

THE YORK GLEANER.

Every Wednesday Afternoon,
Is delivered in any part of the City, or by mail
to any address in Canada, at
\$1.00 per Year, in Advance.
JAS. H. CROCKET, PROPRIETOR.

The York Gleaner.

JAS. H. CROCKET, PROPRIETOR.

FREDERICTON, N.B., AUGUST 15, 1883.

VOL. III, NO. 33.

ONE BARREL
Pure Montserrat
LIME JUICE
10 GROSS DIAMOND DYE,
1 GROSS BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS,
1 GROSS FELLOWS COMPOUND SYRUP,
1 GROSS BEEF, IRON & WINE,
250 Lbs. Wyeth's Fluid Extracts, Elixirs, &c.
TOILET ARTICLES.
PURE BAY RUM,
PIERCE & LUBINS PERFUMES,
Cosmetic, Sponges,
FLORIDA WATER.
JUST RECEIVED AT
WILEY'S
Drug Store,
Opposite Normal School,
QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON.

IRON. OAKUM.

RECEIVED and in store, Ex. Barque "Paramatta," and S.S. "Hibernian" and "Carpian":
17,700 Bars Refined and Spike Iron,
200 Bundles Tying and Hoops, various sizes and gauges,
210 Bundles Navy and Hand Picked Oakum,
310 Bundles No. 20, 22, 23, 24 and 25,
310 Bundles No. 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 Sheet Iron,
3 Cases Galvanized Sheet Iron.

I. & F. BURPEE & CO.

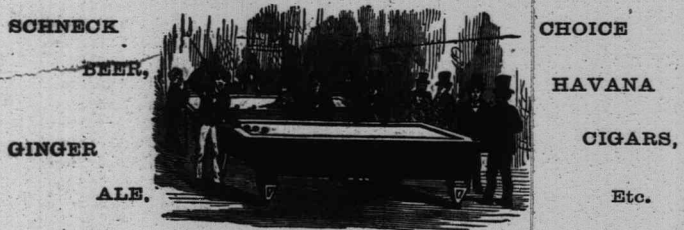
230 Boiler Plates, Best B.P. and B.B. and Lowmoor,
Boiler Tubes and Rivets, 410 Bells Steel Sheet,
4 Bells Steel Sheet, 121 Steel Pipe Plates,
17 Bells and 15 Bars Round Machine Sheet, 15-16 to 18 Sheet Iron,
3 Cases Galvanized Sheet Iron.

TO ARRIVE PER "PHOENIX" FROM ANTWERP: 25 Cases Sheet Zinc, Nos. 6 to 10.

SLED SHOE STEEL.

SHEET ZINC. SHEET IRON.

CELESTIAL CITY BILLIARD HALL,



HOWARD & CRANGLE, Prop's.

JOHN OWENS, GROCER,

Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

NEW SPRING GOODS

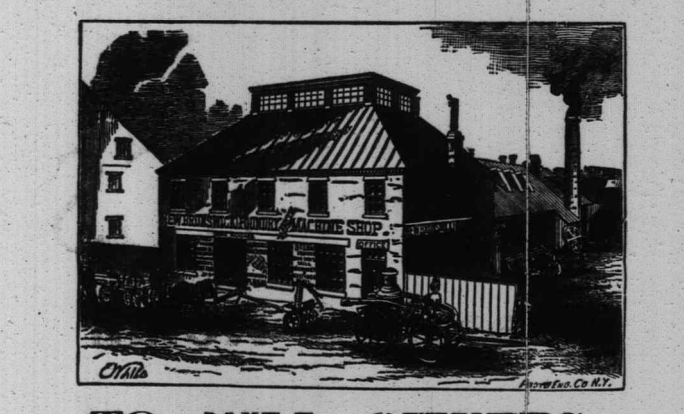
EX. "BUENOS AYRES," VIA HALIFAX.

SCOTCH TWEEDS, BANNOCKBURNS,

CHEVIOTS, WORSTED COATINGS,
(NEWEST DESIGNS), and a
CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF
Gents' Spring and Summer Suitings,
&c., &c.,
AT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF

T. G. O'CONNOR.

N. B.—First-Class Cutter; First-Class Work; Lowest "Hard-Pan" Prices. T.G.O.C. April 11.



TO MILL OWNERS.

Having succeeded in obtaining the Sole Right for the Manufacture of

DUNBAR'S IMPROVED SHINGLE MILL,

Patent applied for 1883 for the Dominion.

