POOR COPY

The Gleaner.

JAS. H. CROCKET, Proprietor. FREDERICTON, TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1886. VOL. II, NO. 27

Professional Cards.

J. H. BARRY,
BARRISTER-AT LAW,
CONVEYANCER, &c.
OFFICE:—FISHER'S BUILDING, Up-Stairs.
FREDERICTON.
December 12, 188

JAS. T. SHARKEY,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.
Solicitor for Canadian Reporting and Collecting Association
AND FOR
The British American Mercantile and Employ'y Association
FREDERICTON, N. B.
Sept. 17, 1884-1yr

William Wilson,
SECRETARY-TREASURER, YORK,
BARRISTER
AND
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
CONVEYANCER, Etc.
QUEEN ST. FREDERICTON
OFFICE:
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.
ACCOUNTS COLLECTED, LOANS NEGOTIATED.
Sept. 10, '85.—1 yr

G. D. CARTER.
SURGEON DENTIST,
Attends to all Operations pertaining to his Profession.
Full or partial Sets of Teeth Inserted, with Latest Improvements.
Satisfaction Guaranteed. Charges Moderate.
When Desired Teeth Extracted Without Pain.
OFFICE:—Nearly Opposite Lemont's Variety Store, Queen Street, Fredericton.
Apr. 10. 3 mo.t-w

H. D. CURRIE, D. D. S.
SURGEON DENTIST.
First Door Below People's Bank, Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.
OFFICE HOURS:
6 A. M. TO 1 P. M.; 2 TO 5 P. M.; AND 7 TO 9 P. M.
May 14, 1885.

Dr. McLEARN,
Physician & Surgeon,
OFFICE: CARLETON STREET,
NEXT ABOVE H. B. RAINSFORD'S OFFICE.
At Barker House after 9 a. m.
Fredericton, Jan. 20th, 1885.

HOTELS.

QUEEN HOTEL.
Fredericton, N. B.
J. A. Edwards,
PROPRIETOR.
FINE SAMPLE ROOM IN CONNECTION.
—ALSO—
A FIRST-CLASS LIVERY STABLE.
Coaches at trains and boats.
Aug. 25, 1882.

Barker House,
QUEEN STREET,
FREDERICTON, N. B.
Extensive Improvements Completed,
making hotel one of the best in the province.
FRED B. COLEMAN,
Proprietor.

Barker House Stables.
COACHES AND CARRIAGES
Furnished with all possible despatch.
Horses Boarded
At Moderate Terms.
JOHN B. ORR,
PROPRIETOR.
Fredericton, Sept. 17, 1885.—1 yr.

LOOK HERE!!
Celluloid
Collars & Cuffs.
We have in Stock All Sizes in the above Goods cheap.
C. H. THOMAS & CO.,
mar 13 Custom Shirt Makers.

Business Cards.

F. J. McCAUSLAND
HAS JUST RECEIVED
WALTHAM AND ELGIN
WATCHES!
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
BAR PINS in crape, stone and gold.
CUFF STUDS, CHAINS in silver and gold, etc.
The above goods will be sold at ROCK BOTTOM PRICES for cash.
Fredericton, May 5, '86.

Kelly & Murphy,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CARRIAGES
AND
SLEIGHS.
REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.
Old Carriages Bought and Sold and Exchanged for New.
FACTORY:
MAIN STREET, PORTLAND,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
J. KELLY. C. MURPHY
July 11, 1885.—1yr.

PHILIPS BROS.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Boots & Shoes
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
Main Street,
PORTLAND, N. B.
July 11, 1885.—1yr

T. O'Brien & Co.,
BOOKSELLERS,
Stationers and Newsdealers,
53 KING STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B
A FULL LINE OF THE LEADING
Catholic Publications
ALWAYS IN STOCK.
A GOOD SUPPLY OF
Crucifixes, Crosses, Beads Water Fonts, etc.,
KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
Mar. 5.

