

the man. At the end of the third day Sock said: "You intend to make me the best pair of Sunday sandals in the country." "Missed it," exclaimed the man; "I intend not to make you any more until you have paid me for the last pair." So you see, madam, that when such a philosopher as Socrates failed to discover a man's intentions, it is presumptuous in you to set yourself up as a mind explorer.

"Mr. Whittle, I don't care nothing about your socks or your stockings, but I want my money." "I will withdraw from your homestead." "Well, clear out, then." "First let me say a few words. Dr. Tanner used to live in this city, didn't he?" "Yes, he did." "And he once boarded at this house, didn't he?" "Yes."

"And while boarding here he learned to fast. I can fast all around him, for I've boarded here for several months. The longer a man boards here the more capable he is for fasting. He gets into the habit you know."

But he had gone too far. Boarding-house forbearance had ceased to be a virtue. If Mr. Whittle is able to appear, the case will be tried to-day.

SOMETHING HE WANTED TO KNOW BEFORE HE REGISTERED.

"Before I register," said the stranger, taking his pen in hand and looking about with a timid air, I would like to inquire—

"About the fire escapes?" interrupted the hotel clerk. "Certainly, that's all proper enough. Since the Newhall fire guests are more or less nervous on the subject."

"What I desire to ask particularly," said the stranger, "do you keep—"

"Night watchmen? Oh, yes, three or four of them on guard all night long."

"You don't quite get my meaning," said the stranger, trying with the pen.

"I don't desire to register before I know—"

"What more do you want to know? The fire escapes are all right; besides that, we have a fire brigade among the servants, who are thoroughly trained and know just what to do in case of fire."

"You don't understand me. Can I get—"

"Get on the roof? Certainly you can. Should escape be cut off by the staircases, you can easily be rescued by way of the balconies, with which the house is liberally supplied."

"Will you tell me if I can stay—"

"Stay in the office all night? Certainly, if you are afraid to go to bed, though I can assure you that you can calm your fears of any conflagration in this house."

"My dear sir," said the seedy gentleman, "you fail to comprehend me entirely. I am not afraid of any fire. I have had to lodge so often of late where I have been deprived of the luxury of warmth that a moderate conflagration would be a blessing in disguise. Your fire escapes are doubtless ample, and your fire brigade one of the best trained and most efficient in the country. I don't question the easy ascent to the roof and the exhilarating descent by way of the convenient balconies to the street below. But before registering my name among your distinguished guests I wish to ask—"

"What do you wish to ask?"

"If a man could get to stay here all night if he was broke. I can't get a cent."

There was a wild scampering of feet towards the door as the clerk reached in a drawer for his revolver, and the seedy man quickly disappeared in the direction of the street.

The York Gleaner

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

Wednesday, October 10, 1883.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

The difficulty between France and China involves many other interests than those relating exclusively to themselves. Britain and British subjects everywhere are interested in the settlement of these difficulties. On our first page we have clipped an article from the *Scotsman*, which will give our readers an intelligent idea of the present position of affairs and of the past relationship between the two countries of which it treats.

The negotiations at present going on at Paris and which have for some time been in progress promise to result in an amicable settlement, provided the combatants on the frontier of China do not commit serious indiscretions before the negotiators arrive at an understanding. The hope of an agreement, however, upon such a basis cannot be very bright. The Black Flags, if they saw an opportunity of overwhelming the garrisons of Hanoi, would have no scruples in embracing it and be ready to take their chance of what might be the consequences to China and to themselves of the wrath of France. These non-descript mountaineers have shown that they are of a different metal from the effeminate Annamese and that they are in possession of modern and precise weapons of warfare and seem to know how to use them. Sontay, the Key of their position, is still safe in their hands, notwithstanding all the efforts made by the French to capture it. And, not only so, but the Black Flags have assumed the aggressive, and the French of late have found themselves sufficiently engaged in warding off their attacks on Hanoi. General Bouet's troops have fought well. They have captured positions where were opposed to them great odds in numbers, and where they had also to contend against a swampy and forest covered country, and

of a tropical and pestilential climate. But with all their valor, the position of the French has been going from bad to worse, while the numbers and the courage of their adversaries have grown correspondingly.

There is little doubt that the Black Flags have been supplied by Chinese arsenals. China is indisposed to yield her suzerainty, and does not like the French terms proposed to the Annamese. She dislikes the idea of the garrisoning of Annamese towns, the admission of French trade, and the introduction of Western civilization. Should the French therefore sustain a reverse or two, or should even the prospect of a speedy occupation be gloomy, China would at least expect a modification of the terms proposed by France. There is, therefore, every inducement to the Black Flags to harass and annoy the French posts.

The French, again flushed with their first success, may attempt things beyond their reach which will only tend to exasperate the Chinese Court, and render fruitless all the negotiations. Earl Granville, Foreign Secretary, has interested himself in the question. He has fully informed himself on its bearings, and is using his efforts to bring about a compromise. He wisely refrains from offering his services as arbiter of their differences, but his profound knowledge of the question and his diplomatic skill have enabled him to place before them the alternative of peace which seemed to be well received by both the French and Chinese ambassadors. It is to be hoped that his influence over the ambassadors will prevail at the respective courts and that nothing in the meantime may occur on the Chinese frontier to exasperate either party. Peace on the Eastern seas is in the interests of commerce, in the interests of England and of Canada. Lord Granville is known to be favorable to the opening up of China by gentle methods, to the establishment of a free trade policy between France and China instead of military expeditions, and it is just possible that his counsels, where they have been sought by the ambassadors, tended in this direction. It is a policy of this kind that will make France greater and wealthier in the East than even successful warfare.

