

AN ADROIT ROBBERY.

Sneak Thieves Operating in a Montreal Barber Shop.

MONTREAL, Oct. 11.—A most unaccountable and adroit robbery was perpetrated in the hair dressing establishment of M. Alphonse about noon today. A manufacturer of boots and shoes named Beaudry had called on his way to pay his men and to get his hair cut. He had just drawn \$450 out of the Hochelaga Bank for their wages, and the money, in bills and silver, was rolled up in a parcel on a slab under the looking glass in front of him. A number of persons were under going similar exercises, when three men believed to belong to this city, came in. One caught the barber attending to Mr. Beaudry by the coat and asked him a question. After answer was given, the three sharpers hastily retired, but no suspicion arose, as the parcel seemed to be intact in its place, until the owner was ready to go. Finding the packet light compared with the one deposited on the slab, he pulled it open and found two or three old newspapers rolled up in it. Detectives are on the track of the thieves, who can be identified.

THE GLEANER.

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TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1884.

MR. RUEL'S SUPERANNUATION.

It appears that not only was the superannuation of Mr. Ruel an act of gross injustice to a deserving officer, but that there is grave reason to believe that it was illegal. The law requires that before an officer is superannuated an investigation shall be made into his fitness for work. This is done both to protect the Civil Service from the spite of politicians and to protect the public from having too many charges placed upon it. We have excellent authority for saying that in Mr. Ruel's case no investigation was held. Public feeling is becoming very much aroused over this matter, especially since the *Farmer* has had the effrontery to state what every man in the city knows is untrue, namely that the state of Mr. Ruel's health is sufficient ground for his retirement. An important principle is at stake in this matter, a principle which concerns every member of the Civil Service. Can an officer, who has served many years faithfully, be superannuated merely because he happens to hold different political opinions from the temporary representative of the constituency in which he lives? There are many rumors afloat concerning Mr. Ruel's case, rumors of underhand work among those who appear to have profited by his dismissal. We do not say that this is so; but we do say that if the law had been observed, and an enquiry held, the public would know the real reason of his superannuation as they now know that the alleged reason is a false one. The public would like to know if Collector Street has officially reported that Mr. Ruel is unfit for duty. It can scarcely be that he would do so, and yet it can scarcely be that the Department would have turned Mr. Ruel out of office and given him a beggarly pittance without even an apparent justification. These things direct attention to the Custom House here, and people recall the time when Mr. Robertson and Mr. Ruel did all the work that four officers are required to do now. It may be a monstrous clever thing to have got Mr. Ruel out; but it is as well for people to remember that it is a long lane that has no turn.

KEEPING THE PROVINCE TO THE FORE.

During the short time the Local Government have been in power they have done a great deal towards making the Province better known in England and it is pleasing to be able to say with good results. Of all the Provincial Governments they were the only one to appreciate the importance of the Forestry Exhibition and consequently this was the only one of the Canadian Provinces directly represented, although the exhibit of the C. P. Railway was equivalent to the representation of Manitoba and the North-West. The joint exhibit of the Province and the Land and Lumber Company at Edinburgh has already proved its value, and orders have been received for woods, hitherto not exported. We were shown to-day two orders, one for wood for hat boxes, pill boxes and the like, which it is thought our bass wood will fill; at any rate a trial lot will be shipped, and if it proves satisfactory as it no doubt will, large shipments of this wood will likely follow, as the request is for what is practically an unlimited quantity. The other order is from Paris and is for a veneering wood, to resemble the sample sent, which is Hungarian Ash. Our curled maple and

birds-eye maple resemble the sample sufficiently to warrant the sending of a quantity on trial. The manufacturers wanting this wood will require, if what New Brunswick can send will suit them, a very large amount every year.

Another step taken by the Local Government has produced a most excellent effect; namely the appointment of Mr. Cornwall as Agent General of the Province. The object of this gentleman in asking for the appointment was to enable him to introduce the varied productions of the Province to the old world, and to promote the emigration of desirable settlers. He has so far succeeded that parties in England have ordered red granite, manganese and antimony, and the indications are that a large export will be done in these lines of goods within a few years. Dressed red granite can be delivered in Liverpool from New Brunswick than they can be from Aberdeen. Other articles have also been ordered through the advertisements of Mr. Cornwall and his associates in England. In making this appointment the Government have simply anticipated what public opinion is calling upon the Government of the other Provinces to do.

