

The Gleaner.

JAS. H. CROCKETT, Proprietor.

FREDERICTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1884.

VOL. I, NO. 80.

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

GEO. F. GREGORY. ANDREW G. BLAIR.
Fredericton, March 28, 1883.

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

OFFICE: FISHER'S BUILDING, (up stairs),
FREDERICTON.
December 12, 1883.

J. M. O'BRIEN
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
CONVEYANCER, Notary Public, &c.
—AND—
LIFE INSURANCE AGENT.
CLAIMS PROMPTLY COLLECTED.

OFFICE: NEAR CUSTOM HOUSE, WATER STREET.

BATHURST, N. B.
Bathurst, Nov. 21st, 1883.—1 yr.

Business Cards.

F. St. John Bliss
LAND SU VEYOR
Fredericton, N. B.
Residence, corner of St. John and Brunswick
Streets.
Fredericton, July 8th—3 m

QUEEN HOTEL,
Fredericton, N. B.

J. A. Edwards,
PROPRIETOR.

FINE SAMPLE ROOM IN CONNECTION.
—ALSO—
A FIRST-CLASS LIVERY STABLE.
Coaches at trains and boats.
Aug. 25, 1882.

JAMES C FAIREY,
Auctioneer & commission Agent,
Newcastle, Miramichi.

Michael Donohue,
BLACKSMITH,
HARVEY STATION, York Co.
Wagon Work, Sled Shoeing, Horse Shoeing, Etc.
promptly done at moderate rates.
Feb. 2, 1883.

R. SUTHERLAND, Jr.
MANUFACTURER OF
SCHOOL DESKS,
SCHOOL FURNITURE,
CHURCH FURNITURE,
OFFICE FURNITURE.

Merit Books and Cards used in Public Schools,
and authorized by the Board of Education,
Price \$4.00.
All orders by mail will receive prompt attention,
General Repairing and Jobbing promptly attended
to.

QUEEN STREET,
Fredericton - N. B.

FREDERICTON
Queen Street,
JUST ABOVE REFORM CLUB ROOMS.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the Public that
he is prepared to execute all sorts of
Plain and Ornamental

MONUMENTS, TABLETS,
Fence Stones and Posts.
First Class Material and Workmanship
guaranteed.

JOHN MOORE,
Fredericton, Sept. 1.

Steel, Iron, Cable Chain, &c
Just received per Steamship Nova Scotia
from Liverpool via Halifax.

110 BIRLA Sled Shoe Steel;
127 Sled, Tow Cable Steel;
800 Bars Iron;
250 Sled Iron;
80 Sled, Plate Iron;
14 Sled Cable Chain;
1 Oak Box;
8 pairs Blacksmith's Bellows;
1 Oak Vise;
7 Anvils.
For sale at the lowest market rates, wholesale
and retail.

JAMES S. NEILL

D. BREEZE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCER,
Wine and Spirit
Merchant,

No. 1 KING SQUARE,
SAINT JOHN, - N. B.
Saint John, N. B., Aug. 25, 1882.

"NONPAREIL"
Billiard Hall!

SHARKEY'S BUILDING,
OPP. OFFICERS' BARRACKS, QUEEN ST.,
FREDERICTON, N. B.

I. K. FOSTER, Proprietor

THIS HALL has been newly fitted up and
handsomely furnished, and for room, light,
ventilation and neatness, compares most favorably
with any Billiard Hall in the Dominion. The Billiard
and Pool Tables are pronounced by players to be
superior to any now in use in this Province. They
are the BRILLIANT NOVELTY, size, 48 x 9
feet.

The main object in the construction of the
Billiard Novelty, and the one most noticeable, is that
it embodies all the more salient or most important
features that have rendered popular all the other
styles of tables of the "M. Brunswick & Co."
make. The Billiard Novelty has all the ad-
vantages and good points, including the responsive
inlays claimed by the "Nonpareil" and "Expo-
sition" Novelties. "Acme" and "Assault"
Tables. The "Brilliant" is a happy combination
of all these celebrated tables, and has rapidly taken
the foremost place in the estimation of all players
of Billiard and Pool Tables. The "Novelty" is fin-
ished and handsomely inlaid in many different
colours, made up from California Laurel, Part Ash,
Pine, Birch, Elm, Maple, Mahogany,
Rose Wood, Tulip Wood and Ebony. It is sup-
plied with the finest of Vermont State bed, Simons
Cloth, and a first-class outfit of everything neces-
sary.

A call is respectfully solicited from lovers
of the game.
No boys under sixteen not allowed in the
Hall.
Temperance drinks of all kinds, Cigars, etc.

T. E. FOSTER,
Proprietor.

MUNICIPALITY OF YORK.
OFFICE is hereby given that the Election of
City Council will take place on the
Third Tuesday in October Next. Blank
nomination papers can be obtained on application
to the undersigned.

HENRY B. RAINSFORD,
Secretary-Treasurer's Office,
Fredericton, September 28, 1884.

'84 Spring '84
NEW GOODS
on hand and to arrive at

Owen Sharkey's,
LADIES' DRESS GOODS, and other Fabrics
suitable for Spring Wear.

SILKS, SATINS, VELVETEENS,
SUK AND VELVET ROBES,
Corsets, Satchels, Hand, Gloves
Scarfs, Parasols, Laces, Fringes,
Crimps and Frillings.

A full stock of STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS!

READY-MADE CLOTHING! A Large Stock,
Superior Quality, equal to Custom Made, and
much lower in price, comprising:

COATS, PANTS, VESTS,
DRESS SHIRTS, COLLARS, TIES,
A large assortment of UNDERCLOTHING and
FURNISHING GOODS at Lowest Cash Prices,
together with

HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS,
VALISES, TRAVELLING BAGS,
L. R. COATS & UMBRELLAS.

TOLAHIVA AND DAILY EXPECTED
Worsted Coatings, Canadian Tweeds. A
splendid lot, superior quality and choice pat-
terns, at moderate prices.

REMNANTS! REMNANTS!
in Prints, Cottons, Ducks, Tickings and
Swansdowns, Hollands, Towellings,
Tweeds and Shirtings.