WESTMORLAND ELECTION.

Messrs. A. E. Killam, W. W. Wells and Dr. Gaudet were nominated on Saturday for the vacant seat in Westmorland. Each of the Candidates addressed the electors. Mr. Killam, as is characteristic of him, clearly defined his position in a speech that did credit to his ability and honesty. He confined himself to the question at issue. He left no one in doubt as to the course he would pursue. He approved of the policy of the Blair Government, and would give it his cordial support. Mr. Wells spoke with warmth, claiming that the issue was between Liberal and Conservative. He attacked Mr. Killam, and the Government for dismissing him from the position of Clerk of the Court. He promised to support the Blair reforms, as he called them. He further volunteered to retire if Mr. Killam would do likewise, in order that Dr. Gaudet might be allowed to walk the course, as he considered the French Acadians entitled to a representative. He thought the seat, by right, belonged to that nationality. Dr. Gaudet made a few remarks explaining the condition of his candidature. If required to contest the County he would resign. He retired.

It will be seen that Mr. Killam and Dr. Gaudet had only one course to pursue, and they told the electors without any hesitation and without any attempt at concealment what that was. Mr. Wells' speech carries inconsistency on the very face of it. Perhaps he was sincere in his attack on Mr. Killam, in this case he probably spoke as he felt, but personal attack, though it gratifies petty minds, will not be accepted by intelligent electors as a substitute for principle. From an attack on Mr. Killam, Mr. Wells makes an attack on the Government, which Mr. Killam announced he would support. But in this case too, it was purely a personal matter. The Government had seen fit to transfer the duties with which Mr. Wells had been entrusted to another. It was not unnatural to expect Mr. Wells, under the circumstances, to condemn the Government. Some men are very prone to justify themselves at the expense of others. Mr. Wells must show that he was immaculate, and that the Government was sadly astray in turning him out. But what follows after this attack? Mr. Wells immediately pledges himself to support the "Blair reforms." This is very magnanimous! This is the right kind of spirit to possess. It is a pity that this principle of blessing those that persecute us is not practised by many more besides Mr. Wells. The wording of Mr. Wells' pledge however, leaves it open to him to support or oppose the Government. Any measure that is not in his estimation a Blair reform would be likely to meet with his opposition. Mr. Wells is quite safe in making such a pledge. It lays him out under no obligation whatever, nor did he intend that it should. The real motive was to catch votes. He knew that the Government was popular in the county, and that any threat to oppose it would inevitably lead to his defeat. It is not likely that Mr. Wells' pledge will deceive anyone, it is too evident that he is at bottom an opponent of the Government. We would have had much more respect for him had he shown the manliness of Mr. Killam in distinctly stating his position, and dealing exclusively with the questions at issue.

But Mr. Wells' good services are not yet exhausted. He is a man of large heart and can afford to be generous beyond the measure of ordinary men. He proposed to resign in favor of Dr. Gaudet. Noble sacrifice. But since he offered to do so, it would only be right that Mr.

Killam should do the same, so that the Acadians might have what they were entitled to. Much against his wish and his thought, Mr. Killam astonished him by offering to do so. He did not expect, he did not want Mr. Killam to do this. He only expected by this artifice to catch French votes. His conduct is before the electors, and if they can overlook his gross inconsistencies we shall be much surprised. At latest advices we learn that Mr. Killam's prospects are placed beyond doubt, that Mr. Wells' tortuous course has alienated even many of his friends.

PANAMA CANAL.

Last week we laid before our readers important information relating to the construction and present condition of the Panama Canal. The subject is one of very great importance to all parts of the Dominion and especially so to the Maritime Provinces, and as the work progresses it will engage more and more public attention. The subject has already been before Parliament and must again within a short time force itself upon its further consideration. In 1880 Hon. Senator Wark, in his place in the Senate, called attention to the important bearing of the proposed Canal, on the future prosperity of the Dominion, and the necessity for securing the unrestricted use thereof on the completion of the work. His speech on that occasion was well received by the House and was very favorably commended upon by the Press. It was held that Mr. Wark had made out a case, which was unanswerable, to show why the Dominion should secure such right to the Canal.

