

The York Gleaner

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There will positively be no reduction from these prices.

Wednesday, April 23, 1884.

ELECTION PETITION.

On Monday Mr. Gregory obtained a summons from Judge King for an order to have the election petition brought on for trial, and to have a day fixed for the trial; also that the petitioner should deliver the particulars of the charges intended to be proved.

THE LATE SESSION OF PARLIAMENT.

The session of Parliament which has closed, is far from having been unimportant. It will be a memorable session in the history of Canada, not for the good that has been done but for the evil. Representative Government has received a rude shock by the transactions of the last three months at Ottawa and the public have seen the functions of Parliament prostituted and a body, which in theory is supposed to reflect the enlightened views of the people become a mere machine to register the dictates of an unscrupulous Premier. Anything more subversive of the independence of Parliament or the purity of legislation than the manner in which the Pacific loan resolutions were carried cannot well be imagined. These were forced through the House not only without the slightest regard being paid to the constitutional right of members to information essential to the forming of a correct opinion, but on the strength of a series of ingenious prepared misstatements, which make the whole transaction a fraud upon the country. When the resolutions and the bill founded upon them had passed through the House of Commons, and the country was committed as far as that body could commit it to what is practically a gift of thirty millions of dollars to the Syndicate, it was sent up to the Senate, and then occurred an event which shows what a farce legislation under the auspices of Toryism has become. The Governor General having, for reasons not disclosed, declined to attend Parliament to assent to the Bill, Sir William Ritchie was deputized to give the Royal Assent, and he sent word to the Senate that he would attend at a certain hour, and that body, the much vaunted safeguard of legislation, choked off discussion of the measure and passed it offhand in obedience to orders. In the House of Commons there was daily transacted a scene calculated to bring reproach upon that body. We refer of course to the illegal presence of Sir Charles Tupper on the floor of the House during debates, and his retreat to the gallery whenever a vote was taken. Subsequently, in obedience to the direct order of the Premier, the Tory majority passed a act relieving him from the penalties which he had incurred by reason of his illegal course. These circumstances, it will be admitted, are calculated to lower Parliament in the opinion of the people, and nothing is more dangerous to the public welfare than that the governing body should cease to hold the respect of the governed.

THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Not even the most ardent supporter of the Dominion Government can close his eyes to the fact that every department of trade in this city is dull. The depression is unusually severe and the future is regarded with much uneasiness. Merchants complain that sales are small and collections slow, and the farmers find their produce in limited demand and the prices below a living profit. The state of things is not local merely. A gentleman whose business affords him exceptionally good opportunities of keeping himself informed as to the general condition of trade gives, as the result of his observations, which embrace a large section of the country, that "the prospects are very discouraging, and we have not yet seen the beginning of hard times." Reviewing the commercial situation, the Montreal Witness, on the 17th inst., said:—

The wholesale trade of this city remains dull and stagnant. The volume of business not having increased perceptibly since our last review of a week ago. There is in some quarters a rather more cheerful feeling manifest which is owing rather to a somewhat uncertain prospect than to any real improvement in the situation. The weather has been very favorable and spring appears to be opening early. No heavy frosts have injured the fall wheat which, it is reported, is looking well over the country, and as the season is getting on it is hoped that the greatest danger has passed. The low prices of grain and the likelihood of permanently low prices however make the success of the wheat crop a less important thing than it was some years ago. The prospects for the cattle trade this year have not improved, and the demand for lumber shows a falling off. The prices of dairy products are rather weaker, and they are still high, and this important trade is likely to be large during the coming season.

