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JAS. H. CROCKET, PROPRIETOR.

The York Gleaner.

JAS. H. CROCKET, PROPRIETOR.

FREDERICTON, N. B., APRIL 9, 1884.

VOL. IV. NO. 15.

1884

NEW YEAR.

1884

WILEY'S DRUG STORE.

Fancy Goods, Perfumes, Toilet Articles, Pure Spices, Etc., Etc.

Pure Flavoring Extracts, Ten Gross Diamond Dyes.

JOHN M. WILEY, Opp. Normal School, Queen Street, Fredericton.

Professional Cards.
J. T. SHARKEY, LL. B.,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c.
OFFICE:
QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON
Opp. Officers' Square.
Fredericton, June 20th, 1883.—1 yr.

J. M. O'BRIEN
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Conveyancer, Notary Public, Fire
—AND—
LIFE INSURANCE AGENT.
OFFICE: NEAR CUSTOM HOUSE, WATER STREET.
BATHURST, N. B.
Bathurst, Nov. 21st, 1883.—1 yr.

GREGORY & BLAIR,
Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law,
NOTARIES PUBLIC,
FREDERICTON.
GEO. F. GREGORY. ANDREW G. BLAIR.
Fredericton, March 26th, 1883.

J. H. BARRY,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW,
CONVEYANCER, &c.
OFFICE: FISHER'S BUILDING, (up stairs),
FREDERICTON.
December 17, 1883.

A. L. BELYEA,
Barrister, Etc.
OFFICE:
QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON.
2 Doors Below Queen Hotel.
Aug. 25, 1883.

JOHN BLACK,
BARRISTER
—AND—
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c.
FREDERICTON, N. B.
Office on Queen Street, over the W. U. Telegraph
Office.
DIRECTLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.
Loans Negotiated. Accounts Collected.
Fredericton, Dec. 19, 1883.

Business Cards.
FREDERICTON
MONUMENTAL WORKS,
Queen Street.
JUST ABOVE REFORM CLUB ROOMS.
THE Subscriber begs to inform the Public that
he is prepared to execute all sorts of
Plain and Ornamental
MONUMENTS, TABLETS,
Fence Stones and Posts.
First Class Material and Workmanship
guaranteed.
JOHN MOORE
Fredericton, Sept. 1.

CHATHAM LIVERY STABLE.
ANGUS ULLOCK,
Duke Street, Chatham,
MIRAMICHI.
First-Class teaming; stock fresh. Particular at-
tention given to family carriages.
Chatham, Nov. 21st, 1883.—1 yr.

M. A. FINN,
IMPORTER OF
Wines, Liquors
—AND—
CIGARS,
Cor. Prince William and Princess Streets,
Saint John, N. B.
April 15, 1883.

D. BREEZE,
WOLFEARL AND RETAIL
GROCER,
Wine and Spirit
Merchant,
No. 1 KING SQUARE,
SAINT JOHN, N. B.
Saint John, N. B., Aug. 25, 1882.

Miscellaneous.
"NONPAREIL"
Billiard Hall!
SHARKEY'S BUILDING,
OPP. OFFICERS' BARRACKS, QUEEN ST.,
FREDERICTON, N. B.

