

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,
TEEMER,
HOSMER,
LAYBERGER,

CONLEY,
TEN EYCK,
PLAISTED,
LEE,

GAUDAUR,
HAMM,
PETERSON,
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.

A. McNICHOL, President.
J. D. CHIPMAN, Treasurer.
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 LAMBERQUINS.
DEVER BROTHERS.
Fredericton, 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 5th, 1884.

STOP AND READ.

GENTLEMEN:

Get your Clothing made at

W. E. SEERY'S. For nice Stylish Suits
he cannot be surpassed in the city.
Prompt attention to cutting.

W. E. SEERY,

Wimot's Alley.

Fredericton, May 10th, 1884.

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 the places.
Fare 25 cents.
BENJAMIN WHEELER
Fredericton, May 3rd, 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 a seam 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, and were buried in the ice. For they had constructed near the camp. They succeeded in holding on to the other 12, 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 Upernavik 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 Zambie, 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 fastidious explorers. When put on the road from the beach 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 foot 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 weary 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 to act as dying. We at once began to feed them with light food, and dispatched the launch to the Thetis for assistance. Capt. Emory 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 unearthed 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 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 were watching 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 seem Germany to post the affront to her flag in Paris, there is some apprehension here, lest Prince Bismarck 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 monarch now anchored in the German harbor, to leave for China under the German flag, commanded by Capt. Setelin and Melier. Being questioned yesterday in regard to Monday's incident, Prince Hohenlohe was reticent. He hinted that a continuance of the attacks on Germany 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 influential republican organs to-night is violent.

GOY. 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 Dedication 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 a 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 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 bazaras—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.

Deity 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 thorough 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 this apt observation, "I remember vividly when as a child I waded in at its murky margin and felt there was something illimitable 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.

POOR COPY

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TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1884.

THE RESCUE OF GREELEY.

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 to retreat, all the party 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 Hard, 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 admitted 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" as 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 repulsed 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 thirst 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 that 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 persecuting 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 Nashua Railway, a *GLEANER* reader suggests 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 sturdily 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 impatiently. "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 should the whiskey for yer, Mrs. Mulcahey?" Mrs. M. (with withering sarcasm)—"Think yer kindly, sorr, but yer have all ye can hold now, I'm thinkin'."

"I notice that the ballet girls mostly wear smiles when they come upon the stage," said old Mr. Squire 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 a girl going to her room to disrobe, as she wished to retire early. "Disrobe and retire," murmured Daniel; "wot's them?" "I dunno," replied Mrs. G., "but she tells 'em o' the sort. She only undressed and went to bed."

DIED.

At Garry, Sanitary 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.

Quæstio 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.

Metal 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, £2,500,000.00
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 Sun 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

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 conquering 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 treated 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 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 Gleaner 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 a lie 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

Stop Their Mouths 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 interrogated 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.

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 long 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 continued all over the county of York, Carleton, Sunbury, 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 dam boom above the bridge, at the mouth of the stream, was opened and the logs ran down and jammed upon the piers below the bridge, and the logs coming down upon them, the whole mass now lies a very tangled position; but the dams are nearly all by themselves and where they can be readily got at. Men were at work yesterday getting the logs out.

Local Proceedings.

Having learned that legal proceedings were about to be instituted by Mr. Hannah against Mr. Richards, a Gleaner reporter called this morning upon Mr. George F. Gregory, of the firm of Gregory & Blair, who were said to have the matter in charge. "Yes," said Mr. Gregory, "We have been retained by Mr. Hannah to begin a civil action against Mr. Charles Richards for assault and battery. Mr. Hannah's object in bringing the action is to clear the matter up, and to show that he was not guilty of the conduct of which Mr. Richards complains, and on account of which the assault was committed."

Mr. Hannah has been removed to the St. John branch of the B. N. A.

SPORTING NOTES.

Cricket.

The Wanderers Cricket Team go on their annual tour about the end of this month, and they will probably play at St. John, Yarmouth, Shelburne, Digby, Moncton, and Annapolis. After their return, their match with the garrison will take place, probably about the 8th and 9th of August.

The match game of cricket played in St. John on Saturday between Moncton and St. John eleven, resulted in an easy victory for the St. John team—they having one inning and two runs to spare. Appended is the score:

MONCTON TEAM—First Inning.	
Runs	.....23
Byes	.....1
Second Inning.	
Runs	.....32
Leg byes	.....1
Wides	.....1
Total	.....45
ST. JOHN TEAM—First Inning.	
Runs	.....47
Byes	.....1
Leg byes	.....1
Wides	.....1
Total	.....50

The Calais Regatta.

