

POOR COPY

# The Gleaner.

JAS. H. CROCKET, Proprietor.

FREDERICTON, TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1884.

VOL. I, NO. 34.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## GRAND REGATTA. SINGLE SCULL RACE. July 24th and 25th on the St. Croix River. \$1000.00 Purse

Has been deposited in Calais National Bank subject to Referee's check  
**\$600--\$300--\$100.**

Course, 1 1/2 Miles and Return.

The following prominent Oarsmen have entered for the race:

ROSS,	CONLEY,	GAUDAUR,
TEEMER,	TEN EYCK,	HAMM,
HOSMER,	PLAISTED,	PETERSON,
LAYBERGER,	LEE,	RILEY.

Sheriff Harding of St. John, N. B., has kindly consented to act as referee upon the occasion.  
Excursion Tickets will be issued over all railroad and steamboat lines.

J. D. CHIPMAN, President.  
W. F. TODD, Secretary.

## WHITE GOODS. RECEIVED TO-DAY AT Dever Brothers.

White Quilts, White Marseilles,  
WHITE PICQUES, WHITE HAIR CORDS,  
White Lawns, White Book Muslins,  
WHITE LAWN, WHITE BOOK MUSLINS,  
**WHITE CHECK MUSLINS,**  
WHITE FRENCH MERINOES, WHITE NUNS VEILING,  
WHITE CAMBRICS, WHITE COTTONS,  
WHITE HAMBERGS, WHITE INSERTIONS,  
WHITE TRIMMING, WHITE LACES,  
WHITE FRILLING, WHITE SWISS LACES,  
AND LAMBRERQUINS.

Fredricton, July 8, 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 FOR SALE AT THE VERY LOWEST CASH PRICES.

## W. T. H. FENETY.

Orders for Job Printing of All Kinds will Receive Prompt Attention.  
May 28, 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.

Fredricton, May 10th, 1884.

STAGE LINE.  
From Fredericton to Marysville.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the travelling public that he has put on the road from Fredericton to Marysville, a first-class passenger coach, which will make four trips daily, two in the morning and two in the afternoon, between those places.  
Fare 25 cents.  
BENJAMIN WHEELER  
Fredericton, May 2nd, 1884.

And still they Come!

Another lot of those handsomely decorated  
**IVORY BACK DINNER, TEA  
AND TOILET SETS.**

Just received at  
**JAS. G. McNALLY'S**  
June 17.

### BACK FROM THE NORTH.

The Story of the Rescue of Greely and his Companions.

The following telegraphic reports from St. Johns give the story of the rescue of Greely and the survivors of this expedition to the Arctic Ocean.

#### Commander Schley's Story.

"On the 23rd of June, while lying in the drift ice off Cape Sabine in Smith sound, in N. lat. 78 deg. 43 sec., W. lon. 77 deg. 30 sec., and which forms part of Ellesmere land, we sighted signals of distress at a distance of about two miles. It was about 9 o'clock P. M. and the sun shined brightly, but bitterly cold. After considerable trouble, we steamed down toward the pack ice upon which they were, and a horrible sight met our eyes. Lieut. Greely, Brainard, Fredericks, Long, Bierderbeck and Connell were crying like children and hugging each other frantically. They seemed frantic with joy. I put off in a cutter, and, after great difficulty, reached them. They flew at me, and I first imagined they were crazy. They seized each of the men in the boat, hugged them, kissed their hands and did everything one could imagine to show their joy and gratitude. All but poor Ellison; his feet and hands were so badly frozen that he could not move. He lay still on the ground and moaned. The others of the party, also, were more or less frostbitten, but they seemed to forget their sufferings."

"Where were the remaining members of the expedition?"

"Dead." And, as he said his eyes moistened. "Yes dead, and of the most horrible deaths—starvation. The party on the ice looked as if they could not live five hours, they looked so feeble, notwithstanding the almost superhuman strength they had shown when we reached them. Slowly, one by one, 17 of the party had yielded up their lives to the demon starvation. One of them the strongest had gone seal hunting. He never returned. He was drowned while trying to get a seal before it reached the edge of a floe upon which they were. He missed his footing, fell into the sea in the ice, and was seen no more. Five of those who died of starvation, Lieut. Greely told me, were buried in the snow, but the few who were left over the camp also blew away their bodies, when buried in the ice. They had constructed near the camp. They succeeded in holding on to the ice and, and they are now on board the Bear and this vessel. We immediately turned back, and on the way stopped at Disco, where the inspector of western Greenland insisted that we should bury the body of the Esquimaux Turnevik. Sergt. Ellison, whose feet and hands were so badly frozen that they had to be amputated, died at Godhavn, where we arrived on July 6."

#### Capt. Ash's Story.

Capt. Ash, ice pilot of the Greely relief steamer Bear, gives the following additional particulars of the rescue of the survivors of the Greely Arctic colony. "She sailed from St. John's on May 4, and had a pleasant passage to Disco, arriving there on the 15th. We left Disco in company with two whalers, and arrived at Upernivik on the 29th. The Thetis and Loch Gerry arrived on the same day, and in the evening the whole squadron started for the North. So far, no formidable impediment interrupted the progress of the expedition. We now had seven whalers accompanying us, all striving for the glory of finding Greely, and stimulated by the \$25,000 reward offered by the United States government. On June 11 the steamships Arctic, Aurora, Wolfe, Polynia, and Zetia, Coran walls and Irvine were all ploughing their way toward the dangerous waters of Melville bay. We all arrived at Cape York on the 18th, and on the 19th Lieut. Colwell and four men went on shore to endeavor to ascertain the fate of the Greely party. The Carey islands were reached on the 22nd of June. We landed there, examined the caches left by Nares and Beebe, and then started for Cape Parry. We could not reach it, the ice being closely packed, and we started for Littleton island. We reached there at noon, and found the Thetis there, but no intelligence whatever of the Greely party. At 3 p. m. we started for Cape Sabine, which stood out clear under a bright atmosphere. At 7 p. m. we made fast to a heavy floe at the entrance of Payer harbor. Several of our officers and crew left the ships to scour the shore in every direction. An officer of the Thetis found a record on one point of land, intimating that Greely and party were all well, and had left Fort Conger on Aug. 9, and, after an arduous journey, arrived at Baird inlet on the 29th of September. The record also indicated the exact point on Cape Sabine where the victorious exploring party were encamped. The steam launch of the Bear was immediately dispatched to the indicated locality, which was distant about three miles. In the mean time the Thetis sounded her whistle, which was heard by Greely in his camp. The unwonted sound awoke the slumbering and fast-aching explorers. When the launch reached the ice in the vicinity of the camp, a solitary man was seen descending to the strand with uncertain steps. He had heard the whistle and saw the

approaching boat. The crew of the launch regarded this as an evil omen. As soon as the ice floe was touched, I jumped on shore, and accosted the lone stranger: "How are you all?" He answered faintly: "There are seven of us left yet." We were all struck with dismay. Gathering up hastily a little food and stimulants, we hastened to the Greely encampment, and there beheld a heart-rending scene. A gale of wind was blowing. The tent had been shattered and had fallen on the wearied and dying men. We entered, and saw a scene of unspeakable misery and desolation. Haggard faces, staring eyes gazed at us. One of the six sufferers was appointed as dying. We at once began to feed them with light food, and dispatched the launch to the Thetis for assistance. Capt. Emsory and Dr. Ames came on shore, a fire was kindled, hot milk punch was prepared, restoratives were applied, and in less than an hour the woe-begone sufferers were able to stand staggering on their feet. Ten bodies were unearthened and two disinterred from the ice foot, and brought down to the steam launch to be transferred to the ships. Two of the living party were strong enough to be led along on their feet. The other five were borne down on stretchers with the greatest care. In the midst of a tempestuous sea and a terrible gale of wind, the living and dead of the Greely Arctic colony were placed on board the Bear and Thetis, and conveyed to St. John's."

#### Humiliation of France.

PARIS, July 18, 1884.—The excitement caused by the riot at the Continental Hotel on Monday is intensified by the report that, thanks to the imprudence of a few so-called patriots, the French government has been obliged to submit to a painful humiliation. Although several papers affect to disbelieve the fact, yet Prime Minister Ferry yesterday morning did call at the German embassy, where he made a full and frank apology to Prince Hohenlohe. It was hoped this would end the matter, but the ambassador was somewhat cold in his courtesy. He had received no instructions from Berlin, and could only promise to forward the apology to his government. During the interview, M. Ferry informed Prince Hohenlohe that M. Gallien, the commissaire of police who tore down one of the German flags, would be dismissed. It is now known, though the papers here do not admit it, that the German who is said to have spit upon the French flag and otherwise provoked the crowd in the Place de la Concorde, was a peaceful Bavarian doctor of philology, whose silence amid the enthusiasm at the Alsatian demonstration had been his only offence. Seeing that he did not join in the cheering, the group of French patriots, who watched him suspiciously, exclaimed: "You look like a German." On his replying that he was, they set on him so roughly, that he was glad to escape without broken bones. Although it may suit Germany to point the affront to her flag in Paris, there is some apprehension here, lest Prince Bismark should retaliate quietly by encouraging China in her resistance to France. The sudden courage of Tsung Li Yaman is believed by many to be due to the hope of European support. It is rumored to-night that permission is granted to the Chinese man-of-war now anchored in the German harbor, to leave for China under the German flag, commanded by Capt. Setelin and Muller. Being questioned yesterday in regard to Monday's incident, Prince Hohenlohe was reticent. He hinted that a continuance of the attacks on Germany subjects by the press might lead to reprisals, but he declined to commit himself further. Le Temps does its best to throw oil on the troubled waters, but the tone of several other influential Republican organs to-night is violent.

