POOR COPY

the Egyptian people. Halim did not wish to reach Cairo at the head of an Arab army, which, in the moment of triumph, might have proved somewhat unmanageable, and so he gave no heed to those counsellors who advised him to appeal in defence of his rights to the tribes of the desert.

THE GLEANER.

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1884.

THE SCOTT ACT SUSTAINED.

There can scarcely be two opinions as to the meaning of Thursday's vote upon the Scott Act in this county. It demonstrates the fact that comparatively few persons in York county wish to see the retailing of intoxicating liquors legalized, and that if among those who do there are any prominent and influential men, they are not disposed to make any very great effort to carry their point. Probably every person in the county, outside of Fredericton, who wished to see licenses again granted, voted yesterday, and it is evident that the great mass of electors are not in sympathy with them. The comparative smallness of the vote against the petition was due to several causes. The manner in which the law has been administered has rendered many persons indifferent to it, who are really in favor of prohibition; there are many who would have voted against the petition if they had thought there was any probability of its being carried; and there are others who don't care a farthing whether the Scott Act or any other act is in force or not, so long as they can get along in their own quiet way. At the election to bring the Act in force, the vote stood: For the Act 1229, against it 214. The late vote shows somewhat of an increase in the vote against the Act, but bearing in mind that the Act was carried in the first place amid the excitement of a temperance reform and that the success of the petition was so much of a forgone conclusion that those opposed to it practically let the battle go by default, we are of the opinion that the change in this respect signifies little. The promoters of the last petition have had rather a convincing proof that it does not follow because an elector signs a petition that he is going to vote that way. Nearly a thousand of those who petitioned for the re-vote failed to come to time, or at least they failed to vote for the petition.

Now that the Act has been carried again, we have a word for our temperance friends, and that is that this victory is of very little real value to the cause of true reform if they do not supplement it with some good old-fashioned Temperance work. There exist at present undoubted difficulties in the enforcement of the Scott Act, but there are none in the way of the cultivation of an active, healthy, public sentiment, which will make the enforcement of the Act, not only possible but probable, when the legal difficulties have been removed. Let there be a revival of Divisions of the Sons of Temperance, of Lodges of Templars and of all other institutions calculated to cultivate the public mind up to a proper appreciation of the mischievous results ensuing from the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. Let the work of promoting individual reform be renewed. A man who goes to the dogs by the use of whisky bought illegally is just as much an object for advice and assistance in shaking off his bad habits, his wife and family are just as much to be pitied, as though he bought the liquor which makes a shipwreck of himself and them, in a licensed tavern. Therefore let temperance work be renewed with vigor. Take our own city for example, there are scores of young men who are ruining themselves with drink in our midst, and temperance reformers, men who appreciate the evil of drinking habits to such a degree that they feel it to be their duty to prevent their neighbors from indulging in them, should remember that neither the Scott Act nor any other Act can take the appetite for liquor out of a man, or demonstrate to him the criminal folly of spending his nights in drinking. The Act, or rather the partial prohibition which it is intended to secure, is only a means by which the hands of these reformers are strengthened, and their obligation to carry on their most excellent work of reclaiming those who have formed pernicious habits and of training up the young of the country in the practice of total abstinence, is increased by the fact that they have once more gained a victory at the polls.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE CENTURY.

There was excitement in the St. John *Sun* office on Thursday night. For several days there have been indications that the Great Mind of the Editorial Contributor was engaged in evolving some mighty truth. The string of words which, cast and recast into different shapes, has been made to do duty from day to day as a political editorial, was permitted to enjoy a well earned repose. At last the hour came; the Great Mind awoke itself, and the Editorial Contributor turned to the editor and in tragic tones exclaimed, "Bring hither pens and paper, varlet, that I may crystallize into burning words this immortal thought that doth me rack" or words to that effect; and pen and paper being brought the Great Mind evolved the terrific proposition that Fredericton is the Capital of New Brunswick.

Now to the vulgar intellect there is nothing particularly dreadful in this thought, because it is a universally admitted proposition that some place must be the Capital of the Province; but when a Great Mind takes hold of this fact and lays it bare in all its nakedness, when with the keen dissecting knife of truth it shows that the Legislature meets at the Capital and the Departmental offices are also there, then the weakest intelligence must stand aghast and the dullest mind perceive the profound importance of the discovery. The Editorial Contributor's discovery is however not without precedent. That of the circulation of the blood, or of the attraction of gravitation may perhapsbe compared with it.