T. E. POSTER, Proprietor.
THIS Hall has been newly fitted up with
handsomely furnished, and for room, light,
ventilation and warmth, compared most favorably
with any Billiard Hall in the Dominion. The Billiard
table and tables are pronounced to be the best in
the Dominion, and are superior to any now in use in this Province.
The Billiard Hall is a first-class establishment, and is
the only one of the kind in the Dominion.
The main object in the construction of the Billiard
Hall, and the one most noticeable, is that it
embodies all the more salient and most important
features that have rendered popular all the other
styles of tables of the J. M. Brunswick & Co. Billiard
Hall, and the Billiard Hall is a first-class establishment,
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LITERATURE
CROOK'S FERRY.
This particular old ferry was run across
the Sabine river about forty miles from
its mouth, and the ferryman's house
stood on the Texas side. This was during
the "late unpleasantness" between the
States. It may be there to this day, but
of that the writer cannot speak with any
degree of certainty.
Sam Crook was the name of the ferry
man, and Sam Crook had a very pretty
daughter, aged seventeen, whose name
was Irene, and whose everyday occupation
was to cook and keep house for her
father and the hired men, who alternately
ran the ferry and worked a few acres
of land in the rear of the ferry house. It
also happened at times when her father
and Ned Baggett were both away from
home, that Ned Baggett, who was a
passenger across, to and fro, as well as
as well as to attend to her household
duties.
Now, as we have already said that Irene
was a pretty girl, it naturally follows that
she had lovers; in fact, she had a number
of them, and among the most persistent
was Ned Baggett, who had been in the
habit of paying his attentions to her, al-
though the young lady had told him a
hundred times that she detested him and
always would.
Ned Baggett, however, remained firm,
and told her doggedly that she would
some day be glad to take him, for he was
determined that no one else should ever
get her.
"How will you help yourself?" Irene
asked him at one time.
"How'll I help myself? I'll just help
myself by putting daylight through your
fellow as undertakes to come in my way,
that's what I'll do," answered Ned,
with a lowering look.
"Poo! I said Irene. 'You had better
not mention that in Phil Barker's hear-
ing, for if you do you will never even live
to regret it.'"
"Ah!" ejaculated Ned. "So you're
sweet on him, are you?"
"We are engaged," said Irene, proudly.
"An' that's all you'll ever be," said
Ned, "for Phil Barker's dead as a ham-
mer already. Ha, ha!"
"What do you mean?" asked Irene,
turning deathly pale. "How did he die?"
"Who killed him?"
"The Yankees killed him yesterday,"
answered Ned.
"I believe I hope you are lying to me,
Ned," gasped Irene.
But over Ned's features there spread a
wicked grin of exultation that said very
plainly that he was in earnest in all that
he told her. He replied:
"Not much I ain't lying to you. Phil
Barker was a good fellow, but he was
killed yesterday." "How did he die?"
"In a Union camp. He and two others
were tried and convicted of being spies,
and they were ordered to be shot yester-
day morning, which no doubt they were."
"How did you find this out?" asked
Irene, holding for support to the post
that held up the great ferry-hawser.
"My brother crossed the river this
morning, an' he told me of it. He ran
away from the same camp."
"My God!" gasped Irene. "Oh, Phil!
If you are in truth dead, then may I die,
too!"
"I hope you won't, my pretty one," said
Ned. "For I want you for myself, as I told
you before, an' I'd be a heap rather have
you alive than dead. Good-bye for awhile,
and with that she stalked away to the
westward in the direction of the timber.
It was in the spring, the heavy rains
had fallen, which had on this particular
day and during the previous night caused
the river to rise very rapidly, so that it
was utterly impossible to cross at any
point save by ferry.
Three or four horsemen and a couple
of freight wagons crossed the river in the
afternoon, and as Sam Crook and Ned
Baggett were both absent, it became
necessary for Irene to run the ferry over
several times.
When night approached the river still
continued rising, and it bade fair to keep
"on the rise" for several days. It had
now become so high, and the current so
swift that to venture out with the ferry-
boat would have been dangerous indeed.
As Mr. Crook and Ned did not return,
Irene was very glad that no one came to
cross, for she would not have dared to
set the old cow into the foaming cur-
rent. But she was destined to have to
do with some very critical events before
the morning sun should rise.
She had just milked her one cow, and
was about to enter the ferry-house for
the evening, when a cry on the other
side of the river attracted her attention.
She peered across the boiling maelstrom
of water and perceived three figures, one
of whom appeared to be lying on the
ground and the other two were gesticu-
lating wildly waving handkerchiefs in
the air, beckoning for the ferry-boat to
be brought over.
Irene walked closer to the river bank,
and endeavored by signs to tell them
that the river was impassable, but still
the two men continued their gesticures
of pleading to be brought over. Another
storm was brewing in the northwest, and
Irene knew that on the east side of the
river there was no house nor shelter of
any kind for many miles, and her heart
went out in sympathy for the travellers
on the opposite shore. She determined
to brave the current and bring the ferry-
boat over if it could possibly be done.
In a few moments she was on board
her old cow, and giving the guide-rod
a few turns, she was soon driving rapidly
into the centre of the foaming river.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.
OTTAWA, April 1.—The afternoon ses-
sion in the House of Commons was spent
in considering the weights and measures
amendment bill and the bill for preven-
tion of adulteration of food and drugs.
After recess the House went into com-
mittee of supply, the Intercolonial Rail-
way estimates being taken up.
Mr. Davies strongly urged that the
wages of working men on the P. E.
Island railway should be increased to
the same level as similar employees on
the Intercolonial.
Sir Charles Tupper said he was not
going to raise the pay of these men until
the annual deficit on the running of the
P. E. Island railway had been reduced.
He was not obliged to pay more than
was required to have the work performed
efficiently.
When the vote for geological survey
came up, Mr. Hall said that the evidence
taken before the committee, of which he
was a member, showed that the survey was
in a very disorganized condition. Charges
of inefficiency were preferred against the
director of the survey, and subordinates
seemed to be in revolt against him.
Sir John Macdonald complained that
charges against Dr. Selwyn should have
been made to the Government before the
votes were made public through the com-
mittee.
The privileges and elections committee
met this morning, and after adopting a
resolution declaring that Sir Charles
Tupper did not vacate his seat in Par-
liament by accepting the High Commission-
ership, passed a bill indemnifying him
from all claims against him for damages
violated the independence of Parliament.
OTTAWA, Ont., April 2.—In the House
of Commons, to-day, the report of the
privileges and elections committee on
Sir Charles Tupper's case was received
and ordered to be taken into considera-
tion to-morrow.
Mr. White (Cardwell) moved the adop-
tion of the report of the committee, re-
commending that the salaries of the
hansard reporters be increased to
\$2,000 a year.
Mr. Anger moved an amendment that
the present system of reporting the de-
bates of the House be abolished. It was
referred to the committee.
This amendment was lost by 102 to 61.
In reply to Hon. Mr. Blake, Sir Charles
Tupper, after some hesitation, said he
was not himself aware that the Pacific
Railway Co. had made any demand for a
further cash advance from the Govern-
ment than those authorized by the loan
bill. The answer is regarded as evasive
and as confirming the report that the
company have asked for a further ad-
vance of \$5,000,000 or a release of the
first mortgage upon their road.
Mr. Davies moved a resolution respect-
ing the rights of Prince Edward Island
to receive such a fair proportion of the sum
awarded to Great Britain by way of com-
pensation for the privilege accorded to the
United States fishermen under the
treaty of Washington, 1871, as a value
of the privilege conceded to the Americans
by that Province before entering into
the Confederation, but to that conceded by
the Dominion as constituted when the
treaty was ratified. He argued at length
that the claim of the Island to a fair
share of the fishery award was just and
equitable and should be recognized.
Messrs. Brecken, McEvoy, Yeo, Macdonald,
and others supported the resolution.
After recess Sir John Macdonald in
answer to Hon. Mr. Blake, intimated
that the factory bill would not be pro-
ceeded with this session, and that the
Quebec resolutions would be brought
down this week.
Mr. Baker moved a resolution, proposing
to enact a law prohibiting the incoming
of Chinese into British Columbia, was
moved. Messrs. Homer, Allan, Gordon
and Barnard supported the resolution.
Mr. Robertson (Hamilton) moved the ad-
journment of the debate.
Mr. Baker said the British Columbia
members were anxious that a division be
taken upon the main resolution.
Mr. Fairbank argued that the tendency
of Chinese immigration into Canada was
to degrade labor.
After remarks by Mr. Foster, Messrs.
Wood, of Brockville, and Henson, Sir
John Macdonald proposed an
amendment to substitute for words "re-
strict or regulate" for "prohibit." The
amendment was adopted.
Sir John stated that it was his inten-
tion to appoint a commission next sum-
mer to inquire into the whole subject
of the superannuation question. He said
that the system was so grossly abused
that it should be abolished altogether.
A number of public bills and motions
were dropped and the House adjourned
at 10.30.