McFarlane, Thompson & Anderson.
MANUFACTURERS OF THE PATENT
Dunbar Shingle Machine,
which took First Prize at the Dominion Centennial Exhibition at St. John
STEAM ENGINES, MACHINISTS' TOOLS
AND
Agricultural Implements a Specialty.
Received the only Diploma for MOWERS and REPERS granted at the Provincial Exhibition, St. John, 1880, and also at the Dominion Centennial, 1882.
Post Office Box 164.
Telegraphic address, McF. T. & A., Fredericton. sept 17 1 yr

ESTABLISHED 1832.
J. McGOLDRICK. T. J. MORGAN.
John McGoldrick & Co.
Importers and Dealers in
Ingot Copper, Pig Iron, Scrap Iron, Old Metals, Paper Stock, Woollen Mill Supplies, Etc.
Office, 161 Mill Street; Store, 105 to 111 Mill Street, Portland, N. B.

BUYING AGENTS
SPRINGDALE PAPER MILLS.
Sept. 24.—tw

AGENTS FOR
MITCHELL, VANCE & CO., NEW YORK, GAS FIXTURES

G. & E. Bake,
PLUMBERS
AND
Gas Fitters
177 UNION STREET,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
Drain Pipe, Tile Pipe, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead and Pumps,
Water and Gas Fittings always on hand. Public and Private Buildings fitted up in the most approved manner.
Estimates Furnished.
Country Work a Specialty.
July 11, 1885.—1 yr

WEST END
Saw Mill and Lumber Yard
Season 1886.
THE Subscriber, intending to pay greater attention to the RETAIL LUMBER BUSINESS than for the last few seasons, begs to inform the public generally that besides the usual stocks of SPRUCE, PINE, and HEMLOCK LUMBER on hand or sawn to order, will keep constantly on hand
DRY SPRUCE FLOORING and SHEATHING, PINE SHEATHING, DRY HEMLOCK, SPRUCE and PINE BOARDS, and PLANK PLANED on ONE SIDE.
Also intends to keep LATHS and PICKETS constantly on hand,
and all sorts of CEDAR SHINGLES well and Smoothly Sawn and Very Carefully Assorted.
Office on QUEEN STREET, directly opposite mill.
R. A. Estey.
Fredericton, May 1, 1886—1y wtw.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING
A book of 100 pages. The best book for an advertiser to consult, be he experienced or otherwise. It contains lists of newspapers and estimates of the cost of advertising. The advertiser who wants to spend one dollar, finds in it the information he requires, while for him who will invest one hundred thousand dollars in advertising, a scheme is indicated which will meet his every requirement, *or can be made to do so by slight changes easily arrived at by correspondence.* 140 editions have been issued. Sent, post-paid, to any address for 30 cents. Write to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, (10 Spruce St. Printing House Sq.), New York.

NEW STORE.
Just Opened:
1886. 1886
Lace Curtains,
Cretonne Fringes,
Cretonnes,
Knit Gloves.
J. Haslin.
Fredericton, Apr. 17 1886.

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.
You will receive a Free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and complete restoration of Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for many other diseases. Complete restoration to Health, Vigor and Manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet in sealed envelope mailed free, by addressing
VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich.

READ!
Then COME and SEE for Yourselves!
The Undersigned has just opened a new stock of
Ladies' and Gents' LOW SHOES
which he intends selling at the lowest Cash prices. Also, Gents' and Youths'
HATS, Straw, Hard, and Soft Felt. CAPS
FROM 10 CENTS UP.
THE CLOTHING
new in stock embraces Fine White and Regatta Shirts, Suits, Pants, Pants and Vests, Overalls, Rubber Coats, etc., he will dispose of at actual cost.
A FULL LINE OF
Boots and Shoes
ALWAYS UP TO THE STYLE.
Having in connection with the store a
Variety Counter,
you can have your Choice for ONE DOLLAR. Call and see, and be satisfied.
M. FENNERAN.
OPP. OFFICERS' QUARTERS, QUEEN ST., FREDERICTON.
May 15.

Miss Annie Louise Lugrin
TEACHER OF
MUSIC.
(Pupil of Madame de Angelis, Boston.)
TERMS:—20 Lessons, - $7.00.
RESIDENCE:—Corner York and Brunswick Streets, Fredericton.
Fredericton, May 9, 1885.