#### GOV. CLEVELAND'S ROMANCE.

Why the Bachelor Governor Never Married.

Gov. Cleveland has had many love affairs, but not so much as a bachelor of his weight, politically socially, would be expected to have, says a Buffalo dispatch to the New York Journal. His love affairs have all been of the platonic kind, and it is said by his friends that he has been incapable of falling deeply enough in love to propose any girl since he became a lawyer in 1859. When he was just able to support himself, he became enamored of a pretty and beautiful young woman, who was a relative of the late Judge Verplank. The girl was not disposed to look favorably on his suit, and this made him love her the more. She was quite a flirt, and delighted to tantalize him by permitting other young men to escort her home from the old Eagle Street Theatre, which was then the only place of amusement of any account in the city. The girl was comparatively wealthy, and looked down on Grover, who was a poor lawyer. After awhile she got to fondly thinking of him, and it is said that they were engaged to be married when she was taken ill with fever and died.

Cleveland did not recover from the shock for several months, and though he has a bachelor's liking for pretty ladies his friends say that he will never marry. One lady became so infatuated with him that she proposed to him. He rejected her advances, and it is said that she became crazy and it now confined in an asylum. Gov. Cleveland has always been of a retiring disposition, and most of his time has been spent in his law library or in the company of bachelor friends.

### DAY HILL CHURCH.

The Dedicatory Services on Sunday.

Rev. Mr. Ballantine Preaches an Instructive Sermon on Bible Holiness.

According to announcement already made in THE GLEANER, the dedication of the new Day Hill Baptist Church at Upper Queensbury, took place on Sunday last. The Rev. Mr. Ballantine officiated, and the attendance was very large. Before referring to the dedicatory services, a short sketch of the history and previous work of the church will be given. The hill so long known as

#### Day Hill.

and the old meeting house which has bore the same title, were called so, from an old man who lived upon the hill more than half a century ago. Old Peter Day being a carpenter by trade, as well as a farmer, conceived the idea of building a meeting house upon this hill, and with the help of some of his neighbors succeeded. A short time after it was completed, some Mormon Elders from Salt Lake City came to Queensbury and occupied the building. After having converted a large number of persons over to their doctrines, the Elders prevailed upon them to dispose of their property and remove with them to Salt Lake City. It is said that 17 families in all, from this locality alone, old Mr. Day among the rest, either mortgaged their properties or sold them at half price and went westward. After the removal of Mr. Day from the place, the property upon which the old meeting house stands passed into the hands of other parties, and as no title was ever given of the church land to any religious body, the building was only occupied by any denomination at the option of its owners.

#### The First Church Organized

in this place was by the Free Baptists, who long continued to worship in the old house. In the course of time, however, this church, probably for want of a pastor, became scattered and disorganized. It was as late as the summer of 1872 before any other organization was effected, when the Rev. Samuel Burt, an active Baptist minister, labored with much zeal and energy among the people. Upon a petition of 12 persons to Rev. Samuel Burt a council was held to consider the propriety of forming a Baptist church at the Day meeting house (so called). The Council consisted of Rev. Samuel Burt, Rev. Jas. H. Tupper, and Rev. T. M. Munroe. David C. Parent was unanimously elected senior deacon and W. E. Lint, clerk of the new organization. The church continued to worship in the old meeting house with Rev. J. H. Tupper as pastor. Rev. W. D. Munroe has since labored here, and now the Rev. J. H. Coy is the pastor of the flock. As the old house was fast becoming unfit as a place of worship, the members of the church and the inhabitants of the locality generally concluded to "arise and build." Consequently a public meeting was called in during the fall of 1881, to consider the propriety of building

#### A New Church.

at which a unanimous vote was passed to build a church to become the estate of the Western Baptist Association. A building committee, consisting of six persons was appointed. Only three of the committee however, have ever acted viz.—Silas Manuel, David C. Parent and Hiram U. Clark. Building operations on the new church were commenced in March, 1883, Mr. James Ross giving a free title of the land. The building committee, who have had much opposition and many obstacles to contend with, deserve much credit for the manner in which they have worked and toiled for its completion. The ladies connected with the church have held two bazaars—one in the summer of 1883, when \$287 were realized, and the other was held two weeks ago, although not as successful as the former, was by no means a failure; and the amount realized—\$81—helped much to defray the expenses of furnishing the house. The building fund of the church is also largely indebted to the sewing circle, established about two years ago at Day Hill. Whatever the sources and whatever the means at the disposal of the committee,

#### The Handsome New Edifice.

which tops Day Hill to-day is a lasting memorial of all and any who have contributed towards its support. The church is finely located, a row of trees extending along the highway road for a considerable distance in front of the site, which commands an extensive outlook. The interior of the church presents a fine appearance, the trimmings being wholly in black ash. The sittings for the house

are also wholly of black ash and were manufactured at Risteen's factory in this city. Two large chandeliers, suspended about midway of the church on opposite sides and a nicely ornamented hanging lamp over the pulpit, furnish the light for the building. The pulpit, which is built after the most modern church fashion, is also trimmed in ash.

On the morning of the day appointed for the Dedication sermon to be preached, the rain fell in torrents and as no service was held much disappointment was felt on all sides. In the afternoon however the weather cleared up, when a service was held, but

#### The Dedication Sermon

was not preached until the evening, when the new house was moderately well filled. Revs. J. H. Tupper, Samuel Burt, Mr. Ballentine and the pastor of the church, Rev. J. H. Coy, were present at the service, the Rev. Mr. Ballentine preaching the dedicatory sermon, selecting his text from Psalm xciii and 5th verse, "Holiness becometh thine house, O Lord, for ever." The preacher after saying that the Psalmist no doubt sang of the tabernacle, gave a brief but very graphic description of the tabernacle, especially of the outer court, which contained the Holy and most Holy places. The rev. gentleman then entered into an exposition of the terms holy and holiness, as applied first to the church and secondly to the individual believer. If God dwells anywhere, that it must be a holy place. Everything that was put in the Holy place of the tabernacle was made holy; and anything set apart for God became holy or sanctified. This handsome edifice, said the preacher, is set apart wholly for the worship of God and consecrated to his divine guidance and authority. The house of God was his people. God has taken up his resting place in the church and He moves wherever His church carries Him. What is true of the church is true of the individual believer. "Know ye not that ye are the temples of the Holy Ghost?" Holiness becomes our tabernacles as it did become the tabernacle of old which the Psalmist sang.

#### Duty in Humanity

Is humanity completely swayed by Divine power. There was humanity absolutely holy—holiness because it was set apart for God, being alone directed by his divine will. "We shall be made holy as he is holy." But there is a medium state. Whenever a soul is touched by the holy hand of God it becomes holy. Holiness did not die, as the world would have us believe, long ago when Adam died, nor is it only attainable by humanity beyond the stream of life, but it is Jesus reigning and ruling in the soul now; and all who go to the cross of Christ, and humble themselves at the feet of Jesus may obtain that holiness of heart,—be thoroughly consecrated to their maker and saved entirely from their sins. "If the Spirit of the Lord had its free course in these new walls to-night," said the preacher "there would be another Pentecostal ingathering of souls, and every unbeliever would experience through redemption before leaving its threshold. 'Unto thine house O Lord, be glory forever, world without end.'"

At the close of the sermon, Deacon David C. Parent laid in detail the financial statement of the cost of the church before the people and stated that the building committee had invested over a \$1000 in building the church, and there remained a debt of some \$400 yet to be paid. Mr. Parent furthermore took the occasion to state that all denominations had equal privileges with themselves to worship in the church. He however made one exception that no Mormon should ever be allowed to preach within its walls. Rev. J. H. Coy substantiated the statements made by Deacon Parent and said that it was largely through his instrumentality that the church had been erected. He together with Deacon Hiram Clark had worked zealously for its completion. Services will be held all this week in the church and special services will be held next Sunday.

#### The Poetical Miss Ravelle.

They were standing by the river side, the poetical Miss Ravelle and the sober, prosaic Noodles.

"Do you not know," she sighed, "that when I behold the majestic Ohio in its mad course to the Father of Waters, a feeling of utter insignificance possesses me?"

"Yes, naturally," replied the prosaic young man.

"Ah!" she continued, heedless of his apt observation, "I remember vividly when as a child I waded in at its murky margin and felt there was something inimitable in its depths."

"I knew that you were born in Chicago," said the young man, "but I didn't think your feet were so large as all that."

"Young man," she said hastily dropping her florid manner, "if I apply my foot to the bosom of your pants you will think I was born in Patagonia."—*Scissors.*

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## THE GLEANER.

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TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1884.

### THE RESCUE OF GREELY.

We give elsewhere an account of the rescue of Greeley and his companions by the officers and men of the "Thetis." The story is simply told but it appeals to the feelings of every heart. It is given to few men to experience the supreme emotions which fall to the lot of the rescuers and the rescued.

