Day, giving out as a sort of doxology at the end of the meeting, a pair of shoes to each one of them: or those Dorcases of modern society who have consecrated their needles to the Lord, and who will get eternal reward for every stitch they take?" O, men and women, give up the idolatry of costume. The rivalries and the competitions of such a life are a stupendous wretchedness. You will always find someone with brighter array and with more palatial residence and with lavender kid gloves that make a tighter fit. And if you buy this thing and wear it you will wish you had bought something else and worn it. And the frets of such a life will bring the crow's feet to your temples before they are due, and when you come to die you will have a miserable time.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.) where advertising contracts may be made for it in **NEW YORK.**

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SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1886.

THE LAST VOTE.

The reception of Mr. Wetmore's last motion of want of confidence by his own party must have been rather discouraging to the pugnacious leader of the Opposition. His friends all voted for it, but that is all they did do. Even his seconder, Mr. Humphrey, who made a very moderate speech, was careful to point out that he voted for the motion only because of the probable future requirements of the public service. The reasons which influenced the honorable member for Westmorland to second the resolution are those which give a character to the policy of the administration, which Mr. Humphrey feels it his duty to oppose. But besides Mr. Humphrey none of Mr. Wetmore's political friends had anything to say. Not one of them endorsed his sentiments; not one of them offered to defend him from Mr. Stockton's sharp attack. He had made a long speech; he had taken the most serious step an opposition leader can take, that is, he attempted to stop Supply, and no one strengthened his hands, and the only support he received was the somewhat negative assistance of Mr. Humphrey. There is a rumor in the air that Mr. Wetmore's friends are dissatisfied with him; that they vote with him in a sort of perfunctory way. If they were not afraid of being laughed at, they would, it is hinted, vote with the government so as to get rid of their leader. Mr. Hanington cannot forgive Mr. Wetmore for ousting him, and Mr. Wetmore takes a good deal of trouble to show his contempt for the ex-Premier as a party leader. Probably no man was more chagrined at the defeat of the late administration than Mr. Wetmore was. He fancied that the office of Attorney General was within his grasp. Mr Colter was not to block his way very long. He was to be disposed of and Mr Wetmore was to go in the Government in his place. The ambition was a laudable one perhaps, but in view of the manner in which Mr Wetmore was elected, the proposed sacrifice of Mr Colter was rather cold blooded. But the plan failed and Mr Wetmore cannot conceal his annoyance that Mr Hannington should have let it fail. This feeling crops up every now and then, and when he feels particularly sore, he hits Mr Hanington as hard a blow as he can strike. Mr Hanington does not strike back. He don't feel like it. He don't like to draw any more attention than is necessary to his deposition and decapitation, but he can sit still in his place when his leader looks for him to speak, and he does that.

We do not wish to dismiss this reference to the late vote without an additional observation. Although the notice was voted down it must not be understood that the Government and its friends do not favor the exercise of the utmost retrenchment consistent with the requirements of the public service. Wherever a saving can be made it is effected. From year to year the wants of the country are growing and unless the strictest prudence is practised the country will become embarrassed. The Government fully recognizes this, and acts upon this principle. Having given evidence of this, having shown the will and ability to manage the affairs of the Province successfully and with a due regard to the future, the friends of the Government could see no reason in voting want of confidence. Mr. Wetmore's motion was a want of confidence motion, pure and simple, was so intended and so understood. Here it was defeated.

REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

The report of the Minister of Public Works for the fiscal year 1884-85 has just come to hand. The report shows that there has been expended in this Province during the year in the construction of public buildings $96,120.19, and for repairs on buildings $1,986.67. Of the first mentioned amount York County only received $1,954.63, and that for work on the Barracks. From the expenditure for repairs we receive but $122.75. St. John received, for construction and repairs, $20,786.03; Kings, $438.18; Carleton, $9,095.63; Northumberland, $12,847.30; Westmorland, $51,557.61; Gloucester, $1,189.25.

There was expended on the London High Commissioner's House, $703.17.

On harbors and breakwaters there was spent in this Province $47,043.34.