When the enterprise was projected by De Lesseps, the Americans hastened to protect their right of exercising a certain protectorate over it when finished. Mr. Wark examines this claim. They might have good grounds for such a claim by the acquisition of such territory as embraced the Canal. In such a case they could and would exact a compensation, and their policy, hitherto, with respect to Canada's right, has been such that Canadians would rather see the canal in question unrestricted. Their claim is shown not to rest upon geographical position, neither as respects proximity to the canal, nor because their territory extends from ocean to ocean, nor even because of their large possession of the North American continent. Statistics are given to show that their claim cannot rest on these grounds. Nor does it rest on their possession of an extensive fleet. They are extensively engaged in shipping, but so are we in the Maritime Provinces who have one ton of shipping for every unit of our population. Our ships are now engaged in the carrying trade of the whole world. On their return from Australia, India, or any part of the eastern side of the old world, they cross the Pacific to look for a charter home. They may call at California and load. If so, they have to encounter not only the storms of Cape Horn but have added to their voyage about 9000 miles. This consideration alone shows the importance of the Canal to the shipping of the Dominion. Mr. Wark goes into a history of the shipping of the United States, Great Britain and of the Dominion, and concludes that when the canal is constructed there will be five ships carrying the British flag to one American ship passing through it, and therefore their claim cannot rest upon the assumption of their likelihood to employ the canal more frequently than other countries. Nor can they rightfully put forward their claim on the ground of the extent of their commerce with the Pacific coast. It is true that their exports from the Pacific exceed at present the exports of the Dominion, but that is no reason why the exports of the Dominion should not equal, if they do not exceed, those of the United States. We have on our eastern coast vast quantities of timber, extensive fisheries, we have coal which they have little of, and even gold. The grain which by and by will be produced in vast quantities on the eastern side of the Rocky Mountains will find an outlet to the markets of the world in the Panama canal.

MR. GLADSTONE IN THE ORKNEYS.

Mr. Gladstone, Premier, Mr. Tennyson, Poet Laureate and others, in the course of a pleasure voyage called at the Orkney Islands. At Kirkwall, Mr. Gladstone was presented with the freedom of the burgh. In the course of his reply to the address presented to him, he referred to the mighty progress which had been made in the Empire during the half century with which he had been connected with public affairs. During that time, the British Empire has been enlarged, consolidated and confirmed. Its population has been largely multiplied, and the various orders of the people have been knit together in the ties of amity and concord, while they have shown increased loyalty to the Crown and attachment to law. The children of the country have been cared for by a national system of education. The blot of negro slavery has been effaced from the Statute Book, and from the Statute Book of every civilized country. The artificial barriers, which previous generations in their un wisdom had erected for the purpose of limiting and restricting the exchange of useful commodities among nations, have been wholly broken down. There has not been a single duty left that attached to the old

commercial legislation. Those duties which prevented the exchange of those useful articles which Providence has caused to be produced in the various quarters of the globe, that an exchange of commodities might be the means of knitting together the men that are separated by broad continents and thousands of miles of water, in one sentiment and brotherhood, and to bind the nations in a national friendship.

But that which does chiefly credit to the head and heart of the Premier is his graceful tribute to the Poet Laureate.

We quote his own words:—

"Mr. Tennyson's life and labors correspond in point of time as nearly as possible to my own; but Mr. Tennyson's exertions have been on a higher plane of human action than my own. He has worked in a higher field, and his work will be more durable. We public men who play a part which places us much in view of our countrymen are subject to the danger of being momentarily interested by the kindness, the unobtrusive kindness, we may receive. It is our business to speak, but the words which we speak have wings and fly away and disappear. The work of Mr. Tennyson is of a higher order. I anticipate for him that immortality for which England and Scotland has supplied, in the course of their long national life, many claims. Your record to-day of the additions that have been made to your municipal body may happen to be examined in distant time, and some may ask with regard to this Minister, 'Who was he, and what did he do?' We know nothing about him. But the Poet Laureate has written his own songs on the hearts of his countrymen that can never die. (Cheers.) Time is powerless against him, and I believe this, that were the period of that enquiry to be as long distant as between this day and the time when Maeshowe was built, still, in regard to the Poet Laureate of to-day, there would be no difficulty in stating who he was, and what he had done to the intellects and hearts of his fellow-creatures to a higher level, and by so doing acquire a deathless fame. It is an unmixed pleasure on behalf of Mr. Tennyson to myself to acknowledge the great kindness we have received. For any services rendered to the country on this and on any other occasions in a thousand other places I have been received with a tribute far beyond anything I could by any possibility deserve."

SUMMARY OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

On Friday, 14th ult., Cortachy Castle near Forfar, Scotland, was almost destroyed by fire. This castle, which is the seat of the Earl of Airlie, is a splendid baronial mansion and was enlarged about ten years ago at an expense of \$200,000. There will be general regret throughout Scotland at the destruction of this castle on account of its historic interest. In the Scottish ministry it is known as the "Bonnie House of Airlie." The great Argyle sword, "by the hilt of his good broad sword, that he would not leave a stain on Airlie," and he burned the castle in 1640, and plundered the estates. That was the time of a dynastic war which was finished on Culloden Moor. The Duke of Argyle buckled on his armor for the royal house from which was to descend our Louise, "the Maid of Lorne," and the Earl of Airlie stood by the side of the Jacobite.

Mr. Gladstone and his party arrived at Copenhagen on Sunday afternoon on Christiansand. The visit of the Prime Minister is exciting much interest among the inhabitants of the Danish capital. Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Tennyson, and several others of the Premier's party, dined on Monday by special invitation with the King of Denmark and the Royal Family at Copenhagen. On Tuesday a distinguished company, embracing the King and Queen of Denmark, the Emperor and Empress of Russia, the King and Queen of Greece, the Princess of Wales, and other Royal personages, were entertained by Mr. Gladstone to luncheon on board the Penobscot Castle. The health of Queen Victoria was proposed by the Emperor of Russia, and Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone were toasted by the King of Denmark. Immediately afterwards the Penobscot castle sailed for home, and on Thursday evening arrived off Gravesend.

