

AN ADROIT ROBBERY.

Sneak Thieves Operating in a Montreal Barber Shop.

MONTREAL, Oct. 11.—A most unaccountable and adroit robbery was perpetrated in the hair dressing establishment of M. Alphonse about noon to-day. A manufacturer of boots and shoes named Beaudry had called on his way to pay his men and to get his hair cut. He had just drawn \$450 out of the Hochelaga Bank for their wages, and the money, in bills and silver, was rolled up in a parcel on a slab under the looking-glass in front of him. A number of persons were under going similar exercises, when three men believed to belong to this city, came in. One caught the barber attending to Mr. Beaudry by the coat and asked him a question. After answer was given, the three sharpers hastily retired, but no suspicion arose, as the parcel seemed to be intact in its place, until the owner was ready to go. Finding the packet light compared with the one deposited on the slab, he pulled it open and found two or three old newspapers rolled up in it. Detectives are on the track of the thieves, who can be identified.

THE GLEANER.

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TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1884.

MR. RUEL'S SUPERANNUATION.

It appears that not only was the superannuation of Mr. Ruel an act of gross injustice to a deserving officer, but that there is grave reason to believe that it was illegal. The law requires that before an officer is superannuated an investigation shall be made into his fitness for work. This is done both to protect the Civil Service from the spite of politicians and to protect the public from having too many charges placed upon it. We have excellent authority for saying that in Mr. Ruel's case no investigation was held. Public feeling is becoming very much aroused over this matter, especially since the *Farmer* has had the effrontery to state what every man in the city knows is untrue, namely that the state of Mr. Ruel's health is sufficient ground for his retirement. An important principle is at stake in this matter, a principle which concerns every member of the Civil Service. Can an officer, who has served many years faithfully, be superannuated merely because he happens to hold different political opinions from the temporary representative of the constituency in which he lives? There are many rumors afloat concerning Mr. Ruel's case, rumors of underhand work among those who appear to have profited by his dismissal. We do not say that this is so; but we do say that if the law had been observed, and an enquiry held, the public would know the real reason of his superannuation as they now know that the alleged reason is a false one. The public would like to know if Collector Street has officially reported that Mr. Ruel is unfit for duty. It can scarcely be that he would do so, and yet it can scarcely be that the Department would have turned Mr. Ruel out of office and given him a beggarly pittance without even an apparent justification. These things direct attention to the Custom House here, and people recall the time when Mr. Robertson and Mr. Ruel did all the work that four officers are required to do now. It may be a monstrous clever thing to have got Mr. Ruel out; but it is as well for people to remember that it is a long lane that has no turn.

KEEPING THE PROVINCE TO THE FORE.

During the short time the Local Government have been in power they have done a great deal towards making the Province better known in England and it is pleasing to be able to say with good results. Of all the Provincial Governments they were the only one to appreciate the importance of the Forestry Exhibition and consequently this was the only one of the Canadian Provinces directly represented, although the exhibit of the C. P. Railway was equivalent to the representation of Manitoba and the North-West. The joint exhibit of the Province and the Land and Lumber Company at Edinburgh has already proved its value, and orders have been received for woods, hitherto not exported. We were shown to-day two orders, one for wood for hat boxes, pill boxes and the like, which it is thought our bass wood will fill; at any rate a trial lot will be shipped, and if it proves satisfactory as it no doubt will, large shipments of this wood will likely follow, as the request is for what is practically an unlimited quantity. The other order is from Paris and is for a veneering wood, to resemble the sample sent, which is Hungarian Ash. Our curled maple and

birds-eye maple resemble the sample sufficiently to warrant the sending of a quantity on trial. The manufacturers wanting this wood will require, if what New Brunswick can send will suit them, a very large amount every year.

Another step taken by the Local Government has produced a most excellent effect; namely the appointment of Mr. Cornwall as Agent General of the Province. The object of this gentleman in asking for the appointment was to enable him to introduce the varied productions of the Province to the old world, and to promote the emigration of desirable settlers. He has so far succeeded that parties in England have ordered red granite, manganese and antimony, and the indications are that a large export will be done in these lines of goods within a few years. Dressed red granite can be delivered in Liverpool from New Brunswick than they can be from Aberdeen. Other articles have also been ordered through the advertisements of Mr. Cornwall and his associates in England. In making this appointment the Government have simply anticipated what public opinion is calling upon the Government of the other Provinces to do.

The local government having their attention drawn to certain articles which appeared in a St. John paper, written by Mr. Cornwall and Mr. Lugin, caused a number of copies of that paper to be sent to Clergymen, the Secretaries of Colonization societies and others in England. The cost was small, little if anything more than \$100. Already fifty families, numbering perhaps in all two hundred persons, have been led to come to New Brunswick by the information contained in these articles.

The Government has also directed the publication of a hand book on the Province, which is in an advanced stage of preparation. The circulation of this will serve to draw the attention of thousands of persons to the province, and if it is followed up, as we have already suggested, by the publication in British journals of facts relative to the Province and calculated to lead intending emigrants to give New Brunswick their consideration, a duty which the Secretary for agriculture ought to discharge, we may reasonably expect to attract to the Province a large and valuable class of settlers.

In this connection we may add that two articles lately published in *The Gleaner* have called forth much favorable comment, both in this country from persons who take an interest in the settlement of the Province, and in England among those who are friendly to New Brunswick. Both editions of *The Gleaner* containing the articles having been exhausted, we have decided in order to meet the often repeated request of persons desiring copies of the articles to send away, to reproduce them both to-day. These articles are as follows:—

(From the Gleaner of Sept. 23rd.)

There are in England quite a large number of persons of small capital who find it a constant struggle to make both ends meet from year to year. They are used to living in a certain style, and their efforts to keep up to it make their lives a constant worry. For such persons New Brunswick offers the best inducements. Take the case of a man with £2000, not a very large capital in England, and out of which the owner would be a lucky man if he could realize an income of £200. He comes to New Brunswick with his money. With £1000 he can buy himself a fine farm, one on which, if he knows anything of practical agriculture, he can make a very comfortable living. He expends £500 in buying stock and farming utensils and in defraying the cost of his change of residence. He will have £2500 of his capital left, which he can invest on the best of real estate security so as to yield him at least 7 per cent. over and above all charges, on an income of £245, or say £1200. (We are speaking of sterling money). Now contrast the two positions. In England his life is a struggle, he can never hope to become a landed proprietor and he will be constantly brought face to face with the question: What shall I do with my boys? Here he may have an elegant home, with every comfort he can desire, a well-stocked farm, which will keep him and his family, and in addition to a larger income than he had in England, while his family will be in the New World, where if they are honest and industrious he can find unbounded scope for their energies.

We offer in New Brunswick to such people what they value most—a settled, orderly community, with the best educational advantages, and a degree of social culture quite equal to what they have been accustomed to. We offer them a glorious climate, where there is life and health in all the four winds of Heaven. We offer them land of the highest fertility, and ready markets for all kinds of produce. Let such a man come to New Brunswick and when he has been here a few years he will wonder how he ever breathed in England. If you don't believe it ask some of those who have done just what we are recommending. This class of settlers is a desirable one to have in the community and we hope means will be found of bringing the province more prominently before the knowledge of the classes which furnish them. In speaking of the matter once before, we said that the Secretary for Agriculture might well be charged with the duty of disseminating through the English press information relative to the province. At present, New Brunswick remains comparatively unknown, and although the circulation of some thousands of handbooks will do a great deal of good, it must not be forgotten that there are millions who will not be reached in this way, and that the only way in which they can be reached is through the press.

(From the Gleaner of Sept. 4th.)