SENATE.
In the Senate, to-day, an address
of condolence to Her Majesty on the oc-
casion of the death of Prince Leopold was
moved by Sir Alexander Campbell,
seconded by Hon. Messrs. Scott and
Pelletier. The address will be taken
up in the House of Commons to-morrow.
The Senate sat to-night and passed the
British Columbia settlement bill by 41 to
16.

How the Great N. P. Oppresses the Home.
(From Prof. Sinner's Lecture.)
We hear much about keeping up the
standard of African labor above the low
level of the pauper labor of Europe. It
seems that we have adopted a standard
to which we must lift up our laborers.
If this is true every shipload of immi-
grants is a public calamity. When they
leave Europe they are paupers; when
they land here they become Americans,
and must be elevated in their turn.
How do we elevate the American
laborer by means of the tariff? He looks
through window-glass, if not over ten by
forty-five, that costs him 11 cents for
seven cents' worth; his putty, 5 cents for
4 cents' worth; his paper-hangings, 19
cents for 14 cents' worth; furniture 19
cents for 14 cents' worth; paint, 4 cents
for three cents' worth; boards, 10 cents
for 9 cents' worth; gas-pipes, cast, 3 cents
for 2 cents' worth; wrought, 11 cents for
7 cents' worth; hand-pumps, 8 cents for 5
cents' worth; oil-cloth, 7 cents for 5 cents'
worth; druggs, 2 cents for 1 cent's worth;
ingrain carpet, 3 cents for 2 cents' worth;
shirting, 19 cents for 12 cents' worth;
sheets, 3 cents for 2 cents' worth; blankets
—the cheapest—2 cents for 1 cent's worth;
linen, 7 cents for 5 cents' worth;
shirts, 3 cents for 2 cents' worth; but-
tons, 13 cents for 10 cents' worth; wool-
lens, 6 cents for 4 cents' worth; his
suspenders costs him 19 cents for 14
cents' worth; flannels, 7 cents for 4 cents'
worth; woollen socks, 19 cents for 10
cents' worth; cotton do, 19 cents for 14
cents' worth; woollen shirts, 19 cents for
10 cents' worth; cotton shirts and drawers,
19 cents for 14 cents' worth; brush, 7
cents for 5 cents' worth; comb, 19 cents
for 14 cents' worth; soap, 3 cents for 2
cents' worth; shoes (leather), 13 cents for
10 cents' worth; straw hat, 7 cents for 5
cents' worth; wool hat, 11 cents for 7
cents' worth; watch, 5 cents for 4 cents'
worth; new crystal, when he breaks one,
7 cents for 4 cents' worth.

A WIFE'S TRIBUTE TO PROTECTION.
Now look at his wife. He pays for her
cotton dress at the rate of 3 cents for 2
cents' worth; woollen dress, 5 cents for 3
cents' worth; balmain, 2 cents for 1 cent's
worth; rubbers, 13 cents for 10 cents' worth;
needles, 5 cents for 4 cents' worth; emery,
6 cents for 5 cents' worth; cotton thread, 7
cents for 5 cents' worth; cotton linen, 7
cents for 5 cents' worth; pins, 19 cents for
14 cents' worth; hair-pins, 3 cents for 2 cents'
worth; bonnets, 7 cents for 5 cents' worth;
brides and plaits for bonnets, 13 cents
for 10 cents' worth; ribbons, 8 cents for 5
cents' worth. If he can get her a silk
dress, he pays 8 cents for 5 cents' worth;
bullocks, fringes, handkerchiefs, ribbons,
brides, 8 cents for 5 cents' worth; sewing
machine, 5 cents; umbrella or parasol of
silk or alpaca, 8 cents for 5 cents' worth;
or cotton, 3 cents for 2 cents' worth. For the
rearing of his child he must pay for infant
food 6 cents for 5 cents' worth; medicine, 10
cents for 7 cents' worth; castor oil, 8 cents for
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The York Gleaner

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Wednesday, April 9, 1884.