WE have great pleasure in being able to announce to the Lumber Manufacturers that we can now
furnish them with the best Shingle Mill made. For excellence of work, capacity of doing work
and convenience of use, it stands far in advance of any other. We would respectfully refer you to S. A.
ESTLEY, West Hill Lumber Mill, Fredericton, and WILLIAM SCAR, Stanley, York Co., who are
now running these mills.

McFarlane, Thompson & Anderson.

QUEEN HOTEL,

Fredericton, N. B.

J. A. Edwards,

PROPRIETOR.

FINE SAMPLE ROOMS IN CONNECTION.

—ALSO—
A FIRST-CLASS LIVERY STABLE.

288 Coaches at trains and boats.
Aug. 25, 1882.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE

IN THE CITY

LEE & LOGAN.

Ex. S. S. "CASPIAN."
150 CASES E. & J. BURKE'S IRISH WH. KEY.
Quarts, Pints and Half-pints.

Also—
6 Hubs BASS ALE,
15 Barrels BASS ALE,
25 Octaves BASS ALE,
Extra Qualities.

Also—
10 Quarter Casks FINE OLD FOUR DIAMOND
PORT WINE.

Also—
10 Quarter Casks SUPERIOR OLD BROWN
SHERRY.

Imported Expressly for Family Use.

Lee & Logan.

SAINT JOHN, N. B.
St. John, Feb. 16, 1883.

Electro Plated Ware, Clocks,
Spectacles and Eye Glasses,

Thos. Stanger

JUST RECEIVED AT THE
Imperial Hall,
THE BEST ASSORTED STOCK OF
SCOTCH AND CANADIAN
Tweeds
FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.
Ever Imported into this City.

DIAGONALS
IN BLACK, BLUE, GREY, BROWN, ETC.

WEST OF ENGLAND
Tweeds, Doeskins and
Broadcloths.

Furnishing Goods, Etc.

DAILY EXPECTED
A large and well assorted stock of

HATS AND CAPS.

These new and elegant Scotch and Canadian
Tweeds will be made into full-fashioned suits at the
cheapest possible rates.

THOS. STANGER.

Opp. Post Office, Fredericton, N. B.

FARMERS PLANTS,

A FRESH LOT JUST RECEIVED
—AT—
W. E. MILLER & CO'S
Feed and Seed House.

Opp. People's Bank, Queen St.

Flour! Flour!

FOR THE PEOPLE AT
ELY PERKINS!
ALL CHOICE BRANDS.

"PEOPLES"
"CROWN OF GOLD,"
"WARD STREET,"
"CORA BELL,"
"Buda."

Also:
Corn and Oatmeal, Codfish and Barbadoes
Molasses. Landing this day. For sale low
at
ELY PERKINS.
Fredericton, June 27th, 1883.

Just in Time!

To save the advance in duty, Is Children's
Carriages just opened. Several new styles.
Very cheap.
J. G. McNALLY.
Fredericton May 23rd.

LIME! LIME!

Just received
100 Casks Extra No. 1
Green Head Lime.

—IN STOCK—
A COMPLETE LINE OF GROCERIES.

TEAS A SPECIALTY,

Quality not Quantity we
Aim at.
W. E. MILLER & CO.
Fredericton, July 11, 1883.

R. SUTHERLAND, Jr.

MANUFACTURER OF
SCHOOL DESKS,
SCHOOL FURNITURE,
CHURCH FURNITURE,
OFFICE FURNITURE.

Merch Books and Cards used in Public Schools,
and authorized by the Board of Education,
Price \$4.00.
All orders by mail will receive prompt attention.
General Repairing and Jobbing promptly attended to.

QUEEN STREET.

Fredericton, N. B.

OWEN SHARKEY

HAS NOW ON HAND,
A Full Stock of
STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS!

Ladies' Dress Goods

In Great Variety, Mantles, Hats, Hosiery,
Corsets, Gloves and Parasols.

Tweed, Cloth, Doeskins, Worsted Coat-
ings, Skirts, Shirting, Hats, Caps,
Collars, Ties, Braces, Furnish-
ing Goods, Underclothing.

A LARGE STOCK OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Equal to Custom Made. Good Material. Suits from
\$5.00 to \$25.00.

Rubber Coats, ————— from \$2.50 to \$4.00,
Umbrellas, ————— 65 cts. to \$3.00.
Trunks, Valises and Travelling Bags, Large Stock
and Good Value.