The *Canadian Gazette*, discusses the question of land transfer in Canada, which it thinks is susceptible of great improvement. Our contemporary says a purchaser or mortgagee must accept some risk in the matter of title. In making its observations the *Gazette* falls into the very common error of taking a part of Canada for the whole, and adversely criticizing the whole Dominion for reasons only applicable to a part of it. In the Province of New Brunswick there is no need of a purchaser or mortgagee running any risk in the matter of title unless he wishes to do so; and the risks that he might have to run in any case are only such as would arise from defective conveyances or defective possession. In the vast majority of cases the titles to land are plain and readily traced. The possession of title deeds, while it is convenient, is not necessary to the making of a complete title, as if all a man's deeds and mortgages were burned, the Record Office will furnish all the documentary proof of title needed in any case. Only a small portion of the ejctment cases tried in our Courts involve questions of documentary title; for the reason that unless a man willfully takes a bad title he need never have to rely upon an imperfect one so far as documentary evidence is concerned. The *Gazette* says that in very few cases will the examining solicitor give a certificate that the title is good. So far as New Brunswick is concerned a qualified solicitor who examines the records for an intending purchaser or investor, will have, in the majority of cases, no difficulty in giving his client such opinion as to the title as will relieve him of all risk. We are unable to say how far the *Gazette's* remarks apply to some of the other Provinces, but we think it ought to correct them so far as relate to New Brunswick. A statement that there is always risk in buying or loaning money or land in New Brunswick is calculated to do harm, particularly at the present time, when numerous enquiries are being made as to the opportunities offered by the Province to persons of limited means who wish to buy a home and invest their capital in mortgages on real estate.

We bought the portion of the *Gazette's* article above referred to under the notice of Chief Justice Allen and Judge Wetmore, and they both authorized the use of their names to give authority to a denial of its applicability to New Brunswick. The Chief Justice said he could not imagine a more simple and certain means of preserving the titles to land than there is in force in New Brunswick, a system which had received a most favorable notice from Sir James Carter, formerly Chief Justice of the Province, and was found most effective after many years of trial. Judge Wetmore said that it was possible, under our system of registry, to find out a title "to the very letter." We hope the *Gazette* will give prominence to this correction of its observations, in making which it has been too sweeping. The fact cannot be too widely made known that if persons wish to purchase farms or loan money on real estate in New Brunswick they can do so without any jaw as regards title.

THE NEED OF CAPITAL.

A firm doing business in this Province were induced to send to a large dealer in England a sample of their wooden box shooks, with a quotation of their prices. In a short time a letter came from the English house saying that the sample and prices were satisfactory, and asking how many cargoes the New Brunswick firm would furnish each month. The magnitude of the business, contemplated by their English correspondents, was entirely beyond the capacity of our provincial firm, and what would have been a most important addition to the business of the province had to be abandoned by them. They had not a large enough factory to undertake to fill any considerable part of the enormous order received, nor capital enough to carry on the business.

This incident impresses upon the mind how greatly this province needs capital for the development of its resources. We venture to say that fifty articles could be enumerated off hand which New Brunswick can supply in vast quantities, and the European market would take, if capital and enterprise were available to take the raw material, put it into saleable shape and introduce it into Europe.

The bank returns tell us that there is a good deal of money to the credit of depositors, and the Savings Banks hold large sums for our people; but there is a great indisposition to invest in commercial enterprises. We don't know why this is. We only know that it is so, and that we regret it, without being able to suggest a remedy. It is not at all improbable that outside capital may in time do what home capital so largely avoids doing for it can scarcely be that a country so near Europe, producing naturally so many things which Europe needs, will not after a time attract capitalists and enterprising men from abroad. There are of course a few men of capital in New Brunswick, who are all that can be desired as progressive and enterprising business men; but their number is limited.

MR. TEMPLE'S INSULT TO

And so 'tis not to Mr. Temple, or the Dominion Government our friends and Stanley must look; but Mr. Blair and the Local Government." Oh what a fall was there, my countrymen. But yesterday it was Mr. Temple this, and Mr. Temple that, and Mr. Temple the other thing. Elect Mr. Temple and at his Jovian nod Ottawa would tremble. Elect Mr. Temple and at his persuasive glance the coffers of the Dominion would fly open. Elect Mr. Temple and he would

build the railway. Elect Mr. Temple and the county would have a friend at Ottawa and everything would henceforth be lovely. Well, the electors of York were persuaded to elect Mr. Temple, and the first thing he had to do was to tell the government how far it was to Boiestown, and he says now that he did not know, and told them the distance was five miles less than it really was.

We presume that the *Farmer* speaks with Mr. Temple's authority, and that when it confesses his inability to meet the demand of Stanley it does so on his behalf, but there could have been no necessity for Mr. Temple's organ to insult the people of Stanley, who have quite as good a right to consideration as any other inhabitants of the Dominion. They did not ask Mr. Temple to "take the railroad to every man's door in Stanley," as the *Farmer* intimates. They simply ask that means shall be taken to secure the construction of the additional five miles necessary to bring the road to or adjacent to Stanley village. They are not so absurd as to ask that the road shall be brought "to every man's door," and Mr. Temple, through his organ, had no occasion to make such an observation. It was bad enough to ignore them in allotting the subsidy; it was worse to insult them with a pretended ignorance of distance; but it caps the climax of indignity to hold them up as claiming, like a lot of children, to have a railroad built to "every man's door." However the people need expect nothing else. Mr. Temple has been elected. He knows he can never be re-elected. So he feels safe in indulging his feelings of contempt for the people he ought to feel honored in serving, and if he could be made to return the money he inequitably withholds from the county, perhaps he would not hold his head so high.

CHEAPER SUGAR.

A new invention is being perfected under the direction of a Company for the refining of sugar by an electric process. If the claim made for it is at all realized, it will make a revolution in the sugar business. The correspondent in his letter, from which we learn of the present state of the invention, says that he has been shown samples of beautiful, white granulated sugar, and containing, by analysis, 100 per cent. of pure sugar, the refining of which cost only 4 cents per ton, and the sugar, he says, can be sold for 20 shillings a ton in Liverpool instead of the present price of 40 shillings. The company having control of the invention have put a few of their shares on the market, and the £20 shares have realized £60. It is thought that the new process will yield enormous fortunes to all concerned in it. Two young men, named Robertson, formerly of St. John, but now of Liverpool, G. B., appear to be most active in pushing the new invention.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The Republicans have carried Ohio with a majority estimated at 12,000. This is a falling off of 11,000 from their majority in the last Presidential year and though not a very good showing, will greatly encourage Blaine's party.

We have omitted to extend a welcome to Mr. James Stewart's new venture in journalism, *The Times*, a Liberal daily published in Montreal. It is a capital paper both in respect to its news and its editorials, and gives evidence that it will deserve a large measure of success.

The *Farmer's* latest complaint is that the local Government did not superannuate Messrs. Temple, Foster, Black, Vanwart and Wells, who have been replaced in office by appointees of other men. These gentlemen will hardly thank the *Farmer* for its zeal.

In an illustration of a remark we have made on one or two occasions as to the unreliability of the alleged news of impending conflicts between European powers as to the partition of the West African Coast, we may mention that the writer or editor of one of the last so-called New York Cable letters seriously mixed up the Annexation of Great Britain of New Guinea and the Solomon Islands, with the partition of the Congo Country.

Perfect Harmony.

(From Texas Sitings.)
"A fashionably dressed lady, accompanied by a distinguished looking gentleman, called at the office of a prominent Austin lawyer, who asked:
"What can I do for you?"
"I want to obtain a divorce from my husband here," said the lady.
"And I want to obtain a divorce from her, just as badly as she does from me," said the husband.
"When such perfect harmony of sentiment exists between husband and wife, the law provides no adequate remedy. You had better go back and live together until you disagree with each other more than you do at present, and then perhaps I can do something for you."

