

THE GLEANER.

Terms of Subscription.
 Tri-Weekly Edition, one year, \$3.00
 Part of a year, per month, .25
 Weekly Edition, one copy, per year, 1.50
 Specimen copies sent free.
 Subscriptions may be made in registered letter at our risk.
 Address: THE GLEANER, Fredericton, N. B.

Terms of Advertising.
 —
THE WEEKLY EDITION.
 Per Square, first insertion, \$1.00
 each subsequent insertion, .50
 Professional and Business Cards, one square, per year, 15.00
 Permanent advertising at the rate of \$10 a column per year.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1884.

SCOLDING WILL NOT DO.

It was evident that the St. John *Sun* was in a quandary on the morning after the Board of Trade meeting. The easiest and most natural thing to do was to suppress what was said by Messrs. Jones and Robertson, as they had been considered as connected with the *Sun's* political party, and this was promptly done. Still the fact remained that Annexation to the United States had been boldly asserted at the St. John Board by a prominent merchant to be the only relief for the commercial depression existing in that city, and no one even so much as protested, and sometimes had to be done. So we had that something yesterday in the shape of abuse of Mr. Wallace W. Turnbull, who, we are informed, is only "tolerated by the community because it can afford to laugh at his vagaries." In its columns of alleged correspondence it continues the attack, and includes Mr. John V. Ellis in it.

The most ordinary intelligence will perceive at once that the price of real estate can be augmented, the money market made less stringent and the prosperity of St. John increased by scolding Messrs. Ellis and Turnbull. In fact the more ordinary the intelligence the more likely it is to perceive this, or as in the case of the *Sun* to regard it as the great remedy. If we remember aright a St. John Senator a few years ago thought that the same ends might be accomplished by hanging Mr. Ellis and the late Dr. Elden. We may be permitted, however, to express our doubts upon the point and also to ask why it is, if Mr. Turnbull's opinions on commercial matters are of no weight, that he has been able to amass a handsome fortune in trade, and why, if Mr. Ellis is disloyal and his paper has a monopoly of disloyalty, the *Globe* has for years enjoyed a larger circulation in St. John than any other journal.

Whether annexation will or will not do any good, certainly scolding those who have the courage to express their convictions will not; neither will a lot of childish twaddle about "this Canada of Ours." Even the *Sun* has a suspicion that something more must be done, for it says:—

By all means let statistics be collected, facts be set forth, the government memorialized, and everything possible be done to make the position of these provinces as favorable as can be made, and to influence legislation to that end.

What? And the glorious N. P. in full force, and the Finance Minister of Canada the representative of St. John! This declaration of the *Sun* is a confession of the failure of the policy it has all along advocated, but unfortunately the party, with which it is connected, has by its extravagance, by the heavy burdens it has placed upon the country, rendered the adoption of measures most likely to accomplish the ends desired practically impossible. But will the *Sun* say whether, it will stand by the people of St. John if these facts and statistics are presented, in insisting that they shall be given their legitimate effect no matter what it may be?

We had nearly forgotten that our little down-town neighbor has had its little say about Messrs. Turnbull, Ellis, Jones and Robertson; and if these gentlemen could only have read its utterances they would feel real bad, if not for themselves at least for the editor of our funny little neighbor. It is perhaps of not very general public interest, but we would like to know when the *Capital* man became cured of his Annexation notions, we do not say ideas for we are not given to exaggeration. However, he now feels called upon to condemn the gentlemen above named, and when they hear that he has done so, they will at once cease to vex the poor, patriotic souls of the Tories, and it will not be necessary to send down the Military School and a certain handsome captain to arrest the whole Board of Trade.

THE OPENING OF AFRICA.

The principles of Free Trade have gained another triumph in the opening of Central Africa to the commerce of all the nations of the world. We were told that Bismarck had taken matters in his own hands and that the British trade policy was about to be subjected to the pressure of the iron hand of Germany, but the issue of the Congo conference is of another kind entirely, and in fact

places the sceptre of African commerce in the hands of English capitalists. The importance of a recognized control over the Valley of the Congo has long been felt, and now that one is in a fair way to be established, the trade of the fifty millions and upwards of people who live in the region drained by that great river will become an object for which all the leading commercial nations will compete with vigor. A population as large as that of the whole North American continent awaits the advent of the productions of civilization. Years must necessarily elapse before the inhabitants of this region will consume anything approaching the amount of manufactured goods which a like number of civilized people would use, but making every allowance for this it is evident that, under the developing influence of commerce, the condition of Central Africa will rapidly change, and peace being secured among the different tribes the general condition of poverty in which the masses of the people now are, will gradually give place to general thrift and this will create new wants. A settled government and improved means of communication will do much for this hitherto unknown country, the people of which, it is said, show a remarkable aptness for European civilization.

The possibility of European settlements being successfully established in the heart of the no longer Dark Continent is regarded by many good authorities as far from hopeless, and it is alleged that the fevers and other detriments, which exist on the coast, are not prevalent in the interior. Be this as it may, the early establishment of large colonies is not to be looked for, and the European settlers will be principally those whose official duties render their presence in the country necessary.

The principal articles for which there will be a demand will be cotton goods and the commoner kinds of agricultural implements. For the former the supply has never equalled the demand; for the latter the demand is yet to be created, but as the occupation of all the people is agriculture, and as their implements are of the rudest make, it will probably not be found difficult to introduce the simpler tools in use among northern farmers. Those who have given the subject particular attention are very confident that the trade of the Congo Basin is likely to assume very large proportions within a comparatively short time.

PROJECTED RAILWAYS.