The local government having their attention drawn to certain articles which appeared in a St. John paper, written by Mr. Cornwall and Mr. Lugin, caused a number of copies of that paper to be sent to Clergymen, the Secretaries of Colonization societies and others in England. The cost was small, little if anything more than \$100. Already fifty families, numbering perhaps in all two hundred persons, have been led to come to New Brunswick by the information contained in these articles.

The Government has also directed the publication of a hand book on the Province, which is in an advanced stage of preparation. The circulation of this will serve to draw the attention of thousands of persons to the province, and if it is followed up, as we have already suggested, by the publication in British journals of facts relative to the Province and calculated to lead intending emigrants to give New Brunswick their consideration, a duty which the Secretary for agriculture ought to discharge, we may reasonably expect to attract to the Province a large and valuable class of settlers.

In this connection we may add that two articles lately published in *The Gleaner* have called forth much favorable comment, both in this country from persons who take an interest in the settlement of the Province, and in England among those who are friendly to New Brunswick. Both editions of *The Gleaner* containing the articles having been exhausted, we have decided in order to meet the often repeated request of persons desiring copies of the articles to send away, to reproduce them both to-day. These articles are as follows:—

(From the Gleaner of Sept. 23rd.)

There are in England quite a large number of persons of small capital who find it a constant struggle to make both ends meet from year to year. They are used to living in a certain style, and their efforts to keep up to it make their lives a constant worry. For such persons New Brunswick offers the best inducements. Take the case of a man with £2000, not a very large capital in England, and out of which the owner would be a lucky man if he could realize an income of £200. He comes to New Brunswick with his money. With £1000 he can buy himself a fine farm, one on which, if he knows anything of practical agriculture, he can make a very comfortable living. He expends £500 in buying stock and farming utensils and in defraying the cost of his change of residence. He will have £2500 of his capital left, which he can invest on the best of real estate security so as to yield him at least 7 per cent. over and above all charges, on an income of £245, or say £1200. (We are speaking of sterling money). Now contrast the two positions. In England his life is a struggle, he can never hope to become a landed proprietor and he will be constantly brought face to face with the question: What shall I do with my boys? Here he may have an elegant home, with every comfort he can desire, a well-stocked farm, which will keep him and his family, and in addition to a larger income than he had in England, while his family will be in the New World, where if they are honest and industrious he can find unbounded scope for their energies.

We offer in New Brunswick to such people what they value most—a settled, orderly community, with the best educational advantages, and a degree of social culture quite equal to what they have been accustomed to. We offer them a glorious climate, where there is life and health in all the four winds of Heaven. We offer them land of the highest fertility, and ready markets for all kinds of produce. Let such a man come to New Brunswick and when he has been here a few years he will wonder how he ever breathed in England. If you don't believe it, ask some of those who have done just what we are recommending. This class of settlers is a desirable one to have in the community and we hope means will be found of bringing the province more prominently before the knowledge of the classes which furnish them. In speaking of the matter once before, we said that the Secretary for Agriculture might well be charged with the duty of disseminating through the English press information relative to the province. At present, New Brunswick remains comparatively unknown, and although the circulation of some thousands of handbooks will do a great deal of good, it must not be forgotten that there are millions who will not be reached in this way, and that the only way in which they can be reached is through the press.

(From the Gleaner of Sept. 4th.)

The *Canadian Gazette*, discusses the question of land transfer in Canada, which it thinks is susceptible of great improvement. Our contemporary says a purchaser or mortgagee must accept some risk in the matter of title. In making its observations the *Gazette* falls into the very common error of taking a part of Canada for the whole, and adversely criticizing the whole Dominion for reasons only applicable to a part of it. In the Province of New Brunswick there is no need of a purchaser or mortgagee running any risk in the matter of title unless he wishes to do so; and the risks that he might have to run in any case are only such as would arise from defective conveyances or defective possession. In the vast majority of cases the titles to land are plain and readily traced. The possession of title deeds, while it is convenient, is not necessary to the making of a complete title, as if all a man's deeds and mortgages were burned, the Record Office will furnish all the documentary proof of title needed in any case. Only a small portion of the ejctment cases tried in our Courts involve questions of documentary title; for the reason that unless a man willfully takes a bad title he need never have to rely upon an imperfect one so far as documentary evidence is concerned. The *Gazette* says that in very few cases will the examining solicitor give a certificate that the title is good. So far as New Brunswick is concerned a qualified solicitor who examines the records for an intending purchaser or investor, will have, in the majority of cases, no difficulty in giving his client such opinion as to the title as will relieve him of all risk. We are unable to say how far the *Gazette's* remarks apply to some of the other Provinces, but we think it ought to correct them so far as relate to New Brunswick. A statement that there is always risk in buying or loaning money or land in New Brunswick is calculated to do harm, particularly at the present time, when numerous enquiries are being made as to the opportunities offered by the Province to persons of limited means who wish to buy a home and invest their capital in mortgages on real estate.