A RUMOR INVESTIGATED.

The Reporter says:
It is reported that previous to the prorogation of the House, Governor Wilton received several despatches from the Dominion Government stating that the law officers had given their opinion that the Dominion Government had the sole control of the River, and that the Local Government could not build a bridge over it. That the Lieutenant Governor gave these despatches to Attorney General Blair to present to the House, but that Mr. Blair withheld them. This is certainly a strange way for the leader of the Government to treat his Honor, and must lead to a breach of confidence between them. Many are wondering whether Governor Wilton will quietly submit to this kind of treatment.

The existence of any such despatches as the foregoing may be very much doubted. If they were official their existence, purport, and the disposition made of them are matters under the seal of executive privacy and the Lieutenant Governor would scarcely make them the subject of street talk. If they were not official the public is not concerned with them or their contents. Under any circumstances it is no part of the duty of the Lieutenant Governor to determine what portion of any correspondence of a public character with the Dominion Government shall be laid before the House. This is a matter with which his advisers are charged; and we would assume, without any personal knowledge on the subject, that the Lieutenant Governor would take the advice of his responsible executive, and they would not hesitate to tender it in any question arising. Moreover it would be no answer for the Reporter before giving currency to such fabulous rumors to point out what the House could be expected to do on the opinion of the law officers at Ottawa being laid before it by message. The House could hardly assume the functions of the Government and carry on the correspondence with the Ottawa authorities.

But if such despatches were sent, at whose instance were they indited? It is not supposed that the Lieutenant Governor asked for them, nor that the "law officers" volunteered their advice upon the subject. If such despatches were sent, one only is responsible for the sending of them, and that man is Thomas Temple, M. P., who since before his election has done everything in his power to obstruct the building of the bridge. The Dominion Government never interfered with the construction of a bridge before. They have not interfered with the Florenceville bridge, and we are certain that they would not have interfered now. If they did interfere some one had prompted them to do so.

Is Mr. Temple, in this trying to frustrate the objects of the Government, for he has tried, whether any despatches were or were not sent, representing the interests of his constituents? Is this the reward he has for the majority of the electors of Fredericton and York County.

We also doubt the existence of such despatches because of the extraordinary character of their alleged contents. Who, may we ask, enquired as to the opinion of "the law officers" and who are these "law officers" in defence to whose opinion the interests of fifty thousand people are to be prejudiced? While the Reporter is about it, it might throw some light upon this question.

There is not an individual in York County, who does not want the bridge built at the earliest possible moment, if we except Mr. Temple and a few other irreconcilable of whom it may be said, not that they love York less, but that they hate Blair more. So bitter is their hatred, as it finds expression in the hostile utterances of our city contemporaries, that they would prefer there should be no bridge rather than that the Attorney General's name should be associated with the construction of it. They have thrown every obstacle in the way, denying the power of the legislature, questioning the personal ability of the Province to pay for the work, the suitability of the plans, the adequacy of the price. They obstructed the passage of a measure through the House to provide the funds; they invoked the interference of Ottawa, and now they tell us that they secured it and they endeavor to invite the Lieutenant Governor to some action against Mr. Blair in revenge for the failure of their plans. It is of this fact that Mr. Temple is the representative and a worthy representative of it is a party of selfish obstructionists. Let the electors of York remember that at a time when the construction of the long hoped bridge was about to be secured, Mr. Temple exerted the whole of his small influence at Ottawa to prevent it.

But there is one point upon which there should be no doubt; the people of New Brunswick intend that the province shall be governed according to their well understood wishes as expressed through their representatives, and not according to the opinion of "law officers" who may be clerks in a public department at Ottawa, or policemen in charge of Parliament Square. Our local law officers are quite as capable of constraining the British North America Act as any gentlemen whom the accidents of politics have located at Ottawa, and according to the construction which they put upon its powers the Legislature of New Brunswick will act. When the Courts step in and declare these acts illegal it will be time enough to stop, but until then the opinion of "law officers" at Ottawa are, excepting so far as they may influence the disallowance of an Act of Assembly, just as much thrown away. The Attorney General, when Mr. Wetmore questioned the authority of the Government to build the bridge without Dominion Legislation,

said the present Government proposed to act upon the policy of not surrendering what were believed to be the rights of the Province until they were satisfied they were wrong. That had been declared by his predecessors the safest course, and he concurred. It was better to assert our rights, and should it be determined that we were in error it would then be time enough to obtain Legislation from Dominion Parliament. We repeat that we do not believe the Lieutenant Governor ever received any such despatches as these the Reporter speaks of, but if he did, and if the Attorney General refused to present them to the Legislature, his refusal was eminently proper, as to do otherwise would be to admit that the Ottawa Government has a right to interfere with the passage of measures through the House, an idea which is not to be tolerated for one moment. In its previous issue the Reporter protested against the diminution of the dignity and independence of the Local Legislatures, a protest in which all thoughtful men will concur, though they may think the matter to which the contemporary at that time referred, the Government House Bill, scarcely called for it. Yet our contemporary is not willing that telegrams from the "law officers" at Ottawa should be read on the floors of the Assembly to influence legislation, but thinks that the Lieutenant Governor should invent some summary means of punishing the Attorney General for his refusal to abdicate his responsibility as the first law officer of the Province. Our contemporary should at least try to be consistent.