Also a large stock of Grey and White Cotton
Ducks, Drills, Cottonades, Ostriches, and
Jewellery, Table and Floor Oil Cloths, Room
paper, etc.

Small of which will be sold at VERY LOW
PRICES for Cash.

OWEN SHARKEY.

LONDONDERRY IRON.
1 CAR LOAD LONDONDERRY IRON,
378 Bars and 76 Bundles, well assorted,
& CHESTNUT & SONS.
Fredericton, Aug. 8th, 1883.

STOVES! STOVES!

WE HAVE NOW A GOOD LINE OF CELL
Stoves, Cooking Stoves for small and ordinary
use, and a large stock of stoves, with and
without hot water tanks and warming closets. Par-
ticulars for sale, and a full and complete list, will
be sent on request. Our very large Hotel
Stove, probably the largest cooking stove in the
Dominion of Canada, six feet six inches long, and
three feet six inches wide, with two immense ovens,
a warming closet and copper tank which will
hold a thirty-eight inch stack of wood—
"THINK OF IT." Beautifully adorned with Nickel
Plate trimmings.
"Come and see the Monster."
R. CHESTNUT & SONS.
F'rem, Aug. 8.

S. F. SHUTE,

Watchmaker and Jeweller,
HAS THE LARGEST STOCK OF
WATCHES SILVER WARE,
Jewelry, Fancy Goods, Clocks,
SPECTACLES, &c. &c.,
In the City, and prices as low as the lowest.

SHARKEY'S BLOCK,

Queen Street.
Fredericton, March 9.

O. H. THOMAS & CO'S.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST SHIRT IN THE MARKET.
Linen Fronts and Collars, Sizes 14 to 17. The best Untrimmed Shirt yet. At
75 Cents and \$1.00.

Custom Shirt Makers

GENTS' FURNISHERS.

Fredericton, June 27.

Recent Solar Eclipses.

If proof were needed of the zeal with
which science is now-days pursued, the
comparing of sea and land by astron-
omers in order to witness total eclipses of
the sun might surely supply it. About a
year ago these scientists looked in large
numbers to the banks of the Nile in order
to see the "greater light" snuffed out for
the space of 72 seconds by the "lesser
light." Then, however, astronomers were
comparatively near home; besides, in
rainless Egypt there was almost a certainty
that no eclipsing cloud would inter-
vene to flit from them the reward of
their labors. The circumstances of the
eclipse of May last were, however, much
less inviting. In order to be in a position
to witness that event, the European ob-
server had to travel to an uninhabited
group of islets in the South Pacific, neces-
sitating an absence from home of at least
five months; while the chances were
something like 3 to 1 that the atmospheric
conditions would be altogether unfavor-
able, and that nothing would be visible
of the eclipse but its darkness. Never-
theless, a goodly company of Continental
observers started about the middle of
February for Caroline Island, the point
reached after two months' journeying
and where they were joined by a still
larger party of Englishmen and Ameri-
cans. Scarcely a day passed after their
arrival without clouds and rain, and the
morning of May 6th—the day of the
eclipse—opened badly. Shortly before
the critical moment, however, the sky
cleared, and the astronomers got—what
they well deserved—a fair field for their
observations. That astronomers, after
last year's successful observations in
Egypt, should have put themselves to so
great inconvenience to witness another
eclipse this year, was partly due to the
fact that the eclipse of May 6 was to be
one of the longest in the century—it last-
ed for 5 minutes 25 seconds, or nearly
five times as long as that of 1882—partly
also to the fact that no two eclipses, so
far as they have yet been observed, have
proved to be nearly alike, while no two
have come so close together in time that
improvements have not in the interval
been made in the apparatus for observ-
ing.