We bought the portion of the *Gazette's* article above referred to under the notice of Chief Justice Allen and Judge Wetmore, and they both authorized the use of their names to give authority to a denial of its applicability to New Brunswick. The Chief Justice said he could not imagine a more simple and certain means of preserving the titles to land than there is in force in New Brunswick, a system which had received a most favorable notice from Sir James Carter, formerly Chief Justice of the Province, and was found most effective after many years of trial. Judge Wetmore said that it was possible, under our system of registry, to find out a title "to the very letter." We hope the *Gazette* will give prominence to this correction of its observations, in making which it has been too sweeping. The fact cannot be too widely made known that if persons wish to purchase farms or loan money on real estate in New Brunswick they can do so without any jaw as regards title.

THE NEED OF CAPITAL.

A firm doing business in this Province were induced to send to a large dealer in England a sample of their wooden box shooks, with a quotation of their prices. In a short time a letter came from the English house saying that the sample and prices were satisfactory, and asking how many cargoes the New Brunswick firm would furnish each month. The magnitude of the business, contemplated by their English correspondents, was entirely beyond the capacity of our provincial firm, and what would have been a most important addition to the business of the province had to be abandoned by them. They had not a large enough factory to undertake to fill any considerable part of the enormous order received, nor capital enough to carry on the business.

This incident impresses upon the mind how greatly this province needs capital for the development of its resources. We venture to say that fifty articles could be enumerated off hand which New Brunswick can supply in vast quantities, and the European market would take, if capital and enterprise were available to take the raw material, put it into saleable shape and introduce it into Europe.

The bank returns tell us that there is a good deal of money to the credit of depositors, and the Savings Banks hold large sums for our people; but there is a great indisposition to invest in commercial enterprises. We don't know why this is. We only know that it is so, and that we regret it, without being able to suggest a remedy. It is not at all improbable that outside capital may in time do what home capital so largely avoids doing for it can scarcely be that a country so near Europe, producing naturally so many things which Europe needs, will not after a time attract capitalists and enterprising men from abroad. There are of course a few men of capital in New Brunswick, who are all that can be desired as progressive and enterprising business men; but their number is limited.

MR. TEMPLE'S INSULT TO

And so 'tis not to Mr. Temple, or the Dominion Government our friends and Stanley must look; but Mr. Blair and the Local Government." Oh what a fall was there, my countrymen. But yesterday it was Mr. Temple this, and Mr. Temple that, and Mr. Temple the other thing. Elect Mr. Temple and at his Jovian nod Ottawa would tremble. Elect Mr. Temple and at his persuasive glance the coffers of the Dominion would fly open. Elect Mr. Temple and he would

build the railway. Elect Mr. Temple and the county would have a friend at Ottawa and everything would henceforth be lovely. Well, the electors of York were persuaded to elect Mr. Temple, and the first thing he had to do was to tell the government how far it was to Boiestown, and he says now that he did not know, and told them the distance was five miles less than it really was.

