

ing for their living, instead of publishing widely their pedigrees, and what their grandfathers, or their sisters or any other distant relatives are said to have done in the way of making butter, and upon which accounts every animal tracing in blood to such a one is said to be worth enormous sums. These animals are valuable to sell, while Aryshire are valuable to keep, and this is perhaps why one rarely hears of them. There is a great deal of solid truth in the foregoing statements. To sum up their qualities in a nutshell—an Aryshire cow is of medium size, economical build, with a strong constitution and a kind disposition, an industrious feeder, an easy keeper, and a large milker.

The York Gleaner

Advertising Rates.
Column, 1 year, \$120.00
Half Column, 1 year, 60.00
Quarter Column, 1 year, 30.00
Transient advertisements are charged 10 cents per line (excepted) for first insertion, and five cents for each subsequent insertion.
There will positively be no reduction from these rates.

Wednesday, August 15, 1883.

MANITOBA CROPS.

We have received a copy of the Manitoba Crop Bulletin, which is a pamphlet issued by the Department of Agriculture at Winnipeg containing answers to correspondents in every township of the Province. The very general tone of the replies is highly favorable and an abundant grain harvest seems to be placed beyond a doubt. We make a brief summary.

Wheat. The comparative acreage shown shows an average increase of 34 per cent over 1882. The reports as to this cereal throughout the whole Province are of a very satisfactory character and large yields are expected in most cases. Notwithstanding the extreme and prolonged dry weather in the early part of the season the grain has suffered very little injury except in cases where it was late in being sown. In a very large number of instances the report is, "wheat never looked better." There is every prospect that a bountiful crop will be reaped with the general yield over an average.

Oats. There has been an increase of forty-eight per cent on the quantity sown as compared with last year. In a great many localities the spring was backward and oats sown late were injured by frost in the early part of June. Serious injury, however, is only reported in a very few places. Grubs and worms are also spoken of as working destruction in some localities. In the great majority of cases, however, the reports are very favorable and no fears are expressed of any failure or scarceness.

Barley. This grain though not grown to such an extent as wheat or oats shows an increase in acreage of thirty-six per cent, over 1882. Like oats it has suffered to a considerable extent from the early frosts of June and also from worms. The reports, however, are encouraging and a good fair average crop will be general. The straw will be short, but the grain looks sound and has a good color.

Potatoes. Field peas do not appear to be grown to a very large extent as compared with other grains, but they show an increase on the average of forty-six per cent. in acreage over last year and appear to have been very generally sown throughout the Province, though in limited quantities. There is every prospect of a good crop.

Potatoes. A large increase in acreage in potatoes is reported. Frosts are reported as having damaged the crop in a number of places and grubs are also said to have affected them to some extent. Rain was much wanted to insure a really good crop.

Roots. Throughout the Province roots had been extensively planted, and they are reported to have suffered extensively from frost and grubs. The reports are discouraging. Only in a few cases have they escaped damage and the prospect is that they will be a failure.

Hay. Hay suffered considerably at first from drought but the reports are all encouraging as to the indications of abundance in all sections, which we believe has been the case.

Such reliable reports perform a very important public service and disseminate a very useful kind of information among all classes of people.

CITY MATTERS.

Seven or eight months ago the GLEANER gave considerable space and time to the discussion of City matters; it showed how recklessly and with what haste the Council had accustomed itself to undertake works involving more than ordinary expenditure; how extravagantly the different departments were managed, and how lavish the Council was in its distribution of the people's money. This discussion was calculated to do some good, and it naturally excited some alarm, but when the elections—the time for action—came on the duty of the ratepayers in too many instances gave way to personal feeling for the old representatives, and as a result the old Council, with few exceptions, was returned. Instead, however, of the Council mending its ways, this seeming expression of confidence at the polls has been a mere bye-way for further extravagance, and a reckless disregard for the conservation of public interests, which has too clearly manifested itself, and this has forced an expression of greater dissatisfaction among responsible citizens than some of the friends of the Corporation risk to hear. Knowing that this dissatisfaction is not of the character of a mere passing gust of wind, but is a sincere expression of opinion formed from close observation of the management of affairs, and that some action for good will be the outcome of it, the GLEANER will in future issues lay bare facts now in its possession, and which a portion of the Council had hoped would be kept from the light of day. In the meantime, however, ratepayers can give further attention to the management of

affairs, to large works that are being constructed without authority of Council, to the reckless management of the water works, to the wine suppers and bar room courtesies to certain members of the Council by interested parties (for this is becoming a prominent "incident" in City undertakings), the want of sober supervision in many of the departments of the public service. In this they will have matters for serious consideration.

