ridge to take a position, and were just as many as the blades of grass. The first two companies (Keogh's and Calhoun's) dismounted and fought on foot. They never broke, but were retired step by step, until forced back to the ridge, upon which all finally perished. They were shot down in the lines where they stood. One company (Keogh's) rallied and were all killed in a bunch. The warriors directed a special fire against the troopers who held the horses while the others fought. As soon as a holder was killed, by waving blankets and doing a great deal of shouting the horses were stampeded, which made it impossible for the soldiers to escape. The soldiers fought desperately and hard, and never surrendered. They fought standing. They fought in line along the ridge. As fast as the men fell the horses were herded and driven toward the squaws and old men, who gathered them up. When Reno attempted to find Custer by throwing out a skirmish line, Custer and all with him were dead. When the skirmishers reached a high point overlooking Custer's field, the Indians were galloping around and over the wounded, dying, and dead, popping bullets and arrows into them. When Reno made his attack at the upper end he killed my two squaws and three children, which made my heart bad. I then fought with a hatchet. The soldiers ran out of ammunition early in the day. Their supplies of cartridges were in the saddle pockets of the stampeded horses. The Indians then ran up to the soldiers and butchered them with hatchets. A lot of horses ran away and jumped into the river, but they were caught by the squaws. Only forty-three Indians were killed altogether, but a great many wounded ones came across the river and died in the bushes. We had the Ogalallas, Minneconjous, Brule, Teton, Uncapapa, Souix, Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and Grosventres. When the big dust came in the air down the river (meaning Terry and Gibbon), we struck our lodges, and went up a creek toward the Whiterain Mountains. The Big Horn ranges were covered with snow. We waited there four days, and then went over to the Woj Mountains.

It has been popularly supposed that Custer entered the river, but such was not the case.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.) where advertising contracts may be made for it in **NEW YORK.**

THE GLEANER.

Terms of Subscription.

Tri-Weekly Edition, one year.....$3.00
Parts of a year, per month.....25
Weekly Edition, one copy, per year,.....1.00
Specimen copies sent free.
Remittances may be made in registered letter at our risk.
Address, THE GLEANER, Fredericton, N. B.

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Per Square, first insertion,.....$1.00
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TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1886.

DIVIDENDS FROM CONFEDERATION.

In 1869 Mr. R G Haliburton, in a lecture delivered at Montreal, asked: "When shall we have our dividend from confederation?" He had likened the union to the formation of a joint stock company, and said it could not exist unless it paid dividends to the stockholders. His question is still pertinent. When shall we have our dividend? In discussing it we wish to say that we recognize that great progress and improvement have taken place in New Brunswick since confederation. But it does not follow that they are due to confederation. Chief among the elements and results of this progress are our railways. Of this the Intercolonial is a direct result of the union, in the sense that its construction was an essential condition of the contract. The St. John and Maine Railroad, or the Western Extension, as it was then called, was already in progress at the time of the union, and would have been completed if the province had remained out of confederation. The New Brunswick Railway owed nothing to confederation. Since it was completed, and the country was taught by Mr. Gibson how to build railways, a number of lines have been built, some receiving dominion aid and others not. Less than half a million dollars has as yet been paid by the federal government in aid of railways in New Brunswick, that is, exclusive of the Intercolonial Railway and its branches, and the St. John Bridge Railway, but including all independent lines connecting with the Intercolonial Railway. It will not be claimed that the Province of New Brunswick could not have paid these subsidies out of money borrowed upon its own credit and have built the St. John Bridge Railway and such parts of the Intercolonial as lie within the province. We do not think that the railways of New Brunswick are due to confederation in the sense that they could not have been built but for federal assistance, and, therefore, they cannot properly be called "dividends from confederation."

To form an estimate of what the financial position of the province might have been out of the union we take the imports of 1864 which amounted to about $35 per head of the population. This, upon an estimated population in 1885 of 325,000, would give a total importation for that year into the province of $11,375,000. To provide for the public service of the province it would be necessary out of confederation to raise annually $1,750,000 to meet the following charges:—

Sums appropriated by local legislature	$630,000
Interest on original debt	420,000
Interest on cost of railways, &c	500,000
Salaries and charges in N. B. paid by federal government	200,000
	$1,750,000

In this calculation a subsidy of $10,000 per mile is allowed for all railways in New Brunswick built or subsidized by the dominion and over five and a half millions to be expended on other public works in the province chargeable to capital. This is more, we think, than it is necessary to allow, but even at these extreme figures a tariff of less than 16 per cent average would meet all demands, without allowing for excise duty or stumpage. The average ratio of the tariff to the total imports of Canada is $18.61 per cent., and to the imports of this province over 20 per cent.