The fifty-third meeting of the British Association commenced on Wednesday in Southampton. Professor Cayley succeeded Sir W. Siemens in the presidency, and delivered his opening address in the Theatre of the Winter Gardens. The subject of the address was the progress of mathematics as a science, and it was listened to by a crowded and brilliant audience. Next year the meeting will be held in Canada.

The irrepressible Bradlaugh still persists in claiming his seat in the British Parliament, and in a letter to Sir Stafford Northcote charges that gentleman with being the cause of all his troubles.

Mr. Errington is expected to return to Rome next month, to act, it is said, as a direct intermediary between the Irish bishops and the Pope in regard to matters relating to the social condition of Ireland.

Foot and mouth disease is spreading at a most alarming rate in North Wales. In Flintshire there are at present upwards of 500 cases under treatment while in Denbighshire from 1200 to 1300 animals are now affected. Fifty fresh outbreaks were reported at Spalding on Wednesday.

More fighting has taken place between Bouet's garrison at Hanoi and the beleaguering Black Flags. The information from "French official sources" which has reached Hong-Kong is that on the 1st September the French force made an other forward movement in the direction of Sontay, a Black Flag post some distance higher up the Songka than Hanoi. Twelve miles from that place, at the village of Phokhai, the enemy were found holding camouflaged forts, from which they were dislodged at the point of the bayonet, after three days' hard fighting. Among the captured trophies were two standards and a chief's battle flag. The French loss is given at between fifty and

sixty killed and wounded, besides which their allies, the Yellow Flags, lost six killed. The Black Flag loss is put down at over 500 killed. Great uneasiness has been caused among the European residents at Canton by the posting up of anti-foreign placards. Disturbances, fomented by a Chinese Secret Society, have also taken place at Woo-chang. Disagreements have, it is understood, taken place between the French military and civil authorities in Annam, and General Bouet has left Tonquin and come to Hong-Kong, whence, it is believed, he will return to Europe. Negotiations have been going on during the past week between M. Washington, the Marquis Tseng, and Earl Granville at Walmer Castle, and afterwards between the Chinese Ambassador and M. Ferry at Paris, with the view of an understanding being arrived at between France and China, but as yet no definite agreement has been reached. It is said to be the intention of M. Washington to resign his post.

A good deal of discontent prevails in Australia at the action of the French authorities in regard to the escape of French convicts from the penal settlement at New Caledonia. When captured by the colonists these convicts, instead of being taken in charge by the French authorities, are allowed to be discharged, and thus portions of the country are being overrun by these criminal fugitives. In the House of Assembly yesterday, the Hon. James Service, the Premier, said Lord Derby had completely failed to appreciate the importance of the question as regards Australia, and that some means must be devised for excluding the convicts from their shores.

At the opening of the extraordinary session of the Bulgarian National Assembly, Prince Alexander, in his speech from the throne, announced that a convention had been concluded with Russia with regard to the costs of the Russian occupation of the Principality subsequent to the last war charges, which devolved upon Bulgaria under the Berlin Treaty. He assured the people that his sole aim was to promote the greatness and independence of Bulgaria and the happiness of his subjects. A new Ministry has been formed.

News has been received at Cape Coast Castle from Connaught to the effect that Koffie-Kalkalli had been defeated and driven from the Ashante capital, and that many of his followers had been slain.

France it is said, is putting forth a claim to control the navigation of the Congo from its mouth to Stanleyport, that is to the place where navigation is first impeded.

We have received a copy of *The Leader* published at Melbourne. It is a big paper of 48 folio pages and costs 6 pence or 12½ cents per copy. The Southern Hemisphere is not behind us, at least, in big papers.

Notes and Comments.

Sir John Macdonald is attending the trial of the petition against his election for Lennox which opens at Nanaimo to-day.

The paternal solicitude of the editor of the *World* for the boys of Chatham and Newcastle while from home will be duly appreciated by all who take an interest in our young men. An editor of the *World's* type is a rare asset.

Mr. Robert Stather, a clerk in the Dominion Auditing Office, at Halifax, was arrested on Saturday afternoon, on a charge of wilfully making false entries in the books of his department. The amount, which on examination of his books has so far discovered as being unaccounted for, is about \$24,000.

It is said that Emperor William, of Germany, has telegraphed to Alphonse to express his sympathy for him on the disgraceful reception he received in Paris, and to state that he believes that the whole proceedings were aimed at him. This concession is magnanimous on the part of the aged Emperor, and may tend to relieve Bismarck of the suspicion which attaches to him in the appointment of Alphonse to the colonelcy of the Uhlands.

The death of the Hon. Isaac Buchanan, of Hamilton, Ontario, at the age of 83, has been noticed very generally by Canadian papers. He was one of the prominent pioneers of the country, and though he led a busy commercial life he took a prominent part in discussions on trade and currency both in England and Canada, was a strong and earnest advocate of responsible government for Canada, as well as for an equitable settlement of the long resented question. He was an active promoter of the Great Western Railway, and had for some time previous to his death acted as arbitrator for the Dominion Government in the settlement of claims.

