

VOL. I, NO. 85.

1884. 1885.

FALL & WINTER.

The Cheapest Place to buy

CLOTHING

— IS AT THE —
Imperial Hall,

Where there is always a large and varied assortment of CLOTHS, consisting of

BLACK & BLUE DIAGONALS,
English, Scotch, and
Canadian Tweeds,
Broadcloths,
Doeskins, &
TROUSERINGS,

in all the latest shades and designs. Also

OVERCOATINGS

BLACK, BRONZE, AND GREEN DIAGONALS, NAP CLOTHS, BEAVER, &c.

MELTON'S IN ALL SHADES.

The above Goods will be made up in the most fashionable styles at very short notice, at **VERY LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH.**

HATS CAPS SHIRTS TIES BRACES

THOS. STANCER,
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE,

QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON
September 27, 1884.

NOTICE.

I BEG leave to inform the public that I am now prepared to furnish

OYSTERS IN ALL STYLES

And to accommodate

TRANSIENT BOARDERS

At my old stand,
Opposite Post Office.

There is also a FISH STORE in connection with
the building where I keep constantly on hand
all kinds of fresh fish in their season.

Providence River, Prince Edward Island, and Pass

**Labador Split Bay, Kansas and Gibbed Bay Her
ring.
Dried and Boneless Codfish, Pickled Mackerel.
Finnan Haddies, Smoked Fish Bloaters.
Extras, Mediums and Digbys**

Call and Examine Stock and
Prices.
All orders will receive prompt attention
J. A. LYNCH.
Fredericton, Sept. 13-3m.

REGISTERS.

Hot Air Registers and Ventilators
JUST Received a full line of Hot Air Registers
Stove Pipe Registers, and Ventilators for Bed
Rooms from the manufacturer. Prices Low.
Parties fitting up furnaces can be accommodated
R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

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.

WHEELBARROWS

WHEELBARROWS, Pickaxes, Mattocks, Sledges, Handhammers, Drills, Fuse, Powder, Steel in round, square and octagon; full stock on hand. Also—Shovels, round and square pointed long and short handles, both steel and iron, as low as any other house in the city,
R. CHESTNUT & SONS.
July 23.

In 4 sizes, at
LEMONT'S VARIETY STORE

MONEY TO LOAN.

\$2 000 00 ON REAL ESTATE SECURITY

Apply to
W. A. QUINN, Barrister.
Fredericton, Sept. 24th.

water. Dig the pit about four feet deep and six wide, and pack the roots evenly across the pit, and even with the surface of the ground. Do not pack them all closely but in sections leaving a space between about every four feet of roots. This will enable you to open one section and use the roots without disturbing the other roots. The space between the sections ought to be about a foot. Now fill up these spaces with earth, and make a mound of earth on top. Nobody wants any better way to keep roots.

Another man is to select just such a site as we have already described, and excavate a bed of any size desired, twelve inches deep. Now fill in the roots and build them up into a pyramid of five or six feet in height. Now apply four inches of straw to the sides of the pile, and cover this with about a foot of earth. In a very cold climate, in a climate for instance where the thermometer goes down to ten or more below zero, it would require more earth. To provide means for the moisture to escape, take three-inch drain pipe, and insert it at the top. But

in very cold weather these should be stopped up. This is a Scotch method which is practised in this country to some extent with very satisfactory results. One who practises says that he never fails to keep roots in a fine condition all through the winter, and some of his pits have contained hundreds of tons of mangolds.—*Western Rural.*

Horrible Butchery.

Writing from Rangoon on the 3rd of October, the correspondent of the *Western Morning News* says:—Details of the massacre in the ghol at Mandalay have now come to hand, and from all accounts

It is evident that upwards of three hundred men and women lost their lives in the terrible affair. It appears that the King had given orders that some hundreds of the famous dacoits (or gang robbers) confined in the gaol should be executed. The men hearing this attempted to escape, when the troops were called out and surrounded the prison, shooting down every one who tried to get out. Not content with this, and as the majority of the prisoners preferred to remain in prison rather than run the risk of being shot down, the king's ministers gave orders to set fire to one end of the gaol. The miserable wretches confined in the gaol had only two courses open to them, one of which was to be hanged alive, and

the other to run into the hands of the troops. They chose the latter course, and were shot down or hacked to pieces indiscriminately, without reference to sex or age. The scene is described as having been awful in the extreme, and the screams of the wretches who in their endeavors to escape the fire found themselves face to face with their butchers were fearful. Among the slain were two Royal Frees. After the prisoners had been taken from the troops, excited by the sight of blood, attacked numbers of the madmen, and, without any regard to the able inhabitants. The heads of many of the slain prisoners were stuck on banners and paraded about the streets, while the bodies were allowed to rot for two or three days, then were carted away to a cemetery, where they were buried one or five together in a common grave only about a foot deep. The King and Queen meantime, pleased with the work of blood, have organized feasts and processions,

and, altogether, a more blood-thirsty couple can hardly be imagined. All this is being done only a few hundred miles from our own frontier, and yet we sit quietly by without remonstrance.

Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, in an address to the Grand Jury, at the opening of the autumn Assizes at Bedford, Eng., the other day, spoke at length on the character of the punishment which Justices of the Peace frequently inflicted. He strongly condemned the passing of heavy sentences for trifling offences, such as pilfering and the like, believing that the only proper punishment for such criminals consisted in correcting them. In illustration he cited a case where twourchins were sent to prison for three months, with hard labor, for the paltry theft of a few apples from an orchard—an offence of which, perhaps, many of the magistrates themselves were guilty when they were boys. If heavy sentences

were awarded in such cases, there were no others adequately severe for the far graver crimes which frequently came before Judges at Assizes.

A Dreadful Prophy.

The tides are caused mainly by the moon as it were, catching hold of the water as the earth revolves around on its axis. This must cause friction on the earth as it revolves, and friction, as every one knows, causes loss of power. There is reason to suppose that the action of the tides is slowly but surely lessening the speed of the earth's rotation, and consequently increasing the length of the day, and that this action will continue until the earth revolves on its own axis in the same time that the moon takes to revolve round the earth. Then the day, instead of being twenty-four hours as now, will be about twenty eight days, and the moon will be exposed to the full blaze of the sun for about fourteen days at a time.

The change this will bring about on the face of the earth can hardly be exaggerated. All life, both animal and vege-

Choice Flour
In Stock and to Arrive:
PEOPLES', CLEMATIS, OPAL,
NORTH STAR, ANSONIA,
FAMILY SUPERIORS.
Also, Tilsonberg Oat Meal, New Eng-
land "A" Corn Meal.
A. F. RANDOLPH & SON
Frederickton, November 1, 1884.