MAY 29.
LATE ARRIVALS
—AT—
John J. Weddall's.
WINDOW POLES!
—IN—
WALNUT,
WALNUT and GILT,
IMITATION WALNUT,
EBONY and GILT,
ALL GILT,
BRASS, &c.
Being REPEATS and arriving late will be sold LOW.
SECOND LOT OF
LACE CURTAINS
JUST TO HAND.
JOHN J. WEDDALL.
Fredericton May 27

THIS SPACE
BELONGS TO
A. LIMERICK & CO.

Central Fish Store!
REMOVED
To the Brick Building
Opposite My Old Stand on Regent Street.
I will keep constantly on hand all kinds of
FRESH FISH AND OYSTERS
when in season. Also SMOKED and PICKLED FISH and VEGETABLES.
Fish arrive daily and are kept in good order.
Fish Cart will run on the streets daily, and all orders will be promptly attended to.
I will sell as low as the lowest and discount ten per cent. for cash.
All charges collected monthly.
J. A. LYNCH.
Fredericton, June 8, 1886.

CONSUMPTION.
I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer. Give express and P. O. address.
DR. T. A. SLOCUM,
Branch Office, 37 Yonge St., Toronto

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE
Insurance Co'y,
Established 1821.
Invested Funds Over $19,000,000.
ONE OF THE OLDEST AND BEST ENGLISH INSURANCE COMPANIES DOING BUSINESS IN NORTH AMERICA.
Having Established an Agency in Fredericton, solicits FIRE BUSINESS. Large lines taken, Moderate Rate of Premium, Prompt Settlement of Losses.
WELDON & McLEAN, St. John, General Agents for New Brunswick.
JOHN RICHARDS,
AGENT FOR FREDERICTON.
Fredericton, June 24, 1886.—2w-t-w

NOW LANDING:
NEW BARBADOES MOLASSES
—IN—
PUNCHEONS,
TIERCES
and BARRELS.
FOR SALE LOW BY
A. F. RANDOLPH & SON.
Fredericton, June 22.

CIGARS
AND
PIPES!

Just Received.
100 Doz.
FRENCH
(ASSORTED)
PIPES,
DIRECT FROM THE MANU FACTORY AT PARIS.
—x—
5,000
HERO CIGARS,
CHOICE VALUE.
—x—
JOHN M. WILEY,
Opposite Normal School,
Queen St. - - - Fredericton
June 19.

BICYCLES.
More Velocipedes and Bicycles at
LEMONT'S.
Fredericton, June 26, 1886

Remember
when you want a
Baby Carriage,
come to
LEMONT'S.
Fredericton, June 29, 1886.

HE MARRIED A CHILD.

An Eleven-year-old Girl Enticed from Her Friends and Wedded to a Woodchopper.

NEWBURGH, July 1.—Mrs. Isabella Green brought to Middletown last evening Mary E Johnson, who will be 12 years old this month, and who, she said, was her daughter. She said the girl was abducted from her home in Sullivan county, and married to a woodchopper, 21 years old, named John Corwin. The girl last Christmas was placed in the home of Dr. Bonestet at Summitville, Sullivan county, and while there, Irene Bell, a widow, and a relative of the child's father, induced her in April to run away from Bonestet's house. The child was secluded in an unfrequented place. On April 13 the Bell woman with young Corwin and little Mary appeared before Justice Evans at Burlingham and they were married, the girl asserting that she was 16 years old.

Mrs. Green says that after hearing of the illegal marriage of her daughter she went to Sullivan county to get her. She found Corwin and the child living together as man and wife at Mrs. Bell's house. This morning Mrs. Bell and her friends were in Middletown trying with assistance of a lawyer to get the child away from her mother. The girl, however, preferred to remain with her mother.

The child says that Mrs. Bell induced her to go to parties against Dr. Bonestet's wishes. Bonestet told her if she went out at night she would have to leave altogether. She did go out, and left the doctor's house and went to live with Widow Bell, where Corwin boarded. Corwin made love to her, and Mrs. Bell took a hand in the love making too, and induced her to receive Corwin's attention. She told the child that after leaving Dr. Bonestet's her mother would kill her if she returned home. Believing what Mrs. Bell told her, the child says she preferred marriage to returning home, and accordingly went to Justice Evans' and was married to Corwin. They lived at Mrs. Bell's, the child earning her board by doing housework, and Corwin paying his from the proceeds of his labor as a woodchopper. She says Corwin treated her kindly, but she wants the marriage annulled.