In connection with this rescue are several very mournful considerations. Greeley's expedition was a most successful one. His parties went further north than any white man has ever been. They were within 400 miles of the pole, and demonstrated the existence of an open Polar Sea, into which indeed they were nearly carried by strong currents. They returned safely to their headquarters at Lady Franklin Bay, and began their retreat southward all well, and in September last were about forty miles south of where they were found, all well. Failing to find the provisions which ought to have been left for them, but were not, and learning of the wreck of the relief ship Proteus, they retreated north again to the point where Sir George Nares in 1875 had cached some provisions. These alone saved the life of any of the party. It is plain that had the relief parties been properly organized and had been instructed to leave provisions on the side of Smith's Sound down which Greeley would have been saved. As it was, instructions were to leave provisions on the other side of the Sound, but this was not done. The seventeen men were sacrificed to the incompetence and ignorance of those sent to relieve them. When the Proteus, with a large stock of provisions, was battling in the ice in Kane's Basin, and when her crew were retreating in disorder, Greeley and his companions were not far away coming southward, every man alive and well. The point where the party wintered and from which they were rescued is just below the 79th parallel, or about 550 miles north of Upernivik, the most northerly village in Greenland and nearly 225 miles south of the station where Greeley had been stationed. The rescue seems to have been skilfully accomplished, but the season has been very favorable for Arctic expeditions.

### THE NATIONAL MOVEMENT IN TORONTO.

The National movement, which aims at securing by peaceful agitation the independence of Canada, is making rapid progress in Ontario. The headquarters of the movement is Toronto, where at least two enterprising daily papers, the *News* and the *World*, staunchly advocate it. These papers have a very large circulation, particularly among the laboring classes, among whom, a well-informed correspondent writes us, the movement had its origin.

An Association known as the Canadian National Association, has been formed and is getting into working order. A constitution and a set of rules are being prepared, and it is intended as soon as the organization is completed to begin the establishment of branches in all parts of the country. One has already been established in Winnipeg.

It would be premature to commit ourselves either for or against this new association, which can only be properly judged when it formally states its object; but this we may say: that if it is intended to promote a healthy national spirit among the people, to secure the government of Canada by the people of Canada and for their own benefit; if it is intended to wipe out colonialism and all the toadyism and imitation of courts and royalty, which are the outcome of it; if it is meant, as a stimulus to a national life and to self-reliance and manliness among the Canadians as a people, then we hold up both hands for it.

Let the people do their duty to themselves, and leave results in the hands of the Supreme Arbiter of all destinies—national as well as individual.

It is the part of the coward to say: "So

and so may be right, but do not do it or it may lead to this or that." Let us do the right and leave the consequences to take care of themselves.

Is it right that Canadians should govern themselves?

Is it right that we should learn to feel a pride in Canada as our country and faith and hope in its future?

Is it right that we should stand upon our own strength as a people and depend upon ourselves for our future?

Is it right that we should be mixed up in old world entanglements in whose solution we have no voice, or that we should place a burden of responsibility upon the mother country for which we make no return?

These are questions which as a people it is the duty of Canadians to answer, and as freemen, claiming the right of self-government, to act upon accordingly as we shall answer them.

As yet the older papers and most of the older politicians hold aloof from the national movement. This is not surprising. Men who are in power, and men who expect soon to be in power, do not care particularly about creating too much of a disturbance in the existing condition of things. Their indifference, or even their expressed opposition, is no indication of what their real views are.

### BLAINE'S TACTICS.

Mr. Blaine has taken a long time to prepare his letter of acceptance, and the result of his labors is a letter so long that few persons will undertake to read it through. Taking his cue from the platform adopted by the Democrats, which, without committing the party to free trade, favors a decided step in that direction, Mr. Blaine comes out squarely as a protectionist, and seeks to make protection the issue of the coming campaign.

The *New York Sun*, which is growing more warm for Cleveland every day, says that Mr. Blaine's letter is "an effort to change the subject," the subject having up to this time been Mr. Blaine's personal standing and his public methods. Mr. Blaine himself says that the policy of the United States should be the cultivation of intimate commercial relations with all the nations of North and South America. He says "Our foreign policy should be an American policy in its broadest sense—a policy of peace, of friendship, of commercial enlargement."

The public will now look with increased interest for Mr. Cleveland's letter of acceptance. Over-zealous revenue reformers like Hurd, Watterson and Morton, claim that the Chicago platform is a square avowal of Free Trade principles. If they think so, they show very poor judgment in saying so; because the platform really means nothing but the reduction of the tariff so as to avoid needless taxation. Mr. Cleveland will therefore have somewhat of a delicate task before him. If he is too pronounced a revenue reformer he will offend the Protectionists; if he is too little a reformer he will offend the Free Traders. He will probably take the straightforward and candid course, and avow his support of the platform as it was prepared at Chicago, and not of the interpretation put upon it by extremists of either faction.

It must be limited that Mr. Blaine has taken a very shrewd course, and has in his letter presented a very plausible case why he should be elected and his party retained in power. Whether it will be successful is another matter. As we have said a great deal depends upon Cleveland, who has the advantage of having his rival's letter to read before he publishes his own.

### THE LORDS MUST GO.

There is no mistaking the meaning of the present agitation in England, of which the rejection of the Franchise Bill by the House of Lords is the nominal cause. The growth of Democracy in England has been exceedingly rapid. Careful observers of events have predicted for some time that the existence of the House of Lords as a co-ordinate branch of Parliament would shortly come to an end. It was long ago said that the Peers possessed legislative powers only upon the condition that they should never exercise them, and so they seem to have understood the matter themselves. Indeed Earl Salisbury, the Conservative Leader, says that the Lords only hold their authority as tribunes of the people, and he claims that their action in reference to the Franchise Bill is in the interests of the people at large. He asks through his organ the *Standard*, if the House of Peers is to become merely a

Court of Registration. The answer to this seems to be that the people of England will not tolerate an hereditary legislature, and if the Peers claim anything more than advisory functions they will soon be deprived even of the semblance of authority. Great Britain is in short in the midst of a revolution, and if it were not that perfect liberty of speech is allowed, the outcome would be civil war. In the end the Lords must yield, and the Franchise Bill be passed. It is said that the Government will resort to the expedient of nominating a sufficient number of new Liberal Peers to secure a majority for their measure.

### THE C. P. R.

It is announced that the Canada Pacific Railway Company has about completed arrangements with the Boston & Lowell Railroad by which they will obtain an independent route to Boston. This step was one which most persons, who watched the course of the Company, expected. Boston is nearer than any other important Atlantic port to Ottawa, or in other words to any point on the main through line of the C. P. R. It therefore stands the first chance of becoming the terminus of the system of railways controlled by the Canadian company. Some people will complain of this. They will say that a road owned principally by foreigners, which aims at taking the bulk of its trade to a foreign seaport is not a "Canadian road, built with Canadian money and running over Canadian soil from ocean to ocean every inch of the way." Tupper promised it would be; but they have no right to complain. Let them rather be thankful that the C. P. R. people have been content with breaking all their contracts with the people, and with an additional \$30,000,000 to help them complete their American connections. They might have asked a hundred millions, and to have been relieved of the necessity of building any more railway; and if they had there seems every reason to believe that their request would have been granted.

### ABOUT GORDON.

General Gordon has accepted the Mahometan Faith.

General Gordon has not accepted Mahometanism but his followers have. He is considered an imbecile and consequently under Divine Protection.

General Gordon is well and has just repudiated the Mahdi.

There is no longer any doubt that Khartoum is taken, the garrison slaughtered and General Gordon detained as a hostage.

General Gordon is retreating to the equator.

General Gordon is coming north to Berber.

General Gordon says that Khartoum is safe, and has provisions to last for six months.

General Gordon has cut his way through the enemy's line and is flying for the desert.

General Gordon is dead.

General Gordon's condition is most precarious.

General Gordon has 8000 men under his command, and plenty of provisions. He is safe but would like reinforcements.

These are a sample of the despatches received about General Gordon during the last three weeks; and then the correspondents add: "Public interest is waning in the Egyptian question." This is extraordinary. How public interest can ever wane in a man, who does so many contrary and ridiculous things at once as General Gordon does, passes comprehension. The commander of Khartoum is known as Chinese Gordon. We suggest as an improvement Chinese Puzzle Gordon, for certainly no one can make him out.

### THE NORTH-WEST.

The discovery of coal in large quantities in the North-west solves the problem of the settlement of that vast land, and the remarkable crops of this season will no doubt lead to a great influx of immigration in the next few years. Wise land regulations, a fiscal policy favorable to agricultural settlers in a new country and a low rate of taxation will, if they are adopted, soon fill the North-west with an industrious and prosperous population. As yet there has been no difficulty with the Indians, and it is to be hoped that any will be avoided. It is clear, however, that an outbreak was only prevented a few weeks ago by the firmness and excellent judgment of Capt. Crozier of the Mounted Police. The arrest of an Indian became necessary, and it being

the annual third dance of the Indians they were full of their tribal dignity and refused to give up their man. They even went so far as to make a warlike demonstration against the police, by firing their guns over the heads of Captain Crozier and his immediate escort. That officer kept his wits about him, and restraining his men, who felt that they had put up with about as much as there was any necessity for, secured the non-combatants behind a rampart of logs and bags containing oats and flour, and advanced with forty-five men of the police. These were thrown out in a line of skirmishes so as to threaten every part of the Indian band, which numbered over three hundred. The Indians had continued their firing over the heads of the police; but when they found the latter meant to fight, they surrendered the prisoner, and professed the most peaceful intentions. A battle would probably have resulted favorably to the Police; but it is impossible to imagine what would have followed. Isolated settlers would have been made the victims of the Indians' revenge. All is quiet now, and Captain Crozier's firmness will, no doubt, go far to prevent any open collision. It is not surprising, however, that as the Indians become more and more crowded, they find their new position changing and with difficulty restrain themselves from an outbreak. The Indian problem is one of considerable difficulty, and the Canadian officials in the North-west are to be congratulated upon the manner in which they have dealt with it.

