

The Gleamer.

JAS. H. CROCKET, Proprietor.

FREDERICTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1884.

VOL. I, NO. 53.

Professional Cards.

GREGORY & BLAIR,
Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law
NOTARIES PUBLIC,
FREDERICTON.

J. H. BARRY,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW,
CONVEYANCER; &c.

J. M. O'BRIEN
A TORNEY-AT-LAW,
Conveyancer, Notary Public, Fire
AND
LIFE INSURANCE AGENT.

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LAND SURVEYOR
Fredericton, N. B.

QUEEN HOTEL,
Fredericton N. B.

J. A. Edwards,
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BLACKSMITH,
HARVEY STATION, York Co.

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MANUFACTURER OF
SCHOOL DESKS.

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GROCCER,

Wine and Spirit
Merchant,

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10 CASES Door Locks, Mortise and Rim;
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Duke Street, Chatham,
MIRAMICHI.

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A LARGE and well assorted stock of Haying
Tools, for sale low, Wholesale and Retail by
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Jeremiah Harrison & Co

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PICTURE FRAMES**
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G. W. Schleyer's
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LE PAGE'S LIQUID GLUE.

FRUIT JARS.
Self-Sealing FRUIT JARS
In 4 sizes, at
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50 Cases
CHOICE CLARET

100 Barrels
Bass Ale,

100 Barrels
Guinness' Porter,

100 Cases Burke's Irish Whisky,

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SAINT JOHN, N. B.

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AND
ENLARGED**

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Photograph Establishment,
OPPOSITE NORMAL SCHOOL
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Selected by men of great experience,
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Houses in London, New
York and Boston.

THESE BOOKS WILL BE FOUND
especially adapted to the wants of
SABBATH SCHOOL SCHOLARS
AND
TEACHERS,
And will be sold at the LOWEST RATES
FOR CASH.

Remember, these chances do
not often occur, but when they do,
let not the chance pass. You must
keep your children interested; to do
that you must have Good Books.

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Common Schools; also,
A full supply of College Books.

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Mason & Hamlin
ORGAN?**

You can do so very easily by going to
M. S. HALL,
Who will give you full particulars
THESE ORGANS
Are Warranted for Fifteen Years.

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For the remainder of the season, I
will sell the balance of my stock of
HOUSE PAPER
At Greatly Reduced Prices!

M. S. HALL.
Sheet Music. Music Books.

HALL'S BOOK STORE
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Queen Street, Fredericton.

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Carriages, Wagons,
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Built to Order

**IN THE LATEST AND MOST
DURABLE STYLES.**

Painting, Trimming and Repairing

CARRIAGES, &c.

FACTORY:
King Street, - Fredericton.

A MODERN MONTE CRISTO.

Restored to the World After Ten Years
in Prison.

Eme, Pa., Sept. 1.—Four days ago, a
well-dressed, finely formed, self-possessed
gentleman knocked at the door of the
humble cottage occupied by the
widow Gates, who lives in the back
country, some twenty miles south of this
city, and inquired concerning the widow's
son, who had left home ten years
ago. In a short time the stranger's
identity was revealed, and the widow's
lost son was in her arms. The name of
the gentleman is Charles Stafford. Ten
years ago he was a rough, uncultivated,
backwoods lad. His life since then
has been passed until Wednesday last,
in the penitentiary at Allegheny, and
the story of the transition from a boorish
to a refined condition discounts the
fiction which was the primary cause of
the change. Last Wednesday Gov. Pat-
terson signed Stafford's pardon and
liberated him, after serving ten of the
fifteen years to which he had been
sentenced for a crime that shocked that
part of the state. The victim of the
crime is now a young man, living in
the vicinity, and morbidly sensitive on
the subject. Stafford, the ignorant, un-
cultivated woodcutter, was arrested, and
was convicted upon strong circumstan-
tial evidence. The strongest link in the
chain was the fact that when arrested
he wore the red vest which the victim of
the crime noticed upon her masked as-
sault in the woods. The lad's assertion
that he had been induced to swap vests
with a man named McGahn, who said
he was going West, was uncorroborated,
and when a number of other links were
supplied by some witnesses named Rock-
well and one Reeder Moore, there was no
doubt in the minds of the jury, and they
convicted him in less than ten minutes.

