

insists that he shall not be chargeable with them. He has also other strong grounds of complaint against Messrs. Shields and Macdonald, such for instance as that they sold \$90,000 worth of fish belonging to the firm, realizing the sum of \$50,000 which they have retained. In order to get his rights, Mr. Manning has placed his claim against his partners in his lawyer's hands, but Sir John Macdonald is bringing every conceivable pressure to bear to have the disputes settled without an exposure of these fearful scandals in a court of justice. The Government are also holding back the final payments under the scheme for recouping, until they extort from Mr. Manning a full release of all claims upon the firm, so as to prevent him from having any legal ground to expose the nature of the expenditures made by Shields and Macdonald. The *Globe* asks what have the public to say about this the second and worst of Sir John Macdonald's crimes against the State? Can it be longer tolerated that the Premier of Canada shall disgrace his country before the civilized world by base traffic with contractors for corruption funds? If Parliament were in session a committee of inquiry would at once be demanded. Will the Governor General be satisfied with the answer Lord Dufferin received from Sir John when His Excellency interrogated the Premier about the Pacific Scandal, that "Upon his honor there was nothing in it," or rather will he not take steps to inform himself by a royal commission, with power to send for persons and papers, and to examine witnesses on oath as to these grave and solemn charges?"

The York Cleaner

Advertising Rates.
Column, 1 year, \$120.00
Half Column, 1 year, 60.00
Quarter Column, 1 year, 30.00
Transient advertisements are charged 10 cents per line (temporary) for first insertion, and five cents for each subsequent insertion.
There will positively be no reduction from these prices.

Wednesday, June 6, 1883.

THE FISHERIES EXHIBITION.

The promoters of the International Fisheries Exhibition must already feel themselves repaid for all the thought, and trouble, and cost they have expended on their great undertaking. A vast building has been constructed to hold the exhibits forwarded from every part of the world; and the square acres of flooring space, the miles of show cases, the tanks, the ponds, and grottoes of the great fishery palace at South Kensington barely suffice to accommodate the wonderfully interesting and curious collections that have poured in upon the Committee from every hand. Side by side, with the most improved models of fishing apparatus, and specimens of the most approved rigs of deep-sea fishing smacks and of the latest improvements in the means of saving life, will be seen the frail outrigger craft from the Malay Islands and the South Seas, fornicious catamarans, Chinese cormorant boats, as well as canoes from our own country, Eskimo kajaks and Chukchee baidars, of walrus or seal skin, sewn with walrus sinew, and the most delicate and insidious lure for hooking the lordly salmon. A Fisheries Exhibition on this scale and plan is, therefore, something more than a pictorial history of the fishing art; it is a repository of valuable ethnological facts—a bodily representation of the condition and progress of man in the different regions of the world. It has imparted to it a variety and a romance to which certainly no exhibition of any other single branch of industry could pretend.

In the circumstances that attended its opening, the Exhibition was in all respects favored, except in the matter of weather. The part in the programme taken by the Prince of Wales fell to him, no doubt, as one of the duties of his position. But it is well known that His Royal Highness and other members of the Royal Family take a real personal concern in the subject of fisheries. That the Exhibition at South Kensington will have the result of increasing both the demand and the supply of fish will scarcely be doubted. It will set in motion, directly and indirectly, innumerable influences tending to the improvement in the modes of fishing, of packing, and cleaning, and curing, of forwarding to the great markets, and of distributing among the homes of the poorest the cheap, wholesome, and varied stores of food that are drawn from the sea. It will tend to raise the fisherman's income; and the thousands of that hard-working and deserving class who will visit the show will have abundant opportunities of learning how that income can best be expended in increasing their home comforts, and improving their social and sanitary surroundings. There are other objects, however, on which the country, perhaps, sets even higher store than on the cultivation of a leading source of food supply. The pursuit of the fishing in our own country is accompanied by a painful and appalling loss of life. For the shining spoils which they bring to land, the fishing community pay a heavy toll in the lives of their best and bravest. This is a penalty that must be paid so long as the sea remains what it is—unstable, treacherous, liable to sudden outbreaks of rage, and remorseless in its wrath. But it is within the power of human skill and ingenuity to do much to reduce this fearful waste of life. This Exhibition should do a great deal in this direction. By displaying side by side the various apparatus actually in use for preserving and saving life in our own and in other countries, or proposed for the first time by ingenious inventors, it will direct public attention afresh to the subject, and will give practical philanthropy new material on which to work towards making the fisherman's calling more safe, as well as more profitable. It should also have the effect of teaching to the fisher-