MIRAMICHI VALLEY RAILWAY DEFIED BY ITS PROPOSED FRIENDS.

The Railway subsidy news from Ottawa, which appears in another column, is very discouraging as to the Miramichi Valley Road. The Government have, it seems, concluded to lend themselves to furthering the views of their hot-headed supporters of Newcastle regardless of the general interests of the line, and our private advices from Ottawa confirm this view. The subsidy of \$3,200 per mile, from Newcastle to McLaughlin's mill, granted last year, has been withdrawn, and in lieu of it a subsidy of \$3,200 for forty miles from Fredericton, equal to \$128,000 in the whole, has been granted, and the Government undertakes to build a Government work, about fifteen miles from Indiantown to Newcastle or Derby Siding which is the same thing at a cost of \$140,000. The effect of this, if accepted and acted upon, would be to have the road built from Fredericton to the Miramichi River about Boistown, and then leave a gap of 47 miles to Indiantown. A striking feature of the proposal, is the mentioning of Fredericton instead of St. Marys, which, if literally meant, would have the effect of killing the enterprise outright, because it would involve the building of a railway bridge over the river at Fredericton, which alone would cost more than the amount granted, before any subsidy would be receivable.

This is the result of the boastful promises of our new representative, as to what he was going to do and secure for the Miramichi Valley Railway, but it may be some consolation to his friends to know that Mr. Temple has not done so badly for himself, as he appears to have secured a subsidy of \$170,000 a year for fifteen years for the Short Line Railway in which he has obtained some interest and been made a director.

We have not more time today to deal with this important subject. It is clear to us however, that Mr. Temple and his railway associates, have succeeded in killing the Miramichi Valley R. R., the line which is of such vast importance to this county and all its interests, and we are very much mistaken if Mr. Temple will not at the next election, which is not far off, have cause to regret the attention he has given to his own interests to the sacrifice of every other interest in this county.

FREDERICTON AS A RAILWAY CENTRE.

It is reasonable to anticipate that in a few years Fredericton will be a converging point for five lines of railway, viz: the N. B. Railway to St. John, the Short Line to the West, the N. B. Railway to Edmundston and Aroostook and possibly to Quebec, the Miramichi Valley R. R., and the Short Line to the East or the Central Railway. There will then be no part of the Province at a greater distance than a day's journey from Fredericton, and the arrival and departure of trains will be never constant. All of these lines will have important terminal connections, not one of them being a local line in the strict acceptance of the term. What effect will this have on the business of the city? This is a question which all our citizens are interested in.

Apart from any commercial or manufacturing developments incident to the central position of Fredericton the addition to the population of the men employed in and about these railways will be no mean factor in the city's prosperity, but it would be a mistake which we can scarcely imagine our people will commit to make no special effort to profit by the advantages of our position.

As a distributing centre for all kinds of trade Fredericton will have singularly excellent facilities. During seven months of the year the river affords a highway by which a direct trade can be done between this city and the West Indies. Vessels quite large enough for that trade can come to our wharves readily. Of northern produce the West Indies purchase largely. Among the lines for which there is a demand there may mention fish, butter, wool goods, hay, preserved meats, and almost every variety of manufactures. Over the lines of railway above mentioned a constant supply of the articles might be concentrated in this city and shipped direct to the West Indies, a return cargo

of the products of the tropics being brought back. In this way our city might become the headquarters of a large trade in domestic and tropical products, as not only would our means of reaching every nook and corner of the Province be most excellent, but we would have the advantage of our railway connections direct to Montreal and Quebec.

There are already in this city and vicinity several industrial establishments which will serve as the nucleus of this possible trade. First, of course, is the great Marysville cotton mill which instead of being out of the way, as some people have said, will have the choice of three important through lines of railway as a means of exit. Then we have the tanneries, the New Brunswick and other foundries, Risteen & Co.'s and other wood factories, and so on. It is reasonable to anticipate that as such of these industries as have already been in operation have been successfully carried on, the improved means of access to outside markets will have a tendency to render them more profitable, and lead to their enlargement.

The mere fact that trains will come to Fredericton direct from all parts of the Province will naturally lead buyers and sellers of goods to try a venture in this market. There is no sentiment in trade. It settles into those channels which are best adapted for it. And if Fredericton merchants can show traders that they can do a little better by purchasing or selling here than elsewhere the commercial future of the city will be assured. This is the whole question of trade development in a nutshell. If a buyer wants one or two thousand barrels of flour and he can by purchasing in Fredericton have the goods delivered where he wants them cheaper than he can by buying anywhere else, he will buy in Fredericton. And so with the man who has produce to sell. If he can get more money out of it by disposing of it here than elsewhere this is the market he will seek. Our point, therefore, is that as the railways, existing and projected, will give this city exceptional advantages in the matter of freight going to all sections of the Province, not the least of which is quick transportation, our business men ought to place themselves in such a position as to be able to wholesale goods as cheaply as those of any other city and as extensively as the trade will be likely to demand as well as to buy domestic produce of all kinds in any quantity. It is time now for everybody to begin to look ahead so as to be prepared to realize the benefits which will attach to our altered position, for we open these lines on the supposition that in a few years, two or three at the most, five lines of railway will radiate from Fredericton, giving us the readiest access to all parts of the Province, and direct connection with the chief cities of the Dominion.