We presume that the *Farmer* speaks with Mr. Temple's authority, and that when it confesses his inability to meet the demand of Stanley it does so on his behalf, but there could have been no necessity for Mr. Temple's organ to insult the people of Stanley, who have quite as good a right to consideration as any other inhabitants of the Dominion. They did not ask Mr. Temple to "take the railroad to every man's door in Stanley," as the *Farmer* intimates. They simply ask that means shall be taken to secure the construction of the additional five miles necessary to bring the road to or adjacent to Stanley village. They are not so absurd as to ask that the road shall be brought "to every man's door," and Mr. Temple, through his organ, had no occasion to make such an observation. It was bad enough to ignore them in allotting the subsidy; it was worse to insult them with a pretended ignorance of distance; but it caps the climax of indignity to hold them up as claiming, like a lot of children, to have a railroad built to "every man's door." However the people need expect nothing else. Mr. Temple has been elected. He knows he can never be re-elected. So he feels safe in indulging his feelings of contempt for the people he ought to feel honored in serving, and if he could be made to return the money he inequitably withholds from the county, perhaps he would not hold his head so high.

CHEAPER SUGAR.

A new invention is being perfected under the direction of a Company for the refining of sugar by an electric process. If the claim made for it is at all realized, it will make a revolution in the sugar business. The correspondent in his letter, from which we learn of the present state of the invention, says that he has been shown samples of beautiful, white granulated sugar, and containing, by analysis, 100 per cent. of pure sugar, the refining of which cost only 4 cents per ton, and the sugar, he says, can be sold for 20 shillings a ton in Liverpool instead of the present price of 40 shillings. The company having control of the invention have put a few of their shares on the market, and the £20 shares have realized £60. It is thought that the new process will yield enormous fortunes to all concerned in it. Two young men, named Robertson, formerly of St. John, but now of Liverpool, G. B., appear to be most active in pushing the new invention.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The Republicans have carried Ohio with a majority estimated at 12,000. This is a falling off of 11,000 from their majority in the last Presidential year and though not a very good showing, will greatly encourage Blaine's party.

We have omitted to extend a welcome to Mr. James Stewart's new venture in journalism, *The Times*, a Liberal daily published in Montreal. It is a capital paper both in respect to its news and its editorials, and gives evidence that it will deserve a large measure of success.

The *Farmer's* latest complaint is that the local Government did not superannuate Messrs. Temple, Foster, Black, Vanwart and Wells, who have been replaced in office by appointees of other men. These gentlemen will hardly thank the *Farmer* for its zeal.

In an illustration of a remark we have made on one or two occasions as to the unreliability of the alleged news of impending conflicts between European powers as to the partition of the West African Coast, we may mention that the writer or editor of one of the last so-called New York Cable letters seriously mixed up the Annexation of Great Britain of New Guinea and the Solomon Islands, with the partition of the Congo Country.

Perfect Harmony.

(From Texas Sitings.)

A fashionably dressed lady, accompanied by a distinguished looking gentleman, called at the office of a prominent Austin lawyer, who asked: "What can I do for you?" "I want to obtain a divorce from my husband here," said the lady. "And I want to obtain a divorce from her, just as badly as she does from me," said the husband.

"When such perfect harmony of sentiment exists between husband and wife, the law provides no adequate remedy. You had better go back and live together until you disagree with each other more than you do at present, and then perhaps I can do something for you."

A Big Procession.

(From the Chicago News.)

"This is a pretty time of night for you to be coming home to your wife, I must say." "I know that, my (hic) dear. But I been out with the procession, ye shure." "What procession, I'd like to know? There's been no procession to-night." "Yesh, has, my dear. Bigges' p'esh' a of the cam'io'paign. Took us five hours 'tuss given point."

'84 Spring '84

NEW GOODS

On hand and to arrive at

Owen Sharkey's,
in LADIES' DRESS GOODS, and other Fabrics suitable for Spring Wear.

SILKS, SATINS, VELVETEENS,

SILKS AND VELVET RIBBONS.
Corsets, Satohels, Hose, Gloves
Scarfs Parasols, Laos, Fringes,
Crumps and Frillings.

A full stock of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

MEN'S YOUTHS' AND BOYS'

READY-MADE CLOTHING! A large Stock,
Superior Quality, equal to Custom Made, and much lower in price, comprising:

COATS, PANTS, VESTS,
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A large assortment of UNDERCLOTHING and FISHING GOODS of all kinds, and at lowest Cash Prices, together with

HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS,
VALISES, TRAVELLING BAGS,
I. R. COATS & UMBRELLAS.

TO ARRIVE AND DAILY EXPECTED
Worsted Coatings, Canadian Tweeds. A splendid lot, superior quality and choice patterns, at moderate prices.

REMNANTS! REMNANTS!

in Prints, Cottons, Ducks, Tickings and Swansdowns, Hollands, Towellings, Tweeds and Shirtings.