men themselves the necessity of greater care and judgment in pursuing their avocation that they have sometimes shown. The practical uses of a Fisheries Exhibition are many. But it is the picturesque aspects of the collection under the roof of the new palace in Kensington Gardens that will for a while chiefly engage the imaginations of its visitors. They have a peculiar character of their own, and they are seen under a new light—or, at least, a novel and brilliant system of lighting. In the neighborhood of South Kensington, things have suffered a "sea change." Colonies of water rats haunt the base of the Albert Monument, and display their agility in destroying fish-spawn, and share, with a sea-going craft made of brandy and cigar boxes, and the bottom of a sailor's trunk, the notice of admiring crowds. Close by, on what was late the Queen's highway, live young crocodiles bask under the light of electric lamps; and near at hand there are flamingo ponds, and parties of cormorants, tame otters, and fishing cats, all alive, and all eagerly on the outlook for their fishy prey. That there is another side of the picture is seen in the collections of stuffed specimens of basking and tiger sharks, and other predatory creatures all testifying that the denizens of the sea find their worst enemies in their own element. It is with his mind enlightened and his conscience appeased by these sights that the visitor, whether he is amateur or professional fisher, proceeds to the other departments, and passes in review the endless variety, and ingenuity of the methods which man, in the savage and the civilized stage, employs in killing fish for food or sport. If he is of a scientific turn, he will linger by collections like that made by the Vega expedition, or by the fine series of exhibits contained in the Canadian department, as well as in the United States and Australian departments. If stirring and heroic stories of the sea delight him—and whom do they not delight—he will halt in front of the boat which Grace Darling rowed through the storm to the wreck of the "Forfarshire," or by that in which the castaway mariners of the "Eira" sailed for 800 miles through pack ice and Arctic fog. He will even peep at the toothsome "natives," that form almost the only exportable product of Robinson Crusoe's island—Juan Fernandez. The real Red Indian, with the porcupine quill suit, will compete for a share of admiration, nor will our own Indian "Gabe," from St. Mary's pass unnoticed. However much the other exhibits may interest various minds, all will be attracted by the Chinese section, which by every account, is at once the most tasteful and most curious of the departments in the Exhibition. A vegetarian might pronounce this new place of public resort a charnel-house and a torture chamber. The public are not vegetarians. They think, probably, that whatever may be good for the stomach, the excitement and the stimulus of pursuit and capture of inhabitants of the sea and the river is excellent exercise, not only for the muscles, but for the mind and soul. In this they show their broad common sense, and the Fisheries Exhibition is their exceeding great reward.

A SECOND PACIFIC SCANDAL.

The *Toronto Globe* had lately an article on Sir John A. Macdonald which depicted him as quite a satanic character. Ambition has ever been the characteristic of masterful minds, and the *Globe* declares that ambition is the central moving force in Sir John's mental and moral organism. Satan, we know, was ambitious, and his ambition led him to war against the power of good in heaven, and he fell from thence "never to hope again." Cardinal Wolsey was another instance of the hateful effects of ambition on a strong astute mind. To gain and keep power he was prepared to do anything; for his own good all causes had to give way. In his last affecting interview with his Secretary, Cromwell, he exclaimed: "Cromwell, I charge thee, fling away ambition! It must be said that Sir John's ambition so far has stood him in good stead. There is no doubt that he is the chief moving political force in Canada, for good or ill, and the *Globe*, and all who think with it, say decidedly "for ill." But there will come a day when his fate will be like that of Lucifer's, when he will fall never to rise and hope again. It is really wonderful how he managed to survive and triumph over the Pacific Scandal. And it is something wonderful, that, after having survived that scandal, he has not taken a thought to mend his ways, and carefully to avoid all the corrupt practices that led him into it. But his ambition, his determination to maintain himself in power at the head of affairs has again betrayed him to follow the tortuous paths which led to his first fall. The *Toronto Globe*, as will be seen by an extract in another place, brings a strong case against him. It is the old story of contractors furnishing enormous sums to the Government to carry elections on the understanding that they would be "recouped" in their contract. But there is this peculiarity in this instance: the contractors had quarrelled among themselves, one of the firm, Manning, having repudiated the action of Shields and Macdonald, the managing members of the firm. He claims that he was not consulted before the election advances were made out of his money, and he insists that his share shall not be made chargeable with them. He has, it is said, placed his claims against his partners in his lawyer's hands in order to obtain his rights.

