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JAS. H. CROCKET, Proprietor. J. H. BARRY **Spring** 1886. CONVEYANCER, &c.

New Hamburgs. New Gloves. W W Kith and Liste, AND A GENERAL ASSORPMENT OF

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS FREDERICTON, N. B. William Wilson

Old Call and see CROOM PA-"SECRETARY-TREASURER, YORK, PERS will be sold at a great se A BARRISTER ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

ADESMARKEY. WEST, END Sept. 10, 85.—1 yr-t G. D. CARTER.

OU SURGEON COENTIST, A Season 1886. Attanda te all Operations perialning to his ProFestion.

To Bullon partial Scate of Teach Lacette of the Latest

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H.D. CURRIE, D. D. S. VALSO Intends to Roby LATHS and STOKETS on SURGEON DENTIST. and all sorts of CEDAR SHINGLES well and Smoothly Sawn and Very Carefully Asserted. OFFICE Hours: Predericton, May 4, 1985-ly wtw. 6 A. M. TO 1 P. M.; 2 TO 5 P. M

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Physician & Surgeon, OFFICE: CABLETON STREET, NEXT ABOVE H. B. RAINSFORD'S OFFICE. Predericton, Jan. 29th, 1885. HOTELS.

Fredericton, N. B. J. A. Edwards, PROPRIETOR.

GROCHETES FINE SAMPLE ROOM IN CONNECTION ALSO—ALSO—ALSO—Ether STABLE the Statistical particle for thank his customers for the liberal participate bestored during the past six factors and to skidds it conditions of the factors and the skidds it conditions of the factors are also as the skidds it conditions of the factors are also as the skidds it is a skid of the skid of t at the new stand W. R. LOGAN

Barker House, OU EEN STREET FREDERICTON, N. B. Extensive Improvements

Completed, FRED B. COLEMAN,
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Barker House Stables. COACHES AND CARRIAGES

Horses Boarded JOHN B. ORR, PROPRIETOR Fredericton, Sept. 17, 1885.—1 yr.

TO STORY LOOK OF MERE !! Celluioid

Collars & Cuffs Books Shoes ITI Main Witreet, C. H. THOMAS & CO., PORTLAND, N.

FREDERICTON, TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1886.

THE HAVE IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE 200 CADDIES OF

up to 35cts. THESE TEAS WE GUARANTEE. The Price and Quality Cannot be Beaten

Call and get our prices on FLOUR, FISH, MOLASSES, MEAL, GRASS SEED and CLOVER SEED, and you will find you can save money by buying at

Second Door Above People's Bank, FREDERICTON.

Mad Hanlon DRUG STORE.

Timothy,

Clover,

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SEEDS!

TO ARRIVE IN A FEW DAYS:

Car Load Timothy & Clover

Which will be sold low.

which took First Prize at the Dominion Centennial Exhibition at St. John

Agricultural Implements a Specialty.

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(Pupil of Madame de Angelis, Boston.)

RESIDENCE:-Corner York and Brun

BOOTS, SHOES REPAIRING Promptly At-

M. HANLON, EGENT STREET, - Fredericton, N. B. Kelly & Murphy, CARRIAGES

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MAIN STREET, PORTLAND, ST. JOHN, N. B. July 11, 1885.—lyr.

Branch Office, 37 Young St., Toronto.

Just Opened:

1886 1886. Lace Curtains,

Gretonne Fringes,

Cretonnes,

Knit Gloves. JUST RECEIVED :

F. J. McCAUSLAN WALTHAM AND ELGIN

WATCHES THIS SPACE CUFF STUDS, CHAINS in sil-

wer/and gold, etc. The above goods will be sold at ROCK OTTOM PRICES for eash, LIMERICK & CO ericton. May 8, '86. PHILIPS BROS.,

MANUPACTURERS OF WHOLESALE & RETAINS GONSUMPTION.

Step Ladders LEMONT'S.

HODGE'S CROWN. HAVE JUST RECEIVED 250 Barrels the above named FLOUR. It is especially mad r myself by one of the most reliable millers is nada. It is the **Best Flour for Bread**

That Will Not Dry Quickly.

Specific 1886. Specific A Barrel of this Flour will Produce More Bread than any Flour in the Market.

James Hodge. THE SUBSCRIBER IS NOW RECEIVING HIS SPRING SUPPLY OF SEEDS, CONSISTING OF



the MOST FASHI City at Prices t it .0

What is it? It is E. SEERY'S

ook Here JOHN M. WILEY

1886] Spring and Summer. [1886 Opposite Normal School, NEW AND TASTY Queen St. - - - Fredericton NECK WEAR all the New Styles and Colors. Our own make McFarlane. Thompson & Anderson C. H. THOMAS & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF THE PATENT Neck-Wear Manufacto Dunbar Shingle Machine, SATURDAY

CHEAP SALE STEAM ENGINES, MACHINISTS' TOOLS I HAVE ON HAND \$1500 WORTH OF FASHONABLE HATS Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Received the only Diplomas on MOWERS and RAKES granted at the Provincial Exhi-bition, St. John, 1880, and also at the Do-minion Centennial, 1833. See Post Office Box 164. See Telegraphic address, McF. T. & A., *ept 17 lyr Miss Annie Louise Lugrin, ON SATURDAYS ONLY, J. G. McNally.