Yet the Great Mind is of a kindly disposition, and as when the blind obtain their sight only a little light is permitted at first to enter their weakened eyeballs, so the Great Mind only lets the dazzled and bewildered brain of his readers catch a partial glance of the truth which he has discovered. For instance, while he tells them that Fredericton is the Capital of the Province, and that the Legislature is here, and the Departments are here, and the Educational Department is here, and the Government House is here, and the Supreme Court is here, at this point he mercifully draws the line. He might have gone on and said that the Crown Land office is here, and the Clerk of the Pleas office is here, and the cellar of the Parliament buildings is here, and the roof of the Audit office is here, and the House of Assembly pump is here, and so on until the tired brain of the reader would refuse to follow him. But he did not do so. He forbore. True greatness is always considerate.

It appears according to this Great Mind that for the existence of these things at Fredericton, and for the fact that the University and the Military School are here, Mr. Blair is responsible: that it is all a piece of jobbery on his part, and that he is also responsible for the location of the Lunatic Asylum near St. John. We are not informed whether Mr. Blair is responsible for the Bay of Fundy fog or the delightful summer weather we enjoy up here; we are quite confident, however, that he is entirely to blame for the fact that the last eclipse of the moon was not visible at St. John while it was visible in some parts of York county. It will be news to most people that Mr. Blair is responsible for the location of the military school here. Mr. Temple, M. P., has heretofore taken the credit for that, but we have an assurance from the Tory Government's chief organ that it is a piece of Mr. Blair's political jobbery. Mr. Temple will have a crow to pick with Mr. Foster. Speaking of the Military School we have only to say that York did not ask for it. It was located here because this was thought by those who had the choice to be the best place for it, just as the Stock Farm has been located here for the same reason.

THE UNIVERSITY.

Elsewhere will be found a statement of the punishment imposed by the University Faculty upon the students, and of the course which the students have felt impelled to take. This affair has assumed a very serious aspect indeed. Until yesterday, public opinion was against the students; but the regret which they evidently feel for the false position in which they had placed themselves, appeals to the sympathy of all who have not forgotten that old heads do not grow on young shoulders. Few persons who looked at the matter dispassionately would have dissented from THE GLEANER'S opinion that the control of the faculty over the discipline of the University having been asserted in the most unmistakeable manner, ludicious leniency would not have been misplaced. No one will charge us with having given the students countenance and support in this rebellion against the College authorities. We were the first to condemn them and we have been charged with being too severe upon them, and with not sufficiently appreciating what they had to say on their own behalf. Our object has been to deal with the case fairly, and we think the students will admit that had they taken our advice at the beginning, it would have been far better for all concerned. In like manner, in commenting upon the conduct of the Faculty, we desire to judge the matter as fairly as possible.

The suggestion made by THE GLEANER of Thursday was, we are satisfied, very much more in the interests of the University than the course which the Faculty have adopted; and we submit whether it would not be advisable even now to act upon it. To impose a penalty and then to suspend its infliction, would not be without precedent; and in this particular case it might not be without results really better than those which would follow from the infliction of the punishment. The only objection to adopting this course now is that it may have the appearance of being forced by the students, which it could not have had if taken two days ago. Such a conclusion would not be correct; for we are confident that public opinion would sustain the closing of the doors of the University, rather than that discipline should not be enforced. The Faculty still have the matter in their own hands, and the body to whom they are responsible will fully bear them out in what they have done. But in the interests of the students themselves, it is desirable that youthful indiscretion should not be allowed to have its own way. The attitude which the students have taken bears the complexion of a combination to bring the Faculty to terms. We must say, however, that all the students with whom we have conversed deny that this is their intention, and claim that they are simply standing out for fair play and simple justice. Now, without expressing any opinion upon the merits of their present attitude, we submit that the Faculty might approach the subject from the point of view that the action of the students is not contumacious, but is actuated by notions of class honor and youthful ideas of even handed justice.

Since the above was written the Faculty have acted as advised above as respects the Juniors, and the conditions imposed are of a reasonable character. We should think that matters are now in a fair way for an amicable settlement. The Junior class by submitting to the punishment imposed upon them acted very well, and the Faculty in recognizing this and remitting the rustication have taken a very judicious course. The Juniors ought to accept the conditions and to ask the Faculty to remit the punishment upon the Seniors and Freshmen. Such a request from such a source would probably be complied with.