During the fiscal year the dredging in the Province cost $19,332.32, divided as follows:—Miramichi River-Grande Dune, $7,917.01; Miramichi River—Outer Bar, $1,331.67; River St. John — Gibson, $501.60; River St. John—Jemseg (at mouth), $1,501.93; River St. John—Oromocto Shoals, $3,580.15; River St. John—St. Mary's Ferry, $458.72; St. John Harbor—Indiantown Wharf, $155,64; St. John Harbor—Long Wharf, $1,488.01; St. John Harbor—Murray Mills, $300.77, St. John Harbor—Navy Island, $2,097.82.

The telegraph line from Chatham to Escuminac cost $4,152.62.

On the Intercolonial Railway there was spent in this Province in construction $505,977.33 and for working expenses $996,936.81.

$15,581.14 is charged to the Short Line Railway Construction Account for work done in this Province.

The sum of $32,000 has been paid as railway subsidies in New Brunswick.

WHAT MR. WETMORE MEANS.

Under the cross-examination of Mr. Stockton, Mr. Wetmore defined his hostility to the Marysville Bridge as based upon his belief that "the Government built the bridge to induce Mr. Gibson to buy them." This can only mean that Mr. Wetmore wishes to be understood as believing that the bridge was built with a corrupt object, to which the Government expected Mr. Gibson to be a party. We had supposed that Mr. Gibson's career in this Province was altogether too honorable to permit his name to be associated with a corrupt bargain, and in avowing his belief as above Mr. Wetmore has deliberately put an insult upon him. If Mr. Gibson were in public life, such observations regarding him would be passed over with such a reply as he himself might choose to make to it. But he is not in public life. He is a private citizen attending to his own business and to connect his name with an act of proposed corruption, without a tittle of evidence to base it upon, is a grave violation of propriety, of which we did not think Mr. Wetmore would be guilty.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Manitoba Legislature was opened on Thursday last.

Negotiations for Congo loan in Paris have been broken off.

A number of tariff changes are anticipated this session to provide increased revenue.

The annual meeting of the Dominion Alliance opened in Ottawa on Thursday, Senator Vidal presiding.

Fifteen socialists have been sentenced at Paduo to 10 months imprisonment for trying to incite populace to civil war.

The Parnellites have decided to array themselves against the Tories in their attempt to force the government to show their hand on their policy during the debate on civil service estimates.

It is understood that the mounted police department will be changed at an early day from the justice to militia department. The recent visit of Major Crozier to the city had something to do with this matter.

It is authoritatively stated that Mr. Gladstone has neither directly or indirectly consulted Mr. Parnell on the subject of home rule for Ireland. Mr. Parnell, in an interview this afternoon, declared the statement was not true.

When the Dyde forgery case was resumed in the court of Queen's bench at Montreal, yesterday, Colonel Dyde, father of the accused, being called to testify for the defence, dropped dead on entering the witness box. The greatest consternation reigned in the court. Deceased was removed to the grand jury room. The cause of death is supposed to be heart disease, aggravated by anxiety and worry at the exceedingly painful situation in which his son is placed, although the general feeling is that the latter is innocent of the charges laid against him.

A Heavy Failure.

BOSTON, March 4.—The well known firm of F W Nickerson & Co., steamship agent and general merchants suspended payment on Wednesday. Direct liabilities between $600,000 and $700,000. The assets include extensive West Indian and other foreign interests.

Indecision.

Of all wretched characters, the man "who can never make up his mind" is the most wretched. A torment to himself, he is the reproach and laughter of others, who frequently suffer in no small degree from his hesitation, delay, and fickleness. There can scarcely be any more fatal censure passed upon a man than that implied in the patriarch's apostrophe to his son: "Unstable as water, thou shalt not excel." The very promise of well-doing must be denied to the waverer. History has recorded the evils inflicted on two nations by the instability of James I. of England and VI. of Scotland, and many of us have read with appreciation the anecdote of the criticism so aptly passed upon him by his chaplain, who, when ordered to preach before the king, read as his text with emphatic significance, "James I. and 6, 'He that wavereth is like a wave of the sea, driven with the wind and tossed,'" provoking from that self-conscious monarch the exclamation, "Saul o' my body, he is at me already!"

SCOTT ACT CASES.