The above was in type before we were aware of the Dominion Government's action in regard to the Miramichi Valley Road.

THE FORESTRY EXHIBITION.

In view of the exhaustless character of the forest wealth of Canada it is passing strange that no appropriation has been made by the Federal Government to secure an adequate exhibit of the country's resources in this line at the International Forestry Exhibition, soon to be opened at Edinburgh. It is also something remarkable that of the Local Governments our own is the only one which has appreciated the importance of the occasion and made a grant towards it. This appropriation will be expended in common with the outlay to be made by the New Brunswick Land and Lumber Company in the same direction. The Commissioner, Mr. E. Jack, will be assisted by Mr. Ira Cornwall, Jr., lately appointed Agent General of New Brunswick at Liverpool, who has with commendable public spirit, volunteered his assistance without remuneration.

From what we can learn the Dominion Government never considered the subject at all. Sir Leonard Tilley, a day or two ago, gave as a reason for no appropriation being made that it was now too late to do anything. This is not correct in point of fact, and if it were would afford no excuse for inaction hitherto. Clearly the Federal Government ought not to have allowed an International Forestry Exhibition to pass without Canada being represented at it. In 1883 the Dominion exported, of the produce of our forest, goods to the value of over \$25,000,000, while the produce of her fisheries the export was less than \$900,000. The former trade is capable of five-fold greater development than the latter, yet while a large appropriation was made to the Fisheries Exhibition not a dollar has been devoted to that of Forestry. It is satisfactory to know that the efforts of the Local Government, backed up by private enterprise, will, in a measure, atone for the neglect of the Federal authorities.

The most prominent exhibit from New Brunswick, and therefore from Canada, will probably go from this city. Messrs. J. C. Risteen & Co. expressed their intentions to supply the Commissioner with an office, fitted so as to show the interior finish of a room in native woods. It is probable that they may send other samples of their work. Jeffery's factory at St. Mary's will also be represented, we believe.

One feature of this exhibition renders it particularly in the interest of those who seek to develop new lines of trade. The goods may be marked with the selling prices, and the representatives of the Province will share themselves with the duty of giving information in reference to the quantity in which goods can be supplied, prices, freights, etc. So that if any of our workers in wood desire to introduce their special line to the English market, the best possible opportunity will be afforded them.

We bespeak for Messrs. Jack and Cornwall the cooperation of all true friends of the Province in their efforts, under

some disadvantageous circumstances to make a creditable exhibit of the forest resources of New Brunswick. We are quite sure that they will be glad to receive suggestions as to any uses to which our natural woods can be put. Mr. Jack's address is Fredericton; that of Mr. Cornwall's, is St. John.

Bearing in mind that an immense quantity of lumber is destroyed in this Province every year, for want of some profitable use to which it can be turned, and that of the area of this Province over 12,000,000 acres are yet in forest, by far the greater part of the growth being of trees of a present commercial value, the desirability of opening a more extended market for our woods becomes apparent at once. It is really the most beneficial thing which can be done for the Province, because a successful effort in this direction would, by adding to the value of standing timber of all kinds, increase the value of land and prove a stimulus of incalculable value to the settlement of this.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

The Tory party is on its last legs. Nothing can save it from political death. Sir John Macdonald may manage to pull through the session, and reconstruct his administration; but even his admitted ingenuity will be taxed to the uttermost to accomplish this. The public have grown weary of misrule, corruption and repeated violation of law. During the last three or four years enough has transpired at Ottawa to make honest men have the very name of politics. We have seen the great powers vested in the Ministry abused in a hundred ways, until the popular sense has almost become callous. One scandal more or less, a half dozen additional acts of corruption, a new statute shamelessly violated, scarcely ruffled the surface of the political sea. It was plain that this could not go on forever. It was plain that the public sense of right would not always submit to degradation. There is a point, as was shown in New York during the days of Tweed, when outraged public opinion will assert itself. This point has at last been reached, and the reign of the corruptionists is well nigh over.

While this feeling of profound dissatisfaction with Sir John Macdonald and his methods is becoming so marked and so general, it is pleasing to note on the other hand the growing popularity of Mr. Blake, who to-day unquestionably stands head and shoulders above all his contemporaries in the respect and confidence of the people of the country. He is a man whom any party may be proud to recognize as a leader. A thorough-going Christian, foremost in every good work, of the highest standing in his profession, thoroughly well educated, of a spotless public record and high private character, and the premier orator of Canada. A political party is fortunate in having such a man to guide its destinies. Mr. Blake is not one of those men who aim at effect, who try to accomplish by trickery what reason fails to do. He took the lead of his party when its fortunes were at the lowest ebb. Making no pretence that he had a policy ready out and tried for use if he were entrusted with power, meeting the sneering assaults of his adversaries with firm dignity, holding in check the more impetuous of his supporters, he steadily regained the ear of the public, and at last won its entire confidence. Even by those most opposed to him he is regarded with the highest respect. Singularly enough Quebec is turning to him as the leader in whose hands her fortunes will be safe. His leadership represents the autonomy of the provinces as opposed to centralization, it represents the extension of Fair Play to all sections of the Dominion; it represents a cleansing of the Augean Stables at Ottawa; it represents a halt in the rolling up of debt and the inauguration of a policy of retrenchment and reform. It is only by the adoption of such principles in the conduct of the Government of Canada that the Union can be preserved or made worth preserving, and the people at large will hail the advent of power of Edward Blake, with feelings of gratitude and hope.