A Big Procession.

(From the Chicago News.)
"This is a pretty time of night for you to be coming home to your wife, I must say."
"I know that, my (hic) dear. But I been out with the procession, ye shure."
"What procession, I'd like to know? There's been no procession to-night."
"Yesh, has, my dear. Bigges' p'esh' a of the cam'io'paign. Took us five hours 'tuss given point."
"How many were in the procession?"
"Dud Randall an' me."
"And it took you five hours to pass a given point? Nonsense!"
"No nonsense 'bout it, my dear. Given point wash a s'loon."

'84 Spring '84

NEW GOODS

On hand and to arrive at

Owen Sharkey's,

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

SILKS, SATINS, VELVETEENS,

SILKS AND VELVET RIBBONS.
Corsets, Satohels, Hose, Gloves
Scarfs Parasols, Laos, Fringes,
Crimps and Frillings.

A full stock of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

MEN'S YOUTHS' AND BOYS'

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 FINISHING GOODS of all kinds, and at lowest Cash Prices, together with

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

TO ARRIVE AND DAILY EXPECTED
Worsted Coatings, Canadian Tweeds. A splendid lot, superior quality and choice patterns, at moderate prices.

REMNANTS! REMNANTS!

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

OWEN SHARKEY,
SHARKEY'S BLOCK.

March 12.

Shovels. Shovels.

BY RAIL FROM BOSTON.
6 DOZEN RAILROAD SHOVELS just to hand, and 12 dozen more to arrive. Pick Axes, Mattocks, Railroad Spiking Manle, and Pick Pointed Mattocks, daily expected. R. CHESTNUT & SONS.
Fredericton, Aug. 20.

CARRIAGE STOCK.

48 BUNDLES SHAFES:
6 Bundles Rutland Runners.
9 Bundles Rives:
16 Bundles Rims:
18 Bundles Spokes:
Just received and for sale as usual.
sept. 24. R. CHESTNUT & SON.

LATEST ARRIVALS

VELVETEENS

FAST FILE
Equal in Appearance to
SILK VELVET.

Colored Velveteens
Black and Colored
Silk Velvets.

Colored and Black
SILK FLUSHES,
Long & Short Pile.

A Beautiful Stock of

Dress Goods!

CLOTH SUITINGS,
HEATHER MIXTURES,
OTTOMAN CORDS,

DOUBLE SERGES,

Stripes, Large and Small Checks.

FRENCH MERINOES

CASHMEREES.

New Stock Daily Arriving.

DEVER BROS.

Fredericton, October 2nd, 1884.

WILEY'S

DRUG STORE.

SULPHUR AND IRON

BITTERS!

SHAKER

Blood Bitters!

DALMATIAN

Insect Powder!

MENTHOLINE!

JUST RECEIVED.

John M. Wiley,

DRUGGIST,

OPPOSITE NORMAL SCHOOL,

Queen Street, Fredericton.

September 3, 1884.

Special Discount

FOR CASH,

FOR 30 DAYS,

Watches, Jewellry,

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.

PICTURES COPIED

AND ENLARGED

IN India Ink, Crayon or Oil and

Water Colors, at

G. W. SCHLEYER'S

Photograph Establishment,

OPPOSITE NORMAL SCHOOL

Orders Promptly Attended to

ap 2

Lanterns! Lanterns!

15 CASES Barn Lanterns. New pattern: 6 cases square globes; 3 doz. spare Burners; 5 doz. 5 barrels and 1 case of Register's, round and square; 2 cases Fiskars handles, 20 dozen; 15 Spinning Wheels; 25 Cylinder Stoves for wood, new bottoms best yet.

October 8, 1884.

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

See Our Prices.

FURNITURE IS FALLING.

100 Lounges, 15 Easy Chairs,
37 CHAMBER SUITES

22 CENTRE TABLES.

Please Call and you can be Satisfied.

J. G. McNALLY.

PARLOR SUITES

Run it to Order.

And finished in any kind of Covering desired. Satisfaction guaranteed.

J. G. McNALLY.

NEW GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.

JUST RECEIVED:—

110 DOZ. Milk Pans, 95 doz. Rockingham Teapots, 25 doz. Cream Crocks, 3 doz. Preserver Jars, 100 doz. Flower Pots, 3 doz. Cake Pichers, 5 doz. Bean Pots.
Wholesale and Retail. Lower than St. John prices.
J. G. McNALLY.

Meakin's White Granite.

9 CRATES, just received direct from the Potteries.

J. G. McNALLY.

Fredericton, May 28th, 1884.

Fall Hardware.

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

IRON,

S. S. STEEL, HORSE SHOES,
OABLE, ZINC,

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

And a Varied Stock of Shelf Hardware.

Z. R. Everett.

Fredericton, Oct. 7, 1884.

JUST RECEIVED.

1 Gross Warren's Safe Cure;

1 " " Pills;

1 " Mrs. Lydia Pinkham's Compound;

1 Gross Burdock Bitters.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

DAVIS, STAPLES & Co

MacGill's Hotel.

THE Subscriber wishes to return thanks to the patrons of this Hotel for past favors, and begs to inform the Public that she will continue the same being the property of Mrs. DANIEL SWANNEY her premises in Hazwell and having been taken of 4th instant, by Philip Remlin.

October 8, 1884—2ms

MRS. JOHN MacGILL,

Regent Street.

Fredericton, Sept. 9, 1884.

CAUTION.

ALL PERSONS are hereby cautioned against receiving, purchasing or in any way dealing with a certain Bay Horse of about 800 weight, the same being the property of Mrs. DANIEL SWANNEY her premises in Hazwell and having been taken of 4th instant, by Philip Remlin.

October 8, 1884—2ms

Edw. A. Preston, M

KINGSCLEAR.

The Prize Winners at Yesterday's Fair.

A Good Show and a Large Attendance

The fifth annual fair of Kingsclear Agricultural Society was held yesterday on the grounds and was well attended. Owing to the fact that a large proportion of the cattle were on the islands the show in this line was not as good as it might be. The Messrs. Murray made a large display of the young cattle and cows which was much admired. The usual Society dinner was given at Mr. John A. Campbell's and was very largely attended, and the report was excellent. There was no speech making. The following is the

Price List.

J. H. Chamber—1st prize, cheese, \$1; cattle potatoes, \$1; 1st, red carrots, \$1; 1st, white do, \$1; 1st, ram over 2 years, \$1; 1st, shearing ewes, \$1; 1st, pen of ewe lambs, \$1; 1st, ram lamb, \$1; 1st, bull over 2 years, \$2; 1st, pease, \$1; 1st, white oats, 20 cts; smooth buckwheat, \$1; 1st, white beans, \$1; 1st, table apples, 50 cts; 1st, cooking do, \$1; 1st, brood mare, \$2; 1st, horses for general purposes, \$1; 1st, draft horses, \$1; 1st, brashma fowls, \$20 cts; 1st, 50 cts; 1st, geese, 25 cts; turkeys, 50 cts; 1st, collection of fruit, \$1; 1st, crocheted work, 25 cts; 1st, felled homespun, \$1.