The *Chignecto Post* says that "there is at present a big row among the Faculty of Kings College, (Windsor, N. S.,) and the students are in rebellion." It further says that the students of the University of New Brunswick "have long borne the reputation of being a bad lot." If this latter statement is true, a very great injustice has been done to the students of the University, who are very far indeed from having been "a bad lot." There have been exceptional cases of course, but of the five or six hundred students who have attended the University in the last twenty-five years the great majority have been well-behaved and orderly young men. At present we cannot recall an instance where the conduct of these young men has brought them in conflict with the city authorities; nor do we know of a class the majority of whose members have not been welcome visitors in many of the best families of the city. It seems that if the students were what the *Post* implies they have been, this could hardly be said of them with truth. We don't mean to say that the students have not usually been as mischievous as students generally are, but that they are deserving of being stigmatized as a bad lot we most emphatically deny.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Another instance of the centralizing power of Mr. Blair. His partner's brother has been made a Notary Public. Now let the Heavens fall!

The *Globe* suggests that the Cabinet Ministers are coming to Fredericton to settle the disputes about the distribution of patronage. Our contemporary is wrong. They are coming to help Mr. Temple find out how far it is to Boiestown.

The *Sun* tells us that "Professor" Foster was to address his constituents, the other night, at Hampton or some other place. Who is this "Professor," and what is he professor of? The woods are full of professors, and sometimes they get out. We have heard of a "Professor Herbert" who *Sunned* himself at Caconna a year or two ago in pleasant company. We have heard of professors of corn-doctoring, professors of horse-doctoring, professors of white-washing, and the like, but this is the first time we have heard of a professor without a profession.

La Minerve, the organ-in chief of the Quebec Bleu party is in a fit of the blues for certain. It warns its friends that "the best of causes, the best party, may "succumb from a want of harmony "among its leaders, from a relaxing of its "organization. The strongest parties are "often the nearest to destruction. Their "very strength may cause them to slumber in a false security, and prevent their "being alive to their interests."

Well this may be very sad for the Bleus, and the interesting part of it is that it is true. The end of the Quebec Tory faction, which has already too long dominated the Dominion, is not far away.

The Halifax *Chronicle* has been looking the field over, and rises to remark:—

The Tories, as long ago as 1878, made a few promises, the fulfillment of which was contingent on their return to power. They were taken at their word. They promised:
1. They would increase the wages of the workingman and maintain the increase by legislation. They have not done so.
2. They would create manufactures and give them a home market. They have not done so.
3. They would give to every farmer a market at his own doors by increasing town labor and its rewards. They have not done so.
4. They would provide an increased price for wheat. They have not done so. Wheat is a drug in the market.
5. They would build up the West India trade. They have not done so.
6. They would ensure the prosperity of sugar refining. They have not done so.
7. They would send the wheat winter trade of the west through Halifax. They have not done so.
8. They would lift real estate from depression in prices. They have not done so.

The *Telegraph* is incorrect in saying that THE GLEANER has urged the Government to remove the Stock Farm to York. We have contented ourselves with treating the matter as a subject of news and with showing that the choice of the Murray Farm was the best that could be made out of all the farms offered. Neither has THE GLEANER abused the *Telegraph*. It did characterize the *Telegraph's* insinuation against Messrs. Blrir, McLellan and Murray as base and cowardly; and it was so. Our contemporary could not have known the meaning of its own words if it now claims that it did not mean to make such an insinuation, and that it wishes to convey such an impression is shown by the following sentence from its issue of yesterday:—

Nor have we ever blamed the Messrs. Murray for consenting to negotiate with the government, or with any one else for the rent or purchase of the valuable property. This they have a perfect right to do, and we are fully satisfied that such negotiations as have been carried on were not of their seeking.

The *Telegraph* points to its circulation in York for proof that the people of York do not regard it as hostile to them. While the people of York may not have heretofore so regarded the *Telegraph* it will not have to continue very long to advance the narrow and sectional views, which at present appear to govern it, to deprive itself of its standing not only in York County, but elsewhere throughout the Province. As a matter of fact both its influence and circulation in York are on the wane. Its course in the matter has been in the last degree unreasonable; its alleged arguments against York and in favor of Kings have been answered over and over again and its threat to oppose the Government, is a childish exhibition of anger.

HE DIDN'T REACH THE MAHDI.

James O'Kelley, M. P., Returns Home from his Wanderings in Africa.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—James F'Kelly, M. P. for county Roscommon, and Soudan correspondent of the *Daily News*, he just returned to London. He looks thin and is so changed in appearance that when he reached the House of Commons this evening, the doorkeeper failed to recognize him, and refused to admit him until some of his colleagues came out out and dentified him.