OWEN SHARKEY,
March 12, SHARKEY'S BLOCK

THE GLASGOW & LONDON
Fire Insurance Co'y
OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Capital.....\$2,500,000.00
Government Deposit.....100,000.00
Annual Income.....1,000,000.00

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. B. GUNTER,
General Agent

Great Offers.

HALL'S
BOOK STORE,

FREDERICTON

SUNDAY SCHOOL
LIBRARIES,

Selected by men of great experience
from the most reliable Publishing
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.

REMEMBER THE PLACE:
M. S. HALL,
FISHER'S BUILDING.

SCHOOL BOOKS
OF ALL KINDS,
Used in the Grammar, High and
Common Schools; also,
A full Supply of College Books
In fact this is known as the Seat of Learning
for Fredericton.

Greater Bargains Than Ever
can be obtained by coming direct to
HALL'S BOOK STORE.

DO YOU WANT
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.

Not one has ever been returned by
giving out.

They stand the change of climate,
heat or cold.

Don't let yourself be imposed upon
by any of the instruments now
hawked about the country.

A GOOD STOCK OF
VIOLINS,
ACCORDEONS,
CONCERTINAS,
FIFES, FLAGEOLETS,
And MOUTH ORGANS.
VIOLIN STRINGS.

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

Now is a favorable time to secure the Best
Paper at the Lowest Prices. The like may
never occur again.

M. S. HALL.
Sheet Music. Music Books.
Piano Instruction, Organ Instruction,
Violin Instruction, Guitar Instruction,
Accordion Instruction.

HALL'S BOOK STORE
FREDERICTON.
Aug. 2, 1884.

BLOCKS.

12 SETS PAT. BLOCKS:
Common Blocks;
15 Bbls Portland Cement;
25 " Resendite Cement;
Calcutta Plaster;
1500 Feet Wrought Iron Pipe, 1 inch;
1000 " 1 1/2 inch;
4000 Feet Wrought Iron Pipe, 2 inch;
4000 Feet Wrought Iron Pipe, 3 inch;
4000 Feet Wrought Iron Pipe, 4 inch;
4000 Feet Wrought Iron Pipe, 5 inch;
4000 Feet Wrought Iron Pipe, 6 inch;
4000 Feet Wrought Iron Pipe, 8 inch;
4000 Feet Wrought Iron Pipe, 10 inch;
4000 Feet Wrought Iron Pipe, 12 inch;
4000 Feet Wrought Iron Pipe, 14 inch;
4000 Feet Wrought Iron Pipe, 16 inch;
4000 Feet Wrought Iron Pipe, 18 inch;
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4000 Feet Wrought Iron Pipe, 640 inch;
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4000 Feet Wrought Iron Pipe, 658 inch;
4000 Feet Wrought Iron Pipe, 660 inch;
4000 Feet Wrought Iron Pipe, 662 inch;
4000 Feet Wrought Iron Pipe, 664 inch;
4000 Feet Wrought Iron Pipe, 666 inch;
4000 Feet Wrought Iron Pipe, 668 inch;
4000 Feet Wrought Iron Pipe, 670 inch;
4000 Feet Wrought Iron Pipe, 672 inch;
4000 Feet Wrought Iron Pipe, 674 inch;
4000 Feet Wrought Iron Pipe, 676 inch;
4000 Feet Wrought Iron Pipe, 678 inch;
4000 Feet Wrought Iron Pipe, 680 inch;
4000 Feet Wrought Iron Pipe, 682 inch;
4000 Feet Wrought Iron Pipe, 684 inch;
4000 Feet Wrought Iron Pipe, 686 inch;
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4000 Feet Wrought Iron Pipe, 706 inch;
4000 Feet Wrought Iron Pipe, 708 inch;
4000 Feet Wrought Iron Pipe, 710 inch;
4000 Feet Wrought Iron Pipe, 712 inch;
4000 Feet Wrought Iron Pipe, 714 inch;
4000 Feet Wrought Iron Pipe, 716 inch;
4000 Feet Wrought Iron Pipe, 718 inch;
4000 Feet Wrought Iron Pipe, 720 inch;
4000 Feet Wrought Iron Pipe, 722 inch;
4000 Feet Wrought Iron Pipe, 724 inch;
4000 Feet Wrought Iron Pipe, 726 inch;
4000 Feet Wrought Iron Pipe, 728 inch;
4000 Feet Wrought Iron Pipe, 730 inch;
4000 Feet Wrought Iron Pipe, 732 inch;
4000 Feet Wrought Iron Pipe, 734 inch;
4000 Feet Wrought Iron Pipe, 736 inch;
4000 Feet Wrought Iron Pipe, 738 inch;
4000 Feet Wrought Iron Pipe, 740 inch;
4000 Feet Wrought Iron Pipe, 742 inch;
4000 Feet Wrought Iron Pipe, 744 inch;
4000 Feet Wrought Iron Pipe,

tain to give Cleveland eleven votes. The Republicans admit that New Jersey's 9 votes and Connecticut's 6 votes are against Blaine."

STILL LATER.

A Republican Organ throws up the sponge.

(Special to Gleaner.)

CHICAGO, Nov. 5, 5 p. m.—The Tribune of this city which has been the strongest and most consistent Blaine organ in the Union admits that Cleveland is elected.

Illinois gives Blaine her vote.

(Special to the Gleaner.)

CHICAGO, Nov. 5, 3.30 p. m.—Returns from Illinois come in very slowly. The Republican managers claim the State for the National ticket. They expect to have full returns shortly. In this city 127 precincts out of 171 give Blaine 36,642; Cleveland, 34,510.

AND LATER YET.

A New York Estimate.

(Special to the Gleaner.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 5, 3.30 p. m.—The Democrats confidently claim the election, and their papers say that no Republican figures reduce Cleveland's apparent majority. Wisconsin seems to be still safe for Cleveland, and Michigan looks bad for Blaine. The Democracy could afford to lose Florida and Louisiana, or North Carolina, and still have the majority of the Electoral College.

Indiana going Democratic.

(Special to Gleaner.)