### THE NOVA SCOTIA GOVERNMENT.

The result of the resignation of Mr. Pipes and the consequent attempt of Mr. Fielding to form a new Government has not yet been announced, although it seems to be pretty well understood what the personnel of the new government is to be. There is little doubt that Mr. Fielding will succeed in forming a new administration and be able to meet the house with a good majority at his back. No very large public question at present divides parties in local politics in Nova Scotia, the lines being the same as those in Dominion politics. Mr. Fielding, who is editor of the *Chronicle*, is a pronounced Liberal, and a man of very considerable ability. He was at one time a member without office of Mr. Pipes' Cabinet.

### NOTES AND COMMENTS.

It is now reported that China will meet the demands of France and that hostilities will be avoided.

Immigration into Canada during June last was only about one half of what it was in June 1883.

It is still insisted by good authorities that the cholera in France is not Asiatic; but is a sporadic variety which will die out in the localities where it originated.

That exceedingly fresh paper, the *Toronto Mail*, says that the wicked Grits, by pressuring people who try to bribe members of the Legislature, are rendering a civilized life impossible.

Denmark is to be made an island. Bismarck is to have a canal cut between the Baltic and the North Sea, and then farewell to the glories of Elsinore. Not even a Campbell could go into rhapsodies over a ditch.

Mrs. Southworth has ground out her 66th novel, and is still living. She is no match for May Agnes Fleming, who though dead for some years, is still turning out novels by the score—and such novels.

On October 24th, Arthur Orton alias Sir Roger Tichborne, Bart, will be discharged from prison, where he has been for about ten years. It is stated that there are several little surprises, of both sexes, awaiting him at home.

This same delightful newspaper threatens Mr. Mowat's government with the opposition of "Society." This is cruel. Dear me, what can the people do if society gets its back up.

Take our wealth and freedom in all their entirety. . . . But save, oh save us our glorious "Society."

Referring to a change of name from the Western and Northern Railway to the Miramichi and Nashwaak Railway, a *GLEANER* reader suggest that it be called the Gibson and Chatham Railway. This is a capital name, as it gives the terminal points and identifies the road with the gentleman, without whose assistance it would probably have not been undertaken for a long time to come. Let the name be changed. No one will ever call it the Western and Northern anyway.

The unpleasant affair of Saturday evening occasioned, as was to be expected, very much talk upon the streets. Without expressing any opinion as to this particular matter, we may say that a dis-

position on the part of strangers of a certain class to affect an insulting style to wards ladies, with whom they have not been honored with social intercourse, has been only too noticeable, and it is greatly to be hoped that we have seen the last of it. A few very silly residents of the city, who affect a similar superiority, are more responsible for this, however, than the strangers.

Small wharves are very much needed at many points along the river where the "Florenceville" regularly lands. These could be constructed at a very small cost by the people living along the river. The Queensbury landings, especially at Morehouse's and Morse's, are, in particular, very bad at low water, passengers being either forced to wade or else to be carried on the backs of some starchy fellow with long boots. A floating raft, or structure of any kind, would be a great convenience to the inhabitants, and would save the obliging captain of the steamer much time and trouble. It will be surprising if some of the enterprising young people of the localities in question do not take hold and provide the needed accommodation before another year.

### HUMOROUS.

At a wedding the bride was a young lady who had been a great flirt. When the clergyman asked the question, "Who gives this young woman away?" a young man present replied: "I can, but I won't."

"If he was the last man on the earth I wouldn't marry him," said Estiel impulsively. "No, indeed, dear," replied Elfrida calmly, "what would be the use of marrying when there was nobody to envy you?"

A crowded horse car. Enter Mrs. Mulcahey with a jug. Mr. Maloney, who is seated, facetiously—"Wud I hould the whiskey for ye, Mrs. Mulcahey?" Mrs. M. (with withering sarcasm)—"Think ye kindly, sor, but yer have all ye can hould now, I'm thinkin'."

"I notice that the ballet girls mostly wear smiles when they come upon the stage," said old Mr. Square to his wife, who had insisted on accompanying him to the theatre. "It shows that they think they ought to wear something," she snapped, and said no more.

A little girl had been visiting the "ragged school," and was sadly grieved with the rags and dirt of the poor children. At night when she came to say her evening prayer, she added to her usual petition these words: "And bless the poor ragged children; give them kind fathers and mothers, and new clothes, and give them all a bath."

"What a story teller!" said the girl to her mother, who was sitting by her side. "What a story teller!" said the girl to her mother, who was sitting by her side. "What a story teller!" said the girl to her mother, who was sitting by her side. "What a story teller!" said the girl to her mother, who was sitting by her side.

Just as Much News in It. A Bible agent stopped at a rather pretentious house in Pittsfield. There was an evident desire on their part to buy a book, but there was a difference of opinion as to whether the book to be bought should be a 25 cent or a \$1 copy. The wife was attracted by the morocco and gilt. The husband was not a bit fascinated by the binding. They retired to a corner for consultation, and after argument the man reported to the peddler: "We take one for 25 cent. There's just as much news in it as there is in the one that's twice as big and ten times as costly."

### DIED.

At Grand, Sanbury County, on the 20th inst. after a lingering illness of consumption, Gildred R. Carr, aged 25 years.

## Elementary Science SERIES.

## HALL'S BOOK STORE

Geology, by Davis.  
Mineralogy, by Collins.  
Physical Geography, by Nac-turk.  
Astronomy, by Plummer.  
Acoustics Light and Heat, by Lees.  
General Biology, by Maginley.  
Systematic Botany, by Balfour.  
First Book of Botany, by Balfour.  
Quantic Chemistry, by Kemshead.  
Elementary Mathematics, by Sergeant.  
Practical Chemistry, by Howard.  
Zoology, by Harbison.  
Organic Chemistry, by Watts.  
Animal Physiology, by Angell.  
Magnetism Electricity, by Angell.  
Metals Mining, by Collins.  
Coal Mining, by Collins.  
Navigation, by Evers.

## M. S. HALL, Fisher's Building.

## New Advertisements.

## CHOICE CLARET,

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,

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

## GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY

The Glasgow & London Fire Insurance Company OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Capital \$2,000,000.00  
Government Deposit 100,000.00  
Annual Income 1,500,000.00  
Issues Special Farmer's Policies, covering Farm Stock killed by Lightning in the Field.

Sun Life & Accident Assurance Co. OF CANADA.

Assets over \$1,000,000.00  
The Co. alone issues an absolutely Unconditional Policy. Great care is taken in the selection of risks, but when a Policy is once issued the money is paid on simple proof of the death of the Assured, no matter how, or when, or where. The only condition is the payment of premiums.

JOHN B. CUNTER,  
General Agent, Fredericton, N. B.

## F. St. John Bliss

LAND SURVEYOR,  
Fredericton, N. B.

Residence, corner of St. John and Brunswick Streets.  
Fredericton, July 21st-3m

## PURE GREEN

## PARIS GREEN

## WILEY'S

## Drug Store.

Fredericton, June 25th, 1884.

## GENERAL INSURANCE

## 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 5th, 1884.

## PARIS GREEN.

NO competing hero comes that will kill the POTATO BUGS. Barrels of it at R. CHESTNUT & SON  
Fredericton, June 25th, 1884.

# POOR COPY

## THE HORSEWHIP

### Saturday Evening's Great Sensation.

What all the Chief Participants have to Say About it.

Saturday at 6 p. m., the people who were going to and fro on Queen street, were attracted to a genuine sensation. Rumors had been afloat during the day to the effect that a young married man, deeply incensed at an insult offered to his wife by two young men, had made up his mind to horsewhip them. It was understood that the aggrieved husband was Mr. C. L. Richards, of Richards & Son, and that the parties of the other part were Mr. Hannah, teller in the Bank of B. N. A., and Mr. St. John, who has been spending some time in the city. A little before six o'clock Mr. Richards went down street, and meeting Messrs. St. John and Hannah in front of the drug store of Mr. George Davis,

**Began to Horsewhip**  
As vigorously as he was able. The attacked individuals defended themselves and soon had Richards down on the sidewalk, but were pulled off him. Richards afterwards attacked each of the others separately and belabored them thoroughly, receiving, however, considerable punishment in return. A number of persons interfered and at one time there seemed to be a prospect of a general row. Good sense prevailed in the end, the belligerents were separated and the crowd parted. There was considerable excitement over the affair, both parties having their partisans. The general opinion seemed to be that if St. John and Hannah had been guilty of insulting conduct they deserved all they received and more too; but on the other hand there was a disposition to suspend judgment until the truth was known.