In respect to collections it said "that remittances show a falling off as compared with last week, and are now very unsatisfactory indeed." The most significant passage in the Witness' article is that referring to the wheat crop, the success of which is said to be a less important thing than it was some years ago. The reason of this is that the supply of wheat exceeds the demand, and competition is so great in the European markets, that wheat is worth more in Chicago, allowing for freight, than it is in Liverpool. India and the Black Sea ports are formidable competitors with America in the wheat market, and the result is that a permanent reduction in the price of wheat is to be expected both in the United States and Canada, except in the event of a partial failure of the crop. The effect of this among our neighbors is to give a tremendous impetus to the demands for a reduced tariff in order that there may be a general reduction in the price of those articles which farmers must buy. When prices of produce were high the farmers scarcely stopped to ask what things cost, but now that an end of the inflation has come everything must be brought down to real values. In Canada the people who believe in a sort of Fool's Paradise for a year or two, a series of unfavorable seasons in Europe made them produce from America in great demand there, and as we had good crops we were able to avail ourselves of the rise in prices, and make enormous sales at figures highly remunerative. But a season of better crops in Great Britain and a partial failure of them here have been sufficient, with the help of the N. P., to bring about a commercial depression grave enough almost to be called a crisis. On the faith of the large revenue derived from the excessive importations of a few exceptional years enormous burdens have been assumed by the country, and the expenditure has increased from some \$23,000,000 in 1878 to \$33,000,000 in 1884, while the population of the country has remained almost at a stand still, and trade has been falling off.

Notwithstanding this depression in business of all kinds, notwithstanding the fact that the farmers do not realize what their produce is worth, they are forced to pay inflated prices for everything they buy, and it is extremely difficult to see how any reduction can be made in the tariff so as to permit competition to bring prices down. Previous to last session this might have been done, but the increasing of vast new liabilities on a falling revenue makes the possibility of a reduction of duties almost hopeless. The country, indeed, will be fortunate if it escapes without a deficit. To this condition has the criminal recklessness of Toryism brought this country. The prosperity of Canada rests first upon its

confidently expected to retire during the recess. Sir Leonard Tilley looks with longing eyes upon the easy retirement to Government House. In fact, except Sir John himself, there is not a member of the Cabinet concerning whose resignation there are not well defined and very probable rumors. Sir John will, we suppose, meet the House again as Premier, but it need surprise no one to hear at any time that he has laid down the reins of power.

During the session this Province has received some consideration. After long and expensive negotiations the principal of the Eastern Extension claim \$150,000 has been ordered to be paid. The local government will also receive an addition to its income of some \$30,000 on the re-adjustment above referred to. Several important railway subsidies have been granted in which New Brunswick is particularly interested, the principal being that for the line from Montreal to Halifax, and that to the Miramichi Valley road. We have already given our views as to the latter; in reference to the former we have only to say that if it is one half as beneficial as its advocates claim it will be, the Province may congratulate itself upon obtaining it. We cannot, however, admit that any credit attaches to the government by reason of the granting of these subsidies; enough and far more than enough money has been squandered on the Pacific Railway than would have built all the railways which the subsidies lately granted will secure, and they would never have contented to our recovering a dollar, if it had not been necessary to buy Quebec's assent to the C. P. R. outrage.

EUROPEAN POLITICS.

The most valuable feature in European politics is the strained relations between England and France. The successes of the latter power in Tonquin appear to have turned the heads of the French people, never any too stable in their ideas, and there is a renewal in the claim to a joint control of Egyptian affairs. Ever since the rebellion of El Mahdi assumed serious proportions the French Press has been full with offers of assistance to Great Britain in the suppression of the outbreak. These offers have probably never assumed an official form, or if they did they have been courteously declined; but they make the French demand for a joint control very significant.

The disposition which France is making of her convicts by turning them loose in South Sea Islands, a course sure to result in their drifting to Australia, has led to some diplomatic correspondence which has not yet reached a satisfactory conclusion. It is a subject upon which no difference of opinion should exist. No nation has a right to turn its worst class of criminals at large to carry on their pernicious practices in friendly countries, and no other nation can very well permit such a course to be pursued without a protest, and even something more, if more should be found necessary. Ordinarily France would realize the wrongfulness of such a proceeding; but just now the passions of the people being excited by some paltry victories in the east, they are scarcely in a frame of mind to listen to the dictates of reason. Besides this, the Republic is far from secure. Its downfall may come any day, and in the hope of averting it Prime Minister Ferry may, and no doubt does, deem it necessary to pursue an aggressive foreign policy.