INDIANAPOLIS, 3.30 p. m.—From present indications Cleveland has carried this State by about 1000 plurality.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—The Democrats throughout the country are to night celebrating Cleveland's election, which they claim is fully assured. In all large cities salutes are being fired, and the streets are thronged with excited crowds, cheering and shouting for the Democratic candidates. The Democratic committee claim from 1,200 to 1,300 plurality in the state, which the associated press returns still give about 450 for Blaine. Revised figures are expected to night.

The latest.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—On careful review of the figures, by districts, as furnished by agents of the associated press, corrected by returns returned during the day, so as to bring the record down to this time, the total vote of the State stands: For Blaine, 558,425; for Cleveland, 559,886. There are 18 districts from which returns are still behind or questioned. These in 1880 gave Garfield a plurality of 736. The counties in which the lacking districts are located are Essex, Madison, Saratoga, Sullivan and Ulster.

The votes by States.

For Cleveland.	For Blaine.
Alabama, 10	California, 8
Arkansas, 7	Colorado, 3
Connecticut, 6	Illinois, 22
Delaware, 3	Iowa, 13
Florida, 9	Kansas, 6
Georgia, 12	Maine, 6
Indiana, 15	Massachusetts, 14
Kentucky, 13	Michigan, 13
Louisiana, 8	Minnesota, 7
Maryland, 6	Nebraska, 5
Mississippi, 12	Nevada, 1
Missouri, 16	New Hampshire, 7
New Jersey, 23	Ohio, 23
New York, 36	Oregon, 3
North Carolina, 11	Pennsylvania, 30
South Carolina, 9	Rhode Island, 4
Tennessee, 12	Vermont, 4
Texas, 13	Wisconsin, 11
Virginia, 12	
West Virginia, 6	
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THE GLEANER.

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1884.

THE STOCK FARM.

We have not devoted much space to a defence of the choice of the Stock Farm, contenting ourselves with answering the sectional objections made against it. But it will stand the most rigorous examination on its merits. The conditions which should govern the choice of a Provincial Stock Farm are:

1st. The suitability of the farm itself for the purpose.

2nd. Its convenience as respects those sections of the Province which will be its principal patrons.

3rd. Its cost.

That the Murray Farm fully meets the first condition has never been doubted; even those critics who are most hostile to the location in York, acknowledge its fitness for a Provincial Stock Farm. It is indeed a matter of surprise that so excellent a farm is available.

Upon the third point it must be conceded in view of the report presented by the joint committee of the Government and the Board of Agriculture that the rental and selling price of the Murray Farm are not unreasonable, but are relatively as low, if not lower, than any of the other offers made.

We placed the condition of locality second, because it seems to us to be a somewhat more important matter than the cost, and somewhat less important than the character of the farm. In this respect the Murray Farm appears fully to meet all requirements. It is a geographical fact that Fredericton is very near the centre of the province, and that its present and immediately prospective railway connections will make it readily accessible to every county. We have the authority of so hostile a critic as the *Telegraph* for saying that York and Carleton together form one of the most progressive agricultural sections in New Brunswick.

Let us, however, consider this view of the case in a little further detail. In twelve months from this present writing it is probable that the Miramichi and Central Railways will be completed. Dividing the province into two sections, one showing those counties which when these railways are completed might be said to be more accessible from the late Stock Farm in Kings County and those which can most conveniently reach the Murray farm, we have in the former group: Westmoreland, Albert, St. John, the eastern half of Kings, the Parishes of Johnston, Brunswick, and Wickham in Queens County, and Kent County. In the latter group we have Charlotte, the western part of Kings, the western part of Queens, Sunbury, York, Carleton, Victoria, Madawaska, Northumberland, Gloucester, Restigouche, and the Parishes of Chipman, Canning and Waterborough in Queens County and Kent County. Kent is included in both groups because it is equally accessible in point of distance and railway communication from both points. In the first group, we learn from the census of 1881, there is the following amount of live stock:

	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.
Westmoreland.....	14,081	15,138
Albert.....	5,359	2,263
St. John.....	30,000	27,000
Part of Kings (est.).....	5,300	37,433
Kent.....	14,714	19,033
Total.....	95,752	97,176

In the second group we find

	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.
Charlotte.....	14,081	15,138
Part of Kings (est.).....	2,400	27,027
Part of Queens (est.).....	10,031	10,000
Sunbury.....	1,544	5,623
York.....	23,928	22,937
Carleton.....	23,927	24,621
Victoria.....	27,911	12,756
Northumberland.....	13,883	15,334
Gloucester.....	9,963	17,119
Restigouche.....	3,898	5,623
Kent.....	14,714	19,033
Total.....	131,652	148,997

The experience of the late stock sale also shows that the counties in the last named, or the Central group, are larger buyers of improved stock than the counties in the Southern group. Trying the groups by another test we find they are of improved land in each and the area of vacant Crown Lands suitable for farming to be as given below. The area of improved land is from the census of 1881, the estimate of vacant Crown Lands, suitable for farming is that made by the officials in the Crown Land Office, and of the writer, three separate estimates being made which agreed in all essential points.

The Southern group is as follows:—

	Improved Land.	Good Land.
Westmoreland.....	171,000	100,000
Albert.....	61,798	40,000
St. John.....	25,158	nil.
Part of Kings.....	188,849	100,000
Part of Queens.....	48,831	20,000
Kent.....	85,642	300,000
Total.....	574,278	500,000

The Central group is as follows:—

	Improved Land.	Good Land.
Charlotte.....	171,000	100,000
Part of Kings.....	4,692	nil.
Part of Queens.....	11,488	100,000
Sunbury.....	36,302	100,000
York.....	132,753	200,000
Carleton.....	150,771	30,000
Victoria.....	79,115	100,000
Northumberland.....	53,416	500,000
Gloucester.....	49,639	300,000
Restigouche.....	21,813	1,000,000
Kent.....	85,642	300,000
Total.....	782,665	2,710,000

From these figures it will appear that the central group of counties are far more important, as agricultural and stock raising districts, than the southern group, and that, looking to the future, there is five times as much room for expansion in the central group as there is in the southern group. But although we have included Kent and Westmoreland and Albert, in the southern group, it is by no means certain that the farmers of those counties will not, within a few years, find their railway connections such as will make Fredericton quite as convenient a point to come to as the Otty Farm. If the Central railway is extended to Moncton or some point in that neighborhood, as it doubtless will be, the difference in time and expense to a farmer coming to the Murray farm, or going to the farm now under lease in Kings County, would be almost nominal; and the same is true of the parishes of Queens included in the southern group, and even of parts of Kings. It must also be borne in mind that the nearer the farm is taken to the seaboard, the farther it is removed from the great interior agricultural counties, and the farther the cattle are taken from the majority of those who will wish to buy them.