ST. JOHN ELECTION.

There are six candidates in the field for the two vacancies in the representation of the City and County of St. John. Hon. David MacLellan's seat is vacant by his acceptance of the office of Provincial Secretary, and the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. Dr. Elder. The Government candidates are Hon. David MacLellan and A. A. Stockton. There was, it is said, no disposition to oppose the return of Mr. MacLellan, but the Opposition thought that the other vacancy should be filled by a Government opponent. This is a very strange logic. It is a vote of confidence and a want of confidence at the same time. If there is no reason to oppose Mr. MacLellan, what reason is there to oppose the Government? Mr. Stockton is outspoken in his support of the Government and is the only other candidate who is so. The remaining four candidates are silent as to their support or opposition except Mr. Forbes whose card is as unique as he is himself—undisputed. They must be held to be in Opposition, and if one of them should be returned—which is not at all probable—it would be claimed as an Opposition victory. We believe the constituency of St. John have more respect for manliness than give their support to men who are afraid to avow their principles. If they are opposed to the Government as they undoubtedly are, let them say so if they are its supporters let them say so. The fact that they are silent is an evidence that the Government stands well in St. John constituency—and we have no doubt that the contest unnecessary though it is, will only result in the triumph of the two men who openly and emphatically declare that they will support the present Administration.

THE LATELY DISCOVERED MANUSCRIPTS.

On our first page will be found a London despatch to the New York Sun respecting the discovery of portions of the book of Deuteronomy written on slips of black sheepskin leather and in Hebrew-Phoenician letters, similar to those on the Moabite Stone which was discovered in 1868, in Moab. Dr. Ginsbury who has for so many years been employed in a critical examination on a certain collection of notes on the text of the Old Testament, has been engaged to test the genuineness of the manuscripts. Much critical research, will no doubt, be brought to bear upon the documents, and we must suspend our judgment until scholars have had determined. The authenticity of the Moabite Stone when discovered, the inscription on which refers to the wars of a king of Moab with Israel in the tenth century, B. C., was at first disputed on grounds which have little to do with true critical research, but is now universally acknowledged, and so it may be with the recently discovered decalogues, and if so it will only be a confirmation of the truths contained in our authorized version.

SOLAR ECLIPSES.

The article on our first page from the Edinburgh Scotsman, on Recent Solar Eclipses, will be read with much interest, especially by those of our readers whose tastes lie somewhat in the direction of scientific subjects. Every one knows, or has heard, of the great expense, inconvenience and hazard that have been incurred in taking observations in different parts of the world during solar eclipses, and how fruitless all efforts have sometimes turned out to be from a cloudy sky or atmospheric conditions. The recent discoveries, spoken of in the article, whereby solar observations can be made by "artificial eclipses," will render it unnecessary for astronomers to run to the end of the earth in order to get a glimpse of seeing what goes on during an eclipse of the sun.

THE PATH TO INDIA.

The recent discussions in the British Parliament on the duplicate Suez Canal question, has given increased interest to the two other routes to India which have for sometime been spoken of, viz., the Euphrates Valley and the Jordan Valley. £100,000 stg. have been raised on behalf of an examination of the Jordan Valley route. It is proposed to join the Mediterranean and the upper Jordan from the Bay of Acre through the plain of Esdraelon, and the lower end of the Jordan with the Gulf of Akabah—an inlet of the Red Sea—through the Wady of Arabah, a valley between the old desert of Zin and Mount Hor.

ADMIRAL PIERRE.