21 Scott Act Convictions Affirmed Yesterday.

Since the decision of the Privy Council declaring the Dominion License Act *ultra vires*, nearly all the Scott Act convictions on appeal before the Supreme Court have been affirmed. In nearly every case the grounds upon which the appeal was taken arose out of the License Act, so when that Act was declared null, it only remained for the Court to discuss the appeals. Many convictions, however, were either quashed before the Privy Council announced its decision, or were rendered practically void by the removal of the convicted parties from the city. During the last term of the Court convictions against the following persons were sustained:—

James Tennant, James Hanlon, Alonzo Smiler, J. Fred Russell, William Leonard, J Fred Russell (2); Colin Campbell, John McKeen, Cunard Miller, Fred B Coleman, J Alfred Russell, John A Edwards, Alonzo Smiler, (2); Colin Campbell (2); James Tennant (2); James Hanlon (2).

A conviction against Wilmot Guiou under the License Act was quashed, and also one against Howard & Crangle under the Scott Act.

In addition to the Scott Act convictions sustained, there are two others against J Fred Russell and one against Wm. Leonard still before the court.

The fine in each case is fifty dollars besides costs, aggregating between nine hundred and one thousand dollars.

The whole amount of fines goes into the City Treasury, when collected, and the collection of these, in addition to those lately imposed, will give Sergeant Vaudine plenty to do for some time to come.

ST. MARY'S AND GIBSON.

An Excellent Entertainment Given at the Church Hall, Gibson.

The entertainment given in the Church Hall, Gibson, on Thursday evening last was very largely attended and an extremely successful one. There were upwards of three hundred people present, a large number being present from the city. Refreshments were served on the European plan before the concert and during the intermission. The musical programme was an excellent one and was well carried out. The tableau was remarkably well put on and was repeatedly encored. Many were of the opinion that no better tableau was ever given in these parts by local talent. The following is the full

PROGRAMME:

Opening Chorus.....''Mountain Maid's Invitation''
Solo, Romany,.....Mrs C H Lugrin
Duett, Piano, and Violin.....Mr and Mrs Hugh O'Neill, jun
Recitation, ''Too Late for the Train,'' Geo Hughes
Solo, ''Ehren on the Rhine,''.....H G Estey
Intermission.
Tableau, Two Scenes from Gipsey Life, Mrs Coombs, the Misses Friel, Miss Staples, Capt Peatman, and Messrs Hughes and Wetmore
Solo,.....Mrs Dr Currie
Quartette, ''Good Night Beloved,''.....Mrs W P Flewelling, Mrs Dr Currie, Messrs W A Quinn, and H G Estey
Violin Solo,.....Blanche Tibbitts
Solo, ''Gold Beater,''.....Mr Max Gravell
Chorus, ''Swinging 'neath the old Apple Tree.''
God Save the Queen.

When the programme had been concluded, Mr. W. A. Quinn, thanked the ladies and gents who had assisted in the concert, after which the performers were again treated to refreshments. All who were present were highly delighted with the entertainment. The proceeds will be appropriated towards the Church Hall fund.

Death from Croup.

Mr. H C Rutter lost his little son Harry, yesterday, from diphtheria croup. The disease is quite prevalent in the city and vicinity.

IN GOOD REPUTE.—James Murdoch, writing from Kinsale, says:—"B. B. B., as a remedy for diseases of the blood, liver and kidneys, has an excellent reputation in this locality. I have used it, and speak from experience as well as observations. It is the only medicine I want, and I advise others afflicted to try it."

CARD.

I HEREBY wish to acknowledge the *satisfactory* and prompt payment, by the Central Fire Insurance Company of this city, of my claim for damage by fire on the 24th ult., to the property owned by the estate of the late A. H. Clark.

HENRY B. CLARK,
Administrator.

Fredericton, March 6th, 1886.

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Nickle-Plated Lamp, Made Expressly for Canadian Oil.

This Lamp is away ahead of ordinary Parafine Lamps, and much cheaper in proportion. For sale by

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Infantry School Corps.

Dramatic

—AND—

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT

THE Amateurs of the Infantry School Corps will give a Dramatic and Musical Entertainment on

TUESDAY, 9th March, 1886,

in the CITY HALL, under the patronage of Lieut. Col. Maunsell, D. A. G., and the officers of the School Corps, on which occasion will be produced Fitzball's Domestic Drama, entitled

"The Momentous Question?"

To be followed by the Laughable Farce entitled

"The Irishman in London."