Murray Bros.—1st prize, roller butter, 50 cts; early rose potatoes, \$1; do, \$1; 1st, 3rd, red carrots, 50 cts; 1st, white do, 50 cts; 1st, shearing ram, \$1; 1st, milch cow, \$1; 1st, do, \$1; 1st, beef over 2 years, \$1; 1st, do, 1 year, \$1; 1st, steer calf, \$1; 1st, bull do, \$1; 1st, bull do, 50 cts; 1st, white oats, \$1; 1st, black do, \$2; rough buckwheat, \$1; 1st, tomatoes, 50 cts; 1st, onions from seed, 50 cts; 1st, boar over 1 year, \$1; 1st, do, 2nd, brood mare, \$1; 1st, gelding over 2 years, \$1; 1st, filly over 2 years, \$1; 1st, horses for general purposes, \$2; 1st, draft horses, \$2; 1st, pole beans, 30 cts; 1st, do, 50 cts; 1st, turnips, 50 cts; 1st, geese over 2 years, \$1; 1st, do, 2nd, peas, 50 cts; 1st, potato onions, 30 cts; 1st, white fanned, 50 cts.

Geo. Barker—1st prize, roller butter, \$1; 1st, bread work, 50 cts; 1st, lace work, 50 cts; 1st, white fanned, \$1; 1st, milks, \$1; 1st, woolen stockings, \$1; 1st, cotton do, \$1. Jas. R. Campbell—2nd prize, mangolds, 50 cts; 1st, crocheted work, 50 cts; 1st, fancy knitting, 25 cts; 1st, knitting, 50 cts; 1st, do, 25 cts; 1st, quilt, \$1; 1st, embroidery, 25 cts; 1st, Berlin work, 50 cts; 1st, white fanned, 50 cts.

Z. E. Ealey—2nd prize, ewe lamb, 50 cts; 1st, rag carpet, \$1; 1st, saw under 2 years, \$1.50. John McCoy—1st prize, squash, 30 cts; 1st, stallion, 3 years, \$1; 1st, milks, \$1. Stephen Everett—2nd prize, bread, 25 cts; 1st, shearing ram, 50 cts; 1st, ram lamb, 50 cts; 1st, yearling bull, \$1; 1st, soft soap, 50 cts. John O. Murray—1st prize, packed butter, \$1.50; 1st, sweet corn, \$1; 1st, colona beans, 50 cts; 1st, pumpkin, 30 cts; 1st, homespun cotton and wool, \$1; 1st, woolen carpet, \$1; 1st, gelding over 3 years, \$1; 1st, geese, 50 cts.

James E. Chamber—2nd prize, cheese, \$1; 1st, jambo potatoes, \$1; 1st, turnips, \$1; 1st, table apples, \$1; 1st, cooking do, 50 cts; 1st, collection of fruit, 50 cts; 1st, peas, \$1; 1st, sucking colt, \$1; 1st, filly over 3 years, \$1; 1st, Plymouth Rock fowl, 50 cts. George Leek—2nd prize, homespun all wool, 50 cts.

Wm. Moffatt—1st prize, bread, 50 cts; 1st, bread from imported flour, 50 cts; 1st, packed butter, \$1; 1st, roll do, \$1; 1st, corn, 50 cts; 1st, wheat, \$1.20; 1st, rye, \$1; 1st, woolen socks, \$1; 1st, maple sugar, 50 cts; 1st, rough buckwheat, 50 cts.

Judson Dunphy—2nd prize, ram over 2 years, \$1; 1st, homespun cotton and wool, 50 cts. Benjamin A. Everett—4th prize, packed butter, 50 cts; 1st, embroidery, 50 cts; 1st, bread work, 25 cts; 1st, Berlin work, 25 cts; 1st, fancy fanned, \$1; 1st, soft soap, 25 cts; 1st, saw under 3 years, \$1.

Joseph Holyoke—1st prize, fancy knitting, 50 cts; 1st, felled homespun, 50 cts; 1st, cotton socks, \$1; 1st, woolen carpets, 50 cts; 1st, hard soap, 25 cts. Robert Sloan—3rd prize, packed butter, 75 cts; 1st, roll do, 75 cts; 1st, hops, \$1; 1st, hops, 30 cts; 1st, white blankets, \$1; 1st, homespun all wool, \$1; 1st, quilt, 50 cts; 1st, mats, 50 cts; 1st, woolen stockings, 50 cts; 1st, hard soap, 50 cts; 1st, draft horses, \$1.

In the hauling match there were two competitors, Murray Bros. and Robert Sloan, the prize being won by the former \$2.

CHIT-CHAT.

An unusual incident occurred in the Methodist church last Sunday night. When the collection was taken up a stranger dropped a five cent piece in the plate, and then taking hold of the plate with one hand picked out four cents change and put it in his pocket.

I am told that this is a true story, and my informant said that the item might be headed "The champion mean man"; but I don't see it that way. The man meant to give only a cent; perhaps he could not afford to give any more. If he had put in a cent no remark would have been made, why then should he be blamed for taking back his change. He had twenty five times the courage of the man who gives a quarter when people are looking at him and lets the plate go by him without a contribution when he can do so unobserved.

This incident reminds me of the story of a Scotchman who put a sovereign in the plate in mistake for a half-penny. He tried to get it back but the good brother holding the plate would not permit. "Weel," said he, "I will get credit for it upon you." "Nae," said the collector, "ye'll get credit only for the ha'penny ye meant to gie."

Speaking of incidents in churches reminds me of the fact that a Toronto Globe reporter recently put on a suit of shabby clothes and went to several of the churches to see how he could be received. In the majority of them his reception was cool in the extreme. I think he would not have had any complaint to make on that score, if he had tried the experiment in Fredericton. It may be that shabby clothes are not so uncommon here as they are elsewhere.

This is not Personal.

Wild geese were heard in their flight over the city last night about ten o'clock which indicates that they heed the approach of winter and are "going back to Dixie."

DISPENSING THE PATRONAGE.

Some of the Trials and Tribulations of the Gentleman who don't know how far it is to Stanley.

There is war and rumors of war in the local Tory camp, and every day new reasons are cropping up why some of the "faithful" wanted a committee appointed to help Mr. Temple distribute the county patronage. The Tory crowd never hid much confidence in the ex-Sheriff of the county. They took hold of him only because he was supposed to be the possessor of what our American cousins call a "bar," which it was thought he would put on tap for campaign purposes, and which he did draw from pretty freely, although the story is that he was partly recouped by the Ottawa magnates as a recognition of his services in

Redeeming York.

Having elected him and having enabled him to strut his little part on the stage of active politics, vastly to the amusement of onlookers, the Tories naturally think that Mr. Temple ought to be content and not be so grasping as to want to have the patronage under his own control; but he has a better idea of his own dignity and of their unimportance than to put up with what is part of treatment, and so he proposes to exercise all the functions of a representative, that is so far as he is able. Among the nice, comfortable billets, which the Dominion Government has at its disposal, is that of repairing and maintaining the buildings and grounds connected with the Dominion property here. Mr. Robert Sutherland, Jr., heretofore has had this work to do, and so far as any one knows, has done it with satisfaction to the government and not without profit to himself. He has been

A Good Party Man.

He voted and worked for Mr. Fraser to the best of his ability, and was not by any means the least of the spokes in Mr. Temple's wheel. He did not, it is said, "divvy" with Mr. Temple on the profits of the work. Well, he is to go, or for the matter of fact, he has already been told that a successor will be appointed, and that he has had his last of the government work. Mr. Sutherland is not pleased at the turn things have taken will surprise no one; and that he expresses himself strongly about it is also not to be wondered at. He has written to some of his quarters and has been promised the influence of several gentlemen in an effort to checkmate our genial alleged representative. In one letter, which comes from the head of a Department, a not influential member of the Cabinet, is a remark to the effect that the writer will show Mr. Temple that he is not half as heavy a gun as he thinks he is. Just now the game seems to be in Mr. Temple's hands, but it may just be that Mr. Sutherland will prove the more influential of the two before the matter is ended.

The Potato Crop.