**Mr. Richards's Story.**  
"On Monday evening," said Mr. Richards to a Globe reporter, "my wife, her sister and another young lady were coming up Queen Street. It was about eight o'clock. When just below Regent Street, a remark made by one of the party caused the others to laugh quite heartily. St. John and Hannah, who were standing near the corner, leaned over in front of the ladies and laughed loudly at them in an insulting manner. The lady friend who was with my wife said something to them for which she was reproved by my wife. I heard nothing of the occurrence until Thursday night. On Friday I saw St. John and Hannah, charged them with the insult and told them they ought to apologize. They said that what I told them was untrue and that I had no proof. I said I did not know just what all the circumstances were but would find out. I obtained the facts from my wife, and seeing the men at the Methodist Bazaar I told them that I now had all the proof I needed. I told them of what I complained. Hannah said we want further proof. I asked if he thought I would take his word in preference to that of my wife, and that he must understand that he could not insult ladies here, and that if they did not apologize by 12 o'clock the next day I would

**Slap Their Faces or Horsewhip Them.**  
I did not know which, having received no apology, personally or by letter, I drove to boarding houses of St. John and Hannah, but did not find them in. About half past five I went down Queen Street, and seeing them standing in front of Davis' Drug Store, I drew my horsewhip and struck St. John first and then Hannah. They struck me with their canes, and in a scuffle I was thrown down. I do not remember much about what ensued, except that I gave them both as much punishment as I could."

In reply to a question whether he intended to push the matter any further Mr. Richards said he did not, that he was quite satisfied with what he had done, and believed that he had only acted as he ought to. He said that he had reported the matter to the Police Magistrate and attended at the office to see if any complaint would be made, but none had been made.

**What Mr. Hannah has to Say.**  
Mr. Hannah, when interviewed on the subject, said that he felt that he had been used most disgracefully, and that he had not much to say. Mr. Richards had asked him to apologize for something he had never done, and because he would not do so had assaulted him. When asked explicitly what he had to say to the alleged insult to Mrs. Richards he replied, "I deny it most strongly. I do not know Mrs. Richards, nor have I ever seen her to my knowledge, and I most positively deny that I ever offered her any insult." Mr. Hannah further said that he would prefer that no further publicity should be given to the matter, but when told that the public would expect some account of it, and that in fairness to all it was better to get each person's account, said "Then so far as I am concerned you may say that I deny having given Mrs. Richards any cause of offence whatever." He said he would feel called upon to take steps to clear the matter up.

**Mr. St. John's Story.**  
Mr. St. John expresses himself as very indignant over the whole transaction. He says that the alleged insult offered to Mrs. Richards is a complete fabrication so far as he is concerned, and that he never insulted that lady or interfered with her in any manner. He says that he believes the whole matter was a put up job, and that Mr. Richards only wanted an excuse for a quarrel for some reason or other. In reference to his call upon Mr. Cropley he says that he felt Mr. Cropley owe him and Mr. Hannah an apology for stating things about them in the *Capital* which were not true. He does not care about what the *Capital* may say so far as he himself is concerned, but these stories will get into circulation and copies of the paper will reach his friends and cause them to be annoyed. Mr. Cropley must, he says, apologize or suffer the consequences of what he has done. He denies the statement in some of the papers that he was much hurt, and says that he sustained no injury from Mr. Richards' attack.

After the fracas was over Messrs. St. John and Hannah repaired to Mr. H. A. Cropley's residence, Brunswick Street. They inquired for Mr. Cropley and were shown into the parlor to await his coming. We will let Mr. Cropley tell the story in his own words. "I saw," he said, "that the occasion was one for

## THE STORM.

### The Heavy Rain of Sunday Last.

Damage to Roads and Bridges Reported from All Parts of the County.

It is rare that it rains so heavily for a day as it did on Sunday. Quite early in the morning, in fact, before daylight, the rain, which had been threatening all day, began to fall in torrents. It continued to do so until about 9 o'clock, when it cleared up for a short time. The morning was very showery and from noon until about four o'clock there was a steady down pour accompanied by some thunder. The rain crumpled all over the county of York, Carleton, Sanbury, and Queens, but was lighter up river. Within the city no particular damage was done although a great many cellars were flooded. The river from noon until 5:30 p. m., rose one and a half feet.

**The Loss of Hay is Large.**  
Among those who will suffer are Thomas Goodspeed, who will lose nearly all his hay, Benjamin Goodspeed, Luther Goodspeed, William Wade, Amos Arnold, Charles Wade and Hugh Gregory. The total loss will, it is thought, reach 400 tons. At Marysville not much damage was done, although about 200,000 feet of logs were carried over the dam. In order to prevent destruction of property, the deal boom above the bridge, at the mouth of the stream, was opened and the deals ran down and jammed upon the pier below the bridge, and the logs coming down upon them, the whole mass now lies a very tangled position; but the deals are nearly all by themselves and where they can be readily got at. Men were at work yesterday getting the deals out.

**At Nashwaak the water overflowed** so the lowlands and tore away a part of the flume in the Thompson mill. Moses Jonett's mill-dam on Jonett's mill-stream, in Prince William,

**Was completely carried away,** and the flood of water inundated the saw-works, completely destroying the grist-mill, a large extent of ground. In the lower parts of the Parish and within a short distance five small bridges or culverts were washed away. The water in Long's Creek rose so much and small streams from the highlands were so heavy that a large part of Mr. Thos. Shipp's grass land was destroyed. Joslyn's mill narrowly escaped being carried away, there being over two feet of water running through the mill on Sunday morning. In Queensbury

**The Stone Bridge**  
At Sidney Ingraham's was carried away, another bridge near the farm of B. Heustis, and one at Lake Hollow were also swept off. Davidson's intervals, so called, in Dumriess, was overflowed by the water from the high lands, and the interval in the lower part of the intervals, much of which was planted in grain of various kinds. William Miller is a heavy loser here, and also Mr. Whitehead. Through Springfield the rain was the heaviest known for many years, and did a great deal of damage to the crops in many places. No large bridges were carried away, but several small ones were. The road on Jonett's Hill at Macnaquack was washed away to a large extent.

**Above Currie's Mountain**  
Quite a large piece of the track was carried away. The morning train could not pass yesterday morning and consequently communication with Woodstock was interrupted. The bridge over Jones' Forks, just above Cardigan Station, and five or more culverts are also destroyed.

**The bridge at the main forks of the Keswick,** known as Upper Keswick Station, was undermined and all carried away. Men were sent out yesterday morning to repair the track and make it passable.

**Travel over the N. B. Railway,** between Gibson and Woodstock, is still interrupted, and probably will be so for a day or two. The Station Master at Fredericton said many morning that he could not say on what day the running of regular trains would be resumed.

**The mills at Marysville were shut down** on Monday, owing to the height of the water in the Nashwaak.

**A Churchman asks Some Questions.**  
To the Editor of the GLEANER.  
Sir.—Would you allow me space in your paper to ask a few questions about things I would like to know?

By what authority did the Bishop get permission to wear the Mitre at the ordination of the Coadjutor, and also of Mr. Hanington? It is against the law and constitution of the established church, and so far as I can find out he is the first bishop of any prominence to wear the Mitre. If any reliance can be placed on the reports in the papers, his Lordship said at the meeting of the Synod in 1883 that the church here was not a part of the Establishment but in full communion with it. Now, sir, I never heard that the Established Church opened her doors to full communion with other churches. But if his Lordship was right he has of course a full right to wear the Mitre if he wishes.

Yours Truly,  
JOSEPH SMITH.

**St. John Market.**  
Saturday's market was only fairly well supplied to a great extent, no doubt, to the weather of the past two weeks. Rhubarb sold at 1 to 2 cts.; wild berries at 55 to 65 per half pint; cultivated do. at 16 to 18 per box; gooseberries 10 cts. per quart; raspberries 10 cts.; best 5 to 7. A few new potatoes were on sale in the city at 40 cts. per peck.

**The License Act in Portland.**  
Things continue about as much muddled as ever in Portland over the Dominion License Act. The liquor saloons to the number of some twelve or fifteen more than the law allows are open, and they together with all the rest pursue an unrestricted sale, Sunday as well as every other day.

## GLEANINGS.

### A Good Bunch of News from All Parts of the Province.

Harding Green is gazetted harbor master at Havre, Albert Co.

Messrs. Miller Bros., of Derby, have a large crew of herring bark peeler in the woods between Barnaby River and Cogan station, besides others at Miramichi, for their own use.

John Wheeler, who was lately seriously hurt at Sinclair's mill, Newcastle, is doing very well, and it is hoped that his injuries will not prove as serious as was at first feared.

The profits of the R. C. Bazaar recently held at Chatham amounted to \$900.

Messrs. Wood, Humphrey and George, of Sackville, will make a shipment of cattle to England on the 1st of August. Messrs. Tim. Hicks, Charles Hicks, Albert Smith and A. & W. W. Fawcett are also preparing to make a shipment to England at an early date.

A Digby despatch of the 17th inst. says:—A special term of the Supreme Court has just ended here. The most important case was that of Amreux vs. Daly, for false imprisonment and trover. A verdict was returned for Amreux of \$400 and costs. Inefficiency in the warrant of arrest was proved, hence the verdict for plaintiff.

Charles Duncan, a workman at the breaker, and residing in Carleton, had his leg jammed between two large stones yesterday morning, badly crushing it both above and below the knee. Dr. Musgrove was called.

Frontier Lodge, K. of P., of St. Stephen, proposes to hold an excursion to Grand Manan in a few weeks, and the Calais Lodge expects to join the party.