What a blessed thing it will be to get rid of the Macdonalds, the Tupper, the Tilley, the Wilkisons, the Shields, and all the rest of them who have run riot at Ottawa and elsewhere since the fall of 1878. They will leave a dreadful legacy behind them of debt, extravagance and obligations recklessly assumed. But the country is young and vigorous. Its resources are vast and the energies of the people great. It can and will rise superior to the evils with which Toryism has inflicted it. All signs show that the beginning of the end is near. Macdonaldism is dying, and when the hour of its dissolution comes it will go to its grave.

"Unwept, unhonored and unused."

ENGLAND IN EGYPT.

It is difficult to understand Mr. Gladstone's Egyptian policy. The present situation is far from satisfactory. In all appearances El Tel and Telmahieh were fought in vain. The power of Osman Digna was broken for the time; but he can easily rally his forces again, that is what there is left of them, and he will not be without large accessions. General Gordon's position at Khartoum is more critical than ever, and the troops, which he has been expecting for weeks, are sailing home again. It is, we repeat, difficult to understand why Gordon went to Khartoum and the soldiers were sent to the Red Sea littoral, if English interference is to stop now.

But the whole situation is full of difficulty, and the principal source of it is the attempt made to rule Sudan from Cairo. There is no real connection, commercial, political or, for the matter of that, geographical between Egypt and Sudan. The sketches of desert which

separate the two countries are a more formidable barrier than the ocean. The Sudan is a vast region, extending from the Red Sea, across the Nile away south to the Equator and westward an undefined distance. Fifty millions of people are said to inhabit it. They are of diverse races and live in different stages of barbarism from the hideous dwarfs of the Upper Nile to the shrewd Arabs who have made themselves wealthy through trade. The various tribes differ in features, language, customs, religion and in every respect in fact in which races of men can differ. To govern them from a central point in their own territory would be well nigh impossible. The attempt to rule them from distant Cairo was necessarily a failure, especially as the last was entrusted to men whose only idea of government was a system of legalized robbery.

Of this vast region by far the largest part is extremely fertile, and the climate is not unfavorable to Europeans. It is, however, scourged by the slave trade which has never even been checked by all the efforts made in that direction. Some of its horrors may have been mitigated but that is all that has been done, or all which indeed may be hoped for in many years. Many generations of experience have so accustomed the people to it that it has become engrained upon their social condition to a degree, which it is said no one, who has not studied the manners and customs of the Sudanese, can form the slightest idea. The slave trade may be crushed there one of these days; but before it is done the whole social status of nearly three score millions of barbarians of the lowest type will have to be changed, and the slave market in more civilized lands closed forever.

The question now before the British Government is whether the Sudan shall be abandoned, or whether an attempt shall be made to conquer it and establish a settled government. To abandon it to take a step backward; to attempt to govern it is to undertake a task of the most arduous character; but it is not wise to say that anything is impossible to the race which established its supremacy over the ancient wealthy and refined civilization of India.

EASTERN EXTENSION CLAIMS SETTLED.

The claims of this Province, against the Dominion Government, of \$150,000, have, it appears, at last been settled. The amount is provided for in the supplementary estimates. The Provincial Government is to be congratulated upon securing the settlement of this claim which has cost, through the action of their predecessors, a large amount of money every year to defray the expenses of g and delegations.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

A way to pay the public debt of Canada. By Thomas Temple, M. P. at the value Sir John Macdonald put upon him and sell him, if you can find a purchaser, at the price the aforesaid Thomas thinks he is worth. Those who have heard our distinguished representative since he has been at Ottawa say that he is growing "pleasanter and pleasanter" all the time with himself.

They had a story going in St. John that Sir Leonard Tilley had resigned his place in the Government. The man who invented it must have been a lunatic, if he expected any one to believe it. Sir Leonard resign—Well as Mr. Wetmore said of himself, he "is not that sort of a man."

Miramichi Valley Railway

[Special to GLEANER.]
OTTAWA, April 8.—Only forty miles of Miramichi Valley are subsidized. Last year's subsidy has been withdrawn, and Government line, north of river, to be built, seems likely to lead to defeat of whole project. This is not what York or the company wanted.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, April 4.—The Senate committee, appointed to report on the petitions presented asking for an act securing the better clearance of Sunday, have reported that in their opinion the subject is within the jurisdiction of the Provincial Legislatures.

In the House of Commons Sir Charles Tupper introduced a bill to amend the Consolidated Railway Act. The bill provides that trains shall not be allowed to stand on highway crossings for more than five minutes at any one time. Railway companies are not to be allowed to purchase their own stock or the stock of other companies.

On motion to go into committee of supply, Mr. Charlton moved an amendment calling attention to the rapid and unwarranted increase in public expenditure and public debt during the past five years. He spoke some time, arguing that it was time the people of Canada should be made fully aware of the direction in which they were drifting. The public debt, he said, had increased about ten millions since 1878, the rate of taxation per head was lower now than ever before. Now it was proposed to add \$30,000,000 to the public debt for the Pacific Railway and perhaps

\$10,000,000 for the Province of Quebec. The House put forward by the Government for their last expenditure were the excessive advances advanced by spending Government and spendthrift individuals: \$120,000,000 had been taken out of the people of Canada in taxation since 1867. Every reflecting man must recognize that the present position of the country was an exceedingly serious one.