The dividends expected when the union consummated were to be of a commercial character. We expected that the trade of the maritime provinces would be much more rapidly augmented than it had been in previous years. In this the people have as yet been disappointed. The data are not available for a complete comparison between our trade now and what it was twenty years ago, because we have no means of ascertaining how much the province buys in Ontario, but we know that in 1884 we imported, from countries outside of Canada, to the value of $6,972,000, or $21 per head of the population as against $35 per head of the population in 1864. We exported in 1884 goods to the value of $7,520,000, or $23 per head, as against $5,252,000 in 1864, or $21 per head, or a total falling off in the trade of the province, exclusive of the trade with the other provinces, of $14 per head. There is no "dividend" available in this direction.

What is the prospect of "dividends" in the future? At present, so far as these provinces are concerned, it is not bright. The policy of the present administration is hostile to our interests. To pursue Mr Haliburton's simile we need a new board of directors before we may expect dividends.

THE BRITISH ELECTIONS.

The present indications are that the elections now in progress in Great Britain will not be decisive of the home rule question, if indeed Gladstone is not defeated. This will be a great disappointment to all true friends of the empire, and will give the imperial federation scheme a heavy set back. If the majority of the people of England are unwilling to concede fair play and common justice to their next door neighbors it is a little too soon to talk about making the bonds between distant colonies and the mother country any closer than they now are. It will be necessary to wait until the democratic leaven has worked a little longer. We do not fail to recognize that in the elections now in progress more is involved than simply whether Ireland shall have a local parliament. When Gladstone compared the contest to Inkerman—a soldiers' battle, and again when he declared it was "the classes against the masses," he described the conflict for what it is, the first great struggle of the British democracy, and to the honor of the masses, be it said, their efforts are put forward to right, if possible, centuries of wrong. The London Times noted "a painful absence of prominent men" in Gladstone's first Edinburgh meeting. Of course they would be absent. Those whom the Times calls prominent have no part or lot in the new revolution, of which this election is only the beginning. Home rule for Ireland is only one of many changes which the next few years will witness. Home rule in Scotland, Wales and England, municipal government for the counties, the disestablishment of the English church, the abolition of the house of lords, the breaking up of the great landed estates by the abolition of entail, and the extension of tenants' rights—these and other changes are near at hand, and it is not surprising that those who are interested in maintaining the present condition of things, and in this class would come all of the Times' prominent men, should abstain from seconding Gladstone. There is this ground for hopefulness in a situation which otherwise appears dark enough. Public opinion in England, if of slow growth, grows after all; and elections are indications of its growth. It is something gained that a measure, so radical in itself, and implying so much as the home rule question is and does, should come so near success. Consider the powers and interests that are arrayed against it. Remember that prejudices, nurtured through long centuries, have to be removed, that the unreasoning fears of thousands have to be quieted, that the open hostility of all who dread the rising tide of democracy have to be overcome, and it will not seem so surprising if Gladstone proves unable at one stroke to accomplish all he has undertaken.

THE SUN AND THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The St. John Sun professes to be much displeased because Mr. Blair has not abolished the legislative council. Mr. Blair has made several efforts in that direction, but he has not yet been successful. Perhaps he will have better luck next time. It takes a good deal of persuasiveness to induce a lot of ancient gentlemen to solemnly declare by act of assembly that their usefulness has gone. The Sun might, if it would, be of a great deal of assistance in this excellent reform. There is a certain legislative councillor who is more of an obstructive than half the others put together. He never was elected to anything, but was hoisted up stairs in redemption of an anti-election promise made by a once prominent politician. His name is Thomas Rosenell Jones, and he is a director of the Sun Publishing Company. Now let the Sun let its beams shine across Canterbury street upon its director; let it induce him to believe that as a legislator he is a dismal failure; let it convince him that this country would survive his retirement from public life, and it will have done something which will help the cause of abolition along, and will also, like charity, cover a multitude of sins. Let our contemporary bring its director up to the scratch and perhaps it may be possible to get rid of the council next winter. But while the council exists as a part of the legislative machinery of this province, just so long does the government propose that it shall be, if possible, an efficient part of the machinery. Therefore it is that vacancies have been filled whenever they occurred. The Sun knows this.