From Moncton to Fredericton will, when the Short Line is built, be only a few miles more than from Moncton to the Otty Farm, consequently Fredericton is as convenient a location so far as Westmoreland and Albert are concerned as the Otty Farm is, and in short the only district which would not be at least as well served by the location of the farm near Fredericton as by its being continued at the Otty Farm is that which embraces the eastern half of the County of St. John, and that part of Kings lying east of the St. John, except perhaps a part of the parish of Havelock. An inspection of the map will fully bear this statement out.

We believe that the opposition to the scheme is local and personal, and we, for one, do not attribute it to any jealousy on the part of St. John or any other locality against Fredericton. We do not believe it has any such serious foundation. As there was no demand from York that the Farm should be established here, so we believe there is no general opposition in any locality to its removal from Kings. The removal from the Otty Farm was a foregone conclusion and out of the few available places the Murray Farm was chosen. Persons seeking for a grievance may consider this a slight upon all the counties except York; but the same objection could have been made if another farm in Kings had been chosen. Westmoreland, for example, might have asked, "Is no county but Kings fit for a Provincial Stock Farm?" The man who wants to give a grievance need not look long, and to such a one it is not worth while to address any argument; but to reasonable men we would say that the question was not between York County and Kings County, or York County and any other County, but between two or three farms, and the one chosen is in York County. We are far from saying that if a farm more suitable than the Murray Farm had been offered elsewhere upon reasonable terms, the joint conference of the Government and the Board would not have been justified in choosing it, provided its advantages in other respects counterbalanced its less central situation.

THE EXTENSION OF OUR COMMERCE.

We favor the annexation of the West Indies not only because of the results which may flow directly from it, but because it is, as we have, a step across the threshold of the trade of the southern half of the American Continent. Recently the Consular Agent of the Argentine Republic published a letter in which he asked the commercial men of Canada to consider the advisability of endeavoring to get a share of the trade of that distant country, which he says imports annually from New York \$4,000,000 worth of goods such as Canada produces. South American trade and industrial development are yet in their infancy. The United States government, never very quick to appreciate the importance of increasing the foreign trade, has appointed a commission for the express purpose of thoroughly investigating the trade of all the South American nations, and of Mexico and Central America as well. This commission has already been some months engaged in taking the testimony of merchants in the Eastern States, who have a practical knowledge of the southern trade, and in a very few days the Commission will go to Mexico and after a somewhat extended sojourn there will proceed to San Francisco and get the views of the merchants there. It will then visit every South American country. This plan has some advantages over the English system of resident consular agents, but the latter would seem to be a necessary supplement to the commission. No good reason can be given why Canada should not have a large share of this trade. We have cheap fuel and cheap provisions, and low local taxation. We ought therefore to be able to do more than hold our own against the manufacturers of the Eastern States, who will be our rivals in the field.

The Continent of South America is vast enough to absorb an enormous amount of immigration, and as the climate is favorable to Europeans, and the agricultural and mineral wealth of the whole country undoubtedly great, it is not unreasonable to anticipate that the great colonizing races, the English and the German (and in the English we include our neighbors) will permit it long to remain in its present condition. The distracted political condition of the west coast and the northern extremity has checked both enterprise and the settlement of the country, but peace having been restored on a basis apparently permanent, we may look for a change; and when the change does come it will do Canada no harm to have one or more provinces in the West India group. When once our trade has taken a southern tendency it will be a comparatively easy matter to extend it in the same direction; but if we permit the United States to step in and secure the West India market to the exclusion of ourselves it will be like the erection of a barrier across the way which it is our interest to follow.

We do not belittle the political difficulties involved in the proposed addition to the Dominion; but we assign them a secondary place, and would be prepared to assent to some sacrifice for the sake of an entrance upon the great theatre for enterprise which lies awaiting the world in the South. The people of Canada want customers for their productions. They are not found in sufficient number at home; they certainly do not exist to the North; a hostile tariff shuts us out from

our immediate neighbors; in many lines Europe exports the same as we do. It is absolutely necessary to look to the South for the extension of our trade; and for these reasons we regard the annexation of the West Indies as a step in the right direction, in more senses than one; and we believe that in so doing we have the sympathy of the great body of the people of New Brunswick on both sides of politics.

CHOOSING A PRESIDENT.

When more than fifty millions of free people proceed to choose from among their own number a man who shall be the executive head of the State and for a term of four years shall exercise powers greater in some respects than those enjoyed by most monarchs, the occasion is one of sublime interest. Theoretically nothing in politics can be grander. Yet we question, if balancing the evil against the good, the danger against the safety, of quadrennial popular Presidential elections, it can justly be claimed that they are a success and serve the purpose in relation to the nation which the designers of the Constitution intended. Eight years ago only the forbearance of millions of defrauded voters saved the United States from a dreadful conflict; and to-day the blood of the country is at fever heat and on the first evidence of wrong-doing on the part of the Republican party there may be an uprising of the most perilous character. But admitting that such occasions as the present and as that of 1876 are exceptional, and such close elections can hardly be very frequent, we think it open to grave doubt if the exciting and disturbing effects of the Presidential contests do not produce an amount of evil, which any beneficial effects of a popular choice of President can counterbalance. Had the framers of the Constitution foreseen that one hundred years after the Declaration of Independence the friction of the machinery by which the popular vote is taken would well nigh set the nation in a flame, had they imagined that a Presidential contest would for months set the country ablaze with excitement and arouse the worst passions of the popular mind, they would probably have provided some other means of choosing their Chief Magistrate. A striking feature of the case is that from term to term the excitement increases, and it is almost impossible to avoid the conclusion that one day the parties, which meet for the peaceful discharge of the duties of citizenship, may separate sworn enemies, and a fierce contest, costing thousands of lives and millions of money, may be the result. Safety lies in the common sense of the people, and we are not without proof that this is sufficient for great emergencies, but occasions may arise when it will be powerless. It behoves us in Canada to lay these things to heart, for the time may come when we will choose our own Chief Magistrate, and we may, perhaps, avoid the dangers which threaten our neighbors, by a method of choice not involving a direct appeal to the people.