The account from the potato crop this season is generally good, although in some sections considerable damage has been done by rot. Throughout York County, particularly the parishes of St. Mary's and Douglas, there are reported abundant yields. Mr. Henry Gill, of Nashwaakias, having raised from a plot of ground less than one-third of an acre in area, fifty-five barrels of medium quality potatoes. In St. Mary's County, particularly in the parishes of Manguerville and Sheffield, the crop has suffered largely from rot, otherwise it would have been far above the average. The parish of Burton gives a good account, the yield there being excellent. The variety which the farmers of that section grow being the Black Kidney, which class first in the market as a table potato, commanding prices in the St. John market every year from \$2 to \$3 per barrel. The farmers in that locality this season have each on an average between two and three hundred barrels of those potatoes for sale.

A Series of Depredations.

On Wednesday night of last week a series of depredations took place around town of which not much notice was taken at the time. A set of harness was stolen from a barn on the College Road, a carcass of mutton was taken from one slaughter house and left in another, a wagon was stolen from Edward Seery's and a wagon rug left in its place, a horse blanket was stolen off a horse in Mr. C. Kitchen's barn also a bridle and set of reins, a wagon and buffalo were stolen from Mr. Gregory's carriage at Mr. E. Rainsford's and a whip from Mr. S. Whitaker's carriage at the same place. Towards morning on the same night two men in a carriage were observed to go down to the river bank at Spring Hill, and remain there for two hours. There is supposed to be some connection between this event and the thefts above mentioned.

He Should Subscribe for the Gleaner.

As a gentleman from one of the up river parishes of York county, was walking down Queen street a few days ago, he accosted an individual about opposite the post office, and asked him what those piers were doing in the river; and on being informed that they were the piers for the new bridge being built across the river, he said with surprise, "why is the bridge going on, we have had it drummed in our ears all summer up our way that the bridge was a 'dead letter,' and that Blair only wanted to hoax the people, and had no power to build it anyway, but this tells a different story and will learn one never to believe a word that that crowd tells again," and he went on his way rejoicing.

The Opening of the Season.

The Police Magistrate will hold an At Home tomorrow in the basement of the City Hall. Among the invited guests are several young gentlemen well known in social circles, and also some highly respectable benedictines. The object in inviting so distinguished a gathering is that the better class of our citizens may see that the Police Magistrate is determined to carry out the recommendation of the City Council in reference to houses of ill fame. It may be necessary for the guests to answer a few simple questions but they will make no difficulty on that score and will cheerfully give any information in their power which will lead to the suppression of vice in our midst.

The Seasons Operations at Robinson.

Mr. Thomas Robinson's saw mill at low St. Mary's finished the seasons operations last week being employed exclusively during the summer in sawing deals for Mr. Alex. Gibson all of which have been shipped from the mill. Mr. Robinson has now ranked at his mill, 1700 cords of wood which has been prepared from the slash and edging accumulated from the seasons' sawing all of which is for the Fredericton Market.

Further Improvements.

Mr. Benjamin Babbitt of Babbitt Brothers, is building a fine residence at Gibson, just above their store.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

England orders the Suppression of the Boers.

General Notes and News from all Parts of the World.

The French Loss.

Special to Gleaner. LONDON, Oct. 16.—The Times Tain correspondent repeats his report that sixty of the French troops were killed at Tamsin.

The Boers to be Suppressed.

Special to Gleaner. LONDON, Oct. 16.—The Government has sent orders to Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of Cape Colony, to adopt the necessary steps to establish British authority in the mountainous country. The Governor will probably employ the local forces at his command with volunteers added to carry out the order.

Egyptian Finances.

Special to Gleaner. BERLIN, Oct. 16.—Politische professoren recall the phrase of the English Cabinet towards Egypt. It says Lord Northbrook considers that the abolition of the Egyptian army will save \$2,000,000 per annum, which amount would suffice to pay 5 per cent. interest on a loan of \$40,000,000 and equalize the Egyptian budget.

He Won't Compromise.

Special to Gleaner. BIRMINGHAM, Oct. 16.—Lord Randolph Churchill, the Conservative leader, has declined to endorse any compromise with the Liberals, saying that compromise is impossible upon the lines as published of the Redistribution Bill.

Not Much Like a Quarrel.

Special to Gleaner. LONDON, Oct. 16.—It is announced that Prince Bismarck has acceded to the demands made by Earl Granville that the business to be considered by the projected Congo Conference shall be limited to the regulation of the commerce of nations with the Congo country.

Good News for the Bondholders.

Special to Gleaner. CAIRO, Oct. 17.—The Egyptian Ministers have revoked the order for the suspension of payments to the sinking funds, and have ordered the resumption of payment of railway and telegraph revenues to Caisse de la Dette Publique to begin today, and the resumption of payment of other revenues on 26th inst.

Deaths.

Special to Gleaner. BERLIN, Oct. 16.—The correspondent of Neue Freie Presse states that in interview, Henry M. Stanley stated that in order to open the trade of the Congo country, the powers must not enter into a quarrel to suit selfish ends. They must abandon all idea of taxing settlers in that country. Stanley admitted that the climate on the African continent is fatal, but the African association had worked out a sanitary plan that would enable Europeans to travel with impunity to the interior, which is as healthy as America. He stated, however, that colonists to the Congo must be insured secured for years against any customs dues in order to procure that prosperity which will put them on their feet.

SUPREME COURT.

Continuation of Tuesday's business at Term.

The following business was transacted at the Supreme Court on Tuesday afternoon: Long vs. McLean—J. A. Vanwart moved to make a Judge's order a rule of court. Order granted. Ex parte Landry—R. B. Smith moved for a rule nisi for a certiorari. Court considers. Doe dem Gilbert vs. Cain—M. B. Dixon moved for a judgement nisi. Court grants. The Queen vs. Marsh ex parte Hanlon—J. D. Hazen moved for a rule nisi to quash the order discharging Hanley from custody. Rule nisi. The Queen vs. Marsh ex parte Russell—The like. The Queen vs. Marsh ex parte Fred Blair—The like. The Queen vs. Marsh ex parte John A. Edwards—The like. Regina vs. Beckwith ex parte Clarke et al—W. J. Gilbert, Q. C., moved for a rule nisi to quash the order discharging Hanley from custody. Rule nisi. Doe dem McLeod vs. Murray—Wetmore, Q. C., moved for attachment for nonpayment of costs. Rule granted. Lawrence vs. Powell—Wetmore, Q. C., moved for costs of day. Rule granted. Ex parte Legere, ex parte Landry and ex parte Campbell; rule absolute for judgement in doe dem Gilbert vs. Cain. In Albert, Brick, Line and Cement Co. vs. Nelson, the order to allow the case to stand in hand till next term was refused. Jones vs. Tuck was set down to come in after the motion paper. W. J. Gilbert, Q. C., moved for rule nisi to quash the order of discharging in re vs. Oscar Rowe. Rule nisi. Doe dem Gilbert vs. Roe Gillespie, tenant—M. B. Dixon moved for judgement nisi against the casual ejector. Rule absolute. Doe dem Gilbert vs. Roe, Baird, tenant—The like. McClellan vs. Pearson—Wetmore, Q. C., moved to set aside trial and subsequent proceedings on the ground that the plaintiff's attorney had not taken out his certificate which notice of trial was given. Rule granted. The Queen vs. Botsford, ex parte Fawcett vs. Kay—W. J. Gilbert, Q. C., moved for rule to quash order rescinding attaching order. Rule granted.

This Morning's Business.

Jones et al vs. Tuck. Mr. Gregory moves for new trial, Wetmore, Q. C., contra. This case was before the court when our reporter left.

The Light Fantastic.

There was a social dance at Kingsclear last evening, and a number of our young citizens went up and joined in the hilarity.