Those comparatively rare events are
valued by astronomers for the opportu-
nity they afford of studying the sun's im-
mediate surroundings. The light of these
is utterly put out by the blinding glare of
the sun, and it is only when it is possible
to shut off the latter that the sun's "atmos-
phere" becomes luminously visible. The
darkness of an eclipse may also reveal the
presence of some heavenly body, hitherto
unsuspected, in the near vicinity of
the great luminary. This it did in the
eclipse of last year, when, to the aston-
ishment of the astronomers, and to the in-
defectible terror of the native
Egyptians, a comet, complete with
nucleus and tail, was seen sweep-
ing with a graceful curve near the
outer edge of the corona. The natives
saw it in a fiery scimitar, and, no
doubt, it will long be quoted in
Mohammedan circles as being, in con-
junction with the eclipse, a sign from
heaven of the calamities that were soon
to befall Egypt. Astronomers did not ex-
pect to find a comet, but they were on
the lookout for a certain planet, or group
of small planets, which Leverrier, the
discoverer of Neptune, had calculated
must exist between Mercury and the sun
in order to explain the rate of motion of
that planet. Nothing was seen of Vulcan
—this hypothetical member of the solar
system has been called—during the
eclipse of 1882, and no better success
seems to have attended the more pro-
longed outlook on the present occasion.
If such a planet existed, its transit over
the sun's disc would be comparatively
frequent, and it could thus scarcely have
eluded astronomical observation so long.
Eclipses, however, are chiefly valued for
the opportunity they afford of studying
the "atmosphere" itself, and by this
means much has been learnt during the
past thirty years regarding its physical
structure and constitution. During totality
the sun's disk is surrounded by a halo
of soft silvery light, as may be seen in old pictures
surrounding the heads of saints; this is
the corona. There is further seen at
intervals along the edge of "the moon"
tongues of flame known as "prominences."
Although never absent, both corona and
prominences differ very much in extent,
and brilliancy in different eclipses. Thus,
in that of 1878, observed in America,
prominences were few and insignificant,
while the corona attained enormous
dimensions, having been traced for a
distance of six millions of miles; its light,
however, was exceedingly faint. In the
recent eclipse, on the other hand, the
corona extended visibly to a distance
of 1,700,000 miles, while its light appears
to have been very brilliant—equalling,
according to one observer, that of full
moon during the middle of totality.
Recent eclipses have been arranged in
two groups—the one characterised by a
great extension of the corona, and faint
light; the other less extended, but more
luminous. It has also been observed
that the eclipses belonging to the former
group have almost invariably occurred
during years of minimum sun-spots,
while those of the latter have happened
as generally during maximum sun-spot
periods. That this marks a connection
between these phenomena, and is no mere
coincidence, seems to be the pre-
valent opinion among astronomers. The
prevalence of sun-spots is now regarded
as a sign of great solar energy, these be-
ing formed, according to Secchi, by the
falling back on the sun's surface of glow-
ing vapors, which have been previously
thrown up from that surface to a height
sometimes of 200,000 miles, and so pro-
ducing the "prominences" already re-
ferred to. The spectrum has shown that
glowing hydrogen gas is an important
constituent of those giant tongues of
flame; it has also shown that during such
violent solar outbursts this gas is also
present in the corona. Hence the great
or brilliancy of the corona at such times,
as compared with occasions, like that of
1878, when the hydrogen lines could
scarcely, if at all, be detected in the
coronal spectrum, when sun-spots were
also at their minimum, and when pro-
minences were few and insignificant.
The present is a period of maximum sun-
spots, and hence, according to this theory,
the brilliancy of the corona during the
recent eclipse, is comparatively slight
extension, and the presence of glowing

hydrogen in it, as distinctly revealed in
its spectrum. The apparent absence of
solar prominences, however, is difficult
to understand, unless, as has already
been ingeniously suggested, it is because
practically the lower part of the corona
was itself made up of them. The long
period of totality enabled the astronomers
on Caroline Island to make an unusually
large number of observations, and to take
a magnificent series of photographs. The
latter include photos of the whole region
of the sky near the sun, of the corona,
of the coronal spectrum, and of the "flash"
or reversion spectrum—the last never
photographed before. These will have
to be carefully studied by experts before
trustworthy conclusions can be drawn;
their influence on current theories is
likely, however, to be considerable. Thus
the spectrum of the lowest portion of the
sun's atmosphere as revealed at the be-
ginning and end of totality by the sudden
flashing out of bright lines, technically
known as the "flash" may be expected
to furnish fresh material for the discus-
sion of Mr. Lockyer's recent theory that
what we call the elements do not exist
as such in the sun, the heat of the solar
atmosphere being so intense as to pre-
vent, in his opinion, the association to-
gether of the components that form our
terrestrial elements. Another
theory that will possibly find sup-
port from the eclipse observations is that
recently advanced by Professor Hastings,
that the real corona is not a narrow ring
around the sun, but a "optically widened out" by diffraction
at the edge of the moon into the extensive
halo actually observed. This is tantam-
ount to removing the visible corona
from the category of solar appendages,
and thus reopening the question of what
the corona really is. Professor Hastings
was one of the American party at Car-
oline Island, and he succeeded in observ-
ing the coronal spectrum simultaneously
at both sides of the sun. He thereby ob-
tained evidence which he maintains
proves his theory, and which seems, at
all events, to accord with it.