In its last issue THE GLEANER contained a reference to the Tobique Railway, a project which may be realized before very long. Another subject is worthy of consideration in connection with this and has for some time been engaging the attention of some of the people of Restigouche. This is a railway from some point on the Intercolonial into the interior of Restigouche, and we understand that one gentleman has gone so far as to have a map of the route prepared. Such a road would be entitled to aid from the Dominion Government upon the ground that it would be an important feeder to the Intercolonial. As we have already fully described the country through which such a road would run, it is unnecessary to add anything upon that point at present, but we may say that no branch line that has been proposed for the Intercolonial would furnish anything like as much traffic as the proposed Restigouche road would after a few years. These projects ought to be considered together, and although they are both yet in the future, it is perhaps well that the connection between the two should be kept prominently forward from the first. The Tobique railway and the Restigouche railway should, if they are built, and they are sure to be sooner or later, be constructed so as to connect with each other and form a continuous line from one side of the province.

The ways and means for the construction of such a railway ought to come from the Dominion government not only because that for a portion of its length it would be, as stated, a feeder of the I. C. R., but because it would be a valuable colonization road. New Brunswick has as much claim to railways, which will lead to the colonization of its vacant lands, as the Northwest has, and it is no argument against such an expenditure that it would enable the local government to dispose of its vacant Crown lands at a good price. The Tilley argument, which was made against the improvement of the St. John harbor, namely that it would improve private property, is the most hollow and ridiculous ever made. A public expenditure which will benefit nobody is useless and worse than a waste of money. If the Dominion government will aid in the construction of such a road as that to which we refer to a sufficient amount to ensure its construction, the local government would be able to derive from the sale of the land along the

line enough money to survey the district and construct good roads through it, but not much more, and the settlers who would occupy it within a few years would pay into the revenue of the Dominion annually far more than the interest on the necessary subsidy.

The West has had everything done for it; the East nothing; and it is time for a change of programme. We have representatives in Parliament, who have promised us much but given us nothing, who talk about the necessity for being loyal to Canada, but are careful to give no cause for any thing but dissatisfaction. It is high time for a change. Our people do not wish to disturb the relations which exist between this Province and its fellows in the Union, but they not unreasonably insist that they should have some other part in the Confederation than that of paying taxes.

THE "TRANSCRIPT" AND MR. BLAIR.

The *Moncton Transcript* did not agree with the local government as to the desirability of removing the Stock Farm to York, but it did not lose its senses over it or render itself ridiculous. We reproduce its observations in reference to those who have charged Mr. Blair with centralization, and although its remarks are ostensibly directed against the Tory press, they apply with ten times greater force to a journal, which would indignantly disclaim anything like Tory leanings:—

In this stock farm business Mr. Blair, according to the *Tory* press, was the head and front of all the offending. He was the head centre in the nefarious conspiracy designed to deprive Kings of the stock farm and remove it to York. His was the busy brain that planned the scheme for centralizing all the Provincial institutions in York Co. He urged the Government, he took the Board of Agriculture by the throat, he purposed to trample upon the Legislature and in time, if not checked, would no doubt place his heel upon the neck of a prostrate Province, and particularly upon the *Tory* party. This was about the style of discussion indulged in by the *Tory* press on the stock farm question. To show how unreasonable and unjust all this was it is only necessary to state a few facts.

1. So far as regards the Otty farm it is pretty generally agreed that it is unsuitable for the purposes of a stock farm, and that in the interests of economy a removal is imperative.

2. It was the Board of Agriculture, not the Government, which inaugurated action looking to the removal of the stock from the Otty farm.

3. The selection of the Murray farm was made by a joint committee of the Government and the Board of Agriculture, on which committee Mr. Blair had just one vote, and when the choice came to be narrowed down to the Murray farm and a farm in another county could Mr. Blair be reasonably expected to vote against the choice of a farm in York, or to vote in favor of the choice as fully as any other, in his opinion, filled the requirements of a stock farm?

4. We think we are justified in stating that Mr. Blair, beyond voting, used no personal or political influence whatever towards securing a decision favorable to the choice of the Murray farm in York Co. Looked at in the light of these facts, while it is perfectly reasonable and competent for Mr. Blair's political opponents, or his political supporters for that matter, to differ from him as to the wisdom, advisability or expediency of his action, and to maintain that difference of opinion, it is neither manly, generous nor just to assail Mr. Blair so vindictively and malignantly as the *Tory* press has done, or to attribute to him honorable and sinister motives which it was impossible that he, as leader of his party and head of the Government, could for a moment entertain.

When the *Tory* press charge Mr. Blair with seeking to centralize all the Provincial institutions in York County, they should remember that neither he nor his Government are responsible for the present number of Provincial or Dominion institutions having been located there. And if at all disposed to be honest they should remember that last winter, in deciding to save for the Province the \$5000 to be expended in the Sun Life and Accident Assurance Co. of Canada, Mr. Blair actually deprived York Co. of whatever benefit or advantage she might gain from that expenditure. In this matter, at least, Mr. Blair seems to have held the interests of the Province paramount to that of his own constituency. Possibly he would not have done so if he were the dishonest, scheming, unprincipled politician the *Tory* press declare him to be.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

It is now stated that the C. P. R. Syndicate have made a *bona fide* sale of \$10,000,000 of their stock to an English syndicate at a good price.

A statue of the late Hon. George Brown has been erected in Toronto. Hon. Messrs. Mackenzie and Morant were the speakers on the occasion, which was one of great interest.

The Association Press has been investigating into the cause of its partisan and incorrect election news, and has concluded that the mistakes were simply "errors of judgment." It is somewhat curious the errors were all on one side.

A rumor is abroad to the effect that having failed to make prosperity by an act of Parliament, the Dominion government is going to make some money by that means. It is too late in the day to do this; but the time was when something of the kind might have been done.

The Imperial Government seems determined to grapple with the South African question in earnest, and a large force is to be sent to Bechuanaland. It is quite possible that this is felt to be necessary in view of the readiness of the other European powers to interfere in African affairs upon the slightest pretext.