If Admiral Pierre's conduct in Madagascar has not been greatly exaggerated he has been very leniently dealt with, in merely being relieved of his command on the ground of ill health. The French Council at Tananarive repudiated the act of the Admiral as being contrary to international law and expressed the greatest surprise at the commencement of hostilities, and now he is allowed to retire if not with glory yet without censure.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

We should like the opinion of some of our classical readers on the poetical translation from Lucretius on our last page.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the Calendar of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Kingston, Ontario. The next, which is the thirtieth session of the College, will commence

October 3rd and continue for six months. There are fourteen lecturers in connection with the college, and the course, which embraces three full sessions, seems very thorough and complete. The fees for the different classes are on the average \$9 per session.

The Chief Commissioner and the Surveyor General seem to be devoting their time to the duties of their office. The St. Croix Courier says:—

The Hon. P. Ryan, Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works, was in the County from Wednesday of last week until Monday morning. During his stay, he accompanied by the Surveyor-General, visited St. Andrews, St. George and Penfield, and decided to repair the Colebrook bridge in St. Croix, the bridge over the Digouash and Bocabed rivers, and Drake and Seely's Cove, St. George, immediately. It was also decided to build a bridge at Baring, if the co-operation of the United States Government can be secured. The Commissioner will again visit the County in September.

GENERAL.

The Toronto Globe's London Correspondent, under date of July 28th writes:—The Tory party is certainly to be greatly pitied. It is constantly meeting with very bitter disappointments. A fortnight ago its hopes were carried to the highest pitch by the unfortunate position in which the Ministry found themselves respecting the Suez Canal question. Sir Stafford Northcote's sanguine followers even indulged in the fancy that the hour of their deliverance was at hand and that they were about to administer a death-blow at the Ministry "of all talents." But once more their wishes were doomed to non-fulfillment, and Sir Stafford Northcote failed to take advantage of the best opportunity from a party point of view which he has had for a long time. Now he is trying to make amends, by firing in the air, as the Pall Mall justly terms it. He has given notice of a resolution which the Government are almost prepared to accept, and which his own followers candidly declare is quite inadequate to the occasion. In fact he is being beaten on one side and outstepped on the other that no one feels certain as to what action he will ultimately take to-morrow evening. Whatever course he may take will not much signify now, for the time is past when any attack on their part could seriously injure the Ministerial position. I allude to the present state of things more especially as another proof of the incapacity of the Conservatives to discharge any duties of the Opposition. The public are ceasing to be surprised at Lord Randolph Churchill's conduct now that they see the leaders of the party constantly committing tactical blunders of the greatest kind. They have had opportunities enough, but practically they have missed them all. The country does not need to be told that incapable Opposition chiefs are not needed to prove efficient Cabinet Ministers, and the "dual control" now in force in the Tory leadership before there can be the least prospect of any change in the present relationship of parties.

Thus the Tories are in anything but a satisfactory plight. But I ought in fairness to add that a little discontent exists on the Ministerial side of the House. The Radicals are sore with the Government for the concessions they have made to Whiggism and Conservatism in the Agricultural Holdings Bill. The Bill, it is said, was a disappointing one, and when first introduced, it has been still further emasculated in committee and is now anything but satisfactory to our land law reformers. There is some reason for hoping, I believe, that their representations will not be unheeded, and peace and amity will be soon restored. I wrote you some time ago that the subject was one of the most difficult of the present hour to deal with and in this Mr. Gladstone really certainly got a little further along the path of reform without injury to his or his own position.

The inconvenience made possible by the fact of a railway company being allowed to have an *alias* in the shape of a construction company is well illustrated by a Nova Scotia case still in litigation. A Mr. Gregory took contract for the construction of a certain portion of the Western Counties Railroad, the payment being stipulated for partly in cash and partly in mortgage bonds. In course of time a dispute arose between Mr. Gregory and the Company for which he was working, and he was forced to sue the directors in order to recover what he was entitled to. It was held against him as a plaintiff to be forced into one lawsuit, but he was compelled, in order to keep himself secure, to enter a second one. When asked why he did so he replied:—

"Because the two Companies—the Halifax and Cape Breton Railway Company, and the Canada Improvement Company—the first owning the railway, the second, composed of the same parties as the first, contractors to build, and who let the first contract to me, and who had both joined in the settlement. The Canadian Improvement Company failing to pay the first instalment, necessitated me suing them in Montreal."