THE DYNAMITE CONSPIRACY.

Six of the dynamite conspirators in custody in London were on Friday, May 11th, formally committed for trial on a charge of treason-felony. The seventh, Dalton, was acquitted, but was immediately rearrested for convenience to Liverpool, in connection with the charge against Featherstone and O'Hertly, who have been remanded for another week. Inspector Littlechild stated at Bow Street yesterday that Dr. Gallagher had in his possession 2345 dollars in coin, and a bill of credit for £600.

THE REVOLVING CIRCULAR.

The source of the circulating circulars which have been sent by post from Manchester and Glasgow to shopkeepers in various Irish towns has been discovered. Patrick O'Brien, secretary of the Liverpool Land League, ordered 10,000 copies from Michael Hynds, a Liverpool painter. These two persons, together with the latter's foreman, were on Wednesday arrested on a charge of conspiracy to commit a felony, but they have been admitted to bail.

MR. GLADSTONE.

Many excursionists on Tuesday, May 15th, visited Harrowden Castle, the grounds of which were thrown open to the public. Mr. Gladstone received in private a small deputation representing a Staff forshire Liberal Association, and in acknowledging an address he remarked that such expressions of confidence were especially grateful, now that "he could see his political career very nearly approaching its termination."

DEATH OF DR. YOUNG OF KELLY.

Dr. Young of Kelly, the founder of the paraffin oil industry, died on Sunday evening in the seventeenth year of his age.

THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT DOCKRIDGE.

Late on Monday night, May 14th, a terrible railway accident occurred on the Canadian Railway system at Dockridge. Shortly after 11 o'clock a goods train from Carlisle for Glasgow, which had been stopped for a short time, had barely resumed its journey northwards when the first passenger train from Stranraer to the

South ran into it, throwing the majority of the wagons off the rails, and blocking both the up and down lines. A few minutes later, and while the confusion was still at its height, the express train from Edinburgh and Glasgow to the South, drawn by two powerful engines, and rushing along at the rate of fifty miles an hour, dashed into the wreckage caused by the previous collision. A wild scene of confusion and horror ensued. Seven persons were killed and about twenty-five injured, several of them seriously.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA SETTLEMENT.

Last Friday week, a few hours before proslavery, Sir John Macdonald made an important announcement on the subject of the negotiations going on between the Government of the Dominion and the Government of British Columbia respecting the settlement of the disputes between that Province and the Dominion.

Most people, we fancy, had forgotten that there were any such disputes to settle. British Columbia has been a clear and troublesome bargain, but as a union with it was absolutely needed to complete the idea of the young nation extending from ocean to ocean, some sacrifice had to be made to obtain her consent. But it would have been more economical if the Dominion had stopped at the Rocky Mountains instead of the Pacific Ocean.

The British Columbians have always complained that the Pacific Railway was not commenced two years after their Province joined the union and completed in ten years from that time. That was a most preposterous condition of union, and the British Columbians ought to be well content that there is a prospect of the great work being finished within eighteen years. Sir John said that a satisfactory execution of the arrival at by giving the Province a grant of \$1,000,000; that is \$700,000 towards constructing the Vancouver's Island Railway, a receipt being given in full for all obligations of the Dominion respecting that railway, and taking the Esquimaux Graving Dock off the hands of the Province; giving it \$250,000 and completing the work. In return for the grant of \$1,000,000 the British Columbia Government will agree to supplement the original grant of twenty miles on each side of Pacific Railway by a grant of 3,000,000 acres of fine farming lands in Peace River County, contiguous to the North West Territory, the land to be located by the Dominion Government in a rectangular block. The reason for this land grant is that where the railway runs through the gorge of the Fraser River there are now twenty miles of good agricultural land on each side; it is mostly mountainous. Mr. Blake was not present to criticize the terms of the proposed settlement, but the Opposition leader pro tem, Mr. Trow, expressed himself as generally pleased at the steps taken to settle the disputes between British Columbia and the Dominion Parliament.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

THE FISHERIES EXHIBITION.