One cannot avoid contrasting the perfect way in which the British system of government adapts itself to the will of the people, with the revolution necessary to effect a change of government in the United States, for the term "revolution" is not too strong to apply to an event which at the time of the last change led to four years civil war, now involves the gravest possible consequences.

A SUGGESTION TO OUR DRY GOODS MEN.

In a short time the spindles of the Marysville cotton mill will begin to revolve. This is an enterprise of immense importance to this locality. It is just possible that it may be of more than local importance. Mr. Ingham from Leigh & Co.'s, of Boston, extensive dealers in cotton mill machinery, and an expert in the business, told a *Gleaner* reporter the other day that the Marysville mill had so many exceptional circumstances in its favor that it ought to be able to make money as against any mill in Canada. But it is in a local point of view that we wish to speak of the matter just now, and our suggestion to the Dry Goods men is that they should become customers of our neighbor from the outset. Without endeavoring to meet their requirements if he knows what they are. The courage and patriotic enterprise of the man, who with no other object than a desire to build up the community in which he lives has expended a fortune in the erection of a magnificent establishment, deserves whatever recognition his neighbors can give him, and the best that can be given is that suggested above. It would be an unneighborly act if our Dry Goods men would, without waiting for a call from the mill travellers, go themselves to the proprietor or manager, and give them such points as they may know of in reference to the local trade, with the view of becoming customers at the start for the

products of the mill. On the success of the Marysville cotton mill much depends. Its proprietor could probably afford, without embarrassing himself, to let its doors remain closed and its machinery stand idle, but Fredericton and York County cannot, for if this venture is a success we do not know what may follow. Therefore though the local trade will only form a small proportion of what the Marysville mill can do, it is desirable from a local point of view that the mill should receive it.

THAT VISIT TO ENGLAND.

Why did Sir John Macdonald go to England? The answer to this question is in as much doubt to-day as it was when he sailed. The state of his health was not his sole reason for the voyage, although it may in part have influenced him in taking it. His first business in London appears to have been to consult Sir Andrew Clark, who gave a very hopeful diagnosis of his case, and the chances are good that the Arch-Schemer will be in fairly good physical trim to lead his forces through another session. But Sir John had other fish to fry than simply to see the Doctor; and we would not be surprised to find him coming back with a scheme of somewhat startling proportions. The Premier would like to leave the stage in a maze of spectacular effects, and if he can with one hand annex the rich and populous islands of the West Indies and with the other stretch out for the trade of China and Japan, he will probably be quite content to make his bow and retire, and leave those who come after him to work out the tremendous problem of consolidating the Dominion. It is not unreasonable to suppose that it is in connection with these projects that Sir John has gone to England; and if they can be successfully carried into effect without placing too heavy burdens upon the people, they are deserving of favorable consideration.

It is said that the hurried trip has, however, a reason arising from something of more present interest. Sir Leonard Tilley made a dreadful mess of his last loan. He went to make arrangements to place \$50,000,000 on the market, and succeeded only in placing \$25,000,000, and this under circumstances of a most unsatisfactory character, so much so, indeed, that all the proceeds of the loan are not yet available. It is asserted most confidently that Sir John's mission is largely to supplement his Finance Minister's work, and that it is felt to be absolutely necessary for him to raise a large sum of money before Parliament meets. A suggestion is made that he will insist as the price of his assent to the annexation of the West Indies that the British Government shall guarantee a large Canadian loan, to be devoted to the liquidation of present maturing liabilities, and to the establishment of a trans-Pacific line of steamers in connection with the C. P. Railway. Such are the speculations of the newspapers on the Liberal side. The Tory press is as dumb as a statue, and it need not be expected to speak until it gets its orders. It is a serious commentary in the state of politics in Canada that the Premier may be contemplating the most serious steps without consulting Parliament, and that his majority is so pliant that they will assent to whatever he may demand.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

There appears to be no doubt that Cleveland has carried New York and is elected President.

We can assure our contemporary the *Globe* that the remark attributed by THE GLEANER to ex-Mayor Fisher, was actually made by him, in the presence of a *Gleaner* reporter.

Mr. Colter's hurdy-gurdy says it is not true that tickets to the Tory Dinner were offered to Liberals. It is true. They were offered to prominent Liberal merchants. It claims that the meeting was representative. Perhaps it was; but if so why were the Fishers, the Vanwates, the Le-monts, S. A. Akervley, G. R. Parkin and others who could be named conspicuous by their absence. The hurdy-gurdy alludes to Mr. Ploakard's dinner; but its ideas of what took place there are necessarily indistinct, as the attachment only saw what took place through the keyhole and heard the speeches through the door.

It is with some pride that we point to the fact that the weekly edition of THE GLEANER was the only weekly in New Brunswick on the day after the Presidential election to give any details of the result. The papers mailed at noon, to our country subscribers, contained as late information as was available to the people of New York at 10 a. m., and our later edition contained the same news as was given to the public in the New York evening papers; and the Bangor morning papers, of Thursday, contained nothing really later. The people of Fredericton appreciated our enterprise in thus affording them the latest intelligence, and although a large extra edition was printed it was quickly disposed of, and it was found necessary to stop the sale so as to be able to supply the mails. A feature which rendered our report of especial in-

terest was, that while the St. John papers published only associated press despatches, ours was from a special and unbiased correspondent. At no previous Presidential election was so much interest manifested, in this city, in the result. The majority sympathized with Cleveland, and when word was received that Blaine's chances were best it was not generally credited, but anything favorable to the Democrats was readily accepted as true. Yesterday there was a great deal of speculation as to the result, and the probabilities in the event of Cleveland's election formed the principal topic of conversation. The sympathy with Cleveland appeared to be attributable to the fact that it would likely lead to improved trade relations between Canada and the United States.