On the other hand, it is hardly probable that England will permit French interference in Egyptian Affairs. When the French fleet withdrew from Alexandria and left our navy to settle with Arabi, the deeds of the joint control ended. Tel El Kebir, El Teh, and Tarnahieh are the seals which England has set to her resolve to handle Egyptian Affairs alone. Minister Ferry, in his rather bumptious diplomatism, is making the very common mistake of supposing that because Mr. Gladstone is averse to war, and would go to almost any extreme to avoid an open rupture, the people of England can be imposed upon with impunity. He will probably find it convenient to take back his offensive words, as he did in the Madagascar matter. It is one thing to chase a lot of ill-disciplined Chinese out of Tonquin; it is quite another thing to frighten the "tight little island" across "the silver streak."

S. P. C. A.

The formation of a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals should meet with general approval. Perhaps there exists no exceptional necessity in this city for such an institution, but the experience of other localities fully justifies the hope that the society can accomplish good here. For nearly three years past the society in St. John has been in active operation with excellent results. Of course much depends upon the character of the executive officer of the Society. If he is firm and prudent, if he discharges his somewhat delicate duties impartially, he will be a power for good. Cruelty to animals should be checked by all legitimate means. It is bad in its immediate effects; it is worse in its consequences; it is useless and degrading. We have said that the necessity for such a society in this city is not exceptionally great, yet we are far from claiming that there is no work for it to do. Instances are many where the intervention of an officer, especially charged with the duty, is called for. We endorse most heartily the movement to organize the Society, and trust its promoters will find their efforts generally seconded.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

We have just received as we go to press the report of the proceedings of the Senate containing Hon. Senator Work's very thoughtful remarks on the subject of the navigation of Hudson Straits. His speech will be found in another column.

We understand that the new City Council intend to re-appoint Mr. Alex. Burchill to the Water Commissionership, and to add to his position the duties of Road Master. If this be true the Council will make a sad mistake. This new Coun-

cil was elected to wipe out the ring that has so mismanaged city affairs for the past few years; if they fail to carry out their promises they will suffer the consequences. To provide an office for the leader of that ring, which every member of the Council so bitterly denounced at the last elections, is something this heavily taxed community will not tolerate. Again, Mr. Burchill is unfit for the position.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Those Despatches.

To the Editor of the Gleaner.—There is a paper, ostensibly a farmer's newspaper, published in Fredericton, called the Farmer. As many of your readers probably never saw or heard tell of it, I may say that it is owned by E. B. Winslow, Esq., of this city, published in the interest of his partner, Mr. Wetmore, leader of Her Majesty's loyal opposition, and edited by a nice fresh young man from a sister province.

In the course of an editorial, under the above heading, in the last issue of the aforesaid paper, the nice fresh young editor delivers himself as follows:—

We challenge Mr. Blair, or his organ, now in the hands of a certain newspaper, to be edited by Governor Wilnot, in effect, forbidding the construction of the Fredericton bridge, that the despatches be sent to Mr. Blair, to be laid before both branches of the Legislature, and that Mr. Blair, contrary to all constitutional precedent, refuse, or neglect to act in obedience to His Majesty's commands, and be liable to dismissal as an adviser of the Governor.