On Saturday afternoon, an old man named Stimpson, a patient of the lunatic asylum for several years, escaped and had not been found Sunday night. He has been working in the carpenter shop and is quite harmless. On several occasions he has left the premises and made his way over to St. John, or part of the distance, but was soon returned and taken back. He belongs to Dorchester and was a ship-carpenter.

A terrible accident occurred on Wednesday on the Intercolonial Railway, near River du Loup. An express train was running at full speed, when it met a hand-car on which were three men. Two of them were thrown by the collision, some 30 feet to either side of the track, but the third was crushed to pieces, the rails for some distance being covered with human blood and hair. Sad to relate, the wife and eight children of the man killed were on the train, and their lamentations, when the fate of their brave winner was discovered, were pitiful to behold. A collection was taken up among the passengers for the unfortunate family.

The Kings County correspondent of the Sun writing under date the 9th inst. says:—On Friday evening, 19th inst., at the Allan Place of Norton and Miss Bassett and Miss A. Haggard were driving through Case Settlement, the wagon plunged into a rut, breaking the axle. The horse, frightened thereat, ran away. Miss Bassett was thrown from the wagon and sustained a slight injury to one arm. Miss Haggard and Mr. Price were dragged under the wagon for some yards, until released by the wagon striking the road fence. Miss Haggard received a cut in the forehead and Mr. Price was slightly injured. When the wagon struck the fence the horse became free and started for home, but was captured by Mr. Price, who was soon on the alert. The loss of the wagon was the worst part of an accident that might have proved fatal to all three persons.

On Friday night freight as follows passed through Moncton: 1,000 cases of lobster for London, 100 barrels of fish for Halifax, one car of eggs for Boston and one car of horses for Bangor.

The Government has decided to erect a tower and clock in the new Custom House building in Moncton, and the walls and foundation on the south corner is being taken up in consequence of the alteration.

The Moncton firemen's celebration takes place next week, weather permitting.

The St. John County Court opened this morning at 11 o'clock.

The next term of the Mount Allison Ladies' Academy opens on the 28th August.

Saturday was the one hundred anniversary of the raising of the frame of the first Roman Catholic church in Halifax.

**Trouble at Springfield.**  
A few days ago Dr. Campbell, travelling dentist, was driving along the road in front of Squire Howland's residence, Springfield, Mr. Geo. N. Howland, a pedlar, stopped him and attempted to drag him from the wagon. The doctor freed himself from his clutches whipped his horse and drove on when Howland pulled him with rocks. Mr. Campbell immediately came to the Police Magistrate of this city, and laid complaint. A warrant was issued for Howland's arrest, but when the Officers arrived on the scene the pedlar was nowhere to be found. It is said too that the Inspector of Licenses is on his track for peddling merchandise in violation of the C. T. A.

**Miramichi Railway.**  
Grading is being pushed along rapidly on the Miramichi Railway wharf and the grading of the road. Four wood boats are now discharging rails and flat plates at the wharf. Another boat load started from St. John, but was lost overboard near Taylor Town. As the rails are in only about 12 feet of water they will be recovered. There were 100 tons in the lot.

Excavations are being made in front of the Marysville church and also in the bluff on the road side, a short distance below Mr. Gibson's residence. About 200 men are at work.

**A Promising Band.**  
The Military School band is progressing very finely. They playing at parade yesterday, was much admired.

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

No despatches received up to the hour of going to press.

**This Morning's News in Brief.**  
There seems to be no doubt of Gordon's safety and that the power of El Mahdi is declining.

Cholera is increasing in Paris. It has appeared at Madrid, and at Toulon and Marseilles it is unabated.

The Trades' Union demonstrations in London yesterday were a great success. Gladstone's course was commended and that of the House of Lords condemned. There was no violence of any kind.

**THE COURTS.**  
**Police Court.**  
TUESDAY.  
The adjourned case of Elizabeth Jeffrey, for violation of the C. T. Act, was further adjourned over to procure more testimony. The charge against Mrs. Grannan for violation of the C. T. Act was disposed of by the defendant being fined \$50 and costs. She acknowledged a sale of intoxicating liquor between the dates named in the information. The case will be appealed on the ground that the charge should have been laid under the Liquor License Act.

**Kent County Court.**  
The adjourned session of the July term of the Kent County Court, opened at Kingston, on the 17th inst., Judge Botsford presiding. The following are the civil docket:—L. Wesley McAnn vs. Philip Woods—\$100. Barry Smith.

The Merchants Bank of Halifax vs. L. Wesley McAnn—Geo. V. McInerney.  
Peter Arsenau vs. John C. Brown—C. Richardson.  
Jas. W. Foster vs. Richard Blackall—Geo. V. McInerney.

There was no criminal business before the Court.

**Nearly Drowned.**  
A little son of Thomas Wandless fell into the brook near his father's house on Church Street, and was nearly drowned yesterday afternoon. He was rescued by his mother, the mother of the child, had a dream of the very accident which occurred, and related it to her husband on the following morning, saying "I would pull him out." His mother said not to do this, but to call her. On Monday afternoon the little one fell in, and the older child ran to the house calling his mother, who came out and rescued her baby.

**Sunday at Ormocetville.**  
Rain fell in copious abundance at Sunbury's shiretown on Sunday last, accompanied in the afternoon by very heavy thunder and lightning. Nevertheless, the rumshops there, says a correspondent, were open as usual, and in the evening were pretty well attended. But most conspicuous was the voice of a nice little boy of about five or six summers, (son of one of our most prominent citizens) standing at the door, accompanied by his sister, older than he and calling to his father in the rumshop, in his plaintive infantine voice, "Father, father, come home, come home."

**Installation.**  
On last Thursday, Council No. 118, of the T. of T. at Margerville, enrolled the following officers:—

A. R. Ames, W. C. J. H. A. Dey, V. C.; A. Harrison, Chaplain; A. J. Sterling, R. S.; Amy Bell, Treasurer; H. E. Harrison, Herald; Belle Miles, Deputy Herald; Geo. Rankin, Secretary; Kate Harding, F. S.; C. Ashley Harrison, Guard; A. C. Treadwell, Sentinel.

**Valuable Colts.**  
Mr. D. C. Joslyn, of Prince William, brought a fine black colt down on the "Florenceville" yesterday, which he had sold to a Bangor gentleman for a handsome price. Mr. Joslyn has a fine reputation for horse breeding. He has another colt, a mate to the one sold yesterday, which is of no less value. A gentleman who saw a sucking colt 6 weeks old in Mr. Joslyn's possession, says that he believes there is not its equal in the county.

**Destructive Fire.**  
The two storey house of Mr. James McFarlane, about two miles below the mouth of Nackawick, was destroyed by fire on Saturday afternoon last. Mr. McFarlane and wife were away from home at the time, and Mrs. Samuel Stairs, who was living in the upper part of the house, narrowly escaped with her life in her attempts to extinguish the fire. There was no insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

**Wash-Out.**  
The York Street sewer is a source of continual trouble. After the rain of Sunday last, the earth at the corner of Queen Street caved in leaving a gaping hole right in the track of pedestrians. This is the third time the earth has caved in at this spot during the summer, and it would be less expensive to repair the sewer at once, than to keep filling up the washouts continually.

**Personal.**  
Mr. J. McGregor Grant, Mayor of St. John has been paying a visit to the city.

Mr. Reed, of Springfield, who was reported very ill, is now convalescent.

Mr. S. D. Macpherson, who has returned from Boston, continues in much the same condition. He does not show as much improvement as his friends wish.

**Child Scalded.**  
The three year old child of Mr. John Gunter, school teacher of Bear Island, was very severely scalded on Thursday last. Mrs. Gunter was lifting a wash boiler from the stove, when the bottom gave way and the hot water terribly scalded the little one on the back.

**Camping Out.**  
The military will camp out in Col. Mansuelli's grounds next week.

## Big Work.

Mr. McFarlane has manufactured at his factory, St. Mary's, 1000 pitching machines, a great many of which are for the Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island market. The factory is now running in full blast in the manufacture of horse hames, of which he makes a specialty. He has recently filled an order from Montreal for a large number.

**Lectures.**  
To-morrow evening Mr. Thomas Galloway will lecture in the Rink, his subject being "Five months in the Surgical Ward of a New York Hospital." His lectures which have been printed, are full of interest, and his case a most remarkable one. He deserves the patronage of the public.

**Is It a Benefit?**  
Are all the numerous crossings and recrossings now being laid in the vicinity of Phoenix Square, of any practical benefit? A good many people think they are not, but on the contrary that they needlessly encumber the Square.

**Amid Rural Scenes.**  
Anna Maria O'Neill, the terror of the Alma House and a perpetual thorn in the side of the Chairman of the Alma House Committee, is now sojourning in the Parish of Douglas, enjoying the summer breezes and gaining vitality for a fresh onslaught upon the A. H. authorities when she returns.

**Passion Flower.**  
There is a passion flower in bloom in Mr. Bebbington's garden and it excites considerable interest among visitors. It is quite a floral curiosity to those who have never seen anything of the kind before.

**Who Was He?**  
Last night an unknown person entered the residence of Mrs. E. Miller on Queen Street, but left without committing any damage or taking any property.

**Onions.**  
Mr. George Peuley can challenge the world in the matter of onions. His garden on Charlotte Street is in every particular a success; but in the matter of onions it bears the palm.