BRITISH ELECTIONS.

Result of the Polling up to Monday.

But a Slim Chance for the "Grand Old Man."

207 Unionists and 105 Gladstone Men Elected.

BOSTON, July 4.—The Herald's special cable of Saturday says that the following conservative candidates were reelected today without opposition:—

Sir W Brooks, in Altrincham division of Cheshire where, last November, the conservatives had a brisk fight for his seat.

Mr Wm Beach, in Andover division of Hampshire.

Francis Compton, in Newforest division of Hampshire—a constituency which ordinarily no conservative would secure unchallenged.

Abel Smith in Hertford.

Capt Fellowes, in Ramsey division of Huntingdon, where last November the conservatives had a close run, their majority being only some 360 in a total of 5,200 votes. That Capt Fellowes was allowed to win on a walk over shows great demoralization on the part of the local Gladstonites.

William Pomfret, Ashford division of Kent.

Lord Burghley, son of the Marquis of Exeter, in the north division of North Hants. Here again the absence of opposition marks ministerial demoralization, for at the last election Lord Burghley's majority was but 171 in 8,700 votes.

Viscount Newark, son of the Earl of Manners in Newark division of Nottingham.

Stanley Leighton, in Oswestry division of Shropshire.

Col Richard Paget, in Wells division of Somerset.

Alexander S Hill, A C, in Kingsevinford division of Staffordshire.

Sir J Whittaker Ellis, in Kingston.

Sir Henry Fletcher, in Lewes division of Sussex.

Lord Bective, in Kendall division of Westmorland—another very debatable seat which the Gladstonites could not find a man to fight.

Col Robert Gunter, in Barkston Ash.

This makes 14 conservatives returned by county constituencies today in a walk over. Seven liberal unionist candidates won back their seats without opposition in the following constituencies:—

Hon. Hugh Elliott, in North Aryshire.

Col. Cornwallis West, in the western division of Denbighshire, Wales.

Christopher Talbot, in Morglamorganshire.

Charles H Mackintosh, in Inverness.

Francis Taylor, in South Norfolk.

Alex. Brown, in Wellington division of Shropshire—a Liberal stronghold.

Henry Wiggin, in Handsworth, Staffordshire constituency, where last year the Liberals had a majority of 2,000 in some 11,000 votes.

Only four ministerial candidates were elected without a contest to-day:—

James Joicy in Chester.

Sir George Balfour, in Kincardineshire, Scotland.

Alexander Asher, in Elgin Burghes, another Scotch constituency, and Jos. Craven.

In the fight at the polls, to-day, the Conservatives carried several seats which ministerialists had felt confident of retaining. At Ashton Manor Kynock, the well known ammunition manufacturer, defeated H G Reid, the old Liberal member, by a majority of 782.

At East Birmingham, H Matthews secured a very similar majority of 789 over William Cook, Gladstonite, though last November Cook had a majority of 1,252. At Boston, Anderson defeated William Ingram, the former Gladstonite member, by 50 votes.

Jesse Collings, the Chamberlainite Radical who came forward in Bordsley division, where Henry Broadhurst, the old Gladstone member had been juggled out of the candidacy, was elected by 3,443 votes over W Tait, who ran as the forlorn hope on the ministeralist side. The Liberal unionists were also successful at Burnley, where Rylands was reelected to-day; Theodore Fry at Darlington; Sir William Harcourt and Mr Thos. Roe at Derby; Sergeant Simon at Dewsbury; Messrs Robertson and Lacaita at Dundee; Arnold Morley at Nottingham west. The latter is a consolation victory as it secured the seat from Liberal deserters. At midnight the totals were: 145 Conservatives; 25 Unionists and 35 Ministerialists.