Mr. O'Kelly's experience int he Soudan during the past year has been terribly exciting. He went to the Soudan at the request of the *Daily News*, to take the place of its former correspondent, Mr. Edmund O'Donovan, who had been killed with Hicks Pasha at El Obeid. Mr. O'Kelley made every effort to penetrate to the False Prophet's camp, so as to give descriptions of that chieftain's conduct and forces. In this attempt he met with disasters of many kinds. One of them was his arrest by order of Mr. Clifford Lloyd, then the Egyptian Under Secretary of the Interior. Mr. Lloyd's enimity was said to have been caused by some letters in the *Bosepore Egyptian* which animadverted severely upon English rule in Egypt, and which Mr. O'Kelly was credited with writing. The charge, however, upon which he was arrested was that of seeking the Madhi with the treasonable intention of co operating with him against the English.

Mr. O'Kelly was detained at Dongolo for some time, but the case against him was finally dropped without explanations. After this he had some wild experiences among the Arabs, many of whom took him for an English spy and treated him at times with great severity.

Here is an approximate list of the State aid rendered to the chief European theatres: Open House, Paris, 800,000 francs; Theatre Royal, Berlin, 700,000 francs; Theatre Royal, Stuttgart, 625,000 francs; Theatre Royal, Dresden, 400,000 francs; San Carlo Theatre Naples, 300,000 francs; Imperial Theatre, Vienna, 300,000 francs; Apollo Theatre, Rome, 290,000 francs; Theatre Royal, Copenhagen, 250,000 francs; Carlsruhe and Weimar Theatres, 250,000 francs; Theatre Francais, Paris, 240,000 francs; Theatre Royal, Munich, 195,000 francs; Scala Theatre, Milan, 175,000 francs; Theatre Royal, Stockholm, 150,000 francs; Opera Comique, Paris, 140,000 francs; Bellini Theatre, Palermo, 120,000 francs; Theatre Royal, Turin. 60,000 francs; Theatre de la Pergola, Florence, 40,000 francs; Carlo Felice Theatre, Genoa, 10,000 francs.

There was a rich widow who read a matrimonial advertisement in which a man in Savannah representep himself to be a seeker of a spouse. She answered, and a short, sharp correspondence ensued photographs were exchanged. That of the man showed a face remarkable were for its beauty of features. and as he said he was six feet in height, weighed 200 pounds, and was as straight as an arrow, the widow had no reason to doubt that he was a very Apollo. He forwarded certificates of good character wrote in a glowihg intelligent manner, and confessed with great frankness that he was poor. But when the suitor presenten himself at her residence she saw to her horror and dis may that he was a mulatto. His features were the fine Caucasian ones shown in the photograph, but his color was brown.

It is not generally known that, in addition to the famous decoration for merit which has recently been bestowed by the German Emperor on Prince Bismarck, there is another German order *pour le merite*, which was founded in 1866, and consists of a star with the portrait of Frederick the Great. This decoration is exclusively military, and the only knights are the Kaiser, the Crown Prince, Prince Frederick Charles, and Count von Moltke.

HOT AIR
FURNACES.
FOR SALE AT THE
"CITY FOUNDRY,"
Four Superior Hot Air
FURNACES
WHICH WILL BE SOLD
LOW FOR CASH.
Also, One Large Furnace Fit For a Public Building.
GEO. TODD & SON.
Fredericton, Nov. 1, 1884.

COTTON
FLANNELS!
1,000 Yards
Cotton Flannels
IN SHORT LENGTHS,
FROM 2 to 10 YARDS
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
DEVER BROS.

JERSEYS
JERSEYS!
JERSEYS!
DEVER BROS.
HAVE RECEIVED TO-DAY!
6 Doz. Jerseys,
EMBROIDERY and PLAIN.
DEVER BROS.
Fredericton, October 21, 1884.

GLASS. — GLASS.
IN STOCK AND JUST RECEIVED vi Halifax, N. S., and I. C. R. Road.
400 BOXES WINDOW GLASS, ranging from 7x9 to 32x42.
1 case Ground Glass.
1 case Figured Glass, lower than ever.
R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

BUY WHERE
YOU CAN GET
THE BEST VALUE
FOR YOUR MONEY.
THOS. W. SMITH
Is now offering greater inducements to
CASH PURCHESERS.
You can buy Ready-Made Clothing, Mens' and Boys' Boots and Shoes, cheaper at THOS. W. SMITH'S
Clothing & Gents' Furnishing Store,
Than at any other place in the city.
Call and see for Yourselves.
Hats, Caps, Trunks and Valises,
At prices the lowest in the market.
Call, See and Examine, so as you will be convinced before purchasing elsewhere.
CUSTOM TAILORING
Done in all its branches and every satisfaction guaranteed.
Always on hand, one of the largest and best stocks of CLOTHS of all descriptions in the market to select from. LATEST FASHIONS EVERY MONTH.
Call and examine and you will be Convinced.
THOS. W. SMITH.
Fredericton, July 30, 1884.