**Yachting Party.**  
Mr. Hayes, of Hampton, and Messrs. Carvell and Smith of St. John arrived in the city on Saturday evening, in their yacht from Hampton and will go farther up river.

## 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**  
Built 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, 65 doz. Rockingham Teapots, 25 doz. Cream Crocks, 25 doz. Preserves Jars, 10 doz. Flower Pots, 5 doz. Cake Pickers, 6 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.

**THOS. W. SMITH**  
Has just completed his importation of  
**ENGLISH, SCOTCH**  
And CANADIAN  
**TWEEDS,**  
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SCOTCH  
Suiting and Trousing,  
Making the Largest and Most Complete Assortment of Cloths in the City. Call and Examine our stock and leave your measures. We warrant every garment to fit, and styles and finish not outdone by any in the trade.

**READY-MADE CLOTHING**  
**HATS, CAPS,**  
**BOOTS and SHOES**  
AND  
Gent's Furnishing Goods  
On hand as usual, and very cheap for cash.

**THOS. W. SMITH.**  
Fredericton, April 9, 1884.  
**Grind Stones.**  
JUST received 5 tons Grind Stones—good grit. For sale by  
JAMES S. NEILL,  
July 15.

**RAILROAD SUPPLIES.**  
SHOVELS, PICKAXES, WHEELBARROWS, CROWBARS, Powder Pans, Drill Steel, etc.  
For sale low by  
JAMES S. NEILL,  
July 15.

# POOR COPY

(From Good Cheer.)

## A MAIDEN FAIR.

By Charles Gibbon.

(Concluded.)

The woman's eyes set in that gaunt, hollow face seemed to glitter as if a flame were reflected in them; and there was a weird solemnity in her voice.

"Ye'll hae to dae a heap mair than that. Ye'll hae to put him richt wi' his folk. Ye'll hae to tell how it cam' about that he fell doon stupified at the wheel."

There was none of Bell's customary passion in tone or manner. She pronounced the sentence calmly, and there was a tremulous sadness somewhere which rendered her words the more impressive.

"What do I know about it?" he said sulkily after the first surprise, "except that I gave him a dram, and—"

"And you ken what was in the dram, Jeems. You ken that there was nearly the hale o' this stuff that was in this bottle in 't."

She lifted the right hand from the table, and showed him a small phial.

"Where did you get that?" he exclaimed, starting up, and then suddenly checking himself, whilst inwardly cursing his own stupidity in having laid down the phial in his berth on board the "Mermaid" and forgotten it, instead of throwing it overboard at once. He was only for a moment puzzled as to how it came into his mother's possession, for he presently remembered the visit to Peterhead of the creature he now began to look upon as his evil genius, Dick Baxter.

Bell Cargill went on.

"You bought this on pretence that you wanted a strong sleeping-drink, and you gied it to Bob Ross. Did you no dae that?"

"What is the use of asking such a foolish question?" he growled restlessly.

The old woman looked at him a long time, and that strange sadness which was lying somewhere in the background became more evident in the lines of the worn face and the darkening of the eyes. Without anger, scarcely with any change of tone, she spoke.

"I aye kenned ye were a fule, Jeems, but I never thought that you were a villain. Own the truth to me, or you'll hae to own it in a court o' justice. Ye hae wrangled the man that was your best friend—when I get up I'll mak' amends tae him. But that's no the question. You maun mak' amends tae him, or never a farthing o' my siller ye shall hae. Speak—you did it."

Cargill saw how much in earnest his mother was, and after a struggle with his vanity, which was overcome by his greed, he answered with a clumsy attempt to be jocular, "Well I did put a few drops into his dram, but it was only a joke, and meant no harm. I had no notion that he was going to wreck us."

"Hech, sirs, and that's a your repentance. Ye ken fine that you were gaun to wreck him. Put your name to this paper."

Cargill looked at the paper, which she held under her hand, and read the writing on it. It was a plain, brief statement that he had purposely given Ross a sleeping draught. He made an attempt to snatch it away from her, but whilst she covered it with one hand she placed the other to his breast.

"Hecken Jeems. If that paper is not put into the hands o' Dick Baxter this mornin' in New York, I am now in a position to do the finest and best work ever done in the Photograph business in this city."

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES. Leave your Orders Early.

JOHN HARVEY. Fredericton, May 20th, 1884.

30th APRIL, 1884. Just Received by ELY PERKINS, HALF BLS. HERRINGS, ALSO:

CODFISH, OATMEAL, RICE, RAISINS, TEA, SUGARS, &c.

FOR SALE LOW. Fredericton, April 30th, 1884.

A. LIMERICK & Co. GAS FITTERS, Plumbers, Tin Plate and Sheet Iron Workers, Dealers in Stoves &c.

Gas Fitting, Plumbing and Well-Boring will receive special attention. Hot-Air Furnaces Fitted up. YORK ST., FREDERICTON, N. B. July 5th, 1884.

GET YOUR PICTURE FRAMES AT G. W. SCHLEYER'S Fancy Goods Store, OPPOSITE NORMAL SCHOOL. Fredericton, April 28th, 1884.

CHAPTER XII. "WELL MAY THE KEEL ROW."

Captain Duncan rubbed his eyes and would have grown pale had his ruddy cheeks been capable of such a sign of emotion, when Annie and Dick Baxter explained to him and proved to him how Bob Ross had been betrayed.

"Preserve us," he gasped, "and me blaming him wrangly a' this time!—but what for did no speak out himself?—I would have believed him."

"Oh, father, you would not be patient even with me, far less with him; and he was too much stupified to be able to understand things himself until he got home."

"Gang for him, Dick—fetch him here this minute," cried the captain in passionate haste.

"That'll no be ill to dae," said Dick, with one of his wise grins, "for he's just out by."

Ross halted in the doorway, pale still; but firm on his feet again. The captain opened his mouth as if to speak, but, for a little, was unable to do so. Then he took out his big red and white handker-

chief, wiped his face with it, and next began to tug at it and tie knots on it as if it were a rope. He found his tongue at last; and with much rough awkwardness—

"I did you wrang, Ross. I beg your pardon, and there's my hand and there's Annie and the 'Mermaid!'"

The hands of the two men clasped in a grip that meant eternal friendship.

Then the old captain without another word, passing between them, hurried out of the room. He sat down on the anchor in the middle of the green. There he had his pipe and a dram and a crack with old Dick Baxter, learning all the details of Cargill's treachery and how it was found out. At the end Dick was a richer man than that day than he had ever been at one time in all his life.

As for Annie and Bob Ross, they were alone in the room. She was in his arms, and he could only say in a whisper,—

"God bless you—my own lass."

There were few folk in the town who did not miss Bell Cargill. When it became known that she was gone there was as much of that silent sorrow about the place as if news had come of the loss of a whole fleet of smacks.

"We hae lost a guid friend," said one wife to another, and that was Bell's epithet; but the generous hand and the sharp tongue are still missed in the place.

Outside Anchor Cottage the truth about the narrow escape of the "Mermaid" is only known to Campbell, the sailor who retained his faith in Ross in spite of appearances, and Dick Baxter. The incident is frequently spoken about amongst the men; but Ross himself when questioned only laughs and says, "Oh, I had a dram, that's all."

Cargill gave instructions to the lawyers to sell everything in the place, and has never been seen there since his mother went away.

The "Mermaid" still plods on its niggard course; but Ross is now the captain and owner; although Duncan Murray is always with him. And at times when there is a calm sea, in the soft northern gloaming, Annie's low voice is heard crooning the old song, "Weel may the keel row."

N. A. LAFOREST having received the Contract for the City WATER WORKS,

THE SERVICE PIPES OF THE WATER WORKS, he begs to announce that he is now in a position to arrange for the plumbing of all houses into which water is introduced in the most satisfactory manner.

Orders left at his store, on QUEEN STREET, next door above Geo. Haatt & Sons, will receive prompt attention.

N. A. LAFOREST. Fredericton, May 20th.

HARVEY'S STUDIO, Next Door Below People's Bank opp. Randolph's.

WILL OPEN ON THURSDAY A First-Class Photograph Gallery.

I have purchased a complete set of instruments, together with THE LATEST SCENERY

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

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES. Leave your Orders Early.

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GET YOUR PICTURE FRAMES AT G. W. SCHLEYER'S Fancy Goods Store, OPPOSITE NORMAL SCHOOL. Fredericton, April 28th, 1884.

JULY 8th.

Jeremiah Harrison & Co. SAINT JOHN, N. B.

OFFER BARRADOS and EASTERN TRINIDAD Grocery MOLASSES and REFINED SUGARS, all grades, at greatly reduced prices.

Flour, all qualities; Flour, all qualities; Meal, New England A Corn Meal; Meal, Pork, Breakfast Pork; Lard; Lard; Dried Apples, etc.

All goods sold by us guaranteed as represented. North Market Wharf and Portland Bridge.

June 8th. '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, SILK and VELVET RIBBONS.

Corsets, Satolles, 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: Worst Coatings, Canadian Tweeds. A splendid lot, superior quality and choice pattern, at moderate prices.

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

OWEN SHARKEY, March 12. SHARKEY'S Block

NOTICE. THE Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders of the New Brunswick Railway Company, will be held at 10 o'clock, a.m., on Thursday, August 7th, 1884, in the Company's office, Water Street, Saint John, N. B.

ALFRED SEELY, Secretary. St. John, N. B., July 12, 1884.