In seems that the device of resolving themselves into a construction company is not uncommon amongst railway syndicates.—Toronto Globe.

The Canadian Pacific—At the Foot of the Rockies last Friday and Through to the Pacific in Two Years.

"We are now," said Mr. Van Horne, the General Manager, to a representative of the Star to-day, "at this season of the year at the very height of our expenditure, and it is safe to say that we are spending \$100,000 a day."

We have about eighteen thousand employed in construction alone, and with our service hands I suppose the total number of employees will nearly amount to twenty-five thousand in all, and we are giving employment to all laborers who are presenting themselves, and who are fit to work. To-night or to-morrow morning we will be at the foot of the Rockies, and our track will be laid to Calgary. I have just received a report from Major Rogers that the pass through the Selkirk Mountains exceeds his most sanguine expectations, that it has turned out to be one of the finest mountain passes ever seen, and in fact that the difficulties to be overcome are not nearly so formidable as anticipated. Our line is now located through from

Montreal to Kamloops, and with anything like good luck we will be through to that point, where we join the Government work, in about two years."

"How much will it cost per mile through the Rockies?"
"We don't know."

"Have you not estimated the amount beforehand?"

"The Canadian Pacific Railway," replied Mr. Van Horne, bracing himself up and speaking as if he wanted the report to understand that he meant every word he said, "has never estimated the cost of any work it hasn't time for that; it's got a big job on hand, and it's going to put it through."

"Well, but if you haven't estimated the cost of the construction through the mountains how do you know that you have sufficient funds to push the road as you are currently reported to have?"

"Well, if we haven't got enough we will get more, that's all about it."

"And how about your eastern connections; what about the North Shore?"

"That and all other matters in the East are for future consideration. I think we will do well if we get through from Montreal to the Pacific in two years."

"And how about your bridge and Eastern connection to the Atlantic?"

"Now, come, it does not do to give too much publicity to all our schemes, and might do us harm."

"Rumour says you will get to the Atlantic by the St. Lawrence, and that as a matter of fact you now control that route?"

"Not to my knowledge."

"Then you will want the North Shore?"

The question failed to elicit a reply and the reporter, seeing that he had probably obtained as much information as possible from the General Manager, retired, forcibly impressed with the frankness of character displayed by the man who is the administrative head of this great Canadian enterprise.—Montreal Star, Aug. 6.

Seize of Paris—A Reminiscence of the Balloon Service.

Much interesting information, some of which recalls the stirring incidents of the siege of Paris, is given by M. Steenackers, a friend of M. Gambetta, in a sketch which he has written of the work done by the French Post-office during the war with Germany. M. Steenackers was appointed Director of the Postoffice by the Government of National Defense, and it fell within his province after the investment of Paris by the Germans to organize the despatch of balloons with letters for the inhabitants of the departments. M. Steenackers describes at some length the way in which the service was started, and he states that the cars in many cases carried as much as half a ton of letters, to say nothing of two or three passengers and the aeronaut himself. The first balloon left Paris on the 23rd of September, and the last on the 26th of January, and during the interval of four months 65 balloons, carrying 164 passengers, 381 pigeons, 5 dogs, and 10 tons of letters and newspapers, left the invested city. Seven of these were captured by the enemy and two have never since been heard of. One of these, the Jaeger, left Paris on the 18th of November, and was seen above Plymouth the following day. All trace of it was subsequently lost, and the Sir Richard Wallace, which left on the 27th of January, also disappeared forever from human gaze. M. Steenackers describes the voyages of various balloons, such as the Argand Barbes, in which Gambetta left Paris on the 7th of October; the Ville d'Orleans, which effected a descent north of Christianburg, and the Ville de Paris, which came down at Westral, and was, of course, captured by the Germans. M. Steenackers describes also the unsuccessful efforts made to use well-known sheep dogs, which were taken out of Paris in balloons, as messengers for bringing letters into the besieged city. Hollow collars were placed round their necks and filled with letters, but none of the dogs ever got back into Paris. Out of the 381 pigeons started from the departments, and of these many never came back, but four, four, M. Steenackers describes in some detail the efforts made to steer balloons, and it is no surprise to read that all of these were unsuccessful.