OWEN SHARKEY,
March 12.
SHARKEY'S BLOCK.

Shovels. Shovels.

BY RAIL FROM BOSTON.
6 DOZEN RAILROAD SHOVELS just to hand, and 12 dozen more to arrive. Pick Axes, Mattocks, Railroad Spiking Manle, and Pick Pointed Mattocks, daily expected.
Fredericton, Aug. 20.
R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

CARRIAGE STOCK.

48 BUNDLES SHAFES:
6 Bundles Rutland Runners.
9 Bundles Rives:
16 Bundles Rims:
18 Bundles Spokes:
Just received and for sale as usual.
Sept. 24.
R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

LATEST ARRIVALS

VELVETEENS

FAST FILE
Equal in Appearance to
SILK VELVET.

Colored Velveteens

Black and Colored
Silk Velvets.

Colored and Black SILK PLUSHES.

Long & Short Pile.

A Beautiful Stock of

Dress Goods!

CLOTH SUITINGS,
HEATHER MIXTURES,
OTTOMAN CORDS,

DOUBLE SERGES,

Stripes, Large and Small Checks.

FRENCH MERINOES

CASHMEREES.

New Stock Daily Arriving.

DEVER BROS.

Fredericton, October 2nd, 1884.

WILEY'S

DRUG STORE.

SULPHUR AND IRON

BITTERS!

SHAKER

Blood Bitters!

DALMATIAN

Insect Powder!

MENTHOLINE!

JUST RECEIVED.

John M. Wiley,

DRUGGIST,

OPPOSITE NORMAL SCHOOL,

Queen Street, Fredericton.

September 3, 1884.

Special Discount

FOR CASH,

FOR 30 DAYS,

Watches, Jewellry,

SOLID SILVER WARE,

RICH ELECTRO PLATED

WARE AND CLOCKS.

ELEGANT FANCY GOODS

In great variety,

Selling at Cost,

To make room for New Goods.

My stock is very complete in every department and anyone requiring goods in my line will find it to their advantage to give me a call before buying

S. F. SHUTE,

Sharkey's Block,

QUEEN ST.

Fredericton, March 26th, 1884.

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Photograph Establishment,

OPPOSITE NORMAL SCHOOL

Orders Promptly Attended to

Lanterns! Lanterns!

15 CASES Barn Lanterns. New pattern: 5 cases square globes; 3 doz. spare Burners to suit; 5 barrels and 1 case of Register's, round and square; 2 cases Flicker handles, 20 dozen; 15 Spinning Wheels; 25 Cylinder Stoves for wood, new bottoms best yet.

October 8, 1884.

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

See Our Prices.

FURNITURE IS FALLING.

100 Lounges, 15 Easy Chairs,

37 CHAMBER SUITES,

22 CENTRE TABLES.

Please Call and you can be Satisfied.

J. G. McNALLY.

PARLOR SUITES

Can be Ordered.

And finished in any kind of Covering desired. Satisfaction guaranteed.

J. G. McNALLY.

NEW GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.

JUST RECEIVED:—

110 DOZ. Milk Pans, 95 doz. Rockingham

Teapots, 25 doz. Cream Crocks, 3

doz. Preserver Jars, 100 doz. Flower Pots, 3 doz

Cake Pitches, 5 doz. Bean Pots.

Wholesale and Retail. Lower than St. John prices.

J. G. McNALLY.

Meakin's White Granite.

9 CRATES, just received direct from the Pot-

teries.

J. G. McNALLY.

Fredericton, May 28th, 1884.

Fall Hardware.

In Stock and for Sale at the Lowest Cash

Prices a Full Stock of

IRON,

S. S. STEEL, HORSE SHOES,

CABLE, ZINC,

SHEET IRON, TIN PLATES,

NAILS, GLASS, OIL,

And a Varied Stock of Sheet Hardware.

Z. R. Everett.

Fredericton, Oct. 7, 1884.

JUST RECEIVED.

1 Gross Warren's Safe Cure;

1 " " Pills;

1 " Mrs. Lydia Pinkham's

Compound;

1 Gross Burdock Bitters.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

DAVIS, STAPLES & Co

MacGill's Hotel.

THE Subscriber wishes to return thanks to the