Political treason, like poverty, introduces one to strange bed-fellows. How odd it must have seemed to old *Telegraph* readers to have found their paper quoting with approval the *Sun*, the *Moncton Times*, the *Newcastle Advocate*, the *Reporter*, and the *Farmer*. For eighteen months it has declared that these papers were so hostile to the local government that other opinions in regard to its policy were worthless. Now it has turned round and tries to persuade its readers that what they say is law and gospel. But it won't work, most mistaken contemporary. The *Telegraph* has broken with its old friends, and the Opposition don't want it. It has got into "the cold middle, where Paddy froze to death."

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. CALDWALLADER.

Fredericton, Oct. 22—2 ins.

HARDWARE! HARDWARE!

JUST RECEIVED: 1 Cask, 7 Boxes, and 5 Bbls. of Hardware, consisting of Chain Traces, Whip Sashes, Barn Door Hinges, Saw Frames, Coal Hods, Trivets, for fancy work all kinds. Axes, Bits, Hinges, Hamps and Staples, Hay Cutters, 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.

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Marysville and Fredericton

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Leaving Marysville at 7 and 10 a. m., and 1, 4 and 7 p. m.

Leaving Fredericton at 8:30 a. m., 11 a. m.; 2:30, 5 and 9 p. m.

All orders carefully attended to. Extras furnished if required.

Fare, round trip, - 25 cents.

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July 25, 1884.

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Also, Tilsonberg Oat Meal, New England "A" Corn Meal.

A. F. RANDOLPH & SON.

Fredericton, November 1, 1884.

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WILL OPEN ON THURSDAY,

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I have purchased a complete set of instruments, together with

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I have also one of the finest North Lights in the Province, having worked in one of the leading firms in New York. I am now in a position to do the finest and best work ever done in the photographic business in this city.

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.

Leave your Orders Early.

JOHN HARVEY.

Fredericton, May 30th, 1884.

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Hard and Soft Coal always on hand.

JOHN RICHARDS & SON, City Agency New Brunswick Ry. July 5th, 1884.

Stoneware.

JUST RECEIVED—A LARGE STOCK OF Stoneware, including Coolers, Urns, Water Coolers, in different sizes, Bean Jars, Spittoons, Butter Pitchers, etc.

Cheap at LEMONT'S.

TO LET.

A COMFORTABLE HOUSE on St. John Street, suitable for a small family. Possession given Oct. 17th 1884. GLEANER OFFICE.

CLAPBOARDS.

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WHAT CAN SHE DO?

By E. P. Roe.

(Continued.)

He was in just the right physical condition to take a contagion.

There was a knock at the door, and the servant entered, bringing him a letter, saying, "This was just left here for ye, sir."

"A dun," thought he, languidly, and he laid it unopened on the stand beside him.

It was; and from one whom he owed a reparation he could never make, though he paid with his life.

With his eyes closed, he still leaned back in a dull, painful lethargy. A faint, disagreeable odour gradually pervaded the room, and at last attracted his attention. The luxurious sybarite could not help the stings of conscience, the odour night. He grew restless, and looked around.

Zell's letter caught his attention. "Might as well see who it's from," he muttered. Weakness, pain, and emotion had so changed Zell's familiar hand, that he did not recognize it.

But, as he opened and read, his eyes dilated with horror. It seemed like a dead hand grasping him out of the darkness. But a dreadful fascination compelled him to read every line, and read them, till they seemed burned into his memory. At last, by a desperate effort, he broke the strong spell her words had placed upon him, and, starting up, exclaimed:

"Go to her, in that pest-house! I would see her dead a thousand times first. I hope she is dead, for she is the torment of my life. What is that smell's so queer?" His eyes again rested on the letter. A suspicion crossed his mind. He carried the letter to his nose, and then started violently, uttering awful oaths.

"She had sent contagion directly to me," he groaned, and he threw poor Zell's appeal to the grate. It burned with a faint, sickly odour. Then, as the day was raw and windy, a sudden gust down the chimney blew it all out into the room, and scattered it into ashes, like Zell's hopes, around his feet.

A superstitious horror, that made his flesh creep and hair rise, took possession of him, and hastily gathering a few necessary things, he rushed out into the chill air, and made his way to a large hotel. He wanted to be in a crowd. He wanted the hard, material world's noise and bustle around him. He wanted to hear men talking about gold and stocks, and the gossip of the town—anything that would make living on seem a natural, possible matter of course.

But men's voices sounded strange and unfamiliar, and the real world seemed like that which mocks us in our dreams. Mingling with all he saw and heard were Zell's despairing words. He wrapped himself in his great coat, he drank frequent and fiery potations, he hovered around the registers, but nothing could take away the chill at his heart. He tossed feverishly all night. His sudden exposure to the raw wind in his heated, excited condition caused a severe cold. But he would not give up. He dared not stay alone in his room, and so crept down to the public haunts of the hotel. But his flushed cheek and strange manner attracted attention. As the days passed, he grew worse, and the proprietor of the house said,

"You are ill, you must go to bed."

But he would not. There was nothing that he seemed to dread so much as being alone. But the guests began to grow afraid of him. There was general and widespread fear of the small-pox in the city, and for some reason, it began to be associated with his illness. As the suspicion was whispered around, all shrank from him. The proprietor had him examined at once by a physician. It was the fatal fourteenth day, and the dreaded symptoms were apparent.

"Have you no friends, no home to which you can go?" he was asked.

"Oh," he groaned, while the thought pierced his soul. "She would have made me one and taken care of me in it." But he pleaded, "For God's sake, don't send me away."

"I must," said the proprietor, frightened himself, "this law requires it, and your presence here would empty my house in an hour."

So, in the dusk, like poor Zell, he was smuggled down a back stairway, and sent to the "pest-house," also, he groaning and crying with terror all the way.

Zell did not die. Her vigorous constitution rallied, and she rapidly regained strength. But with strength and power of thought, came the certainty to her mind of Van Dam's utter and final abandonment of her. She felt that all the world would now be against her, and that she would be driven from every safe and pleasant path. The thought of taking her shame to her home was a horror to her, and she felt sure that Elith would spurn her from the door. At first she wept bitterly and despairingly, and wished she had died. But gradually she grew hard, reckless, and cruel until her wrong, and her every thought of Van Dam was a curse.