Four years ago the man named by Staff-
ord as the person who swapped vests
with him died in the charcoal works of
Michigan, and before dying confessed to
the truth of the prisoner's story. He de-
clared being the actual perpetrator, but
said Stafford was as innocent as an unborn
baby. The confession was duly attested
and sent on here, but was considered too
obscure by the authorities. Two years
later Reeder Moore, the witness who gave
the most damaging testimony, committed
suicide, and while in the throes of death
he confessed and extorted Stafford.
The community began to fear that an in-
nocent lad was languishing in prison.
Lawyers of eminence and citizens of pro-
minence proffered their services, and by
degrees a mass of evidence was obtained
that conclusively established Stafford's
innocence. Through the tedious process
of the state pardon board, his release
was finally effected on Wednesday.

Being interviewed by your correspon-
dent, he stated that when he arrived at
the penitentiary and reflected upon the
fifteen years to be passed there he almost
went mad. His ignorance he saw was
against him. The judge who sentenced
him to the penitentiary was a man of
condition as being in harmony with the
brutish nature of the crime, and he had
seen the approving nods of the jury. He
felt that he could never hope to help
himself or prove his innocence without
education, and so he resolved to possess
the power which knowledge gives.
Through the kindness of the officials he
learned how to read and write, and then
he launched into the study of mankind
as reflected in the daily press. The news-
papers furnished to the convicts were
devoured by him with avidity, and soon
he knew more of the world and its doings
than thousands outside his prison walls.
One day he procured Dumas' "Count of
Monte Cristo," and upon that work of
fiction his future life was shaped.

Stafford, after reading this book, was
more than ever determined to acquire
that knowledge which gives power. There
was no learned abbe in the penitentiary
to dig into his cell, but for cell compan-
ions he once had a minister who had
gone wrong and a lawyer who had not
done right. From these he obtained
much useful information. He lived now
for revenge. Upon his knees he swore
by the eternal God that each of the
wretches who had sworn away his liberty
should be made to suffer as he was suf-
fering. By the force of his newly ac-
quired intelligence he reasoned out a theory
which plainly indicated the guilty party
and laid bare the cunning plot of the
conspirators. What was dark to him
when an ignorant lad was now clear as
daylight. The perspicuity of the letters
he sent to his lawyers was remarkable
and materially aided them in their search
for the facts. United States Detective
Benson followed up the clues thus fur-
nished and succeeded in arresting four of
the alleged perjurers.

Stafford's plan for revenge is to make
the law his instrument in crushing them.
Some of them have grown wealthy in the
meantime, one being a rich banker, but
he proposes to devote the remainder of
his life to the purpose of establishing
their guilt. The wife of the man whom
he charges with being the actual per-
petrator of the crime has made damaging
admissions, which Stafford was engaged
in copying when the reporter found him.
When he read of the death of the man
in Michigan and the suicide of Reeder
Moore, he says he cried with passion and

railed against the king of terrors for robbing him of his prey. The death of the
judge who sentenced him was regarded
by him as the fulfillment of the curse
which his old mother hurled at the court
after her son's sentence was pronounced.
Taken altogether it is one of the most
remarkable of kindred cases.