There will be at least other eight op-
portunities during the present century of
studying solar eclipses of the sun, most
of these being, unfortunately, only visible
in places equally remote with Caroline
Island; but astronomers are not now
wholly dependent on these natural occur-
rences for observing the sun's surround-
ings. They can produce artificial eclipses.
By means of the spectroscopic method
can so cut off the glare of our atmosphere
as to render it possible to examine the
light emanating from the outer envelope
of the sun—the chromosphere, as it is
called—and from the "prominences"
which rise out of it. The light of the
corona is too feeble to be amenable to
this method of observation. A few
months ago, however, Dr. Huggins made
known at the Royal Society a method of
photographing the solar corona without
an eclipse. He proceeded on the assump-
tion that the parts of the sky containing
the corona would be in a sensible degree
brighter than the surrounding parts where
the atmospheric light alone was present, and
as photography possesses extreme sen-
sitivity in the discrimination of minute
differences of illumination, he chose this
as the coronal light. His mode of man-
ipulation need not here be described, but
the result was that he obtained what he
regarded as photographs of the corona.
These were afterwards submitted to Cap-
tain Abney who compared them with the
photographs of the corona taken shortly
before in Egypt during the eclipse, when
he found that not only were the general
features the same, but also that details,
such as rills and streamers, had the same
position and form. This discovery of Dr.
Huggins is one of the greatest impor-
tance to astronomical science, and with
improved apparatus it may, before the
century is ended, render it much less
necessary to circumnavigate the globe in
order to have an opportunity of studying
the phenomena visible during solar eclipses.

(London Despatch to the N. Y. Sun.)
**Are They Genuine?—The De-
calogue From the Newly Dis-
covered Manuscript.**

A Mr. Shapira, of Jerusalem, a book-
seller and dealer in antiquities, has just
deposited in the British Museum fifteen
slips of black sheepskin leather, on which
are written, in characters similar to those
on the celebrated Moabitic stone, portions
of the Book of Deuteronomy differing
materially from the received version.
The date of the slips is the ninth century
before Christ, or sixteen centuries older
than any authentic manuscript of that
part of the Old Testament. Mr. Shapira
bought them from an Arab, and he asks
for them \$5,000,000 from the British
Museum. It is genuine the interest and
importance of the discovery cannot be
overestimated, and so far as variations in
the sacred text are concerned, there is
promise of one of the greatest con-
tributions to the history of the Hebrew
people for comparison with the received version.
I quote from the "Times," which liberated
the world from the land of Egypt and from
the house of bondage. Ye shall have no
other gods. Ye shall not make to your-
selves any graven image nor any likeness
that is in Heaven above, or that is in the
earth beneath, or that is in the waters
under the earth. Ye shall not bow down
to them nor serve them. I am God, your
God, sanctify. In six days I have made
the Heaven and the earth, and all that there
is therein, and rested on the seventh day.
Thou shalt not kill. Thou shalt not com-
mit adultery with the wife of thy neigh-
bor. I am God, thy God. Thou shalt not
kill the person of thy brother. I am God,
thy God. Thou shalt not commit adultery
with the wife of thy neighbor. I am God,
thy God. Thou shalt not steal the property
of thy brother. I am God, thy God. Thou
shalt not swear by my name falsely, for I
visit the iniquity of the fathers upon the
children unto the third and fourth genera-
tion of those who take my name in vain.
I am God, thy God. Thou shalt not bear
false witness against thy brother. I am
God, thy God. Thou shalt not covet thy
wife or his man servant, or his maid servant,
or anything that is his. I am God, thy
God. Thou shalt not hate thy brother in
thy heart.

GLEANER JOB PRINT

Book and Job Printing of Every Description

Executed at this office, with neatness
and despatch.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

JAS. H. CROCKET. PROPRIETOR.

I am God, thy God. These ten words
God spoke.

Dr. Ginsberg, the eminent Semitic
scholar, to whom Mr. Gladstone has just
given £50 toward the production of his
work on the Moabitic, has deciphered the
above, and is busy completing a transla-
tion and determining on behalf of the
museum the genuineness of the frag-
ments.