From a series of interviews published in our different American exchanges and the financial articles in the leading New York papers we conclude that the opinion prevalent among business men in the United States is that trade shows more pronounced signs of revival this fall than has for many years after a Presidential election. The years which the protectionists endeavored to create has collapsed, and a good winter's business is anticipated.

The Panama canal, notwithstanding the great difficulties in the way of its completion, and the many prospects of failure, will be completed within the specified time. The Nicaraguan canal project has been definitely abandoned and all the franchises of its projectors have become forfeited.

The House of Lords has had a genuine scare. Mr. Labouchere moved to abolish that body. The motion was, of course, rejected, but the size of the minority vote was a surprise to everyone. Although the House was very small, there were 71 votes cast in favor of the motion and 145 against it. Twelve Parnellites voted with the minority, and more than a score of members dodged the vote.

It is time to enter a protest against the publication in this city of such a low and scurrilous sheet as the *Maritime Farmer* has become under its present management. No man is safe from its abuse, no one of its small and diminishing circle of readers can tell when he glances over its pestilential columns what to expect in the way of calumny and malignant falsehood. If the present manager has lost all sense of shame, it is at least possible that the legal firm, whose political views he is supposed to express, are not altogether deficient in that respect, and they owe it to themselves and to the cause of public decency to abate this journalistic nuisance. The allusions in its yesterday's issue to a gentleman connected with the *Reporter* are simply infamous.

October 28, 1884

Lime! Lime!

JUST RECEIVED AT

W. E. Miller & Co.

EXTRA No 1

GreenHead Lime

ALSO

Shorts, Bran and Oats.

W. E. MILLER & Co.,

Feed, Seed and Lime Merchant's, Opposite People's Bank, Queen Street. Fredericton, Oct. 25, 1884.

THE GLASGOW & LONDON Fire Insurance Co'y

OF GREAT BRITAIN.
 Capital, £2,500,000.00
 Government Deposit, 1,000,000.00
 Annual Income, 1,500,000.00
 Issues Special Fire and Marine Policies covering Farm Stock killed by Lightning in the Field.

Sun Life & Accident Assurance Co. OF CANADA.
 Assets over, \$1,000,000.00
J. B. GUNTER,
 General Agent

RAISINS!

Just Received:

LONDON LAYERS VALINCIES, CROP OF 1884.

JEREMIAH HARRISON & Co.,
 11 and 22, North Wharf, SAINT JOHN, N. B.
 Nov. 25, 1884.

The Travelling Public

IS INFORMED THAT THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE PLACED A

FIRST-CLASS COACH

ON THE ROAD BETWEEN Marysville and Fredericton

For their Accommodation.

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

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

All orders carefully attended to. Extras furnished if required.

Fare, round trip, - 25 cents.

GEORGE W. POSTER, HORACE PUGH.

July 25, 1884.

Hand Bags, WISP HOLDERS.

Wall Pockets,

JUST OPENED AND SELLING CHEAP FOR CASH, AT

G. W. Schleyer's

Fancy Goods Store,

OPPOSITE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Fredericton, Oct. 22, 1884.

I have Just Received

IN STORE:

5 Tons Shorts,

5 Tons Bran,

2 Tons Buckwheat Kennel

500 Bushels Oats,

25 Tons Horse and Cow Hay

100 CASKS LIME,

ALSO A LARGE

Quantity of Wood.

For sale at the very lowest prices and DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE

H. MORECRAFT

CAMPBELL STREET, FREDERICTON.

November 8, 1884

WE SELL

POTATOES,

Spiling, Bark,

R. R. Ties, Lumber, Laths,

Hay, Eggs, Produce.

Write fully for Quotations:

HATHEWAY & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

22 Central Wharf, BOSTON.

Members of Board of Trade, Corn and Mechanics Exchanges.

CONFECTIONERY.

FRENCH

CHOCOLATE DROPS,

MAPLE GEMS,

COCO CAKES,

MOLLASSES ROLLS,

CRYSTAL SHERBETS,

CREAM CARAMELS.

CONFECTIONERY.

PHILADELPHIA CARAMELS,

HOARHOUND DROPS,

PEPPERMINT

LOZENGES,

&c., &c., &c.

CAN TIN GINGER.

G. T. WHEPLEY.

CONFECTIONERY.

HOT AIR

FURNACES.

FOR SALE AT THE

"CITY FOUNDRY,"

Four Superior Hot Air

FURNACES

WHICH WILL BE SOLD

LOW FOR CASH.

Also, One Large Furnace

For a Public Building, Fit

GEO. TOD & SON.

Fredericton, Nov. 1, 1884.

CLASS. CLASS.

Now Landing and in Stock:

BOXES WINDOW GLASS—all sizes,

which will be sold at the lowest rates.

Z. R. EVERETT.

JUST

RECEIVED.

1 Gross, Warren's Safe Cure;

1 " " Pills;

1 " Mrs. Lydia J. Pinkham's

Compound;

1 Gross Burdock Bitters.

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

I have Just Received

IN STORE:

5 Tons Shorts,

5 Tons Bran,

2 Tons Buckwheat Kennel

500 Bushels Oats,

25 Tons Horse and Cow Hay

100 CASKS LIME,

ALSO A LARGE

Quantity of Wood.

For sale at the very lowest prices and DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE

H. MORECRAFT

CAMPBELL STREET, FREDERICTON.

November 8, 1884

WE SELL

POTATOES,

Spiling, Bark,

R. R. Ties, Lumber, Laths,

Hay, Eggs, Produce.

Write fully for Quotations:

HATHEWAY & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

22 Central Wharf, BOSTON.

Members of Board of Trade, Corn and Mechanics Exchanges.

CONFECTIONERY.

FRENCH

CHOCOLATE DROPS,

MAPLE GEMS,

THE SOUTH POLE.

An Expedition to Southern Latitudes Proposed.

What is Already Known of the Antarctic Regions.