LONDON, July 5.—The issue is becoming definite. The position to-night presages a crushing defeat for Gladstone unless he obtains a larger country vote than in November. The burghs are declaring against home rule. The most ominous is the revolt of the Glasgow Radicals. Of seven contests in Glasgow, the Unionists carried 4. Of 21 London polls declared to night the Unionists secured 15 and Gladstonians 6. The polling was close. Among the eminent Gladstonians defeated are Solicitor General Davey, Advocate General M Ellor, Mr Hibbert, secretary to the admiralty, and Prof. Thorold Rogers. Up to midnight 207 Unionists and 105 Gladstonians had been returned.

The Young Liberals' Convention.

Montreal Witness.

That nearly four hundred young men should incur the expense and the loss of time involved in uniting together in a city hundreds of miles away from the homes of many, and even a thousand miles away from the homes of some, for the purpose of seriously discussing grave political questions, and promoting what they believe to be the welfare of the country so far as it lies in their power to do so, is, we think, a subject for congratulation on all sides without regard to party. It is significant, too, that young Liberals of both French and English origin from different provinces should be willing to meet one another, and not only discuss any political question which might arise but that they should exercise the wisdom and moderation necessary to come to an understanding and an agreement upon subjects involving much race and religious feeling. The harmony and good feeling that prevailed was remarkable, and cannot but augur well for the future of the two races. We believe that as a whole the proceedings and resolutions of the convention were wise and right.

Death of Sir Alexander Stuart.

[Canadian Gazette, June 24.]

It will be with unfeigned regret that many Canadians will have learned of the somewhat sudden death of Sir Alexander Stuart, the Executive Commissioner for New South Wales, at the Exhibition. As premier of the colony at the time of the despatch of the Soudan contingent, Sir Alexander, sided by Mr. Dalley, the acting premier, showed a timely patriotism, for which the thanks of every Briton are due. And since that time, when crossing Canadian territory on his voyage to England in search of new life and vigor, never unhappily attained, he showed a like spirit, appreciating to the full the courage which had spurred on Canadians to the great enterprise which, now fortunately complete, will make Australasia so much nearer in distance and in feeling to the heart of the Empire.

FOR SALE
—AT THE—
'GLEANER' OFFICE.

Note Paper, Letter Paper, Foolscap.
(Ruled and Plain.)
Bill Heads, all Sizes and all Prices, viz:
Per thousand, (two packages), $1.25, $1.40, $1.50, $2.00 and $4.00.
Monthly Statements
Per thousand, (two packages), $1.25, $1.50, and $1.75.
10,000 Envelopes at Montreal Prices.
LETTER PAPER
At 82 cents per ream or 20 cents per bundle; also at $1.10 per ream or 55 cents per bundle,
NOTE Paper
at 48 cents per ream, or 12 cents per bundle; also at 55 cents per ream, or 20 cents per bundle.
To Arrive from Edinburgh:
Shipping Tags, Vellum, Letter and Note; Linen, Letter and Note; Legal Cap; 50,000 Envelopes; Foolscap, (white, cream, yellow wove, pink and light blue.) Cards in all sizes and styles, cardboard, etc.
Country Stores can be supplied at Montreal wholesale rates.
The above will be sold for cash strictly.
JAS. H. CROCKET,
"Gleaner Office."
Fredericton, June 29, 1886.

FINE COOKING STOVE
FOR SALE.
A FINE, Large Cooking Range, but little used, and perfect in all its parts, is offered for sale at a great reduction in price. To be sold to close up an estate. Enquire at the Bookstore of
W. T. H. FENETY.
Fredericton, July 3, 1886.—3 in-t

NOTICE FOR TENDERS.
TENDERS will be received by the undersigned until
MONDAY, the 12th inst.,
for the erection of a Dwelling House on Brunswick Street, according to plans and specifications to be seen at my office. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
A. A. STERLING.
Fredericton, July 3, 1886.—2in-t

GIRLS WANTED!
5 GIRLS WANTED for the KILLARNEY HOUSE. Apply at the Barker House.
FRED. B. COLEMAN.
Fredericton, July 3, 1886.—t-tf

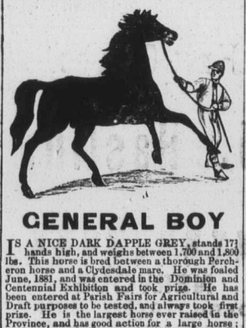
NOTICE!
ALL PERSONS having legal claims against the undersigned are requested to present them within three months from this date, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.
WHITMAN HAINES
St. Mary's, April 3, 1886.

