo has been a popular instrument in first-class society in England for the past two or three years. I had the honor of selling an elegant concert banjo to a member of the Princess Royal party during their visit to the city two years ago, and of giving him a few lessons. From this gentleman I learned that Lady Randolph Churchill, Lady Mandeville and others of equal rank are skillful banjists. The Earl of Dunraven, it is said, has the finest collection of banjos in the world, including one worth \$2,000, having a solid gold hoop, fine rosewood neck, ivory frets and decorated with broad silk ribbons, on which are painted ferns and leaves.

The First Expressman.

[From a New York Letter.]
Alvin Adams, who was the head and front of the express business, was born down East, and, although of humble parentage, was in later life one of the most aristocratic-looking persons I ever met. He was tall, well-formed, with a magnificent head of white, curly hair, large, speaking blue eyes, a handsomely chiselled face, with the manners of a courtier. For a while he was the richest of them all, but as he was identified with Adams & Co., in California, which made in one year over half a million dollars, and failed the next with liabilities never paid of over \$1,900,000, he was later on, very much embarrassed pecuniarily. His fancy ran to hot houses and flowers and a country life in which the conveniences of metropolitan existence went hand in hand with the charms of nature.

October 28, 1884

Lime! Lime!

JUST RECEIVED AT

W. E. Miller & Co.

EXTRA No 1

GreenHead Lime

ALSO

Shorts, Bran and Oats.

W. E. MILLER & Co.,

Feed, Seed and Lime Merchant's, Opposite People's Bank, Queen Street, Fredericton, Oct. 29, 1884.

New Fall Goods

—AT—

McNALLY'S.

14 SETS PARLOUR SUIT FRAMES to be made and packed for our customers. 20 Students Chairs and Platform Stools; 100 Lounges; 22 Centre Tables; 27 Chamber Suits; 1,000 Wood, Case and Parquet Seat Chairs, side Boards, Book Cases, Hall Stands, Ladies' Secretaries. First Note, New Italian Chairs and a large number of Fancy Pieces for Xmas trade.

Crockery and Glassware!
St. Croix, Cases and Barrels of Dinner, Tea, and Toilet Sets, Lamps, Table Glassware, and Fancy China.

SILVER PLATED WARE.
Packs, containing Water Pitchers, Tea Service, Table Cutlery, Cake Baskets, Card Butter Coolers, Pickle Stands, Salt Cellars, Yases, Washin Rings, Table Knives and Forks, Spoons, Butter Knives, &c.

New Goods in every Department, including a fine Stock of Toys and Fancy Goods for Christmas at

J. G. McNALLY'S.

Make Home Happy!
When XMAS comes by calling at McNALLY'S. A Handsome Parlor Suit, a Beautiful Dinner Set, a Grand Silver Tea Set, one of those splendid Parlor Lamps, or one nice article of Household Goods, both useful and ornamental.

J. G. McNALLY

Elegant New Lamps

I HAVE JUST OPENED a fine assortment of New Library Lamps, fourteen different styles, plain and ornamental, with cut glass prisms. They can be adapted to any height, suitable for Parlor, Hall or Dining Room. Prices moderate.

J. G. McNALLY.

To the Ladies!

I am showing a fine assortment of imported Baskets. Now is your time to secure one. They are going rapidly.

J. C. McNALLY.

Fredericton, Nov. 24, 1884.

FANCY COAL HODS.

A Fine lot of the above goods for sale low.

Team and Sleigh Bells!

JUST to hand: An assortment of Team and Sleigh Bells.

CHILDREN'S SETS TOOLS.

JUST Received 1 case Children's Sets Tools, &c. &c. &c. Z. R. E. BRETHER.

WE SELL

POTATOES,

Spilling, Bark,

R. R. Ties, Lumber, Laths,

Hay, Eggs, Produce.

Write daily for Quotations:

HATHEWAY & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

22 Central Wharf, BOSTON.

Members of Board of Trade, Corn and Mechanics Exchanges.

Coal Vases, Hods and Stove Boards.

JUST Received a large and well assorted stock of Coal Vases, Hods and Stove Boards. For sale low by JAMES S. NEILL, Nov 26, 1884.

WIN more money than at anything else by taking an agency for the best selling book out. Return sent promptly. None fail. Terms free. HALLIST Book Co., Portland, Maine.

COUGHS and COLDS.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

EMULSION of COD LIVER OIL.

WILEY'S COUGH BALSAM

SHARP'S BALSAM.

BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP

ADAMSON'S COUGH BALSAM

Just Received, by

John M. Wiley,

DRUGGIST,

OPPOSITE NORMAL SCHOOL,

Queen Street, Fredericton.

HELP for working people. Send 10 cents postage, and we will mail you 60c, a royal, valuable sample box of goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. You can live at home and work in spare time only, or all the time. All of both sexes, of all ages, grandly successful. 50 cents to \$5 easily earned every evening. That all who want work may test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To all who are not well satisfied we will send \$1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars, directions, etc., sent free. Immense pay absolutely sure for all who start at once. Don't delay. Address STEPHEN & CO., Portland, Maine.

Bazaar

THE Ladies of St. Dunstan's Church, grateful for past favors, propose holding a BAZAAR in St. Dunstan's Hall, on or about the 1st February, 1885, for the erection of an ORPHANS' HOME

on the grounds lately purchased opposite to the Hermitage.

All offerings and donations for the above object will be thankfully received and acknowledged respectively by any of the Ladies of the following Committees:

Congregation Dept. Mrs. McDougal, Mrs. Dwyer, Mrs. O'Mally, Mrs. Maher, Mrs. McFadden, Mrs. Dowling, Mrs. Neill, Mrs. Jennings, Mrs. Lacy, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Burns.

MISS HUDSON, Secy, MISS RUFFY, Secy, Congregation Dept. Nov. 15, 1884.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale some valuable Lots of Land in Lincoln, Bedford and Lovell, Maine, being the property of W. CLIFF; also a Store and Lot in Lincoln Village; also the Grove Lot two miles out of the Village; also a valuable Timber Lot containing four hundred acres, being at or near Plumley's Mills, in the Town of Lincoln; also a Farm in Bedford containing fifty acres, and a Timber Lot in Lovell. For further particulars apply to J. R. CLIFF, of Lincoln, Me., or LEWIS A. JUDGE, of Scarborough, Lincoln, Me., October 28th, 1884. -12 ins.

20th Annual Sale!

DEVER BROS.

HOLIDAY SALE.

DECEMBER AND JANUARY.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS FOR THE MONTHS OF

DECEMBER AND JANUARY.

SPECIAL PRICES IN

DRESS GOODS

FOR

CHRISTMAS.

SPECIAL VALUE IN

Black Silks, Velveteens

MANTLE BROCADES, and

OTTOMAN CORDS.

Also a full line of the most fashionable

ULSTER CLOTHS.

A large variety of useful articles suitable for presents.

SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,

CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS in half doz. Fancy Boxes,

Lined and Kid Gloves and Mitts,

For Ladies and Gentlemen

PROMENADE SCARFS,

WOOL SQUARES, and

FUR TIPPETS.

GENTLEMEN'S TIES,

SCARFS, COLLARS,

CUFFS, HALF HOSE, GLOVES,

SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

With an assortment of

Scotch Tweeds

AND

Diagonal Suitings.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

Can be found in all Departments, all at Reduced Prices

DEVER BROTHERS.