The statement that Nordenskjöld, the Arctic explorer, is about to undertake an expedition to the frozen south, has a special interest, says the New York Sun. With our present appliances all voyages to reach the pole seem futile; but at least after the many baffled journeys to the north, an effort to pierce the Antarctic ice barriers has the charm of variety. The good judgment and perseverance exhibited by Prof. Nordenskjöld in his famous northeast passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific along the Arctic shores of Asia, will inspire the hope that his present undertaking may be as successful as the voyage of the Vega.

Antarctic exploration has never been prosecuted with the eager zeal which year after year has sent expeditions to the north. Half a century ago, however, it was in great favor. At that time Biscoe discovered, between 64 and 68 degrees of south latitude, Enderby Land and Graham Land. It is noteworthy that Cook, in his famous second voyage, between 1772 and 1776, had penetrated to more southerly latitudes than Biscoe's of three score years later, but without discovering any part of what is now loosely called

The Antarctic Continent.

Three times, at points far distant from each other, he drove southward beyond the Antarctic circle. But Biscoe, more fortunate, found land directly south of Patagonia, and also directly south of Madagascar, a few miles northeast of one of Capt. Cook's swoops in 1774. It should be added that, only Graham Land, visited by Biscoe in 1832, is an extension of a coast discovered in part in 1823 by Howell, and called Trinity Land; by Palmer, and called Palmer Land; by Bellinghousen, and called Alexander Land. Weddell, in 1823, penetrated to 74° south latitude, but saw no land.

A few years later, in 1836, Dumont d'Urville visited Graham Land. His main work, however, was done two years after, south of Australia, where he discovered Clarie and Adie Land. Two years later still, only a few miles west of the former, Baily added Sabrina Land to the slowly pieced out continent. Capt. Wilkes had contributed meanwhile to the knowledge of the southern ice barriers that seemed to close the way to the south pole. He described early in 1840 about latitude 61° south, and longitude 161° east, a coast line, which he followed westward, with occasional glimpses of it, for weeks.

Cruising Along the Ice Fields.

Shortly after, the greatest gain in all the explorations was achieved by Capt. James Ross, who, from a point just east of that which had been reached by D'Urville, forced his way almost directly south along the coast of Victoria Land, and, after working by the greatest interperity, through a heavy ice belt, found himself able to discover rocky land nearly as far as the 79th parallel. One of the most extraordinary fruits of this voyage was the discovery of two lofty mountains, Terror and Erebus, the latter a burning volcano.

In spite of this success, and of the curiosity excited by finding a volcano much nearer the south pole than Hecla is to the north, little has been done for more than forty years to continue the explorations. Occasionally some vessel like the Challenger has cruised among these solitary wastes of ice, and only a few years ago the Pilot's Ice went further south, probably, than any whaler has ever gone—at any rate, far enough to skirt along Graham Land for some miles. In general, however, this dreary part of the world has been left almost unvisited for two score years.

Undoubtedly on reason why so much less effort has been expended on Antarctic than on Arctic discovery is that practicable routes to the Indies both eastward and westward around Cape Horn and Cape of Good Hope took away that necessity for penetrating further poleward which furnished the stimulus to all the

Early Arctic Exploration.

Another drawback is the remoteness of the Southern Ocean from the starting points of those adventurous maritime nations that made the great voyages of discovery. Finally, the peculiar desolation of the southern frigid zone, its perpetual fogs, its bewildering currents, and its enormous masses of continuous ice, beginning at a great distance from the pole, have discouraged enterprise in that direction. Four years ago Italy and the Argentine Republic contemplated an expedition to the south pole, which was to have been in charge of Lieut. Bove, who was with Nordenskjöld in the Vega's voyage. This would have been followed, it was said, by an English expedition under Sir A. Young; but the promoters of the undertaking shrank from its obstacles.

Should Prof. Nordenskjöld, however, carry out the purpose attributed to him, he would have certain advantages over his predecessors. First, the influence of the great equatorial current, which crosses the Indian Ocean, and, after skirting the coast of Africa, strikes directly into Antarctic waters, is now better understood than it was half a century ago, and the sailing vessels, coming almost a matter of scientific calculation. Above all, Ross's successes were achieved with two sailing vessels, and the substitution of steam promises a great gain.

Personals.

Mr. Daniel McQueen of Moose Jaw, N. W. T., is on a visit here and will probably remain until next spring.

Mr. Isaac K. Long has returned from his visit to the West.

Mr. Albert D. Olmstead, formerly sheriff of Victoria, who went to Manitoba a few years ago, has returned to Grand Falls.

Mr. G. L. Wetmore is back from the West on a visit.

Mr. Jas. L. Beverley, formerly of this city, has been elected secretary of the St. Andrews Society of Montreal.

Exit the Bull and Stead.

While a bull belonging to Jeremiah Driscoll, was being hauled across the river on a single horse sled yesterday morning, the sled with its contents broke through the ice and sank to rise no more. The cost of the crash to Mr. Driscoll is in the vicinity of forty dollars.

ABOUT NEWSPAPERS.

A Correspondent Gives us his Opinion About "The Gleaner" and its Contemporaries.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GLEANER:

Sir,—Your paper since its advent to my home has been a welcome visitor. It is just such a paper as is needed in every household where news is what is required. It is full and complete. The amount of foreign news it contains and the latest dispatches on all important topics are well worth the subscription price. Your object appears to be to express your true sentiments upon all subjects which come before you, but to do so you may expect a lively opposition, as there appears to be always a class who never desire the truth to be told. But never mind, keep on the even tenor of your way, and if you do not give a kick occasionally it will be excusable if ours keep continually biting at your heels. A paper for the country requires to be as independent as possible upon all subjects, giving the facts and to let its readers make the deductions. And it requires more; it requires to be a newspaper, not an advertising sheet. I consider your paper fills the bill as near as is practicable.