TERMS:-20 Lessons, - \$7.00. NEWSPAPER A book of 100 page. ADVERTISING advertiser to suit, be he enced or other

Have Opened this Day

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YARDS Stanhope

In all the

NEW SHADES

AND

Colorings

AT THEIR USUALLY

LOW PRICES.

RAW FURS

Wanted. Cash AND THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICES

Lemont & Sons. FEBRUARY 11th.

COTTON,

Grey Cottons, ST. CROIX SHIRTINGS.

Morse, Kaley & Co's KnittingCotton,

BEST in the Market

HAMBURG

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

Better Value than ever.

JUST OPENED

CHILDREN'S

CARRIAGES.

VOL. III, NO. 11 MR. LABOUCHERE'S SPEECH

His Stinging Attack Upon the Foes of the Home Rule

Poking Fun at Seceding Liberals—The Upper Classes
Generally Wrong in

Bill.

Politics. The Liberal Party Urged to Come to an Agreement.

London, May 19.—Mr. Labouchere's speech in the house of commons last night was not only in his wittiest vein, night was not only in his wittlest vein, but his points against the opponents of Mr. Gladstone were also made with telling effect. He began by asserting that the conservatives had obtained power in 1885 by bargaining with the Farnellites, stimulating that they would not propose coercion, and he defied them to deny that they had done so. Lord Churchill. he said, smiled at this assertion, but he (Churchill) knew perfectly well how this sort of a bargain was made. As long as they had parties in the house of commons ready to make such bargains, it were vain for them to hope that coercion could ever be made permanent. He himself was delighted to know, as he did know, that coercion was impossible.

The conservatives had asked assurances

The conservatives had asked assure from the Government that the bill would be accepted by the Irish people as a final settlement, but how could the govern-ment give such assurances. Mr. Parnell had been accused of making statements directly opposite to the idea that he regarded the bill as a final settlement. Surely every body knew that when two countries or parties were almost in a state of war with one another one side saked for a larger concession than it was ready to accept. We must allow a margin in these matters. If Mr. Parnell had used exceedingly strong expressions he would probably regret having used them. The same rule he would apply to Lord Churchill, who doubtless would continue that the same rule he would apply to Lord Churchill, who doubtless would continue that the same rule he would apply to Lord Churchill, who doubtless would same than the same rule he was the same rule he was the same rule and the same rule an frankly admit that he regretted about two-thirds of his former utterances.

two-thirds of his former utterances.
When a treaty of peace and arity was made, previous utterances eught to be forgotten. Probably every member of the House of Commons had; fancied some modification of the bill, and he did not think that the Parnellite, members were bound by everything they had said in the heat of controversy.

Mr. Chaplin here asked if Mr. Parnell was ready to renounce the opinions he expressed in 1883. Mr. Labouchere retorted:

"Must Mr. Parnell rise in the house in

"Must Mr. Parnell rise in the house in nounce his opinions?"

Mr. Parnell had said that he accepted

the bill as a final settlement of the Irish question. What more could be do? The question. What more could be do? The liberal and conservative dissidents complained of the various details of the bill. The better a constitution was one paper, the worse it was in practice. That might be laid down as an almost universal rule. The constitution of France and dezens of other constitutions were beautifully made up by very wise heads, but they all failed because they were too neat. England's constitution was a mass of anomalies, always made was in imagining that what suited us must also suit Ireland. One man's meat was another man's poison. Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Labouchers said, was the sole eminent statesman to recognize the sole eminent statesman to recognize this fact. He alone went to the bottom of the evil and tried to remove: Ireland's grievances. It was surprising that Mr. Gladstone found a scheme satisfying the Irish people and also the great mass of the liberty party. Mr. Gladstone well defined his position when he said the privileged classes were on one side and the people on the other.

the people on the other, the poople on the other.

He (Mr. Labouchere) saw the other day in the Times a statement put forth as proof that every man of intelligence or position opposed the premier, that Lord Wolseley, Baron Tennyson, and Sir Frederick Leighton opposed the bill, Was it likely that they would surrender their opinions on political questions in deference to the opinion of a soldier, a poet, or a president of an academy? In all political matters the presumption was against the upper classes being right. The upper class man was perhaps better educated than the artisan, but his mind

privileged class.

Earl Salisbury had said, Mr. Labouchere continued, that his present policy was the traditional conservative policy. That was precisely what it was, and he asked the liberal dissidents who were doing their best to secure a conservative. government to take to heart the fact that Lord Salisbury did not say he was going to pluck chestnuts out of the fire for any whig or radical. Earl Salisbury had made that speech because he imagined the conservative party was being put aside by the whig-radical combination. To some extent Lord Salisbury might have supported a whig govern