Death of Mrs. Crowdon.

The death of Mrs. William Crowdon which took place this morning at 4.30 o'clock, removes from the community a lady who was highly esteemed by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. Mr. Crowdon has the sympathy of the community in his bereavement.

New Barristers.

The following gentlemen were sworn in this morning, Albert A. Chapman, David Grant, Jas. M. Knight, Edward Girouard, C. H. Ferguson, D. McLeod Vince, Alexander Stratton, Robert R. Ritchie and Charles J. Thompson.

More Hopedful.

Mr. Jas. G. McNally, who has returned from a business trip through Quebec, Ontario and the West reports that the manufacturers generally feel much encouraged at the outlook for business.

Personals.

Mr. Ira Cornwall Jr., has been in the city for a couple of days. Mr. N. P. Greathead, General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the New Brunswick Railway, is in town.

Municipal Elections in Sanbury.

The aspirants for Municipal honors in Manguerville are George A. Perley, Charles B. Harrison and Thomas H. Perley, the two latter forming a ticket.

Picturesque Canada.

Mr. G. Dunphy, delivering agent for "Picturesque Canada," has been in town for the past week attending to the duties of his occupation, and is stopping at the Queen.

Shipped Out.

A report reaches us that a contractor in the Miramichi Valley Railway has drawn his pay from the Company and left without paying his bills.

Humor of the Parisian Press.

A valet-de-chambre presents himself to a gentleman, whose service he is desirous of entering. "Where were you last employed?" "Where did you leave your place?" "Employed by Blind Tom. Left because he kept too close eye on me."

When Henri Rochefort was a young man he held a clerkship in the Prefecture at Paris, but never put in an appearance at the office, preferring to busy himself writing for the stage. His superior officer complained to the prefect, and asked Baron Haussmann to turn the delinquent out of his place, but the Baron (who was interested in an actress that was to sustain the leading part in Rochefort's play) declined, uttering the profound aphorism: "You can't turn a man out of his office who is never in it."

They have been discussing a fatal duel, and one of the party says solemnly: "It seems to me that Providence would have been wiser had it ordained that the murderer should be killed instead of his unfortunate victim." "You're right," says one of the party. "Two merchants are discussing a bargain. 'That's too dear,' says one; 'you might knock off something; you know we've always been on friendly terms.' 'I know it; but, then, no one ever gets a chance of making money out of his enemies, so what is he to do but to make it out of his friends?'

NOTICE.

I BEG leave to inform the public that I am now prepared to furnish

OYSTERS IN ALL STYLES.

TRANSIENT BOARDERS.

At my old stand, Opposite Post Office.

There is also a FISH STORE in connection with the building where I keep constantly on hand all kinds of fresh fish in their season. Providence River, Prince Edward Island, and Quebec Oysters, in or out of the shell. Lobster, Split Bay, Kansas and Gifford Bay Herrings, Dried and Boneless Codfish, Pickled Mackerel, Fresh Haddock, Smoked Fish, etc. Extras, Meddies and Dainties.

Call and Examine Stock and Prices.

All orders will receive prompt attention.

J. A. LYNCH.

Fredericton, Sept. 13-3m.

Carriages, Wagons,

SLEIGHS and PUNGS

Built to Order

IN THE LATEST AND MOST DURABLE STYLES.

Material and Workmanship of the best.

Particular Attention Given To

Painting, Trimming and Repairing

CARRIAGES, &c.

FACTORY:

King Street, - Fredericton.

Fredericton, September 3, 1884.

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TICKET AGENCY.

Insurance effected on all kinds of buildings.

ISOLATED RISKS AT SPECIAL THREE YEAR RATES.

Tickets issued direct to all Points North, South, East and West.

Hard and Soft Coal always on hand. J. H. RANDOLPH & SON, City Agency New Brunswick Ry. July 5th, 1884.

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ANOTHER CARLOAD EACH

Granulated & Yellow Sugar

Also...

25 BOXES 'PLUCKY' SOAP.

Equal in quality to 'Welcome,' but cheaper.

A. F. RANDOLPH & SON.

Fredericton, Sept. 13.

BUY WHERE

YOU CAN GET

THE BEST VALUE

FOR YOUR MONEY.

THOS. W. SMITH

Is now offering greater inducements to

CASH PURCHASERS.

You can buy Ready-Made Clothing, Men's and Boys' Boots and Shoes, cheaper at THOS. W. SMITH'S

Clothing & Gents' Furnishing Store.

Than at any other place in the city.

Call and see for Yourselves.

Hats, Caps, Trunks and Valises,

At prices the lowest in the market.

Call, See and Examine, so as you will be convinced before purchasing elsewhere.

CUSTOM TAILORING

Done in all its branches and every satisfaction guaranteed.

Always on hand, one of the largest and best stocks of CLOTHS of all descriptions in the market to select from. LATEST FASHIONS EVERY MONTH.

Call and examine and you will be convinced.

THOS. W. SMITH.

Fredericton, July 30, 1884.

JULY 8th.

Jeremiah Harrison & Co

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

OFFER

BARRADOES and EASTERN TRINIDAD Green MOLASSES and REFINED SUGARS, in FLUGEL, at greatly reduced prices. FLOUR, all qualities; Tinsbury and Rockwood Corn Meal; New England A. Corp Meal; Moss Pork, Clearbacks Pork; Lard; Tins; Tobacco; At lowest wholesale prices for cash or approved notes. All goods sold by us guaranteed as represented.

North Market Wharf and Portland Bridge.

June 8th.

NOTICE.

I BEG leave to inform the public that I am now prepared to furnish

OYSTERS IN ALL STYLES.

TRANSIENT BOARDERS.

At my old stand, Opposite Post Office.

There is also a FISH STORE in connection with the building where I keep constantly on hand all kinds of fresh fish in their season. Providence River, Prince Edward Island, and Quebec Oysters, in or out of the shell. Lobster, Split Bay, Kansas and Gifford Bay Herrings, Dried and Boneless Codfish, Pickled Mackerel, Fresh Haddock, Smoked Fish, etc. Extras, Meddies and Dainties.

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J. A. LYNCH.

Fredericton, Sept. 13-3m.

Carriages, Wagons,

SLEIGHS and PUNGS

Built to Order

WHAT CAN SHE DO?

By E. P. Roe.

(Continued.)
Edith's overtaxed nerves gave way, and she said sharply—

"No, I did not go where I was known, as I ought, and therefore have been robbed, and might have been in jail myself to-night. I will never follow your advice again. It has brought nothing but trouble and disaster. I have had enough of your silly prattle and its results. What practical harm would it have done me, if I had met all the persons I know in the city? By going where I was not known I lost half my jewelry, and was insulted and threatened with great danger in the bargain. If I had gone to Tiffany's, or Ball and Black's, where I am known, I would have been treated politely and obtained the full value of what I offered. I can't even forgive myself for being such a fool. But I have done with your ridiculous false pride forever. We'll all go to work at once like other poor people, or starve, and I intend to do it openly. I am sick of that mannequin of all lies, a shabby keeping up of appearances."

These were harsh words for a daughter to speak to her mother, under any provocation, and even Zell said—

"Edith you ought to be ashamed of yourself to speak to mother so."

"I think so too," said Laura, "I'm sure she meant everything for the best, and she took the course which is taken by the majority in like circumstances."

"All the worse for the majority then, if they fare anything as we have done. The division of labor in this family seems to be that I am to do all the work, and bear the brunt of everything, and the rest sit by and criticize, or make more trouble. You have all got to do something now or starve," said Edith, swallowing her tears and working bravely away to her room. She was no saint to begin with, and her overtaxed mind and body revenged themselves in nervous irritation. But her young and beautiful nature soon found in sound sleep the needed restorative.