We very much need a practical provincial agricultural paper, such a paper I believe would meet with great success. I take for my guide an Agriculture, the Farmer's Advocate, published in London, Ont., which treats entirely on matters pertaining to the farm. I don't dabble in politics, its contributors are the best authority on the different branches of husbandry, &c. But still we differ very much from Ontario in our system of agriculture, so much so that the same kind of practice would give very different results. I also take the Maritime Farmer, but what its name implies is not carried out. In the contents, it is true, it gives us some clipping from exchanges, but borrowed articles do not meet with general approval in the country particularly in literature, and as all the articles on agriculture are of this stamp they fail to interest, and in fact I don't read them, because I find much better in the Advocate. I only hope it might see its way clear to resolve itself into an agricultural paper, as a matter of course to do so it would have to change its Editorial staff of Rabbidism in agriculture is not necessary.

Shor.

Peel, C. C., Nov. 20, 1884.

The Maintenance of the Highways.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GLEANER:

Sir,—Your editorial on the road service in the last issue of your valuable paper strikes me as eminently appropriate and timely. It is indeed high time that some new arrangement was adopted by which more Statute Labor could be obtained and the condition of our roads improved. Our present law relating to highways is an excellent one—but it no longer merits the approval of the people and has become partially impossible to enforce. If a Commissioner is appointed he must either pass lightly over the worst portion of the community and evade the plain provisions of the law or he must expect if he carries out the provisions to brave the anger of the wealthy which will be generally found sufficient to procure his dismissal. Again, if the road master returns a number of delinquents and the commissioner attempts to prosecute the same according to law, he is regarded with universal execration—which will be sufficient to procure his removal, and prevent his reappointment. And when you actually get the people to work on the roads they don't half work—they simply "put in the time." In plain English, the law is dead—no respect is paid to it. The people now as in all ages, prefer present ease, to future profit. The result is that our roads are in many parts of the Province are nearly impassable. The money granted from the Provincial Treasury is of great advantage to the Roads and Bridges of the Province, notwithstanding that it is most unfairly divided, but the good or bad condition of the roads beyond all doubt, rests with the great body of the people, and depends upon their exertions. I believe to be an assertion easily capable of proof that not one fourth of the work fairly available by the present law is actually performed throughout the Province.

Observer.

Bristol, C. C., Nov. 27, 1884.

Police Courts.

Sergt. Major McKenzie of the Infantry School Corps lodged, a few days ago, a complaint against John Hurley, Henry Cooper, Thomas Lottimer and Charles Bonnell for an unlawful assault by throwing at and striking him with a bottle. The case was before the court yesterday morning and adjourned until this morning when it was concluded. Sergt. Major McKenzie appeared in his own behalf and John Black for the defendants. The evidence was purely circumstantial. From the evidence adduced Charles Bonnell was dismissed, it appearing that he was his brother Frank and not he who was present at the time the affair took place. Certain points were taken by the defendants counsel. Judgments was reserved until tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock.

Two parties were in the station last night for protection. They gave their names as follows—Joseph Phillips, Canadian laborer, Baptist, Alice Brian (colored) also a Canadian, Methodist.

Fredericton Law Association.

The Fredericton Law Association met last night in Wetmore & Winslow's office to discuss the question of getting a room. They met to-morrow night when the committee will report on the same. The first case to come up for argument before the Moot Court, which it is expected will be on Wednesday evening, is the case of Easements.

Arrivals.

Wednesday, Nov. 26.—Robt. J. Ritchie, St. John; C. W. James, St. John; E. H. Vall, Sussex; N. B. Gais, St. John; Harvey, Albert G., St. John; A. Wright, St. John; N. B. A. Lemon, Montreal; F. C. Chandler, Montreal.

The Indian Town Branch.

Mr. Maxwell, C. E., has gone North to look after some matters in connection with the Indian Town Branch Railway.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

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

An Eccentric Will.

A doctor in Nova Scotia, somewhat eccentric, died recently and disposed of his property thus:—To my brother John, my two-wheeled gig and harness, as he always coveted them; to my sister Mary, my small satchel, with all my instruments for drawing teeth, etc., which I usually carried about with me; to James, my youngest brother, the garden spade, farm wagon and plough, patent hay pitcher and harrow, as he is a good farmer; and last but not least, to my youngest sister, Jane, the

Chaser Cooks Store.

I bought from Cogswell & Co., of Backville, which I know will give me every satisfaction; the remainder of my real and personal estate to the Baptist church.

Special Notice.

As we intend closing our books the last of December, all cash paid on account and remittances sent in before that date will be highly appreciated.

The rule has been for accounts to run from three to four months, but in most cases they have run six, nine, twelve, and eighteen months, and even two years before being settled. It is now believed that a wrong principle and are not in a position to do business in that way. The limit we propose is thirty days (30 days) or allow a discount for cash. We trust by strictly adhering to this rule we may do our business better, and retain our old friends and customers.

It is also our intention to have a Table for the Holiday Season, with many useful and valuable articles which we will clear out at Remarkable Bargains. Call and examine if you don't want to purchase.

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

"Brownie's Triumph."

THE STORY NOW PUBLISHED IN THE "MARITIME FARMER," UNDER THE TITLE OF

The Douglas Heir,

will be for sale at

HALL'S BOOK STORE

in a few days.

Price, 25 Cents.

Parties who have expressed their intention of discontinuing the Farmer can be supplied with this interesting story at the above greatly reduced price.

M. S. HALL.

"THE DOUGLAS HEIR."

A NOVEL KNOWN AS

"BROWNIE'S TRIUMPH."

BY MRS. GEORGE SHELDON.

Will be presented to every new Subscriber to THE GLEANER whose subscription of \$1.00 is received before the first of January.

We have this day made arrangements, by telegram, with the publishers for a large supply of this interesting novel, and we expect to be in a position about the latter part of next week to fill all orders.

Others than subscribers can obtain this book at M. S. Hall's.

JAS. H. CROCKET,

Proprietor GLEANER.

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 & LOGAN,

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

Property for Sale.