A grave constitutional question has for some time been agitating Norway. The Storting, or Legislative Assembly, has for three successive years passed a law making Ministers responsible, but King Oscar II. has refused to sanction it. Although laws must be ratified by the King, yet if they pass the Storting three times they acquire validity without the King's sanction. The law which the King refuses to sanction has been three times passed by Storting, and the Ministers who are in close union with the King, refuse to take their seats in the Assembly. The impeachment of the Ministers has been determined upon by a vote of 53 to 32, and their trials were to begin on Thursday last. The government of Norway and Sweden, under the Bernadotte dynasty has hitherto been regarded as one founded on the affections of the people, but the recent royal action will have a tendency in a different direction.

FEED! FEED! JUST RECEIVED 12 Tons of Short and Heavy Feed. ALSO IN STOCK—WHEAT BRAN, Lime! Plaster!

General Groceries of the Finest Quality.

ALSO—CROWN OF GOLD FLOUR.

W. E. MILLER & CO'S

Feed and Seed House.

Fredericton, August 15, 1883.

JUST OPENED,

FINE LOT

Youth's

Boy's

CLOTHING,

which will be sold very cheap

FOR CASH.

THOS. W. SMITH,

Fisher's Building.

Fredericton, August 1st, 1883.

M. A. FINN,

IMPORTER OF

Wines, Liquors

CIGARS,

Cor. Prince William and Princess Streets,

Saint John, N. B.

April 18, 1883.

STOVES! STOVES!

WE HAVE NOW A GOOD LINE OF HOTEL Stoves, Cooking Stoves for small and ordinary families. Ranges double and single, with and without hot water tanks and warming closets. For Stoves, something new and beautiful, high art, suitable for rich or poor. Our very large Hot Water Stove, probably the largest cooking stove in the Dominion of Canada, six feet six inches long and three feet six inches wide, with two burners, a warming closet and Copper Tank, which will hold thirty-five gallons of water; also nine ten inch holes for Pot and Kettles, and the first best makes a thirty-eight inch stick of wood—USE ALL DAY OF IT. Beautifully adorned with Nickel Plated trimmings, and see the Monster.

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

Fredericton, Aug. 8.

Horse Shoes & Horse Nails.

Just received from Montreal.

100 Knap Horse Shoes.

100 Boxes Horse Nails.

For sale low by

J. S. NEILL.

SHEEP SHEARS, Etc.

JUST Received—20 doz. Sheep Shears, 20 doz. Manure Forks. For sale low.

MARCH 9. JAMES S. NEILL.

ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT.

For Sale by

JAMES S. NEILL.

Fredericton, May 30, 1883.

The Greatest

WONDER OF THE AGE

PHOTOGRAPHY.

THE DRY PLATE

OR—

INSTANTANEOUS PROCESS

is being worked entirely at

G. W. SCHLEYER'S

NEW PHOTO STUDIO

WITH GREAT SUCCESS.

BRING THE BABIES.

This latest discovery in Photography will supersede the Wet Plate entirely; it is now being worked in all the large cities in England, the United States and Canada, with immense success. Negatives can be made of Children instantaneous—Elderly and nervous people taken in from 1 to 2 seconds, thus obtaining a more Perfect and reliable result than the time for the Wet Plate. Samples of Dry Plate Work on exhibition. With the Dry Plate richer effects are obtained. At these Plates are very expensive, persons are invited to be particular about their work, wearing just the articles they are accustomed to, thus saving the extra cost of new and extra care. Don't fail to visit my New Photograph Establishment in the largest and best street up in the City, and as good as any in the Province. Pictures made as usual. Picture Frames made to order, from our well selected stock of mouldings as cheap as can be obtained in the City. Try it!

Avoid dressing the hair in an unusual style. The operator having a trained eye and long experience, can best determine the most graceful pose, and having his own reputation at stake, all may rely on his care; the artist will do well, therefore, to leave the operator to make the picture.

Cloudy Weather is often the Most Suitable. A deposit of one DOLLAR required at time of sitting. Call and make appointments.

Fredericton Aug 8, 1883

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PHOTOGRAPHY.

LITERATURE.

Mr. Throgmorton's Tenant.

With great reluctance, old Mr. Throgmorton yielded to the persuasion of his wife and daughter, and consented to let his house for the summer months. He had a charming little estate in the neighborhood of London, in which he took great pride. He did not at all like the idea of leaving his pictures and his furniture, not to mention his beloved orchard and vineyard, at the mercy of strangers, but he really had no choice in the matter. He had announced to his family that he was to go to the Continent, and he had to go to the Continent, for the necessary funds must be raised by letting the house. Mr. Throgmorton was only nominally the head of his household, and his protestations and objections were calmly disregarded. His wife went about among the house-agents at the West end of town, and by dint of untiring activity, succeeded in procuring a tenant. The only consolation Mr. Throgmorton had was that he obtained the somewhat exorbitant rent he demanded.