The woman who helped her to write the letter greatly startled her one day, by saying,

"There's a man in the men's ward who in his ravin' speaks of you."

"Could he, in just retribution, have been sent here also?" she thought. Pleading relationship, she was admitted to see him. He shuddered as he saw her advancing, with stony face and eyes in which glared relentless hate.

"Curse you!" he uttered, feebly, with his parched lips. "Go away, living or dead, I know not which you are; but I know it was through you I came here!"

Her only answer was a mocking smile. "Will he get well?" she asked, following him away a short distance.

"No," said the physician. "He will die."

Her cheek blanched for a moment, but from her eyes glowed a deadly gleam of satisfaction.

"What did he say?" whispered Van Dam.

"He says you will die," she answered, in a stony voice. "You see, I am better than you were. You would not come to me for even one poor moment. You left me to die alone; but I will stay and watch with you."

"Oh, go away!" groaned Van Dam.

"I couldn't be so heartless," she said, in a mocking tone. "You need dying consolation. I want to tell you, Guillaume, what was in my mind the night I left all for you. I did doubt you a little. That is where I sinned; I shall only suffer for that through all eternity," she said, with a reckless laugh that chilled his soul.

"But then, I hoped, I felt almost sure, you would marry me; and, oh, what a heaven of a home I purposed to make you. If you had only let even a magistrate say, 'I pronounce you man and wife,' I would have kissed away even your headaches, and had you ten contagions, they should not have brought you here, for I should have taken care of you and nursed you back to life!"

"Go away!" groaned Van Dam, with more energy.

"Guillaume," she said taking his hand, which shuddered at her touch. "We might have had a happy little home by this time. We might have learned to live a good life in this world and prepared for a better one in the next. Little children might have put their soft arms around your neck, and with their innocent kisses banished the memory and the power of the evil past. Oh," she gasped, "how happy we might have been, and mother, Elith, and Laura would have smiled upon us. But what is 'now our condition?' she said bitterly, her grip upon his hand becoming hard and fierce. "You have made me a tigress; I must cower and hide through life like a wild beast in the jungle. And you are dying and going to hell," she hissed in his ear, "and by-and-by, when I get to be an old ugly hag, I will come and torment you there forever and forever."

"Curse you, go away," shrieked the terror-stricken man.

An attendant hastened to the spot; Zell was standing at the foot of the cot, glaring at him.

"I thought you was a relation of his'n," said the man roughly.

"So I am," said Zell sternly. "As the one sting is related to the viper that stung him," and with a withering look she passed away.

That night Van Dam died.

In process of time Zell was turned adrift in the city. She applied vainly at stores and shops for a situation. She had no good clothes, and appearances were against her. She had a very little money in her portmanteau when she was taken to the hospital. This was given her on leaving, and she made it go as far as possible. At last she went to an intelligence office, and sat among the others, who looked suspiciously at her. They instinctively felt that she was not of their ilk.

"What can you do?" was frequent question.

She did not know how to do a single thing, but thought that perhaps the position of a waitress would be the easiest.

"Where are your references?"

It was her one thought and effect to conceal reference to the past. At last the proprietor in pity sent her to a lady who had told him to supply her with a waitress; the place was in Brooklyn, and Zell was glad, for she had less fear there of seeing any one she knew.

The lady scolded bitterly about such an ignoramus being sent to her, but Zell seemed so patient and willing that she decided to try her. Zell gave her whole soul to the work, and though the place was a hard one, would have eventually learned to fill it. The family were a little surprised sometimes at her graceful movements, and the quick gleam of intelligence in her large eyes, as some remark was made naturally beyond one in her sphere. One day they were trying to recall, while at the table, the name of a famous singer at the opera. Before she thought the name was almost out of her lips. The poor girl tried to disguise herself by assuming, as well as she could, the stolid, stupid manner of those who usually blunder about our homes.

All might have gone well, and she have gained a very honest livelihood, had not an unforeseen circumstance revealed her past life. Those who have done wrong are never safe. At the most unexpected time, and in the most unexpected way, their sin may stand out before all and blast them.

Zell's mistress had told her to make a little extra preparation, for she expected a gentleman to dine that evening. With some growing pride and interest in her work, she had done her best, and even her mistress said:

"Jones," (her assumed name), "you are improving," and a gleam of something like hope and pleasure shot across the poor child's face. A passionate sigh came up from her heart.

"Oh, I will try to do right if the world will let me."

But imagine her terror when she saw an old crony of Van Dam's enter the room. The man recognized her in a moment and she saw that he did. She gave him an imploring glance, which he returned by one of cool contempt. Zell could hardly get through the meal, and her manner attracted attention. The cool-blooded fellow, whose soul was akin to that of his dead friend, was considerably enough to the hostess not to spoil her dinner, or rob her of a waitress till it was over. But the moment they returned to the parlor he told who Zell was, and how she must have just come from the small-pox hospital.

(To be Continued.)

COTTON FLANNELS!

1,000 Yards Cotton Flannels

IN SHORT LENGTHS.

FROM 2 to 40 YARDS

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

DEVER BROS.

JERSEYS

JERSEYS!

DEVER BROS.

HAVE RECEIVED TO-DAY!

6 Doz. Jerseys,

EMBROIDERY and PLAIN.

DEVER BROS.

FALL 1884

Fred B. Edgecombe

NOW OPEN

65 CASES

New and Fashionable Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods

Consisting of the latest productions of the

HOME & FOREIGN MARKETS

PRICES LOW.

More goods to arrive by coming steamers.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FRED. B. EDGECOMBE,

Queen St., Fredericton.

Branch—St. Mary's Ferry.

BY RAIL FROM BOSTON.

5 CASES GENERAL HARDWARE, including Ice Picks and Patent Door Hinges.

Organs! Organs!

THE DOHERTY ORGANS take the big. They are the best made, the prettiest and the best for the money. Call and examine or write for prices to LEMONT & SONS.

Fredericton, Nov. 5, 1884.