The Davis House on York Street, near Smith's corner grocery is offered for sale.

Government in Session.

The Local Government were in session yesterday.

An Interesting Advertisement.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of M. S. Hall, in another column.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

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

An Eccentric Will.

A doctor in Nova Scotia, somewhat eccentric, died recently and disposed of his property thus:—To my brother John, my two-wheeled gig and harness, as he always coveted them; to my sister Mary, my small satchel, with all my instruments for drawing teeth, etc., which I usually carried about with me; to James, my youngest brother, the garden spade, farm wagon and plough, patent hay pitcher and harrow, as he is a good farmer; and last but not least, to my youngest sister, Jane, the

Chaser Cooks Store.

I bought from Cogswell & Co., of Backville, which I know will give me every satisfaction; the remainder of my real and personal estate to the Baptist church.

Special Notice.

As we intend closing our books the last of December, all cash paid on account and remittances sent in before that date will be highly appreciated.

The rule has been for accounts to run from three to four months, but in most cases they have run six, nine, twelve, and eighteen months, and even two years before being settled. It is now believed that a wrong principle and are not in a position to do business in that way. The limit we propose is thirty days (30 days) or allow a discount for cash. We trust by strictly adhering to this rule we may do our business better, and retain our old friends and customers.

It is also our intention to have a Table for the Holiday Season, with many useful and valuable articles which we will clear out at Remarkable Bargains. Call and examine if you don't want to purchase.

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

"Brownie's Triumph."

THE STORY NOW PUBLISHED IN THE "MARITIME FARMER," UNDER THE TITLE OF

The Douglas Heir,

will be for sale at

HALL'S BOOK STORE

in a few days.

Price, 25 Cents.

Parties who have expressed their intention of discontinuing the Farmer can be supplied with this interesting story at the above greatly reduced price.

M. S. HALL.

"THE DOUGLAS HEIR."

A NOVEL KNOWN AS

"BROWNIE'S TRIUMPH."

BY MRS. GEORGE SHELDON.

Will be presented to every new Subscriber to THE GLEANER whose subscription of \$1.00 is received before the first of January.

We have this day made arrangements, by telegram, with the publishers for a large supply of this interesting novel, and we expect to be in a position about the latter part of next week to fill all orders.

Others than subscribers can obtain this book at M. S. Hall's.

JAS. H. CROCKET,

Proprietor GLEANER.

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 & LOGAN,

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

Property for Sale.

The Davis House on York Street, near Smith's corner grocery is offered for sale.

Government in Session.

The Local Government were in session yesterday.

An Interesting Advertisement.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of M. S. Hall, in another column.

'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, Sateels, Hosi, Gloves

Scarfs Parasols, Laces, Fringes, Crimps and Frillings.

A full stock of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

MEN'S YOUTHS' AND BOYS' READY-MADE CLOTHING! A Large Stock.

Superior Quality, equal to Custom Made, and much lower in price, comprising:

COATS, PANTS, VESTS.

DRESS SHIRTS, COLLARS, TIES

A large assortment of UNDERCLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS of all kinds, and at Lowest Cash Prices.

HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS, VALISES, TRAVELLING BAGS.

I. R. COATS & UMBRELLAS

TO ARRIVE AND DAILY EXPECTED

Worsted Coatings, Canadian Tweeds. A splendid lot, superior quality and choice patterns, at moderate prices.

REMNANTS! REMNANTS

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

OWEN SHARKEY,

SHARKEY'S BLOCK.

March 12.

CARD OF THANKS

THE Subscriber has this day sold his Stock-in-Trade to Mr. J. B. MALPINE, 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,

April 21st, 1884. DANIEL LUCY.

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. MALPINE,

(Successor to D. Lucy.)

OPP. STONE BARRACKS,

QUEEN ST., FREDERICTON.

Fredericton, April 30th, 1884.

R. COLWELL,

FREDERICTON.

Carriages, Wagons,

SLEIGHS and PUNGS

Built to Order

IN THE LATEST AND MOST DURABLE STYLES.

Material and Workmanship of the best.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO TEMPERANCE

Painting, Trimming and Repairing

CARRIAGES, &c.

Terms, &c., to give satisfaction.

FACTORY:

King Street, - Fredericton.

Fredericton, September, 3 1884.

SKATES! SKATES!

JUST to hand, a fine lot of Acme Club Skates, Skate Paria, For sale at the Lowest Prices.

Meat Choppers.

WHAT CAN SHE DO?

By E. J. Roe.
(Continued)

How near the Father was to his child. In this calm that followed her long passionate struggle, his mighty but gentle Spirit could make itself felt, and it stole into the poor girl's bruised heart with heavenly suggestion and healing power. The happy days when she followed Jesus and daily sat at His feet were recalled. Her sin was shown to her, not in anger, but in the loving reproachfulness of the Saviour's look upon faithful Peter, and a voice seemed to ask in her soul, "How could you turn away your trust from Him to anything else? How could you so trample upon the womanly nature that He gave you as to think of marrying where neither love nor God would sanction?"

Jesus seemed to stand before her, and point up to the robe, saying, "I feed them, I feed the thousands. I feed the world. I can feed you and yours. Trust Me. Do right. In trying to save yourself you will destroy yourself."

With a divine impulse, she threw herself on the floor of the arbour, and cried, "Jesus, I cast myself at Thy feet. I throw myself on Thy mercy. When I look the world around, away from Thee, I see only fear and torment. If I die, I will perish at Thy feet."

Was it the moonlight only that made the night luminous? No, for the Lord shone around, and the peace that "passeth all understanding" came flowing into her soul like a shining river. The ugly phantoms that haunted her, vanished. The "black hand" that seemed pushing her down, became her Father's hand shielding and sustaining.

She rose as calm and serene as the summer evening and went straight to Mrs. Allen's room and said, "Mother, I will never marry Simon Crowl."