Budding.
Budding is a simpler operation than
grafting, and can be performed in
August and the first half of September,
when there is less work to be done than
in the spring, when grafting has to be
done. It consists in introducing the bud
of one tree, with a portion of the bark and
a little adhering wood, beneath the bark
of another, and upon the face of the
newly forming wood. It must be per-
formed while the stock is a state of
vigorous growth. An incision is made
lengthwise through the bark of the stock,
and a small cut at right angles at the top,
the whole somewhat resembling the letter
T. A bud is then taken from a shoot
of the present year's growth, by shaving
off the bark an inch and a half in length,
with a small part of wood directly beneath
the bud. The edges of the bark, at the
incision of the stock, are then raised a
little, and the bud pushed downwards
under the bark. A bandage of brass, or
corn husk, or other substance is wrapped
around, covering all parts but the bud.
The pressure should be just sufficient to
keep the inserted portion closely to the
stock, but not such as to bruise or crush
the bark. The shoots containing the
buds should be cut when so mature as to
be rather firm and hard in texture; they
are usually in the best condition after
the terminal bud is formed.

To prevent withering the leaves must
be immediately cut off, as they withdraw
and exhale rapidly the moisture from the
shoot; about one quarter of an inch of
the footstalk of the leaves should re-
main to serve as handles to the buds
while inserting them. After being thus
divested of leaves, they may be safely
kept a week in a cool, damp place, or
sent hundreds of miles in damp moss, or
encased separately in thin oil-cloth.
When by growth, the bandage cuts into
the stock, usually in ten days or three
weeks, it must be removed. The bud
remains dormant till the following spring,
when the stock is cut off two inches or
more above it. If cut closer the end of
the stock becomes too dry, and the bud
often perishes. All other buds must be
then removed, and all the vigor of the
stock or branch thrown into the remain-
ing bud, which immediately commences
a rapid growth.

To secure a straight and erect growth,
the new shoot, when a few inches long,
is tied to the remaining stump of the
stock. By another month no further
support will be needed, and the stump
may be wholly cut away and the wound
allowed to heal by the rapid formation of
new wood.

Buds inserted by midsummer may be
made to grow the same season by head-
ing down the stock when adhesion has
taken place; but although often attempt-
ed, no advantage has resulted from this
practice, as the growth is comparatively
feeble, and in consequence of its badly
matured wood often perishes the follow-
ing winter. Even where it escapes it
does not exceed in size at the close of
the second season the straight and vigor-
ous shoots of the spring.

The essential requisites for success in
budding are:—First, a thrifty, rapidly-
growing stock so that the bark will peel
very freely. Secondly, a proper time;
not too early when there is little cam-
bium or mucilaginous cement between
the bark and the wood for the adhesion
of the bud; nor too late when the bark
will not peel freely, nor the subsequent
growth sufficiently cement the bud to the
stock. Thirdly, buds sufficiently mature.
Fourthly, a keen, flat knife for shaving off
the bud, that it may lie close in contact
upon the wood of the stock. Fifthly, the
application of a ligature with moderate
pressure, causing the bud to fit the stock
closely.

Various modifications have been pro-
posed for the improvement of budding.
One is to make the cross cut at the top
of the long slit instead of at the bottom,
as the latter is supposed to impede the
descent of nourishment. Another is to
raise the bark all on one side of the slit,
making a small notch in its edge for the
bud, this mode being supposed to avoid
the bad consequences of the mutilation
of the wood by the knife. But these
modes are both inconvenient and are
found to possess no advantage in prac-
tice, the supposed evils they are intend-
ed to obviate being too small to take into
account. Making a square cut from the
upper end of the bark of the inserted
bud, so that it may fit in close contact
with the bark of the stock at the hori-
zontal incision to receive the returning
sap, though strongly recommended, has
been found of no utility in practice, as
the union takes place wholly between
the two faces in contact.—American Cultivator.

Itching Piles—Symptoms and Cure.
The symptoms are moisture, like perspi-
ration, intense itching, increased by scratch-
ing; very distressing, particularly at night;
seems as if pin-worms were crawling in and
about the rectum; the private parts are some-
times affected. If allowed to continue very
serious results may follow. SWAYNE'S
"OINTMENT" is a pleasant sure cure. Also,
for Tetter, Itch, Salt-Rheum, Scald-Head,
Erysipelas, Barber's Itch, Blisters, all scaly,
crusty Skin Diseases. Box by mail, 50 Cts;
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