Mrs. Allen shed a few helpless tears, and Laura wearily watched the faint flicker on the hearth, for the night was chilly. Zell went into the dining-room and read for the twentieth time, a letter received that day.

Unknown to Edith, the worst disaster yet had occurred in her absence. Zell went to the village for the mail. She would not admit, even to herself, that she hoped for a letter from one who had acted so poor a part as her false lover, and yet, controlled so much more of her feelings and impulses than either reason or principle. It was with a thrill of joy that she recognized the familiar handwriting. The next moment she dropped her veil to conceal her burning blush of shame. She listened home with a wild tumult at heart.

"I will read it, and see what he says for himself," she said, "and then will write a withering answer."

But as Van Dam's ardent words and plausible excuses burned themselves into her memory, her weak, foolish heart relented, and she half believed he was wronged by Edith after all. The withering answer became a queer jumble of tender reproaches and pathetic appeals, and ended by saying that if he would marry her in her own home it all might be as secret as he desired, and she would wait his convenience for acknowledgment.

She also did another wrong and imprudent thing; for she told him to direct his reply to another office about a mile from her home, for she dreaded Edith's anger should her correspondence be discovered.

The wily, unscrupulous man gave one of his satanic leers as he read the letter. "The game will soon be mine," he chuckled, and he wrote promptly in return—

"My request and reproaches, I see the influence of another mind. Left to yourself you would not doubt me. And yet such is my love for you, I would comply with your request were it not for what passed that fatal evening. My feelings, and honor as a man forbid my ever meeting your sister again till she has apologized. She never liked me, and I have never liked her. I acted like a fool and a villain, and I have nothing more to do with him. But your sister in her anger and excitement, dressed me with him. When you have been my loved and trusted wife for some length of time, I hope your family will do me justice. When you are here with me you will soon see why our marriage must be private for the present. You have known me since you were a child. I will be true to my word and will do exactly as I agreed. I will meet you any evening you wish on the down boat. Awaiting your reply with an anxiety which only the deepest love can inspire, I remain,

Your slave,
GUILIAN VAN DAM.

Such was the false, but plausible misive that was aimed as an arrow at poor little Zell. There was nothing in her training or education and little in her character to shield her. Moreover the increasing miseries of their situation were Van Dam's allies.

In the post office Edith found all the other accounts against the family were paid enough but pressing requests for payment.

She resolved to pay all she could, and went first to Mr. Hard's. That worthy citizen's eyes grew less stony as he saw half the amount of his bill on the counter. The rumor of Edith's visit to the city had reached even him, and he had his fears that collecting might involve some unpleasant business, but however unpleasant it might be, Mr. Hard always collected. "I hope our method of dealing has satisfied you, Miss Allen," he ventured politely.

"Oh, yes," said Edith dryly, "you have been very liberal and prompt with everything, especially your bill."

At this Mr. Hard's eyes grew quite pebbly, and he muttered something about its being the rule to settle monthly.

"Oh, certainly," said Edith, "and like most rules, no doubt, has many exceptions. Good morning."

She also paid something on the other bills, and then found that she had but a few dollars left. Though there was a certain sense of relief in the feeling that she now owed much less, still she looked with dismay on the small sum remaining. Where was more to come from? She had determined that she would not go to New York again to sell anything except in the direst extremity.

That evening Hannibal gave them a meagre supper, for Edith had told him of the absolute necessity of economy. There was a little grumbling over the fare. So Edith pushed her chair back, laid seven dollars on the table saying—

"That's all the money I have in the world. Who's got any more?"

"They raised ten dollars among them."

"Now," said Edith, "this will we have. Where is more coming from?"

Helpless sighs and silence were her only answers.

"There is nothing clearer in the world," continued Edith, "than that we must earn money. What can we do?"

"I never thought we should have to work," said Laura pitiously.

"But, my dear sister," said Edith sharply, "if I did, I would not tell you that. You must think of it for yourself. You certainly don't expect me to earn enough to support you all. One pair of hands can't do it, and it wouldn't be fair in the bargain."

"Oh, certainly not," said Laura. "I will do anything you say as well as I can, though for the life of me, I don't see what I can do."

"Nor I either," said Zell passionately. "I don't know how to work. I never did anything useful in my life that I know of. What right have parents to bring girls in this way, unless they make it a perfect certainty that they will always be rich. Here we are as helpless as four children. We have not got enough to keep us from starving more than a week at best. Just to think of it! Men are speculating and risking all they have every day. Ever since I was a child I have heard about the risks of business. I know some people whose fathers failed, and they went away, I don't know where, to suffer as we perhaps, and yet girls are not taught to do a single thing by which they can earn a penny, if they need to. If anybody will pay me for jabbering a little bad French and Italian, I am at their service. I think I also understand dressing, fitting, and receiving compliments very well. I had a taste for these things and never had any special motive given me for doing anything else. What becomes of all the girls then? They ought to be helpless, and then tossed out into the world to sink or swim?"

"They find some self-sustaining work in it," said Edith.

"Not all of them," said Zell sullenly.

"Then they do worse, and had better starve," said Edith sternly.

"You don't know anything about starving," retorted Zell, bitterly. "I repeat it's a burning shame to bring girls up so that they don't know how to do anything, if there's ever any possibility that they must. And it's worse than that that respect and encouragement was not given to girls who earn a living. Mother says that if we become working girls, we are one of our old wealthy, fashionable set, will have anything to do with us. What makes people act so silly? Any one of them on the Avenue may be where we are in a year. I've no patience with the ways of the world. People don't help each other to be good, and don't help others up. Grow up, folks, and like children. How parents can look forward to the barest chance of their children being poor, and bring them up as we were, I don't see. I'm no more fit to be poor than to be President."

Zell never before had said a word that reflected on her father, but in the light of even her criticism seemed so just that no one reproved her.

Mrs. Allen only sighed over her part of the implied shame. She had reached the hopeless stage of one lost in a foreign land where the language is unknown and every sight and sound unfamiliar and bewildering. This weak, fashionable woman, the costly product of an artificial luxurious life, seemed capable of being little better than a millstone around the neck of her children in this hour of their need. If there had been some innate strength and nobility in Mrs. Allen's character, it might have developed into something worthy of respect under this sharp attribution of trouble, however perverted before. But where a precious stone will take lustre, a pumice stone will crumble. There is a multitude of natures so weak to begin with that they need tonic treatment all through life. What must each become under the influence of enervating luxury, fastidious and unscrupulousness from childhood? Poor, faded, sighing, helpless Mrs. Allen, shivering before the trouble she had largely occasioned, is the answer.

(To be Continued.)

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Fancy Goods Store,
OPPOSITE NORMAL SCHOOL.
Frederick, April 28, 1884.

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ETC., ETC.

Just Landing:
50 Cases

CHOICE CLARET

100 Barrels
Bass Ale,
QUARTS AND PINTS.

100 Barrels
Guinness' Porter,
QUARTS AND PINTS.

100 Cases Burke's Irish Whisky,
Quarts, Pints and Half Pints.

FOR SALE LOW BY
LEE & LOCAN,
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PREPARED SPICE
For Horses, Cattle, Sheep & Swine.

SOLE PROPRIETORS:
J. C. KEMP & CO.
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IN THE LATEST AND MOST DURABLE STYLES.

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OPPOSITE NORMAL SCHOOL.
Fredericton, September 3, 1884.

Orders Promptly Attended to

'84 Spring '84

NEW! GOODS
On hand and to arrive at 111

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

SILKS, SATINS, VELVETEENS,
SILK AND VELVET RIBBONS,
Corsets, Satchels, Hose, Gloves
Scarfs, Parasols, Laces, Fringes,
Crimps and Frillings.