Her mother began to cry, and say pitifully, "Then we will all be turned into the street."

What the future will be I can't tell," said Edith, gently, but firmly, "I will work for you, I will beg for you, I will starve with you, but I will never marry Simon Crowl, nor any other man that I do not love," and pressing a kiss on her mother's face, she went to her room, and soon was lost in the first refreshing sleep that she had had for a long time.

She was awakened toward morning by the sound of rain, and, starting up, heard its steady, copious downfall. In a sudden ecstasy of gratitude she sprang up, opened the blinds and looked out. The moon had gone down, and through the darkness the rain was falling heavily; she felt it upon her forehead, her bare neck and arms, and it seemed to her Heaven's own baptism into a new and stronger faith and a happier life.

CHAPTER XXXV.

CLOSING SCENES.

The clouds were clearing away when Edith came down late the next morning, and all saw that the clouds had passed from her brow.

"Blessed Lord, Miss Edie, you're yourself again!" said Hannibal, joyfully. "I never saw a shrewder do such a heap of good afore."

"No," said Edith, sadly; "I was myself. I lost my Divine Friend and Helper, and I then became myself—poor, weak, faintly Edith Allen. But, thanks to His mercy, I have found him again, and so hope to be the self that He helped me to be before."

Zell looked at her with a sudden wonder and went out and stayed among her flowers all day.

Laura came and put her arms around her neck, and said, "O Edie, I am so glad! What you said set me to fearing and doubting, but I am sure we can trust Him."

Mrs. Allen sighed drearily, and said, "I don't understand it at all."

But old Hannibal clapped his hands in true Methodist style, exclaiming, "Dat's it! Throw away de ole heart! Get a new one! Bless de Lord!"

Edith went out into the garden, and saw that there were a good many berries ripe; then she posted off to the hotel, and said:

"O Mrs. Groody, for Heaven's sake, won't you help me sell my strawberries up here?"

"Yes, my dear," was the hearty response; "and for your sake and the strawberry, too. We get them from the city, and would much rather have fresh country ones."

Edith returned with her heart thrilling with hope, and set to work picking as if every berry was a ruby, and in a few hours she had six quarts of fragrant fruit. Malcolm had lent her little baskets, and Hannibal took them up to the hotel, for Arden would not even look toward the little cottage any more. The old servant came back grinning with delight, and gave Edith a dollar and a half.

The next day ten quarts brought two dollars and a half. Then they began to ripen rapidly, the rain having greatly improved them, and Edith, with considerable help from the others, picked twenty, thirty, and fifty quarts a day. She employed a stout boy from the village, to help her, and, through him, she had quite a village trade also. He had a percentage on the sales, and, therefore, was very sharp in disposing of them.

How Edith gloated over her money; how, with more than miserly eyes, she counted it over every night, and pressed it to her lips.

In the complete absorption of the past few weeks Edith had not noticed the change going on in Zell. The poor creature was surprised and greatly pleased that the flowers grew so well for her. Every opening blossom was a new revelation, and their sweet perfume stole in-

to her wounded heart like balm. The blue violets seemed like children's eyes peeping timidly at her; and the pansies looked so bright and saucy that she caught herself smiling back at them. The little black and brown seeds she planted came up so promptly that it seemed as if they wanted to see her as much as she did them. "Isn't it queer," she said one day to herself, "that such pretty things can come out of such ugly little things?" Nothing in Nature seemed to turn away from her, no more than would Nature's God. The dumb life around began to speak to her in many and varied voices, and she who fled from companionship with her own kind, would sit and chirp and talk to the birds, as if they understood her. And they did seem to grow strangely familiar, and would almost eat crumbs out of her hand.

One day in June she said to Hannibal, who was working near, "Isn't it strange the flowers grow so well for me?"

"Why shouldn't they grow for you, Miss Zell?" asked he, straightening his old back up.

"Good, innocent Hannibal, how indeed should you know anything about it?"

"Yes, I do know all about it," said he, earnestly, and coming to her where she stood by a rose-bush. "Does you see dis white rose?"

"Yes," said Zell, "it opened this morning. I've been watching it."

Poor Hannibal could not read print, but he seemed to understand this exquisite passage in Nature's open book, for he put his black finger on the rose (which made it look whiter than before), and commenced expounding it as a preacher might his text. "Now look at it sharp, Miss Zell, 'cause it'll show you I do know all about it. It's white isn't it?"

"Yes," said Zell, eagerly, for Hannibal held the attention of his audience.

"Dat means pure, doesn't it?" continued he.

"Yes," said Zell, looking sadly down.

"And it's sweet, isn't it? Now dat means lub."

And Zell looked hopefully up.

"And now, dear chile," said he, giving her a little impressive nudge, "see what de white rose come from—right up out ob de black, ugly ground."

Having concluded his argument and made his point, the simple orator began his application, and Zell was leaning toward him in her interest.

"De good Lord, He make it grow to show what He can do for us, Miss Zell," he said, in an awed whisper, "my ole heart was as black as dat ground, but de blessed Jesus turned it as white as dis rose. Miss Edie, Lor' bless her, telled me 'bout Him, and I see found it all true. Now, doesn't I know about it?"

"Dat de good Jesus can turn de blackest heart in de world jes like dis rose, make it white and pure, and fill it up wid de sweetness of lub. I knows all about it."

He spoke with the power of absolute certainty and strong feeling, therefore, his hearer was deeply moved.

"Hannibal," she said, coming close to him, and putting her hand on his shoulder, "do you think Jesus can turn my heart white?"

"Sartin, Miss Zell," answered he, stoutly, "jes' as easy as He make dis white rose grow."

"Would you mind asking Him to? It seems to me I would rather pray out here among the flowers," she said, in low, trembling tones.

So Hannibal concluded his simple, but most effective service by kneeling down by his pulpit, the rose-bush, and praying: "Blessed Jesus, give dis dear chile a new heart, 'cause she wants it, and You wants her to have it. Make it pure and full ob lub. You can do it, dear Jesus. You knows You can. Now, jes please do it. Amen."