Where did the nice fresh young man get his information? Did Lieutenant Governor Wilnot give it to him? Did he learn it from any of the members of Mr. Blair's government? Or did he, in the night time, lift a back window and steal the contents of "those despatches" from their temporary resting place? I have heard of this last mode of getting information being adopted here in the very city of Fredericton. Then in high sounding language he goes on to denounce Mr. Blair and the press supporting his Government, because no notice has been taken of his munificent howlings. Allegations made without proof can be denied without proof; yet this nice fresh young fellow dares to call upon persons, against whom the leader of the opposition wishes to vent his spleen, to disprove all nonsensical charges he may choose to make against them in his paper. Oh Heavens! this is refreshing! What apparently sets hardest on the young man's mind is that Mr. Blair should deny the soundness of the conclusions came to by the "law officers" of the Dominion Government, of which the constitutional head, Attorney General Blair is a man who, by virtue of his legal learning and ability, occupies one of the foremost positions in the Dominion. He is a man who, by the way, is not to be put his head under a bushel and say nothing, when the awful and infallible "law officers" of the Dominion Government promulgate "despatches" concerning matters utterly and entirely beyond their control. I presume these young fellows get their information from the constitutional Sir John. Well, all I can say is, that in the light of the recent decisions by the judicial committee of the Privy Council of England, and other high tribunals, in the Mercer Escheat Case, the case of McLaren vs. Caldwell, the Riparian Rights Case, and the Crook's Act Case, in all of which constitutional principles directly contrary to those expounded by the Premier of Canada, were indisputably established—it is about time such papers as the Farmer ceased prating about the lofty abilities of Sir John A. Macdonald as a constitutionalist.

Most be it said, none economically but small vessels—of course, for instance was to be placed at the eastern end of the Straits, and another on the western end of the ice both ways; whether the ice from Davis' Straits is driven into Hudson Bay by easterly winds, or whether the ice comes through Fox Channel is driven into the Straits by westerly winds; whether there are strong currents running out from the Hudson Bay which affect the motion of the ice—these are all questions that ought to be engaged into. It appears to me that the small vessels, with a party at each end of the Straits would make those observations much more successfully than could be done by one party in a large vessel, that would be very unwilling at times to venture into the ice to make the necessary observations.

Yours, &c., M.

A Contradiction.

To the Editor of the Gleaner.—Sir,—On reading the Capital, of the 15th inst, I observe it is claimed for Messrs. J. & J. O'Brien that they have special rights to the patronage of our citizens, and that they are the only firm in the city who are prepared to furnish the water supply system; that they did the plumbing work of Government House, Alex. Gibson Esq., the Normal School building, Henry G. C. Ketchum Esq., the Barker House, and other buildings. Now, sir, I would state upon the most unquestionable authority, that the water supply system was completed through the efforts of the following persons: Government House was planned for water years before J. & J. O'Brien were known in the community. Alex. Gibson's house was planned by Mr. A. Rowan, of St. John, the Normal School building by R. C. McCredie & Co., of the late H. C. Ketchum's by R. C. McCredie & Co., and the Barker House was done by Mr. Geo. Blake, of St. John, assisted by an employee of A. Limerick & Co.; during last season, and it is well known that Limerick & Co. introduced the water into Government House, the Normal School building, and the Parliament Building, since the inauguration of the present system of water supply. A. Limerick & Co. have done the work necessary to the introduction of water into very many of the residences of our citizens during the past season, to the entire satisfaction of the parties interested.

Yours, &c.,

A DISINTERESTED CITIZEN WHO ADMIRES FAIR PLAY.

April, 18th 1884.

Senator Work on the Navigation of the Hudson Straits.

Hon. Mr. Work rose to call attention to the subject of the navigation of Hudson Straits, and to ask the Government what course it is intended to take in order to obtain the information required as to the state of the Straits may be safely navigated. He said: My attention has been called to the following paragraph published in the St. John Globe:—

The navigation of Hudson Straits is a hundred and fifty years' experience. In the British House of Commons, Mr. A. S. Hill, Q. C., asked the Secretary of the Admiralty whether, having regard to the great importance attaching to the practical utility of a route through the Hudson Straits to the grain-growing districts of the North-West, Her Majesty's Government would assist in this research by placing one or more vessels of the Royal Navy at such stations and for such periods as might enable a report to be made up on the number of days during the year for which such route is available. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman (Secretary of the Navy) replied: "We are in possession of

information derived from the experience of a century and a half as to the limited season of the year for navigating Hudson Straits. This experience has proved that the Straits is so lauded as to be free for secure navigation for more than an average of seven or eight weeks in the year, confined between July and September. The open time varies considerably from year to year, although the Straits is occasionally open by the middle of July, it has been found closed until the middle of August, and is rarely free after September. It would be an anxious and to some extent, a dangerous service for one or more of Her Majesty's ships to be placed in this inhospitable region for a season to watch the movements of the ice; and the observation of many years would be necessary in order to come to a safe conclusion. The Government are therefore, not prepared to undertake the duties suggested by your hon. friend, although they fully appreciate the importance of the subject."