Music Lessons.
THE Subscriber will give Lessons to his Pupils at their Residences on and after 1st November next,
Terms. — Term of 20 Lessons — $8.00.
As an inducement to young ladies to study the Violin, I now offer a Short Term of 10 Lessons for $2.50 in advance. At the expiration of the Ten Lessons the usual rate will be charged.
E. CADWALLADER.
Fredericton, Oct. 22.—2 ins.

THE GLASGOW & LONDON
Fire Insurance Co'y
OF GREAT BRITAIN.
Capital $2,500,000.00
Government Deposit..... 100,000.00
Annual Income..... 1,500,000.00
Issues Special Farmer's Policies, covering Farm Stock killed by Lightning in the Field.
Sun Life & Accident Assurance Co.
OF CANADA.
Assets over $1,000,000.00
J. R. GUNTER
General Agent

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IN
India Ink, Crayon or Oil and Water Colors, at
G. W. SCHLEYER'S
Photograph Establishment,
OPPOSITE NORMAL SCHOOL
FREDERICTON.
Orders Promptly Atended to apl2

HARDWARE! HARDWARE!
JUST RECEIVED: 1 Cask, 7 Boxes, and 5 Bdls. Hardware, consisting of Chain Traces, Whip Lashes, Barn Door Hinges, Saw Frames, Coal Hods, Twine, for fancy work all shades, Auger Bits, Hinges, Hasps and Staples, Hay Cutter, Whip Stocks, Ash Sifters, Wheel Heads, and a general Stock of Shelf Hardware.
For sale at lowest rates.
Z. R. EVERETT.
Fredericton, Oct. 22, 1884.

The Travelling Public
IS INFORMED THAT THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE PLACED A
FIRST-CLASS COACH
ON THE ROAD BETWEEN
Marysville and Fredericton
For their Accommodation.
Leaving Marysville at 7 and 10 a.m., and 1, 4 and 7 p.m.
Leaving Phœnix Square, Fredericton at 8:30 and 11 a.m.; 2:30, 5 and 9 p.m.
All orders carefully attended to. Extras furnished if required.
Fare, round trip, - 25 cents.
GEORGE W. FOSTER,
HORACE PUGH.
July 25, 1884. 3 mos

GEO. W. SCHLEYER,
Photographer
IS prepared to attend to the wants of everybody wanting A Good Picture. Call and be satisfied.
apl2 Opposite Normal School.

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.

SILVER PLATED WARE.
3 CASES of Elegant Plated Ware in the newest designs.
Just opened at
S. F. SHUTES,
Queen Street.

BY RAIL FROM BOSTON.
5 CASES GENERAL HARDWARE, including Ice Picks and Patent Door Hinges.
R. CHESTNUT & SON.

R. COLWELL,
FREDERICTON.
Carriages, Wagons,
SLEIGHS and PUNGS
Built to Order
IN THE LATEST AND MOST DURABLE STYLES.
Material and Workmanship of the best.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO
Painting, Trimming and Repaiing
CARRIAGES, &c.
Terms, &c., to give satisfaction.
FACTORY:
King Street, - Fredericton.
Fredericton, Sentem ber 3, 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

MRS. LOUNDES
THE RECTORY, PRINCE WILLIAM,
Will be glad to receive orders for work to be done by her
SEWING CIRCLES.
Children and Ladies' Underwear, Aprons, fancy and plain, Plain Sewing and Knitting
All work done promptly and on the most reasonable terms.
Please send us a Small Order.
July12.

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 Buctouche Oysters in or out of the shell;
Labador Split Bay, Kansas and Gibbed Bay Herring.
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.

GLASS. GLASS.
Now Landing and in Stock:
225 BOXES WINDOW GLASS—all sizes, which will be sold at the lowest rates.
Z. R. EVERETT.

Lanterns! Lanterns!
15 CASES Barn Lanterns. New pattern; 5 cases spare Globes; 3 doz. spare Burners to suit; 2 barrels and 1 case of Registe s, round and square; 2 cases Pickaxe handles, 20 dozen; 18 Spinning Wheels; 25 Cylinder Stoves for wood, new bottoms best yet.
R. CHESTNUT & SONS.
October 8, 1884

CARRIAGE STOCK.
48 BUNDLES SHAFTS.
6 Bundles Putland Runners.
9 Bundles Raves;
16 Bundles Rims;
18 Bundles Spokes;
Just received and for sale as usual.
sept. 24. R. CHESTNUT & SON.