REGISTERS.

Hot Air Registers and Ventilators.

JUST Received a full line of Hot Air Registers, 9 Stove Pipe Registers, and Ventilators for Bed Rooms from the manufacturers, Fraser & Neave, Ltd., 100, R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

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 COUGHS, 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 fine appearance of the animal. Is also equally beneficial to CATTLE, SHEEP and SWINE. For sale everywhere.

SOLE PROPRIETORS:

J. C. KEMP & CO.

MONTREAL, P.Q.

Special Discount FOR CASH, FOR 30 DAYS.

ON—

Watches, Jewellery, SOLID SILVER WARE,

RICH ELECTRO PLATED WARE AND CLOCKS

ELEGANT FANCY GOODS

In great variety.

Selling at Cost, To make room for New Goods.

My stock is very complete in every department and anyone requiring goods in my line will find it to their advantage to give me a call before buying.

S. F. SHUTE,

Sharkey's Block,

QUEEN ST.

Fredericton, March 26th, 1884.

FALL HARDWARE

In Stock and for Sale at the Lowest Cash Prices a Full Stock of

IRON,

S. S. STEEL, HORSE SHOES, CABLE, ZINC,

SHEET IRON, TIN PLATES, NAILS, GLASS, OIL,

And a Varied Stock of Shell Hardware.

Z. R. Everett.

Fredericton, Oct. 7, 1884.

P. P. P.

PEARS. PLUMS.

PEARS. PLUMS.

PRESERVING PEARS AND PLUMS

Just received at

WHEELPLEY'S.

Fredericton, Sept. 27, 1884.

M. A. FINN,

IMPORTER OF

Wines, Liquors

—AND—

CIGARS,

Cor. Prince William and Princess Streets,

Saint John, N. B.

April 18, 1883.

WATCHES.

Just opened one case of

Ladies' and Gents' GOLD, SILVER AND NICKEL WATCHES.

GOLD, from \$25.00 upwards;

SILVER, from \$12.00 upwards;

NICKEL, from \$6.00 upwards.

And Warranted.

Call and examine before purchasing, at

S. F. SHUTE'S,

SHARKEY'S BLOCK,

QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON

October 15, 1884.

THE NEW BOOK STORE.

The Finest Line of Books & Stationery

To be had in the City and at Lower Prices than Ever.

Also: Room Paper & Paper Blinds.

ALL NEW PATTERNS.

ORGANS OR SALE AT THE VERY LOWEST CASH PRICES.

W. T. H. FENETY.

Orders for Job Printing of All Kinds will Receive Prompt Attention

May 8th, 1884.

STOP AND READ.

GENTLEMEN:

Get your Clothing made at

W. E. SEERY'S. For nice Stylish Suits

he cannot be surpassed in the city.

Prompt attention to cutting

W. E. SEERY,

Wimot's Alley.

Fredericton, May 10th, 1884.

1884.

JUST RECEIVED AT THE

"IMPERIAL HALL,"

A LARGE STOCK OF

TWEEDS

For Spring and Summer,

In all the Latest Shades and Patterns. These Goods will be made into SUITS or SINGLE GARMENTS to order, in FASHIONABLE STYLES, at the SHORTEST NOTICE, and at VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Also, Hats, Shirts, Ties, Collars, Braces, Gents' Underclothing, &c. VERY CHEAP.

THOMAS STANGER,

Opposite Post Office, Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

Fredericton, May 8th, 1884.

JAMES C. FAIREY,

NEWCASTLE, N. B.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

NEW FURNITURE WAREHOUSES.

Received this Day:

Two Car Loads Assorted Furniture

WHICH WILL BE SOLD FOR CASH ONLY AT LOWER PRICES THAN EVER OFFERED.

JAMES C. FAIREY.

Newcastle, Nov. 21, 1883.

IRON. OAKUM.

BOILRE PLATES

RECEIVED and in store, Ex. Barque "Paramatta," and S. S. "Hibernian" and "Caspian"—

17,000 Bars Refined and Spike Iron.

Boiler Tubes and Rivets, 410 Bars Sheet Steel, 150 Sheet Iron, 200 Bundles Plating and Hoops, various sizes and gauges.

210 Bundles Navy and Hand Picked Oakum.

215 Bundles Nos. 30, 22, 23, 24 and 26.

210 Sheets Nos. 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 Sheet Iron.

5 Cases Galvanized Sheet Iron.

I. & F. BURPEE & Co.

30 Boiler Plates, Best B. B. and P. B. B. and Lowmoor.

Boiler Tubes and Rivets, 410 Bars Sheet Steel, 150 Sheet Iron, 200 Bundles Plating and Hoops, various sizes and gauges.

210 Bundles Navy and Hand Picked Oakum.

215 Bundles Nos. 30, 22, 23, 24 and 26.

210 Sheets Nos. 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 Sheet Iron.

5 Cases Galvanized Sheet Iron.

SLED SHOE STEEL,

SHEET ZINC. SHEET IRON.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

NEW SPRING GOODS

EX. "BUENOS AYREAN," VIA HALIFAX.

SCOTCH TWEEDS, BANNOCKBURNS,

CHEVIOTS WORSTED COATINGS,

NEWEST DESIGNS, And a

CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

Gents' Spring and Summer Suitings,

&c. &c.

AT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF

T. G. O'Connor.

N. B.—First-Class Cutter, First-Class Work; Lowest "Hard-Pan" Prices. T. G. O'Connor, April 11.

New Brunswick Railway.

Operating 443 Miles.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

All Trains are run by Eastern Standard Time, which

minimizes slower than, St. John actual Time.

COMMENCING OCTOBER, 19th, 1884. Trains will run as follows:

St. John Division.

DEPARTURES.

8 10 A. M.—From Water Street, St. John—Express for points West and for Fredericton, St. Stephen, St. Andrew, Houlton, Woodstock, and all points North and South.

3 30 P. M.—From Water Street, St. John—Express for Fredericton.

8 30 P. M.—From Water Street, St. John—Night Express for points West, and for St. Stephen, Woodstock, Houlton, and all points North.

2 00 P. M.—From Fredericton—Accommodation for St. John.