The International Fisheries Exhibition was opened at London, on Saturday, May 12th, with great ceremony on behalf of Her Majesty by the Prince of Wales, who was accompanied by the Princess of Wales and several other members of the Royal family. The proceedings took place under cover, but unfortunately for the crowds who assembled outside, the weather was unfavorable, heavy rain falling. The ceremony was brief, the Duke of Richmond reading an address, to which the Prince of Wales replied, and afterwards declared the Exhibition open. In the evening the Fishermen's Company entertained a distinguished company at dinner. The fishermen's delegates, numbering about 400, and the Newfoundlanders were received on Wednesday by the Prince and Princess of Wales, at Marlborough House, and they afterwards visited Windsor Castle. They left for home on Thursday.

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RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT DOCKRIDGE.

Another collision, in which about fifty persons sustained more or less serious injuries, occurred on Tuesday, May 15th, near Grimby town station, at the junction of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire with the Great Northern Railway, two excursion trains having run into one another.

THE STUEZ CANAL.

It is now asserted that the Stuez Canal Company will, at its next meeting, resolve to construct a second Canal with French capital.

BATTLE WITH THE AFGHAN TRIBES.

A body of Afghan troops has had an encounter with the troublesome Shikharzi tribes. The latter were defeated with a loss, it is said, of 200 killed. A later telegram reports that another battle has taken place between the troops of the Amer and the Shikharzis, the latter being defeated with a loss, it is said, of 700 killed.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL WITH OUR REPRESENTATIVE.

Mr. Thompson, accompanied Hon. Mr. Ryan, Chief Commissioner of Board of Works, on his visit to different sections of the county this week—to Cork, Acton, Harvey, Prince William, and places in that direction. They were most enthusiastically received in every parish they visited.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER ON THIS.

His first visit, has, as we felt assured he would do, made a most favorable impression upon the people of these parishes. Other sections of the county will be visited in due time.

DEVER BROTHERS.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

NEW DRESS GOODS.

In all the Leading Styles.

NEW CLOTHS.

In Scotch, Canadian and West of England.

New Carpets.

In Brussels, Tapestry, Woods, Dutch and Hamp.

New Lace Curtains.

AND LAMBERQUINS.

NEW PRINTS.

SATEENS.

And Gingham.

NEW LACE TIES.

COLLARS.

And Fancy Handkerchiefs.

NOVELTIES.

IN GREAT VARIETY.

All Departments Complete.

DEVER BROTHERS.

Frederickton, April 11th 1883.

CITY TAXES.

THE Assessment Roll for the year 1883, is now in the hands of City Treasurer. All persons therein, Assessed are hereby notified that they will be entitled to

DISCOUNT.

FIVE PER CENT.

On the amounts of their respective Taxes, if the same be paid to the City Treasurer, at his office, in the City Hall, Fredericton, on or before the 30th day of July next, after which date, Extensions will be issued, and 50 cents cost incurred on all Taxes remaining unpaid after the 30th July.

JOHN EDWARDS,
City Treasurer.

LAWN MOWERS.

JUST RECEIVED.

10 Lawn Mowers, For Sale By JAMES S. NEILL.

PER SCHOONER ACARA.

From Boston.

10 Barrels Roofing Pitch, 2 1/2 Barrels American Coal Tar, 1 Barrel Spirits Turpentine, 6 Saffron, 100 lbs. Vanashee, 1 Case Clothes Wringers, Just Received and for sale as usual.

R. CHESTNUT & SONS,
Fredericton, May 30, 1883.

1883. EXHIBITION. 1883.

An Exhibition will be held in

ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.

Commencing on Oct. 2nd, 1883,

open to Exhibitors from every part of the Dominion.

THE Dominion Government, the Provincial Government of New Brunswick, and the City of St. John, have all promised liberal grants of money for premiums and prizes to be offered to the people of the Dominion, in the Exhibition to be held in St. John, New Brunswick, on the 2nd of October, 1883, and which will be the largest and most thoroughly representative Exhibition ever held in the MALE PROVINCES, and will be an excellent opportunity for the Manufacturers of the Dominion to show their productions to the people of the Lower Provinces, Premium Lists and Circulars giving full particulars, will be ready shortly, and sent everywhere free, on application.

JULIUS L. INCHES,
Secretary.

Fredericton, March 28th, 1883.

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