MONEY TO LOAN!
ON REAL ESTATE AND PERSONAL PROPERTY at low rates. Applications solicited.
J. W. McCREADY, Barrister,
York St., Fredericton.
Fredericton, June 22, 1886.—1m-t-w

QUEEN
BILLIARD HALL,
York Street, Fredericton, N. B.
THE SUBSCRIBER, having thoroughly renovated the above Hall, and imported
Two First-Class Latest Improved Billiard and Pool Tables
from the Celebrated Factory of Samuel May & Co, Toronto, is now prepared to cater to patrons of the Queen.
CHOICE HAVANA CIGARS.
SCHENCK BEER, GINGER ALE, LEMON SODA, etc., etc.
A well supplied
Lunch Counter
in connection.
Alonzo Smiler,
PROPRIETOR.
N. B.—Front room over the hall to rent, suitable for an office.
Fredericton, July 3, 1886.—1m-t

RAIN. RAIN.
Very Much Wanted. Also, a Boom in the Grocery Trade. In the meantime
W. R. LOGAN
is preparing for the good time coming by keeping a full stock of
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.
Call and get prices.
June 28 W. R. LOGAN.

JUST RECEIVED!
Bath Sponges, ASSORTED SIZES,
Carriage Sponges, Assorted Sizes.
Finest Turkey Sponges, Assorted Sizes.
Slate Sponges, All Sizes.
OUR STOCK IS COMPLETE.
Davis, Staples & Co.
DRUGGISTS,
Corner Queen and York Streets Fredericton
Fredericton, June 9th, 1886.



GENERAL BOY
IS A NICE DARK DAPPLE GREY, stands 17½ hands high, and weighs between 1,100 and 1,200 lbs. This horse is bred between a thoroughbred Percheron horse and a Clydesdale mare. He was foaled June, 1881, and was entered in the Dominion and Centennial Exhibition and took prize. He has been entered at Parish Fairs for Agricultural and Draft purposes to be tested, and always took first prize. He is the largest horse ever raised in the Province, and has good action for a large horse; perfect feet and well put up in every respect. He will show for himself. Now is the time to increase the size of our horses. Farmers will do well to call and see General Boy for themselves before engaging breeding mares.
General Boy will make the season for 1886 at Fredericton and vicinity. He will stand at
Hagerman Hotel Stables,
Corner King and Westmorland Streets, from Saturday forenoon until Tuesday forenoon of every week.
TERMS:—To warrant, $8.00, $2.00 to be paid at time of first service. Mares proving not in foal, by using the same horse next year, will get the benefit of their money. Season, $6.00, single service $4.00. All mares at owner's risk. Mares changing hands after service will be considered in foal and owners will be held responsible.
ANDREW DUNLAP
Lower Haynesville April 14 1886.

FLY TRAPS!
BALOON FLY TRAPS AT
LEMONT'S.
June 29,

—AS—
Conscientious Druggists
We would recommend for
DYSPEPSIA! INDIGESTION!
and kindred diseases, the use of
Maltopepsyn!
—FOR—
CONSUMPTION AND ALL WASTING DISEASES
The use of
MORSE'S CARBOLATED NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL
For Teething Infants and Nervous Troubles, the use of
Glycerole of Celery Compound
(Containing no Opium).
You probably ask why we recommend these remedies.
It is because we know them to be *reliable remedies, endorsed by leading physicians* throughout the Dominion, for the cure of *specific diseases*, and not claiming to cure *everything*. Also because they have the *exact formula* printed on each bottle label, thereby enabling the purchaser to know just what he is taking. The time is rapidly approaching when intelligent people will refuse to take *quack cure-alls*, the ingredients of which are kept *secret*, but will insist upon knowing just what they are taking.
We have on hand constantly a fresh and complete stock of
DRUGS, FANCY GOODS, PERFUMERY, etc. also, all the leading PATENT MEDICINES, and a full stock of Foreign and Domestic CIGARS.
Prescriptions carefully dispensed. Good value guaranteed. Favor us with a call.
Davis, Staples & Co., Druggists,
FREDERICTON, N.B.
Telephone communication

The Mutual Life Insurance Co'y
OF NEW YORK. ESTABLISHED 1843.