Now this information is based on observations for a century and a half, and if the Government are going to undertake a service of this kind it is of great importance that they should get about it. I understand that offers have been made from Newfoundland and the United States of vessels—I suppose large and costly vessels—which might be employed in this service; but it is a question whether that is the description of vessels that are required. A ship may arrive at the entrance of the Straits and pass through it to the Bay. There is open water, no doubt, all around the southern part of the bay at an early part of the season of the year, but how is the vessel to observe the action of the winds and currents on the floating ice in the Straits and outside? There is first the large quantity of ice coming down. I suppose by the Labrador coast. That is the ice on which the seals are caught. The Newfoundland sealers go out there in the month of March and the ice must all have passed and disappeared before the sealers begin to navigate the Straits of Belle Isle after which they meet the ice coming down from Baffin's Bay and Davis Straits. Baffin's Bay runs up to at least eight degrees north latitude, and that ice must come out at a later season of the year. I am under the impression that Baffin's Bay is the place where the icebergs are formed. They are not the formation of one winter, but of several winters, before they break away during the latter part of the season. When they come down from Baffin's Bay they drift directly in the way of vessels sailing up to Hudson Straits, and their course is considerably influenced by the action of the winds. If a strong easterly wind is blowing it will drive a large quantity of the ice into the entrance of Hudson Straits; if on the other hand, the wind is westerly, it will carry the ice into the Atlantic, so that the direction of the winds will make a material difference with regard to the navigation of the Straits. There is another Bay running northwards to the north, known as Fox Channel. The water there runs up to about seventy degrees north latitude, and the ice from that Channel comes down right into the western entrance of Davis' Straits. I do not know but that is one point which ought to be carefully inquired into—the effect of the currents which the large amount of fresh water that flows into the Hudson Bay must cause, especially in the spring of the year when the snow is melting and a large volume of water flows from the Bay into the Atlantic. I do not know that there is much of a tide running either way generally, but I think we might naturally conclude that a very considerable current is setting out there, and that it will carry a portion of the ice from Hudson Bay as well as the ice that comes down Fox Channel into the Straits. I do not wish to trespass on the time of the House; I would just suggest to the Government whether those surveys which are now being executed, more economically by small vessels—of course, for instance was to be placed at the eastern end of the Straits, and another on the western end of the ice both ways; whether the ice from Davis' Straits is driven into Hudson Bay by easterly winds, or whether the ice comes through Fox Channel is driven into the Straits by westerly winds; whether there are strong currents running out from the Hudson Bay which affect the motion of the ice—these are all questions that ought to be engaged into. It appears to me that the small vessels, with a party at each end of the Straits would make those observations much more successfully than could be done by one party in a large vessel, that would be very unwilling at times to venture into the ice to make the necessary observations.

MANITOBA'S PREMIER ON MONOPOLY OPPRESSIVE TAXATION, ETC.

Toronto, April 18.—A Winnipeg special says: Mr. Norquay continued his budget speech yesterday. He contrasted the terms upon which Manitoba and Prince Edward Island entered the union, claiming that if the same principle had been applied in both instances, instead of the present inadequate subsidy, we would have two hundred times the amount. He referred to relative proportion of profit and loss between the Dominion and the three provinces last entering the Confederation. He denounced the Dominion Government in strong terms for the manner in which they had treated Manitoba. He attacked the monopoly and the tariff and said that unless better terms were obtained the Province would be better off in the Confederation. After the close of the speech a caucus of the entire Assembly was held in the Government room to see if some common platform, in view of the circumstances, could not be agreed upon. A committee composed of members of the Government and Messrs. Greenway, Killam and Bell, from the Opposition, was chosen to consider the matter and report at a subsequent caucus. The House then re-assembled. Mr. Greenway moved the adjournment of the debate until a decision had been arrived at. It is in every way probable that an agreement will be arrived at, and strong ground will be taken by the Legislature. A delegation from the united Assembly will likely be sent to Ottawa with an ultimatum, and in the event of failure an appeal will be made to the Imperial authorities.