Zell's responsive "Amen" was like a note from an Eolian harp.

"Hannibal," said she, looking wistfully at him, "I think I feel better. I think I feel it growing white."

"Now jes look here, Miss Zell," said he, giving her a bit of pastoral counsel before going back to his work, "don't you keep looking at your heart, and seein' how it feels, or you'll get discouraged. See dis rose agin? It don't look at itself. It jes looks up at de sun. So you look straight at Jesus, and your heart grow whiter every day."

And Hannibal and the flower did gradually lead poor Zell to Him who "taketh away the sins of the world," and He said to her as to one of old, "Thy faith hath saved thee; go in peace."

On the evening of the 14th of June, Edith had more than enough to pay the interest due on the 15th, and she was most anxious to have it settled. She was standing at the gate waiting for Hannibal to join her as escort, when she saw Arden Lacey coming toward her. He had not looked at her since that dreadful afternoon, and was now about to pass her without notice, though from his manner she saw he was conscious of her presence. He looked so worn and changed that her heart yearned toward him. A sudden thought occurred to her, and she said:

"Mr. Lacey."

He kept right on, and paid no heed to her.

There was a mingling of indignation and pathos in her voice when she spoke again.

"I appeal to you as a woman, and no matter what I am, if you are a true man, you will listen."

There was that in her tone and manner that reminded him of the dark rainy night when they first met.

He turned instantly, but he approached her with a cold, silent bow.

"I must go to the village to-night. I wish your protection," she said, in a voice she tried vainly to render steady.

(To be Continued)

'84 Spring '84

NEW GOODS

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

SILKS, SATINS, VELVETEENS, SILK AND VELVET RIBBONS.

Corsets, Satchels, Hose, Gloves Scarfs, Parasols, Laces, Fringes, Crimps and Frillings.

A full stock of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

MENS' 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: Worsteds, Coatings, Canadian Tweeds. A splendid lot, superior quality and choice patterns, at moderate prices.

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

OWEN SHARKEY, March 12, SHARKEY'S BLOCK.

CARD OF THANKS

THE Subscriber has this day sold his Stock-in-Trade to Mr. D. LUCY, the whole of his Stock-in-Trade, consisting of:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Great Offers.

HALL'S BOOK STORE,

FREDERICTON

SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES,

Selected by men of great experience from the most reliable Publishing Houses in London, New York and Boston.

THESE BOOKS WILL BE FOUND especially adapted to the wants of SABBATH SCHOOL SCHOLARS AND TEACHERS.

And will be sold at the LOWEST RATES FOR CASH.

Remember, these chances do not often occur, but when they do, let not the chance pass. You must keep your children interested; to do that you must have Good Books.

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

SCHOOL BOOKS

OF ALL KINDS, Used in the Grammar, High and Common Schools; also, A full Supply of College Books.

In fact this is known as the Seat of Learning for Fredericton.

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

DO YOU WANT TO OBTAIN A

Mason & Hamlin

ORGAN?

You can do so very easily by going to M. S. HALL,

Who will give you full particulars THESE ORGANS

Are Warranted for Fifteen Years.

Not one has ever been returned by giving out.

They stand the change of climate, heat or cold.

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

A GOOD STOCK OF VIOLINS,

ACCORDEONS, CONCERTINAS, FIFES, FLAGEOLETS, AND MOUTH ORGANS, VIOLIN STRINGS.

HOUSE PAPER!

For the remainder of the season, I will sell the balance of my stock of HOUSE PAPER

At Greatly Reduced Prices!

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

M. S. HALL.

Sheet Music. Music Books.

Piano Instruction, Organ Instruction, Violin Instruction, Guitar Instruction, Accordion Instruction.

HALL'S BOOK STORE

FREDERICTON.

Aug. 2, 1884.

SAMPLE'S DOMINION HORSE LINIMENT.

THE BEST EXTERNAL REMEDY before the public for Lameness, Sprains, Sweeney, Strains, Swellings, and Stiff Joints, Scalds, Cuts, Bruises, and Greasy Heels. Harness Cuts, Sore of the Neck, and other Eruptions, Itch, Swellings and Bruises of all kinds.

Also, will eradicate Lice on the head and neck of Cattle, will cure Calf and Horse upon the Human Body; also Frost Bites, Chills, and Sore Feet.

Sold by all Druggists.

Oct 24-1. 77.

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.

1884.

JUST RECEIVED AT THE

"IMPERIAL HALL,"

A LARGE STOCK OF

TWEEDS

For Spring and Summer,

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

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

Fredericton, May 6th, 1884.

JAMES C. FAIREY, NEWCASTLE, N. B.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

NEW FURNITURE WAREHOUSES.

Received this Day:

Two Car Loads Assorted Furniture

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

JAMES C. FAIREY.

Newcastle, Nov. 21, 1883.

IRON. OAKUM.

BOILRE PLATES

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

17,700 Bars Refined and Spike Iron, 500 Bundles Flat and Hoop, various sizes and gauges, 210 Bundles Navy and Hand Picked Oakum, 30 Sheets Nos. 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 Sheet Iron, 3 Cases Galvanized Sheet Iron.

I. & F. BURPEE & Co.

30 Boiler Plates, West B. B. and B. B. B. and Lowmoor, Boiler Tubes and Rivets, 410 Bds. Sheet Steel, 47 Bds. The Gaulk Sheet, 121 Steel Flat Plates, 17 Bds. and 15 Pys Round Machine Steel, 16-16 to 3 Inch, TO ARRIVE PER "PHOENIX," FROM ANTWERP: 25 Casks Sheet Zinc, Nos. 8 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.

New Brunswick Railway.

Operating 443 Miles.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

All Trains are run by Eastern Standard Time, which minutes slower than St. John actual Time.

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