The tenant turned out to be an American gentleman named Sworner—an elderly man with a wife and two daughters. When he came down to see the place, Mr. Throgmorton was so favorably impressed by him that he readily accepted the house-agent's assurances as to his respectability. Mr. Phineas P. Sworner not only agreed to pay the rent in advance, but wrote a cheque immediately, the arrangement was concluded. He consented to the look and a household remaining in the house to look after his master's interests, and, in fact, behaved so liberally and scrupulously that old Mr. Throgmorton's scruples were almost overcome.

Under these circumstances he was tolerably easy in his mind during his sojourn on the Continent, and nothing occurred to arouse his apprehensions. The periodical reports furnished to him by the gardener regarding Mr. Sworner and his family were entirely satisfactory. The tenant lived very quietly, and seemed as careful of the house and furniture as though they were his own. In fact, the gardener spoke almost enthusiastically of him, which showed that the glass-house were treated with proper respect. The female servants, also, in writing to their mistress, had nothing to complain of, and consequently, when Mr. Throgmorton returned at the expiration of his holiday, with his face the color of a boiled lobster, and his heart full of yearning for home comfort, he felt he should have no cause to regret Mr. Sworner's tenancy.

His favorable anticipations were fully realized, for he found everything in apple order, and the house looked as though he had never left it. He was rather a fussy old gentleman, and had a number of little things which he would have detected if he had been there. He was, therefore, highly delighted at the success of his experiment, the more especially as the rent of his house had gone a great way towards paying the expenses of his trip. He called at the Langham Hotel a few days after his return on purpose to thank Mr. Sworner for the care he had taken of the property, but he had left London and gone, in his turn, to the Continent.

One evening, about a month later, he invited a friend, whose wife and family were away at the seaside, to come down and take pot-luck with him. While sitting at dessert, this gentleman, a wealthy jobber named Busby, who effected to be somewhat of an amateur, took particular notice of a valuable picture which hung over the mantel-shelf.

"What is that, Throgmorton?" he inquired, after observing it attentively.

"Ah! I thought it would make you envious, Busby!" said the host with pride. "It's a Claudius. I was going to show it to you."

He rose as he spoke, and held up the lamp so as to illuminate the painting.

"Pretty, isn't it? I gave £3,000 for it at Lord X's sale," he remarked, complacently.

"How long was that?" inquired Mr. Busby, bringing his double eye-glasses to bear upon the picture.

"Ten or twelve years ago, when I was better off than I am now," laughed Mr. Throgmorton. "Buying pictures is a luxury one can't afford with a grown-up family."

"Did you get it through a dealer?" inquired Mr. Busby.

"I bought it at an auction at Christie's," said Mr. Throgmorton, a little piqued at the lack of enthusiasm in his friend's tone.

"On! I suppose it is all right, then," said Mr. Busby, shrugging his shoulders.

"All right! What do you mean? Why, of course it is!" said Mr. Throgmorton, indignantly. "For the matter of that, I flatter myself I can distinguish a genuine work from a duffer. Besides, Morton, the dealer, offered me £4,000 for it not so very long ago."

"It should have sold it to him," remarked Mr. Busby, passing on to another picture.

"£4,000 for it?" inquired his wife, readily sharing her husband's indignant feelings.

"Yes, and he said, in his nasty sneering way, that I should have done well to let it," growled Mr. Throgmorton.

"I shouldn't wonder if he wanted to buy it himself," suggested Mrs. Throgmorton.

"By Jove! Maria! I believe you've hit it. I daresay he commissioned Morton to make the offer," said the old gentleman, with a grin. "Well, all I can say is, doesn't he wish he may get it?"

Mr. Throgmorton felt that this idea was a little far fetched, but he chuckled over it, for it soothed his irritation. The fact was that a good deal of quiet rivalry had existed for some years between him and his friend, and they had been accustomed to bio against one another at picture auctions in the City. Each prided himself on having the better collection, but it was certain that Mr. Busby had nothing to equal Mr. Throgmorton's Claudius, and it was satisfactory to find he appreciated the fact.

The next morning Mr. Throgmorton, having completely recovered his equanimity, chanced to fall into conversation with a local tradesman, a small painter and glazier from the village, who was employed on some job about the grounds.

"A nice, affable gent you had staying here while you were away, sir," remarked the man, casually.

"Do you mean Mr. Sworner, the American gentleman?"

"Yes, sir, I've heard tell he was an American, and I guessed he was a foreigner from his accent," said the man.

"Did you know anything of him, then, while he was here?" inquired Mr. Throgmorton, who was inclined to be garrulous and inquisitive.

"He came to my shop once, sir, late one evening, in fact, I had gone to bed. It was past eleven o'clock."

"What the deuce did he want with you at that hour?"

"Oh, he wanted a little green paint of the color of your dining-room walls, sir. In fact, he said he had met with an accident, and scraped a little of the paint off."

"The deuce he did! I didn't notice anything wrong," said Mr. Throgmorton, rather uneasily.

"I suppose I didn't ought to have said anything about it, sir. I believe it was only a scratch—not enough to make a job for me. I happened to know the shade of color he required, and mixed him a little paint in a gallon pot. He paid me five shillings for knocking me up so late—which was handsome of him."

"It was, certainly," said Mr. Throgmorton.