THE POPE'S LETTER.

Rome, April 18.—The formal document freeing the American College from the order of the sale under the decision of the Court of Cassation against the property of the Propaganda, which was lodged with the Propaganda yesterday. The Pope has issued to the cardinals an encyclical letter relating to secret political societies. He treats the subject in an elevated, non-aggressive style, citing philosophic, theological and historical points, and alluding to no country especially in his structures. The text of the letter will not be made public before next week.

DYNAMITE.

London, April 21.—The Paris correspondent of the Times has been interviewing the results of the prominent Irishmen in the French capital, such as Patrick Casey, of the Montreal Universal, James Stephens, formerly Fenian head centre; John O'Leary, who used to be the editor of the Irish People, and Father Hogan, of the Catholic College of St. Salpêtré. James Stephens, however, condemns the principles and practices of the dynamiters and advocates an armed revolution. The continuance of the dynamite policy, he thinks, means certain death of the revolutionary agitation during the present generation, perhaps forever. It may, besides this, lead to the expulsion of Irishmen from England.

THE EGYPTIAN WAR.

London, April 17.—A despatch to the Times from Khartoum dated April 7, says: People are heart sick of hoping for English relief. The town is now in the centre of an enormous rebel camp. On Khartoum is rather short. The situation is critical. The rebels have frustrated an attempt to send a steamer to Berber. Gen. Gordon will probably be driven to retreat by Central Africa. Retreat to Berber is impossible. The Standard's correspondent at Cairo says: "There are 138 men, women, and children of all ages in the infirmary at Sourah living like the small beasts in indescribable filth and neglect. Among the inmates are several raving madmen who are sometimes unchained. There are other inmates in every stage of most loathsome disease. Two black men walk about entirely naked."

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Ottawa, April 17.—In the House of Commons, to-day, the Manitoba business was reached through in the most perfunctory manner, the members being all anxious to get away. Messrs. Weldon, Irvine, Wood and Lantry left for home this evening. The License Act amendment bill was taken up in the afternoon and passed with several amendments. The railway subsidy bill and the bill to readjust Provincial subsidies were also passed.

On a motion to concur in the vote of \$305,000 to pay the awarded section B contractors, Messrs. Mackenzie, Cartwright and Mills objected and argued that there was substantial evidence of collusion between the government and contractors. After some discussion the House divided and the item was concurred in by a vote of 82 to 83.

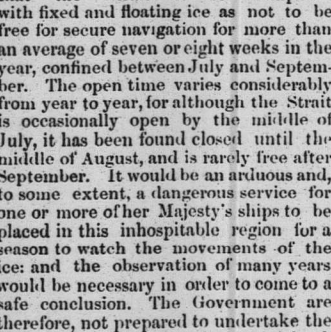
Before the House adjourned, Sir John announced that prorogation would take place on Saturday.

Lieut. Governor Wilnot, who is now here, is said to be endeavoring to obtain from Sir John a promise that he will be reappointed at the expiration of his term. Sir L. Tilley, report says, wants the position for himself. Parliament was prorogued on Friday.