Corwin was arrested on papers prepared by Justice Powelson of Middletown, but Justice Evans discharged him before Mrs. Green could appear against him.

FOUND IN A CAVE.

A Strange Man Kills Himself After being Taken from his Mountain Refuge.

PITTSBURGH, July 1.—A hermit, living in a damp, dark cave in one of the wildest ravines to be found in Allegheny county, was discovered six weeks ago a few miles beyond Mansfield. A farmer was out one afternoon prospecting for natural gas territory. A forest of considerable extent covers one corner of his property, and into this he had plunged. In about the centre of the woods there is a deep hollow, at the bottom of which is a little stream. Following this to its source, the farmer found a narrow path leading further up the hollow. He thought it worth while to investigate further, and, passing along about 200 yards, he suddenly stopped at the edge of a large opening in moss-covered rocks. There, in a cave about six by eight feet in size, he was confronted by a human being, whom the farmer designated as a "wild man." Edward Gaber was the hermit's name. How long he had lived in the cave before the farmer discovered him is not known, but judging from what he told after his capture, and from the appearance of his path out of the cave, it must have been two or three weeks at least. He refused to talk with the farmer, but offered him no violence. The owner of the property did not object to the occupancy of the cave, and so the hermit remained for over a month longer. It was evident, however, that he was starving to death. He did not steal anything from surrounding farm houses and never stirred further away from his rocky den than the spring. Children heard with fear of the "wild man," and could not be hired to venture into the woods.

On several occasions the farmer sent or took food to the hollow and left it at the spring, but the hermit did not touch it. His sole diet, he afterwards said, was berries and apples. At last he grew so weak and feeble that he could not even go to the spring for water.

The county home at Meadville is only two miles away, and the superintendent and two of his assistants went to the cave on last Sunday to rescue the starving man. He was a mere skeleton. The clothes fell in tatters about his limbs and his feet were bare. He was too weak to offer any resistance to the men, and they had to almost carry him to the poor farm.

For more than twenty-four hours he refused to eat anything, but on Monday evening he was coaxed to swallow some food, and seemed to recover his appetite. After that he ate regularly. He talked rationally enough, but, beyond giving his name as Edward Gaber, refused to tell anything about where he came from or what led him to seclude himself.

"I was so unhappy," was all he would say.

He sometimes talked in his sleep, and the attendants heard him say, "Switzerland is so far off," and "She was too cruel." Once he uttered the name of a woman, and it is believed his trouble started with a love affair in Switzerland. He was very restless and wished to go back to his cave. Anticipating an attempt to escape, the attendants were told to watch Gaber carefully. They did so until early yesterday morning, when at 4 o'clock one of them lay down.

The moment he turned his head Gaber bolted out of his chair and dashed to the window. He leaped out with a wild yell, falling two stories, and he was so badly injured that he died two hours later.

FIVE YEARS OF TORTURE.—Mrs U Aston, of Bracebridge, writes to say that Burdock Blood Bitters cured her of headaches, from which she had suffered for five years, all other means having failed.

EASILY CURED.—Mrs Berkinshaw, 26 Pembroke St., Toronto, cured of a bad lameness of the knee joint, upon which the surgeons were about to operate. Other treatment had been tried in vain. Hagyard's Yellow Oil was the remedy used.

THE PARIS TOWER OF BABEL.

A Gigantic Structure Reaching to the Clouds, as it Were.

Paris letter to Philadelphia Times.

No feature of the plan for the great exposition of 1889 is so much talked about as the gigantic tower, 1,000 feet high, or twice the height of the pyramids of Egypt, designed by M Eiffel, engineer of the department of arts and manufactures, to decorate the Champs de Mars. Nothing like it has been attempted since the Tower of Babel, and scientific progress may permit the descendants of those whom God dispersed because of their impiety to carry out a similar design.

As the workmen will soon begin digging the foundations of this tower, a description of the plan will be of interest. The base of iron is composed of four pyramids, each one square, fifty feet a side, and diminishing towards the top, which is twenty feet a side. These four pyramids are separated from each other by a space of 300 feet, and for stability they are anchored in solid masonry. Two hundred and thirty feet above the ground these pyramids are united by a gallery fifty feet wide. This gallery, which is covered with glass, will be used for restaurants, soirees, etc. The next story has a room covered with glass, 100 feet square. At the summit is a glass dome, with terrace, and from this terrace the exposition will be lighted by electricity.