When he returned to the house he made a careful examination of the dining-room, but failed to discover the scratch referred to. It was therefore evident that the accident had been of the most trivial kind, especially as the cook and housemaid knew nothing about it. He would probably have thought no more about the matter had not a casual remark, made by one of his daughters shortly afterwards, revived his uneasiness.

A handsome marble timepiece, which stood upon the dining-room mantelshelf, was surrounded by a small bronze bowl. This was sometimes used as a receptacle for odds and ends of things—or rather, small missing articles occasionally found their way there in rather a mysterious manner. His youngest girl, in search of something she had mislaid, had mounted on a chair, and was peering into the bowl, when she exclaimed,

"How strange! The bowl is sprinkled inside with white powder. I believe it is plaster," she added, taking up a few grains between her finger and thumb.

"It must have fallen from the ceiling," "I expect it has come from the wall," interposed Mr. Throgmorton, rising from his seat, fustily. "Simmonds told me some paint had been scraped off somewhere while the Sworner was here."

"There is no mark anywhere," said his daughter; "unless it is behind the picture."

This suggestion inspired Mr. Throgmorton with a sudden misgiving which he could not account for. The picture referred to was his beloved Claudius, and he lifted up the frame gingerly, and peered underneath it. At first he perceived nothing unusual, but the next moment he detected a slight discoloration of the wall a few inches below the top of the frame. It immediately occurred to him that the picture had been taken down, and during the process the wall had been damaged. His recent conversation with Simmonds helped him to this conclusion, and he did not doubt that this was the defect which Mr. Sworner had been so anxious to remedy.

"What the deuce did he want to take the picture down for?" he exclaimed, turning pale as he recollected Mr. Busby's ominous insinuations.

Unfortunately there turned out to be very little mystery on this point. With the assistance of the butler the picture was safely landed on the ground, and the first thing Mr. Throgmorton noticed was that one of the edges of the frame had been regilded, having evidently come in contact with the wall. His next discovery, however, was much more vitally important, for it was clear that the picture itself had been tampered with. A close inspection revealed the startling fact that the present canvas was quite modern, though skillfully disguised, leading to the inevitable conclusion that the original painting had been stolen.

To put an end to his suspense on this point, Mr. Throgmorton consulted, the following day, an experienced dealer, who not only unhesitatingly pronounced the Claudius to be a forgery, but pointed out that three other pictures of value had been similarly dealt with. In each case the forged substitute was executed with sufficient skill to escape casual observation, though had Mr. Throgmorton paid serious attention to his friend Busby's

AGRICULTURAL.

THE PERCHERON-NORMAN HORSE.—It seems strange that in an agricultural country such as ours so much attention should be given to getting "something fast," whenever the purchasing of a horse or of raising a colt is concerned. The points most prized are speed and style. No matter if the horse is practically unfit for farm work, and is not possessed of enough endurance to do a fifty mile journey in a day, so long as he can trot a swift gallop when called upon to do so, he is a prized animal. This must certainly be a serious mistake, for while there is undoubtedly a great deal of pleasure in sitting behind a fast horse speeding along on its pleasant country roads, yet, at the same time, among many of our young farmers, there the fault chiefly exists, as fast horses are a too expensive luxury. Generally speaking, such horses are light in build and cannot be put to effective work, while they must be taken extra care of, in order to keep them in good condition. Few persons can afford a fast horse, as apart from the objections mentioned, the possession of such an animal draws the owner into betting and racing with their many attendant drawbacks. Any one who has had experience will testify to the truth of this. Therefore, where a farmer can only afford to keep one horse, his aim should be to get an animal that can perform a large amount of hard work every day and keep in good condition, at the same time being capable of doing a good day's journey, whenever called upon to do so. Such a horse, it appears to us, will be found in the Percheron-Norman breed, which is accounted the most symmetrical and powerful for their size of any of the large breeds in Europe. They are said to be a direct cross between the Barb stallions of the Moors of Spain and the large mares of the districts of La Perche, Orleans and Normandy in France. These Barb were undoubtedly the stouter, and heavier build than the Arabian horse, but at the same time as fleet and as enduring as the latter. Had they not been they would never have been used as the cavalry horse of such an equestrian race as the Moors. The cross mentioned refined and enlightened the native breed producing a horse that while still large and powerful, was symmetrically moulded, with a certain compactness of build that allows him to pull a heavy load at a rapid gallop. One of these horses can easily do the work of two common horses. They are much used in France to draw the heavy diligences of the country, which they perform at between five and eight miles an hour, a pace that, a writer on this breed says, would kill an English horse if placed under the same load. They are also said to keep their condition under far more than many other horses could live on, and have no tendency to diseases of any sort, being particularly free from diseases of the legs and feet, such as spavin, splint, ringbone, grease and foundered. The action of the Percheron-Norman horse is bold, square, free and easy, neither forcing or interfering, the walk four or five miles an hour, the trot six to eight on a dry and moderately level road, but capable of being pushed much faster than the latter gallop when required. The following from an authority on the subject gives the model for the horse:—

"Fine style; nostrils large and well dilated; eye good size, mild and expressive; forehead broad and full; ears short and neck rather short, but nicely filled out; withers unusually high; back short and strongly coupled; shoulders long and nicely sloped; breast broad and deep; body well rounded; croup horizontal, broad and flat on the best varieties; tail attached high; joints short and firm; feet always good; skin very thin, and hair of the finest quality; mane abundant and usually fine and silky. To remarkable strength, to vigor which does not degenerate, to conformation which does not exclude elegance, its jointedness, mildness, patience, honesty, great kindness, excellent health and hardy and elastic temperament."