Assets from 1845 to 1886. (Reckoning a period of every ten years from 1845.)	
1845	$97,490.34
1855	2,850,077.56
1865	12,235,407.86
1875	72,446,970.06
JAN. 1, 1886	108,908,967.51

THE LARGEST AND BEST PROFIT PAYING COMPANY IN THE WORLD. The following is one of the many examples:—
WILLIAM B. BOLLES, Astoria, N. Y.
POLICY, No. 5,900. AGE 52.

AMOUNT	$2,500.00
Issued, 1849, Annual Premium	122.50
Premiums Paid,	4,410.00
Dividends Added,	5,353.00
Amount of Claim Paid,	7,853.00

J. W. FITZPATRICK, Travelling Agent. BLACK & HAZEN, Barristers, Agents York County
MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE SECURITY AT MODERATE INTEREST
BLACK & HAZEN, Barristers

First Instalment of
ROOM PAPER.
JUST ARRIVED.
A Fine Assortment of Gilt & Bronze Papers with Borders to Match.
Also: 10,000 Rolls Cheap Paper
From 5 Cents Upward.
To be Sold Wholesale and Retail.
BOOKS, STATIONERY and FANCY GOODS.
W. T. H. FENETY,
Opp. Officers' Barracks, Queen St.

FURNITURE,
CROCKERYWARE,
GLASSWARE,
—AT—
LEMONT'S.
Fredericton, July 3.

RECEIVING DAILY:
RADISH,
LETTUCE,
CABBAGE,
CUCUMBERS,
GOOSEBERRIES,
NEW APPLES,
NEW TOMATOES,
PINE APPLES,
STRAWBERRIES.
Just Received:
20 BBLS. BLACK KIDNEY POTATOES,
5 CASES CANNED CORN,
5 " " PEARS,
5 " " TOMATOES,
1 CASE LAMBS TONGUES. At
W. R. LOGAN'S,
QUEEN STREET.
June 28.

Cutlery.
JUST OPENED, a nice lot of table knives and forks, desert knives and forks, carvers, bread knives, children's knives and forks, at
LEMONT'S.
Fredericton, June 29, 1885.

TO CLEAR OFF.
Great Inducements to Cash Purchasers.
MARMALADE and JAMS
[Best Quality]
At Almost Nothing!
ORANGE MARMALADE, 2lb. Jars. 25 cts.
PLUM, CURRANT,
RASPBERRY, STRAWBERRY and GOOSEBERRY, 2 lb. Jars. 25 cts.
The above is an Extra Good Quality.
A Full Stock of SYRUPS!
SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS are also offered in the following lines:
TEAS, SUGARS, MOLASSES,
FLOUR AND MEAL,
And also in our splendid line of
CANNED GOODS.
YERXA & YERXA,
TWO DOORS ABOVE PEOPLE'S BANK.
Fredericton, June 22.

Preserving Kettles.
Porcelain Lined Preserving Kettles, all sizes, for sale low at
LEMONT'S
Fredericton, June 26, 1886

SPECTACLES ON SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES.

D HARRIS, English Optician.
OFFICE: 52 Germain St., St. John, N.B., Near Market,
Mr. Harris is enabled to suit perfectly even most difficult cases, and his stock being made up on purely Scientific Principles, he can, with confidence, submit them to his patrons
Office hours, 9 a. m., to 8 p. m.; Saturdays till 10 p. m. Nov. 3 '85. 1y

DEVER BROS.
Have Opened this Day
1 CASE
3,000
YARDS of
Stanhope
DRESS LAWNS!!
In all the
NEW SHADES
—AND—
Coloring
AT THEIR USUALLY
LOW PRICES.
—X—
DEVER BROS.
Fredericton, May 22, 1886. rptr

LOOK HERE!
75c. ONLY 75c.
CALL EARLY AND GET A SUIT OF OUR
75c. Underclothing
For Spring and Summer Wear.
C. H. THOMAS & Co
mar25 Gents' Furnishings.