A Young Man's Revenge.

M. Francisque Surry has just favoured the readers of the Nineteenth Century with a dissertation on the delicate subject of professional secrecy, and the obligation it sometimes imposes of telling a lie. The circumstances of a case cited by him in which the seal of secrecy was broken are of a very dramatic character. A lady whose daughter was to be married had written to her father, a surgeon, to describe in some detail the efforts made to steer balloons, and it is no surprise to read that all of these were unsuccessful.

THE STRENGTH OF BLOCK.

It was a STRENGTH OF BLOCK—Negroes are sometimes very careful not to say anything to injure the reputation of a neighbor. A gentleman stopped at a cabin where an old negro woman lived, and while waiting for one of the children to get a bucket of water, entered into conversation with her concerning the crop prospects.

"I did not let her say 'nuthin' agin' me," said the old woman, "but she'd dwindled down till I ain't got but one now."

"Somebody steal them?"

"I don't like ter say what became of 'em. I nether makes mischief, I doesn't."

"Did the hogs die?"

"No mister, but yer ain't agwine ter give me ter say nuthin' agin' my neighbors. De man what libed up dar is dead now, and I ain't agwine ter say nuthin' agin' him. De hogs disappeared away from heah while dat man was 'libin'; but I ain't agwine ter say nuthin' agin' him."

"Do you think that he took them?"

"Mister, dat man's dead, and I doan waster say nuthin' agin' him; but, lemme tell yer, de Dog gave a racket answer in de negative, and de marriage was broken off."

Some days afterwards the carriage in which the Doctor used to drive to his class came to a stand before the door at the medical school, but without either the physician or the coachman, who were both found lying dead on the road at some distance, each with a bullet lodged in a vital part. The circumstances of the murder were shrouded in mystery for a time; but eventually the dead body of a young man, who had blown his brains out, was found lying in a room the windows of which looked on to the scene of the assassination. It was the body of the young man whom Dr. Delpech said he would not accept as a son-in-law; and there could, of course, be no reasonable doubt that he was the assassin.

A Dead Set on Tupper.

There appears to be a set purpose to disparage and discredit Sir Charles Tupper and to prevent his resuming in Parliament his position as a member of the Cabinet. The appointment to a high lucrative and responsible position as soon after the departure of Sir Charles of the Mr. Chapeau whom he dismissed for improper practices was followed by that article in the Gazette in which, although Sir Charles was not named, his conduct as Minister of Public Works was shown to be so detrimental to the public interests as to be disqualifying. That attack upon Sir Charles in his public capacity as a Minister was almost simultaneous with the publication of a letter in the New York Times in which the private conduct of Sir Charles was pitilessly exposed.

to the public gaze. If he is such a slave to avarice and just as is circumstantially stated in that letter and if he has abused his position as a member of the Cabinet and head of a Department to satisfy both these vile passions to such an extent at the public expense, the people of this country, much as they have pardoned, condoned, and overlooked in some of their public men, would not be willing to see him again take a foremost position in the Government and in Parliament. It is suspected that although the letter was published as if it was written by the regular correspondent of the New York paper it really was written in Ottawa. It certainly was written, or the materials were furnished, by some one who, if the statements are true, is thoroughly acquainted with what has been going on in Ottawa for some years. If his statements are true he must also be one well acquainted with the earlier life of Sir Charles. Few will believe that so many things damaging to Sir Charles have occurred about the same time by mere accident or coincidence. A purpose is pretty manifest in them all.

A Dakota Tragedy—A Canadian Murderer near Devil's Lake.

The Grand Forks Herald of July 31st gives currency to a rumour that George Inkster, brother of the sheriff of Winnipeg, near Devil's Lake, D. T. The first report was that he was shot by a deputy sheriff, but the latest is that he had a large drove of cattle out between the Forest and Mouse rivers on some lake, and was shot by some drovers passing through the country. Nothing definite is known, except that he was filled with bullet holes, being literally shot to pieces. What the cause was could not be ascertained, but the shooting is supposed to have grown out of some dispute. George Inkster was an old-timer in this country. He was born in Manitoba, and has been in the vicinity of Grand Forks for the past fifteen years or more. All the old residents were well acquainted with him, and all spoke of him in the highest terms. His shocking and violent death will be regretted by all.