MRS. LOWNDES PRINCE WILLIAM RECTORY, Will be glad to receive orders for work to be done

SEWING CIRCLE. Children and Ladies' Underwear, Aprons, fancy and plain, Plain Sewing and Knitting.

All work done promptly and on the most reasonable terms. Please send us a Small Order. July 12.

OUR DOLLAR Unlaundered SHIRTS Fredericton.

WE have made arrangements with MESSRS. TENNANT, DAVIES & Co.

To keep a FULL ASSORTMENT of OUR CELEBRATED DOLLAR UNLAUNDERED SHIRTS always in stock, and to sell them at \$1 Each, Cash.

Messrs. TENNANT, DAVIES & Co. agree to sell no other make of Unlaundered Shirts.

MANCHESTER, ROBERTSON, & ALLISON, Saint John.

Saint John, June 20th.—Just Received Grind Stones.

JUST RECEIVED 5 tons Grind Stones—good grit. For sale by JAMES S. NEILL, July 15.

RAILROAD SUPPLIES. SHOVELS, Pickaxes, Wheelbarrows, Crowbars, Powder Bars, Drill Rods, etc. For sale low, by JAMES S. NEILL, July 15.

PUMPS. Just Received: RUMSEY'S PUMPS, 15 PUMP DRIVES. For Sale Low by JAMES S. NEILL, April 11.

1884. JUST RECEIVED AT THE "IMPERIAL HALL," A LARGE STOCK OF TWEEDS

For Spring and Summer, In all the Latest Shades and Patterns. These Goods will be made into SUITS or SINGLE GARMENTS to order, in FASHIONABLE STYLES, at the SHORTEST NOTICE, and at VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Also, Hats, Shirts, Ties, Collars, Brasces, 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 WAREROOMS.

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. BOILER PLATES

RECEIVED and in store, Ex. Barque "Paramatta," and S. S. "Hibernian" and "Caspian":— 17,702 Bars Refined and Spike Iron, 500 Bundles Plating and Hoops, various sizes and gauges, 210 Bundles Navy and Hand Picked Oakum.

30 Bundles No. 20, 22, 23, 24 and 25, 310 Sheets No. 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 Sheet Iron, 3 Cases Galvanized Sheet Iron.

I. & F. BURPEE & Co. 30 Boiler Plates, Best B. P. and B. B. and Lowmoor, Boiler Tubes and Pipes, 400 Best Sheet Steel, 47 Bils' Toe Cast Steel, 131 Steel Pipe Plates, 100 Bils' Round Machine Steel, 15-16 to 3 Inch, TO ARRIVE PER "PHENIX" FROM ANTWERP: 25 Cases Sheet Zinc, Nos. 6 to 10.

SLED SHOE STEEL, SHEET ZINC, SHEET IRON.

LATEST ARRIVALS. NEW SPRING GOODS

EX. "BUENOS AYREAN," VIA HALIFAX. SCOTCH TWEEDS, BANNOCKBURNS, CHEVIOTS WORSTED COATINGS, NEWEST DESIGNS, and a CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF Gents' Spring and Summer Suitings, &c. &c.

AT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF T. G. O'CONNOR. N. B.—First-Class Cutters; First-Class Work; Lowest "Hard-Pan" Prices. T. G. O'C. April 11.

GLASS, &c., CARD OF THANKS.

Just Received: 24 BOXES Glass, 20 Bundles Round Iron; 10 20 Bars Round Iron, 12 Well Buckets; 20 Sets Siles Spring, 20 Sets Light Wagon Axles; 20 Kegs 2 gallons each, 10 Cases Aluminate; 16 Set Wagon Wheels; 4 Dos. Manure Forks; 4 Dos. Garden Spades; 50 Kegs Cut Nails; 1 Dos. Saws; 1 Dos. Half Bushels; 2 Barrels Ray Lined Oil; 4 Bils. Pale Boiled Oil; 20 Rolls Roofing Felt; 4 Bils. Barred Net Lines. CHESTNUT & SONS. Fredericton, April 10th, 1884.

THE Subscriber has this day sold his Stock-in-Trade to Mr. J. B. McALPINE, and begs most respectfully to solicit for him a continuance of the liberal patronage bestowed on the subscriber during the last twenty-five years. Thanking the public for the same, Yours respectfully, DANIEL LUCY. April 21st, 1884.

SPECIAL NOTICE. THE Subscriber has this day purchased from Mr. D. LUCY, the whole of his Stock-in-Trade, consisting of

BOOTS, SHOES, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, &c., For the purpose of carrying on a RETAIL & WHOLESALE BOOT, SHOE, & CLOTHING BUSINESS. He hopes that by strict attention and fair dealing to merit a share of public patronage. Respectfully yours, J. B. McALPINE, (Successor to D. Lucy.) OPP. STONE BARRACKS, QUEEN ST., FREDERICTON. Fredericton, April 30th, 1884.

NEW BOOT & SHOE STOR. THE Subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public generally that he has opened a BOOT & SHOE STORE in the Sphynx Building, Nearly opposite the Post Office. He will keep constantly on hand a well assorted stock of Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps, which he will sell at the lowest cash prices. LADIES' FINE SHOES A SPECIALTY. The subscriber hopes, by strict attention to busi-

ness, to merit a fair share of public patronage. For a full and complete list of goods, please give me a call before purchasing elsewhere. MARTIN FENNERAN & Co., SPHYNX BUILDING, QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON, May 3rd, 1884.

FURNITURE POLISH. Just What you Want. TRY A Bottle of Lemont's Mirror Furniture Polish; only 25 cents. For sale at LEMONT'S VARIETY STORE Fredericton, May 21.

New Brunswick Railway. Operating 443 Miles.

SUMMER TIME TABLE. All Trains are run by Eastern Standard Time, which is 35 minutes slower than St. John actual Time.

COMMENCING MONDAY, June 2, 1884, Trains will run as follows:

St. John Division. DEPARTURES. 5:30 A. M.—From Water Street, St. John—Mixed Accommodation for Fredericton.

6:30 A. M.—From Water Street, St. John—Boston Fast Express for points Woodstock, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Houlton, Woodstock and all points North and South.

4:30 P. M.—From Water Street, St. John—Express for Fredericton.

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

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

6:25 A. M.—From Fredericton—Passenger and Mail for Meadham 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: 5:30 A. M.—at St. John—Fast Express Train from all points West, and from St. Stephen, Woodstock, 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, St. Andrews, 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 Meadham and points West, North and South.

7:30 P. M.—at Fredericton—Accommodation from St. John.

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

4:20 P. M.—at Gibson from Woodstock and points North.

Pullman 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. FRETZEL, agent.

No Train leaves St. John Saturday night or Sunday morning.

A train arriving at St. John from the West Sunday morning and a Train leaves for the West Sunday night.

Through connections are made from Boston on Sunday nights.

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

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

E. R. BURPEE, Gen'l. Pass and Ticket Agent. St. John, N. B., June 2, 1884.

New Brunswick Railway Co. (Operating 443 Miles.)

SPECIAL LIMITED TICKETS. GOOD TO GO BY CONTINUOUS TRAINS ONLY. will be sold at the undermentioned ticket stations at the following reduced rates.

ST. JOHN to WOODSTOCK & CARLETON or ST. ANDREWS } \$3.00

WOODSTOCK to ST. JOHN or ST. ANDREWS } \$3.00

ST. JOHN to ST. STEPHEN } \$2.50

ST. STEPHEN to ST. JOHN or CARLETON } \$2.50

N. T. GREATHEAD, General Manager. Gen. Pass and Ticket Agent. Woodstock, July 2nd, 1883.

SHERIFF'S SALE. To be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, in front of the County Court House, in the City of Fredericton, on SATURDAY, the 27th DAY OF AUGUST, next, at the hour of TWELVE o'clock, noon:

All the right, title, interest, property, claim or demand whatsoever, either at law or in equity, of EDWARD J. PARENT, of in, to, or out of, or upon the following described lands and premises, to wit:—All that piece of land transferred by deed dated June 15th, A. D. 1875, registered June 23rd, A. D. 1875, and therein described as follows: All that certain tract, piece or parcel of land lying and being in the Parish of Southampton, and bounded as follows: Commencing at a cedar post standing on the south east of Buttermark Creek, so called, thence following a line running south-easterly until it strikes the Mecklawick Stream, thence following said stream up or north-easterly to the mouth of said Buttermark Brook, so called, thence following containing, by estimation, six acres, more or less. Also, "all that certain other lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said Parish of Southampton, in the County of York aforesaid, and described as follows:—Commencing at a point where Buttermark Brook crosses the Fenneran Vale Settlement road, thence northerly along the said road to the Cold Spring Brook or Edward J. Parent's line, down the said Brook until it strikes the Buttermark Brook, thence up the said Brook to the place of beginning, containing seven acres more or less."

The same having been taken and seized under and by virtue of an execution issued out of the York County Court, at the suit of Leah Morrison against the said Edward J. Parent.

A. A. STERLING, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Fredericton, May 21st, 1884.—1.

NEW BOOT & SHOE STOR. THE Subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public generally that he has opened a BOOT & SHOE STORE in the Sphynx Building, Nearly opposite the Post Office. He will keep constantly on hand a well assorted stock of Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps, which he will sell at the lowest cash prices. LADIES' FINE SHOES A SPECIALTY. The subscriber hopes, by strict attention to busi-

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