OTHER DISPATCHES ABOUT THEM.
To the Times.—A supposed Moabitic
manuscript of Deuteronomy on leather
leaves, copied 700 years B.C., has been
found. It has been submitted to the
scrutiny of Dr. Ginsberg and other emi-
nent Hebraist experts. The balance of
opinion is in favor of its genuineness.
The owner, Shapira, a dealer of Jerusalem,
asks the British Museum \$5,000,000 for
the manuscript.

To the Tribune.—Dr. Ginsberg and
other experts examining the Moabitic
manuscript sheepskins containing por-
tions of Deuteronomy, including the
commandments, have not yet given their
opinion, but Mr. Chamway, of the Times,
insinuates that they are forgeries.

(Stock Journal.)
**How To Drive—Some Gentle
Hints that may Make a
Horse Gentle.**

Young man, I see you are about to
take a drive this morning, and will offer
you some advice. Your horse is restless
and wants to be off before you are ready;
you may as well break him of this now
as at any other time. The horse is getting
wild and it has been a long while well
spent. Just give me the reins, while you
put your foot on the step as if to get in;
the horse makes a move to go; I tighten
the reins and say "whoa." Now put your
foot on the step again; the horse makes
another move; I hold the reins and speak
to him again. The horse is getting wild
again. Pat him a little on the neck, and
talk to him soothingly. Put your foot on
the step again, and repeat this process
until the horse will stand still for you to
get in, and adjust yourself in your seat,
and tell him to go. A few such lessons
will train him so that he will always wait
for order before starting.

Now, as your horse has just been fed,
drive him at a very gentle pace for the
first two or three miles, until he warms
up and his body becomes lighter. But,
before you start, let me show you how to
hold the reins. Take them in your left
hand, have them of equal length from
the bit, and to cross each other in your
hand, the off side one resting on your
first finger, the other on the fourth finger,
the back of the hand upwards. Now, in
guiding the horse, you have only to use
the wrist joint, which will direct him
either right or left, as you wish. Keep
your hand steady, with a gentle pressure
on the bit—no jerking or switching of the
reins. If more speed is wanted, take the
whip in your right hand, to be gently used
for that purpose; be careful not to apply
it any harder than is necessary to bring
him up to the required speed.

Speak to him soothingly, and intimate,
as the most gentle manner, what you
want him to do, and he will try to do it.
So noble an animal should not be handled
roughly, nor over-driven.

When you return, have the harness re-
moved at once, and the horse rubbed
down with a wisp of straw or hay. Give
him a bite of straw or hay, and let him
cool off before being watered or fed.
Every one who handles a horse, or has
anything to do with one, should in the
first place cultivate his acquaintance; let
him know that you are his friend, and
prove it to him by your kind treatment;
he needs this to inspire confidence, and
when that is gained, he is your humble
servant.

If your horse gets frightened at any
unusual sight or noise, do not whip him,
for if you do he will connect the whip-
ping with the object that alarmed him,
and be afraid of it ever after. If he
merely shies at an object, give him time
to examine it, which, with some en-
couraging words from the driver, will
persuade him to pass it. You get
frightened, too, sometimes, and would
not like to be whipped for it.

AGRICULTURAL.

THE AYRSHIRE.—A writer in an U.S.
agricultural journal answers the question,
which he says has often been asked, "What
is an Ayrshire good for?" as follows:—

The Ayrshire breed of cattle originated
in the county of that name in Scot-
land. They have been brought to their
present high state of perfection principally
through the careful selection in
breeding. They have now been bred for
more than a century with special regard
to their milking qualities. In color they
are generally red, or brown and white
distinctly marked. They are of medium
size, compactly built, and with such a
perfect set of digestive organs that they
assimilate food with the least possible
waste, thus converting into milk all the
available portions of their food. In dis-
position they are kind and docile, and
are very appreciative of kind treatment.

Ayrshire milk is pronounced by an-
alysts and physicians to be a perfect food,
and its composition approaches more
nearly to that of the human milk than
that of any other breed of cattle. It is on
that account qualified in the highest
degree for the growth and nourishment
of young children, and for the sustenance
of the adult. Being rich in casein, it is
particularly adapted for the manufacture
of cheese, giving larger returns for the
amount used than any other milk.
Butter made from Ayrshire milk is noted
for its mild, delicate flavor, fine texture
and keeping qualities. Ayrshire are not
only large but rich milkers; they are in-
dustrious feeders and hold out their