"Height fifteen to sixteen and a half hands, weight 1300 to 1700 lbs."

Another authority thus cites the superior advantages which he claims will accrue to the farmer by breeding the Percheron-Norman Horse:—

"First.—The colt of a cross between this breed and good common mares are so powerful at the early age of two years, when well cared for from birth. They can be put to light work on the farm, and thus ready to be sold at four to five years old, they will have earned the cost of their production to this age, so that whatever price is then obtained for them becomes a clear gain to the breeder. Common colts ordinarily can not be put to such till four years old, which makes a loss of two years in the time against them in comparison with the Percheron or Norman."

Second.—Economy of use. One will do as much work on the farm as a pair of common smaller horses. This saves nearly half of the stable room and the groom's attention, and fifty per cent, probably in feed, harness, and shoeing, these last three items costing more for a

large horse than for a smaller one, but not so much as for two small ones.

Third.—These horses bring extra high prices when offered for sale at home, and there will be a large demand abroad for them the moment a surplus is found on hand for exportation. Prices in Great Britain are considerably higher than in America, and a handsome profit will be found in their shipment then to foreign ports."

The prices of these valuable animals are of course high, a thorough-bred entire horse ranging from \$1000 to \$5000 and even \$6000, but horses and mares are much lower in price. While it is hardly to be expected that any one among our farmers could afford to invest \$2000 or \$3000 in a stock getter yet a company of half-a-dozen moneyed farmers could club together and do so, and by being careful to procure an animal with a recorded pedigree, and selecting the largest and best of our native mares to breed from there would undoubtedly be a vast improvement in farm horses in a few years, as the Percheron-Norman horse possesses in a marked degree, the ability to transmit his superior qualities to his offspring. A horse that would trot off with the load of a pair of oxen, we humbly maintain is far better suited to the requirements of an agricultural country than the light built, and comparatively feeble horses kept by our farmers.

PURE PARIS GREEN

JUST RECEIVED:
3 Drums Paris Green, in 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12, 18, 24, 36, 48, 72, 96, 144, 192, 288, 384, 480, 576, 672, 768, 864, 960, 1056, 1152, 1248, 1344, 1440, 1536, 1632, 1728, 1824, 1920, 2016, 2112, 2208, 2304, 2400, 2496, 2592, 2688, 2784, 2880, 2976, 3072, 3168, 3264, 3360, 3456, 3552, 3648, 3744, 3840, 3936, 4032, 4128, 4224, 4320, 4416, 4512, 4608, 4704, 4800, 4896, 4992, 5088, 5184, 5280, 5376, 5472, 5568, 5664, 5760, 5856, 5952, 6048, 6144, 6240, 6336, 6432, 6528, 6624, 6720, 6816, 6912, 7008, 7104, 7200, 7296, 7392, 7488, 7584, 7680, 7776, 7872, 7968, 8064, 8160, 8256, 8352, 8448, 8544, 8640, 8736, 8832, 8928, 9024, 9120, 9216, 9312, 9408, 9504, 9600, 9696, 9792, 9888, 9984, 10080, 10176, 10272, 10368, 10464, 10560, 10656, 10752, 10848, 10944, 11040, 11136, 11232, 11328, 11424, 11520, 11616, 11712, 11808, 11904, 12000, 12096, 12192, 12288, 12384, 12480, 12576, 12672, 12768, 12864, 12960, 13056, 13152, 13248, 13344, 13440, 13536, 13632, 13728, 13824, 13920, 14016, 14112, 14208, 14304, 14400, 14496, 14592, 14688, 14784, 14880, 14976, 15072, 15168, 15264, 15360, 15456, 15552, 15648, 15744, 15840, 15936, 16032, 16128, 16224, 16320, 16416, 16512, 16608, 16704, 16800, 16896, 16992, 17088, 17184, 17280, 17376, 17472, 17568, 17664, 17760, 17856, 17952, 18048, 18144, 18240, 18336, 18432, 18528, 18624, 18720, 18816, 18912, 19008, 19104, 19200, 19296, 19392, 19488, 19584, 19680, 19776, 19872, 19968, 20064, 20160, 20256, 20352, 20448, 20544, 20640, 20736, 20832, 20928, 21024, 21120, 21216, 21312, 21408, 21504, 21600, 21696, 21792, 21888, 21984, 22080, 22176, 22272, 22368, 22464, 22560, 22656, 22752, 22848, 22944, 23040, 23136, 23232, 23328, 23424, 23520, 23616, 23712, 23808, 23904, 24000, 24096, 24192, 24288, 24384, 24480, 24576, 24672, 24768, 24864, 24960, 25056, 25152, 25248, 25344, 25440, 25536, 25632, 25728, 25824, 25920, 26016, 26112, 26208, 26304, 26400, 26496, 26592, 26688, 26784, 26880, 26976, 27072, 27168, 27264, 27360, 27456, 27552, 27648, 27744, 27840, 27936, 28032, 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