STORE TRUCKS.

TRUCKS. Will be found made of good stock, just the thing for grocers, etc. For sale at McCrury & Fenster's Book Store. Fredericton, Aug. 15.

BOLT CLIPPER.

THE EASY BOLT CLIPPER, just received a full patent, easy to use, easy to sell, easy to use, and easy to keep in repair. Best of its small, light, powerful, cheap, simple and durable. For sale at McCrury & Fenster's Book Store. Fredericton, Aug. 15.

The Greatest WONDER OF THE AGE—IN PHOTOGRAPHY.

THE DRY PLATE INSTANTANEOUS PROCESS

is being worked entirely at G. W. SCHLEYER'S NEW PHOTO STUDIO WITH GREAT SUCCESS. BRING THE BABIES.

This latest discovery in Photography will supersede the Wet Plate entirely. It is a new, long work, in all the large cities in England, the United States and Canada, with immense success. Negative can be made in Children's instantaneous. Eternity and various pictures taken in from 1 to 2 seconds, and obtaining a more Perfect and Natural Expression. And the thing for GLOBES, for children of Dry Plate Work on exhibition. As these Plates are very expensive, persons are not the pictures they are accustomed to, thus saving the Extra Expense and Extra Cost. Help! Don't fail to visit my New Photograph Establishment, the largest and best fitted up in the City, and as good as any in the Province. Try my Dry Plates made as usual. Picture Frames made to order, from our well selected stock of mouldings as cheap as can be obtained in the City. Try us!

Suggestions to Sitters.

The best dress material, and those which give the richest effect, are silk, satin, reps, cashmeres, tulle, lace, and muslin. We desire, in short, to be placed on the same footing as the colonial possessions of the Crown. They have the complete management of their internal affairs, subject to the protection of England, and it is the goal we hanker after as the culmination of our efforts.

Then, in his peroration, he urged his audience to kindle a fire on the altar of their country which all the waters of the Ganges would not put out, and to gather round the banner of the Indian Association, and the morning star of liberty, peace, and righteousness tower resplendent in the firmament of the Indian Empire.

PURE PARIS GREEN

JUST RECEIVED: 3 Drums Paris Green, in 1, 2, 3, 4, lb. Tins. —Wholesale and Retail. JAMES S. NEILL.

P.S.—Do not buy any cheap Paris Green, it must be guaranteed and will not kill the Bugs. Call at Neill's, and buy the Genuine. J. S. N. Fredericton, June 26th, 1883.

SHEEP SHEARS, Etc.

JUST RECEIVED—20 doz. Sheep Shears, 20 doz. Manure Forks. For sale by JAMES S. NEILL. CARBON'S ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT. For Sale by JAMES S. NEILL. Fredericton, May 30, 1883.

Get Your House in Order!

Landing this day for ELY PERKINS: BROOK, Pails, Shovelling, Stairs and Stairs, Brooms, Spades, Curns, Washboards. For sale at lowest rates. Fredericton, April 25, 1883.

M. A. FINN, IMPORTER OF Wines, Liquors

—A N D— CIGARS, Cor. Prince William and Princess Streets, Saint John, N. B.

FEED! FEED! REMNANT SALE. JUST OPENED.

—JUST RECEIVED—

12 Tons of Short and Heavy Feed.

—ALSO IN STOCK—

WHEAT BRAN, Lime! Plaster!

—AND—

General Groceries of the Finest Quality.

—ALSO:—

CROWN OF GOLD FLOUR.

—AT—

W. E. MILLER & CO'S

Feed and Seed House.

Fredericton, August 15, 1883.

CITY HALL.

TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 21st, 1883.

Walter Pelham

IN HIS POPULAR AND REFINED ENTERTAINMENT.

Two Hours of Fun, Music, and Minstrelsy. Music furnished by Prof. Chabralier's Orchestra. Reserved Seats 35c; General Admission 25c. For sale at McCrury & Fenster's Book Store. Fredericton, Aug. 15.

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