Interest in the approaching regatta at Calais is increasing. Those who have not already done so, should read the advertisement on our first page. Round tickets to Calais and return, will be sold at \$2.50.

Trotting at Calais.

During the days of the regatta there are to be races on the Calais Driving Park. Several entries arrived on Saturday, and the remainder were received by mail to-day. They are as follows:—

WINTER DAY.

Purse of \$125, 3-Minute Class.
W. Gibson, Woodstock, no Stakes.
W. Woodworth, Pembroke, Me., no Black Bess.

J. C. Ward, St. John, no Helena.
James Martin, Centreville, no Belle.
A. Gilman, Woodstock, no Lady Douglass.

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W. A. Slipp, Truro, no Wormwood.
Henry King, Calais, no Tom Sullivan.
James Griffiths, St. John, no Sarah G.
W. Gibson, Woodstock, no Stakes.
M. Shaughnessy, St. Stephen, no Pompey.

SUMMER DAY.

Purse \$150, 2:45 Class.
The entries are the same as the three min. class.

Free-for-all, Purse \$300.
The same entries are made as for the 2:37 race on the first day.

Bricklayers Strike.

About half of the men employed at the Marysville brick yard struck yesterday for higher wages. They reckoned without their host, as the 650,000 brick on hand, made this summer will meet all the needs of the cotton factory, besides all probable demands from customers. A large order is now being filled for Woodstock.

Sudden Illness.

Mrs. George Long, of Bear Island, was taken suddenly ill on Sunday evening and for a considerable time great fears were entertained as to the result. Dr. Mott has been in constant attendance, and her condition, at last accounts, was very favorable.

A Raid in Prospect.

Inspector Gardiner intends making a raid upon the rum-sellers at Oromocto, on Tuesday, the 22nd inst; so certain gentlemen of that place were confidentially informed on the 18th, by a gentleman of Blissville, who was at the substation.

Collar Bone Fractured.

Ludlow McGibbon, son of Mr. Jarvis McGibbon of Douglas had his collar bone fractured and received other injuries last night, as the result of a fall. He is attended by Dr. Currie.

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Capt. Tabor has had to have a portion of his tongue cut off on account of a cancer which had formed there.

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A large number of logs were piled against the piers of the new bridge at Marysville.

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GLEANINGS.

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

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

Messrs. Miller Bros., of Derby, have a large crew of homelock bark peelers in the woods between Barnaby River and Canaan station, besides others at Marmich, for their own use.

Mr. J. B. Bouchette, has called: liabilities \$2,000; assets \$1,000.

A meeting of Messrs. Wm. Parks & Son's creditors is called for Thursday next.

The Government has taken steps to quarantine vessels crossing at Miramichi from France or Italy.

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 \$8000.

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 Amireau vs. Daly, for false imprisonment and trover. A verdict was returned for Amireau 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 has soon been discovered 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 a man in a hat-car, which was crowded with passengers, fell out. He was killed. 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 bread 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 Mr. Allan Price of Norton and Miss R. Bassett and Miss A. Huggard 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 Huggard and Mr. Price were dragged under the wagon for some yards, until released by the wagon striking the road fence. Miss Huggard 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: 1,100 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 as 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 pelted 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 by the Miramichi Railway wharf and the grading of the road. Four wood boats are now discharging rails and fish 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 about 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. Their playing at a 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 Jeffery, 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 off by the defendant being fined \$50 and costs. She acknowledged a sale of intoxicating liquors 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 Bolefard presiding. The following is the civil docket:—L. Wesley McAnn vs. Philip Woods—R. 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 not much the worse for his wetting.

On the Saturday night previous, 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 she feared her dream would be realized. Particular warning were given to the boys on that morning not to go near the water. She asked her oldest son, a bright little fellow of five years, what he would do if his little brother fell in the water. He replied "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 Oromoctoville.

Rain fell in copious abundance at Sunbury's shiretown on Sunday last, accompanied in the afternoon by very heavy thunder and lightning. Nevertheless, the rumshouses 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, the R. T. of T. at Margerville, enrolled the following officers:—

A. R. Hayes, W. C.;
J. A. Dayton, V. C.;
A. Harrison, Chaplain;
A. J. Sterling, R. S.;
Amy Bailey, S. S.;
H. B. Harrison, Herald;
Belle Miles, Deputy Herald;
Geo. Banks, Treasurer;
Kate Harding, F. S.;
C. Ashley Harrison, Guard;
A. A. Foadwell, Sentinel.

Valuable Cattle.

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, but he saw as much improvement as his friends wish.

Child Scalded.

The three year old child of Mr. John Gunter, school teacher at Oromocto, 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 scalded the little one on the back.

Camping Out.

The military will camp out in Col. Maunsell's grounds next week.

Big Work.