Music by the Bands of the corps, under the leadership of Bugle-Major Hayes. Doors open at 7.30 p. m., performance to commence at 8.
Price of admission 35 and 25 cents.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Tickets to be had at Fenety's Bookstore, and at the door.

Look Here!

For an Assortment of

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Buck, Antelope, Kid or Knit

at a low price, go to

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DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

The New Franchise Act Attacked for its Costliness.

The General Growth of the Postal Service in Canada.

THURSDAY, March 4.

In the House of Commons, after routine business, Mr. Edgar introduced a bill, the effect of which is to make wages for three months a preferential claim upon insolvent estates.

Mr. Weldon introduced a bill to reduce the capital stock of the Bank of New Brunswick.

The debate was then resumed on Mr. Casey's motion praying for copies of instruction offered to revising barristers. The discussion was participated in by Messrs. Cameron, of Huron, Cook, Dundas, of South Victoria, Lister, Landerkin, Dr. Orton, Paterson, of Brant, Mills, McMullen, Mulock and Weldon. The universal complaint was that revising barristers did not interpret the bill uniformly, and that electors were placed to great expense and trouble, and were in a host of instances unjustly treated. The act was attacked for its costliness, and the statement made without contradiction that it would cost half a million dollars annually in operation, or about two millions of dollars for every general election. The Liberals were unanimous in threatening to repeal the bill as soon as a change of government took place, which would be, there was reason to believe, before long.

Mr. Weldon, in his speech, pointed out that, though yearly tenancies expired in St. John generally about May 1st, the effect was that tenants who moved could only be placed on the lists at the final revision, which was a costly and troublesome procedure.

FRIDAY, March 5.—The House of Commons met at 3 o'clock. There was a large attendance of spectators, in anticipation of a debate occurring on Mr. Landry's motion respecting Riel.

Sir Hector Langevin presented the report of the postmaster general, of which the following is a synopsis: The number of offices in operation last year was 7,084, with 50,462 miles of post route, for which the annual mail travel was computed to be 22,173,455. These figures show that, compared with 1884, 274 new post offices were established last year and 3,330 miles of new post routes organized for the mail service. The additional mail travel on these routes was at the rate of 1,287,139 miles per annum. The number of post offices in 1885 was 7,084, as against 5,773 for 1880. The postal revenue for the year was $2,400,062, of which $2,325,489 was derived from the sale of postage stamps. As compared with the previous year this was an increase of $69,230. The expenditure on the 20th June last was $3,007,882; as compared with the previous year there was an increase of $166,494. This expenditure was caused by the general growth of the postal service. It is estimated that three millions registered letters passed through the mail. The transactions in the savings bank show an increase from 8 to 10 per cent. There were no losses by fraud. The dead letter office, judging from the number of letters it received, continues to be of service.

Hon. Mr. McLelan, in reply to questions, stated that the net increase of the debt from March 1st, last year, to March 1st, this year, was $15,882,422; the gross increase, $34,983,770.

Hon. Mr. Thompson, in reply to Mr. Amyot, said the authority upon which Justice Richardson stated, in pronouncing sentence upon Louis Riel, that he could not give him hope that her majesty would exercise mercy in his behalf, was in accordance with the usual course of judges sentencing prisoners, when they believed it was one wherein the executive clemency ought not to be exercised. He further said that the date of the order in council ordering the execution of Riel was November 12th, 1885 and that the third respite was to allow the receipt here, in Ottawa, of the medical report.

Hon. Mr. Thompson, in replying to Mr Edgar said that the government did not intend to introduce bankruptcy legislation or to ask the appointment of a committee to deal with the subject. Any private member could bring in a bill.

A STRIKE IN NEW YORK.

Riotous Proceedings among the Horse Car Employees.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Striking horse car employees are making things pretty lively just now. This afternoon a car was started from East River, through Grand street to North River. Police Superintendant Murray and Inspector Steers, in full uniform, and 1,200 police were in line to protect it, and when the car started six platoons of police led the way, followed by the car surrounded by 100 policemen. They were hooted at, pelted with rotten eggs, stones, and all sorts of missiles. The way was blocked with overturned trucks, street cars, piles of bricks, stones and coal, but by lifting the car from one track to another and with the aid of the advanced guard the car reached North River, where ten minutes rest was taken. The crowd did not seriously interfere with the police, except when the Bowery was reached, where a large barricade was erected and the police lost their patience and charged the crowd, clubbing them right and left. The return trip was made without much difficulty. The trip will be repeated tomorrow, if necessary. No police were injured during the affair. A number of arrests were made, but most of them were released owing to insufficient evidence.