Visitors will reach the dome by means of elevators. Four of these elevators, constructed like the Swiss railways, will be placed in the four pyramids, and we can go seven times as high as the Column Vendome and stand 600 feet higher than the top of Mount Valerien. The eyes can sweep the horizon for a hundred miles and Compiegne, Rheims, Fontainebleau, Chartres, Dijon, with the little villages lost in the woods, and the rivers wandering through the valleys, will all seem a continuation of Paris. Ten departments of France will be at our feet. There have been no accidents with this system of railway, because the car is drawn by a cable and the axle attached to a steel hook, so if the cable breaks the car remains fastened to this hood. That is the system for the elevators, and in addition to the four placed in the pyramids a fifth will take the visitors from the centre directly to the summit.

In the cupola astronomers will be established with their telescopes, pluriometres, etc. This observatory, fitted with a metallic armature, destined to receive all the atmospheric electricity, will be surrounded by a paratonnerre. Experiments heretofore impossible can be made here; atmospheric electricity, speed of the wind, Foucault's experiment to demonstrate that the earth revolves—all can be studied. Spectroscopes, destined to analyze the light of the sun and stars, and an enormous telescope, to follow stars which could hardly be perceived from the other observatories, will be placed in this cupola. Another interesting study will be that of the variation of temperature, with altitude. The tower will form an immense paratonnerre, and when there is a storm everybody in the tower will be struck by lightning and not feel any effect. To produce this result the conductor will be interrupted for a distance of two yards and the lightning will jump from one section to the other, with continual explosions.

The iron used in the construction of this gigantic monument will weigh about 7,000 tons. Of course the critics are very busy prophesying the failure of the work. "The tower will never be finished; it cannot be scientifically utilized, for at the slightest wind there will be an oscillation preventing all observations." M. Eiffel answers by saying that, with an impetuous wind of seventy feet a second, and a pressure of a hundred pounds on every square yard, the tower will not sway more than four inches. With a tempest—the wind a hundred feet a second and a pressure of 150 pounds a yard—the oscillations will be very slow because of the great length of the part which vibrates, and it is certain that it will be much less than in columns of masonry, where the elasticity of the mortar is the chief cause of marked oscillations.

THE CUSTER MASSACRE.

Chief Gall, who Planned the Affair, Describes the Fight.

CAMP CUSTER, M T, June 25.—The tenth anniversary of the Custer massacre has been observed by a few of the persons who participated in that ill-starred campaign. The great Sioux Chief Gall went over the field and described the manner in which Gen Custer's command was destroyed. Gall is a fine looking Indian, 46 years old, weighing over 200. He was reticent at first, but finally he told his story with dignity and animation, as follows:—

We saw the soldiers early in the morning crossing the divide. When Reno and Custer separated we watched them until they came down into the valley. Then the cry was raised that the white soldiers were coming, and orders were given for the village to move immediately. Reno swept down so rapidly upon the upper end that the Indians were forced to fight. Sitting Bull and I were at the point where Reno first attacked. Sitting Bull was the big medicine man. The women and children were hastily moved down stream, where the Cheyennes were encamped. The Sioux attacked Reno, and the Cheyennes charged upon Custer, and then all became mixed up. The women and children caught horses for the bucks to mount, and then the bucks mounted and charged back on Reno, checked him, and drove him into the timber. The soldiers tied their horses to trees and came out and fought on foot. As soon as Reno was beaten and driven back across the river the whole force turned on Custer and fought him until they destroyed him. Custer did not reach the river, but was met about half a mile up the ravine, now called Reno Creek. We fought the soldiers and beat them back step by step, until all were killed. (One of Reno's officers confirms this, saying: "It was probably during this interval of quiet on Reno's part that the Indians massed on Custer and annihilated him.") We ran out of ammunition, and then used arrows. We fired from behind our horses. The soldiers got shells stuck in their guns, and had to throw them away. They then fought with their little guns (pistols.) Indians were in couples behind and in front of Custer as he moved up the