A French Journal has taken the trouble to find out what proportion of the nine millions of dollars proposed by the Government to be granted to railway construction this session will fall to the share of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Le Monde thinks that about six millions, or about two-thirds of the whole amount will be Syndicate's share. The following are the roads in which Le Monde says, the Canadian Pacific are interested, and the grant each: The International \$250,000; Short Line monopoly subsidy, \$2,555,000; Line to Lonsburg, \$150,000; Eastern Extension from New Glasgow to Canso lately purchased from the Nova Scotia Government, \$1,600,000; St. Martin to Quebec, \$300,000; St. Andrew to Lac Seul, \$22,000; and Hastings County, \$100,000. The sum of these is \$5,997,000, or three thousand short of six millions. In addition to this is a loan of about thirty millions was voted to the Canadian Pacific Company. If there were five million people in this Dominion over five dollars for each man, woman and child will have to be paid or borrowed to meet this year's note to this railway. And the end is not yet.—Montreal Witness.

DR. SCOTT'S PREPARED SPICE

For Horses, Cattle, Sheep & Swine.



It has no equal in curing Horses of the several ailments to which they are subject. For COLIC, COLDS, ROUGHNESS of the HAIR, BOTS, SCURVY, &c., it is invaluable, and administered in smaller doses acts as a Tonic, resulting in a healthy condition and the appearance of the animal. It is also equally beneficial to CATTLE, SHEEP and SWINE. For sale everywhere.

SOLE PROPRIETORS: J. C. KEMP & CO. MONTREAL, P.Q.

GEORGE L. ATHERTON, SOLE AGENT FOR FREDERICTON.

SPRING!

1884.

NEW GOODS

AT

DEVER BROTHERS

Now Opening.

NEW PRESS GOODS,

NEW CORSETS,

NEW HAMBURG,

NEW PRINTS & CAMBRICS,

NEW GLOVES,

NEW HOSIERY,

NEW SHIRTINGS,

New Scotch and Canadian Tweeds.

DIAGONALS.

NEW NOTHINGHAM

LACE CURTAINS

TOWELS AND TOWELLINGS.

White and Colored

TABLEINGS & NAPKINS.

GREY COTTONS,

WHITE COTTONS,

SHEETINGS and

PILLOW COTTONS.

White and Blue Warps.

FANCY GOODS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Balance of Stock Daily Arriving.

DEVER BROTHERS.

Fredericton, March 20th, 1884.

1884 SEEDS.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

Fine Old Port Wine,

Choice Brown Sherry,

Royal Banquet Sherry,

Superior Ginger Wine,

Claret in qt. Btts.,

Champagne, qts. and pts.,

Guinness' Dublin Porter,

Bass' Pale Ale,

Syrups, assorted in cases,

Rye Whiskey, 6-year-old,

Kentucky B. Whiskey,

Martell Brandy, XXXXX,

Hennessey's Brandy, old,

Wine Growers' Brandy,

Old Small Still Whiskey,

Superior Irish do.,

Bullock Lake do.,

Fine Old Tom Gin,

Old Glenlivet Whiskey,

Keweenaw's Jamaica Rum,

Kinnahan's LL Whiskey,

DeKuyper's Holland Gin,

Pure Lime Juice.

Wholesale & Retail.

LEE & LOGAN,

DOCK STREET,

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

St. John, Dec. 20th 1883.

Direct Importation.

Just Received per Steamer "Durham City" from Liverpool via Halifax.

1 CASE Shad Throat;

1 Case Shad's Little Girl for fishing net;

1 Case Pocket Gallery (Wooden);

1 Case Scotch Wagon Boxes;

1 Case of Cane Chair;

1 Case of Cane Chair;

1 Case of Cane Chair;

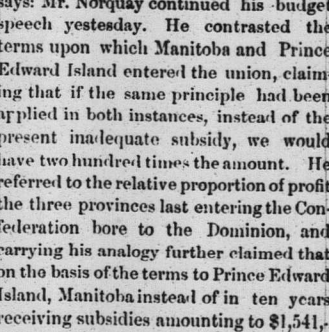
1 Case of Cane Chair;

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GEORGE L. ATHERTON, SOLE AGENT FOR FREDERICTON.

SPRING!

1884.

NEW GOODS

on hand and to arrive at

Owen Sharkey's,

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

SILKS, SATINS, VELVETEENS,

SILK AND VELV