The committee of the Empire Protective Association conducting the dry dock street car strike, after 28 hours continuous session, reported to-night to a mass meeting of car drivers that in their opinion the best means of solving the difficulty was by a general "tie-up." A motion to that effect was carried, and so travel on every line of street cars in the city will be suspended after two o'clock Friday morning.

A SOURCE OF GREAT TROUBLE.—Probably the most prolific source of chronic ills is indigestion or dyspepsia, causing unhealthy blood. Yet taken in time it is positively curable. Burdock Blood Bitters has cured some of the worst cases known, even of 15 years' duration. If troubled with indigestion try it.

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This celebrated history is very popular in England. It is pre-eminently the history for the people. Hume's cold and heartless scepticism manifests itself in his history. Macaulay's work is but fragmentary, being a continuation of Hume's—commencing with the accession of James II. Knight's is a thorough history, the work of a master among English writers. It contains about as much matter, printer's measure, as Hume's and Macaulay's histories combined. This history was written after Macaulay's, bringing events down, in present edition, to 1868. It is called "popular" because it is a history of the *people* as well as of the ruling dynasties. It is most highly endorsed.

A SPLENDID WORK.

C. P. BLISS, in Johnston's Cyclopædia, pronounces this history the greatest original work of Charles Knight.

ALLBONE says: "Having long earnestly desired the appearance of a complete History of England and of *the English*—of the people as well as of their kings—of the customs of the fireside as well as the intrigues of the court—we acknowledge with gratitude the accomplishment of our wish in the 'History of England,' by Charles Knight, one of the first literary benefactors of his age."

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REMEMBER.—That this edition of KNIGHT'S HISTORY is not a hastily and imperfectly printed one, like many cheap books on the market. There is a cheap edition of Knight now before the public, in a single volume of which *eight entire chapters* are left out of the contents and many important errors are in the text. Nor have we cheapened the work by using thin, cheap paper, and printing from "second-hand" worn electrotypes. *It has been printed from new type, set up wholly for this work.* No American reprint will compare with this edition.

PRESS OPINIONS.

"This work is one of the most popular histories of England now before the public. It treats of the people as well as of the wars and doings of the kings, and is regarded as a fair, just, and valuable book, full of facts, reliable in its statements and just in its deductions. Its style is good, and altogether it is a work suitable for the general reader and necessary for the student. What cheap printing does is illustrated by the reproduction of this work. The selling price of the eight volumes, in the cheapest binding, was $18. Who would be without a History of England when he can get it in this way?"—*St. John Globe, St. John, N. B.*

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"We all know how difficult it is to get acquainted with the English people of the past reading Hume. KNIGHT writes for the great body of readers who are not interested in much that Hume says. Besides the latter does not bring us down to the present, and the 'continuations' of other writers are not satisfactory."—*Central Baptist, St. Louis, Mo.*

"This History is now meeting with an extensive sale among a class of readers hitherto unable to obtain it on account of the high prices asked. That it will continue to increase in popularity we have no doubt, as the merits of the book are of a high order, and the prices are extremely low."—*Eastern Argus, Portland, Me.*

Knight's History of England was retailed in the American market a few years ago for $18. We now put this valuable work within the reach of every family in this city.

Now is the time to subscribe for "THE GLEANER." It not only contains more news, better despatches, more general reading matter, and more editorial matter than ever before, but its arrangements for the publication of the debates and proceedings of the Dominion Parliament and the Local Legislature, which meet on the 25th of this month, are such as to give entire satisfaction to every reader.

If there are any of our subscribers who do not know the amount of their arrears, we will forward them a bill on application.

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JAS. H. CROCKET,
PROPRIETOR GLEANER.
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Fredericton, Mar. 6, 1886.

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J. HASLIN.

Fredericton, Feb 23, 1886.

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MEATS.

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CHOICE SAUSAGE.

Parties wishing to purchase will please call and TRY OUR MEATS AND SAUSAGE.

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