A full stock of STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS.

MEN'S YOUTHS' AND BOYS'
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 of all kinds, and
at lowest Cash Prices.

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

TO ARRIVE 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.

Shovels. Shovels.
BY RAIL FROM BOSTON.

6 DUGGERS RAILROAD SHOVELS just to
hand, and 17 down more to arrive.
Pony Axes, Shovel, Railroad Spiking Mauls,
and Pick Pointed Mattocks, daily expected.
Fredericton, Aug. 20. R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

CARRIAGE STOCK.
48 BUNDLES SHAPES:
8 Bundles Patterned Ranners.
9 Bundles Rovers.
15 Bundles Spokes.
Just received and for sale as usual.
Sept. 24. R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

LATEST ARRIVALS

VELVETEENS
FAST FILE
Equal in Appearance to
INSIDE VELVET.

Colored Velveteens
Black and Colored
Silk Velveteens.

Colored and Black
SILK PLUSHES,
Long & Short Pile.

A Beautiful Stock of

Dress Goods!

CLOTH SUITINGS,
HEATHER MIXTURES,
OTTOMAN CORDS,

DOUBLE SERGES,
Stripes, Large and Small Checks.

FRENCH MERINOES
AND
CASHMERES.

New Stock Daily Ar-
riving.

DEVER BROS.

Fredericton, October 2nd, 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 6th, 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 FASH-
IONABLE 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 6th, 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 "Chaplain"—
11,702 Bars Red and Spike Iron.
580 Bundles Plating and Hoops, various sizes and gauges.
210 Bundles Navy and Hand Picked Galum.
318 Bundles Nos. 20, 22, 23, 24 and 26.
310 Bundles Nos. 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 Sheet Iron.
3 Cases Galvanized Sheet Iron.

I. & F. BURPEE & Co.
30 Boiler Plates, Best B. B. and B. B. B. and Lowmoor.
Boiler Tubes and Rivets, 40 Rail and 300 Sheet Steel.
7 3/4" and 8 1/2" Cast Iron, 200 Cast Iron Plates.
TO ARRIVE PER "PHENIX" FROM ANTWERP: 25 Cases Sheet Zinc, Nos. 6 to 10.

SLED SHOE STEEL,

SHEET ZINC. SHEET IRON.

TEST ARRIVALS.

NEW SPRING GOODS
EX. "BUENOS AYRES," 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'C. April 11.

New Brunswick Railway.

Operating 448 Miles.
SUMMER TIME TABLE.
All Trains are run by Eastern Standard Time. Which
minimizes slower than St. John actual time.

COMMENCING MONDAY, June 10th, 1884.
St. John Division.
DEPARTURES.
7 25 A. M.—From Water Street, St. John—Mixed
Accommodation for Fredericton.

6 30 A. M.—From Water Street, St. John—Night
Express for points West, and for St. Stephen,
Woodstock, Houlton, and points North and South.

4 30 P. M.—From Water Street, St. John—Ex-
press for Fredericton.

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

1 00 P. M.—From Fredericton—Accommodation
for St. John.

6 25 A. M.—From Fredericton—Passenger and
Mail for Madam and points West, North
and South, and for St. John.

4 30 P. M.—From Fredericton for St. John.
7 00 A. M.—From Gibson for Woodstock and
points North.

ARRIVALS:
6 30 A. M.—At St. John—Fast day, and Train from
all points West, and from St. Stephen, Wood-
stock, Houlton, and all points North.

9 15 A. M.—At St. John, Water Street—Express
from Fredericton.

4 30 P. M.—At St. John, Water Street—Express
from points West, and from St. Stephen,
Woodstock, Houlton, Fredericton,
and all points North and South.

8 00 P. M.—At St. John, Water Street—Mixed
Accommodation for Fredericton.

8 10 P. M.—At Fredericton, from Madam and
points West, North and South.

7 20 P. M.—At Fredericton—Accommodation
from St. John.

9 30 P. M.—At Fredericton—Passenger and Mail
from St. John.

4 30 P. M.—At Gibson from Woodstock and points
North.

Fullman Sleeping Cars on Night Trains,
and Drawing Room Cars or Day Trains to and
from Bangor. Berths secured at ticket office,
Water Street—G. A. FREEZE, agent.

No Train leaves St. John Saturday night or Sun-
day morning.

A train arrives at St. John from the West. Sun-
day morning and a train leaves for the West Sun-
day night.

Through connections are made from Boston on
Sundays.

Connection is made at Vancouver with trains of the
"Maine Central" Railway, to and from
all points West, at Fredericton Junction for Fre-
dericton, and at Gibson by branch line for all points
north.

Tickets for sale in Fredericton at New Brun-
swick Railway Ticket Office, and at Messrs. J.
Richards & Son's Agency, Queen Street.

N. T. GREATHEAD, E. R. BURPEE,
Genl. Pass and Ticket Agent.

St. John, N. B., June 2, 1884.

New Brunswick Railway Co.
(Operating 448 Miles.)

SPECIAL LIMITED TICKETS.

GOOD TO BE CONTINUOUS TRAINS ONLY.
will be sold at the undermentioned ticket
stations at the following reduced rates.

ST. JOHN TO (WOODSTOCK, Houlton, and
CARLETON (ST. ANDREWS) \$3.00

WOODSTOCK TO (ST. JOHN
CARLETON (ST. ANDREWS) \$3.00

ST. JOHN TO ST. STEPHEN. \$2.50

ST. STEPHEN TO ST. JOHN
OF CARLETON. \$2.50

N. T. GREATHEAD, E. R. BURPEE,
Genl. Pass and Ticket Agent.
Woodstock, July 2nd, 1883.

PLOUGHS.
If you want to buy a Steel Plough this fall be
sure and call at James S. Neill's Hardware
Store, where you can buy one at a reduced price to
close the lot out.
Fredericton, Sept. 10. JAMES S. NEILL.

Varnish. Varnish.
JUST TO HAND.
I have James's Rolling Varnish;
I have Crown and Anchor Rolling Varnish;
Gearing Varnish;
Finishing Varnish;
Wearing Body Varnish;
Black Varnish; Pure Shellac;
Pure White Lead to 25 lb. pails.
Aug. 21. Z. R. HERRITT.

NOTICE.
I beg leave to inform the public that I am now
prepared to furnish
OYSTERS IN ALL STYLES,
And to accommodate
TRANSIENT BOARDERS,
At my old stand,
Opposite Post Office.
There is also a FISH STORE in connection with
the building where I keep constantly on hand
all kinds of fresh fish in their season.
Providence River, Prince Edward Island, and Bu-
louch's Oysters, in or out of the shell.
Labrador Split Bay, Kansas and Gibbed Bay Hec-
tured and Bonneted Codfish, Pickled Mackerel,
Finnan Haddies, Smoked Fish Bladders,
Extras, Mediums and Dainties.
Call and Examine Stock and
Prices.
All orders will receive prompt attention
J. A. LYNCH.
Fredericton, Sept. 13—3m.

GENERAL INSURANCE
AND
TICKET AGENCY.
Insurance effected on all kinds of
buildings.
ISOLATED RISKS AT SPECIAL THREE
YEAR RATES.
Tickets issued direct to all Points
North, South, East and West.
Hard and Soft Coal always on hand.
JOHN RICHARDS & SON,
City Agency New Brunswick Ry.
July 26th, 1884.

JUST RECEIVED.
ANOTHER CARLOAD EACH
Granulated & Yellow Sugar
...ALS0...
25 BOXES "PLUCKY" SOAP,
Equal in quality to "Welcome," but cheaper.
F. TON, Sept. 13.