Mr. White (Carleton) contended that the position of Canada was better than that of any of the Australian colonies. The amendment was lost by 111 to 57. After recess the House went into committee of supply and passed the supplementary estimates for 1883 and 1884.

The Senate to-night passed the bill to provide for putting the Scott Act in force in the counties where no licenses are granted. An amendment proposing that a three-fifths majority should be necessary to enable the act to carry was defeated by 27 to 23. Another amendment, to prevent the sale of light wines, ale, beer and cider in counties where the Scott Act is in force, was defeated by 28 to 23.

OTTAWA, April 3.—In the House of Commons, to-day, the report of the committee on Privileges and Elections on the Tupper case was adopted by a vote of 107 to 55.

The House then went into committee of supply and passed the estimates for steamship subsidies and miscellaneous services.

On the item of \$5,000 for expenses of the Government in the district of Keewatin, Hon. Mr. Tupper called attention to the fact that all populated parts of that district were now incorporated, either with Ontario or Manitoba. It would be just as well to provide for the government of the country around the North pole. A long discussion took place on the item.

On the item to repay certain P. E. Island merchants \$5,000 collected from them by the United States custom authorities on the fish and fish oils, previous to 1871, Mr. Davies argued that it was unjust to exclude merchants who were American subjects, from the benefits of this money.

Sir Leonard Tilley said it was only intended to reimburse British subjects for losses sustained by them owing to the breach of faith on the part of the United States Government. If American citizens also suffered they must look to their own Government for indemnity.

Mr. Davies pointed out that on the list of persons to whom money was to be paid were American citizens. Hall & Myrick had done more to develop the fisheries of P. E. Island than all others put together. They had done business on the island for a quarter of a century and should not be overlooked.

Hon. Mr. Blake said that the claim should be considered on its merits. He noticed that among the claimants for this money were two senators, friends and supporters of the Government. The claim was certainly an invalid one, otherwise it would have been considered by Halifax commission. Mr. Blake said the claim existed before P. E. Island entered the Dominion, and therefore, it was to Great Britain and not to Canada that the Island merchants should look for the enforcement of their claim against the United States.

OTTAWA, April 7.—The long expected railway subsidy resolutions were disclosed to-night by a notice of motion. The Quebec Government are to receive \$12,000 upon the railway between Ottawa and Montreal and \$6,000 per mile for the balance of the North Shore road—in all \$2,394,000. The balance of \$960,000 is retained to subsidize a projected road from St. Martins Junction to Quebec. The total amount proposed to be granted as railway subsidies is \$9,753,000 and among the items are—

For the construction of a railway connection Montreal with St. John and Halifax harbors, by the shortest and most practicable route, a subsidy not exceeding \$170,000 a year for 15 years, or a guarantee of a like sum as interests bonds of company undertaking the work.

For a railway from Oxford, on the Intercolonial, to Sydney or Louisbourg, a subsidy of \$30,000 per annum for 15 years, or guarantee of a like sum as interest upon the bonds, and also the transfer of the Eastern Extension from Derby (Gloucester) to Canada.

The Quebec Central Railway, \$211,200.
Miramichi Valley Railway, from Fredericton to Miramichi River \$28,000.
St. Louis & Richibucto Railway, \$22,000.
Railway from Hopewell to Alma, Albert County N. B. \$51,200.
Digby & Annapolis Railway, \$48,000.

For the branch line from New Brunswick Central Railway, from the head of Grand Lake to the Intercolonial between Sussex and St. John, \$128,000.

Extension of a railway from Carleton Place to Shippen, \$76,800.
Branch of the Intercolonial Railway from Metapedia, eastward towards Paspébie, to be built as a government work \$300,000.

Branch of the Intercolonial from Derby station to Inlandtown Government works, \$140,000.

A Soldier of 1882.

Trudging out along the Grande Allee—just now a most painful walk for foot passengers and almost impassable for wheelmen—a reporter of the *Witness* arrived at a massive building that stands on the boundary of Quebec city—the goal. The chief goler brought the pressman into the place which it is so easy to enter and so hard to quit, and the object of the visit was explained: it was to get intelligence of a remarkable individual who reached the hospital—not a speck of dust on the boundary of Quebec city—the goal. The chief goler brought the pressman into the place which it is so easy to enter and so hard to quit, and the object of the visit was explained: it was to get intelligence of a remarkable individual who reached the hospital—not a speck of dust on the boundary of Quebec city—the goal. The chief goler brought the pressman into the place which it is so easy to enter and so hard to quit, and the object of the visit was explained: it was to get intelligence of a remarkable individual who reached the hospital—not a speck of dust on the boundary of Quebec city—the goal.

It was a formal commitment to goal, signed by the Recorder of Quebec, and was inscribed "Joseph Beaudry, four months." "He was sent down because he had no home and asked to go to goal," explained the officer—"would you like to see him?"

A turnkey was called, and admitted the visitor to the other side of the bars: going down a passage, through the Roman Catholic chapel, and along another passage, they reached the hospital—not a speck of dust on the boundary of Quebec city—the goal. The chief goler brought the pressman into the place which it is so easy to enter and so hard to quit, and the object of the visit was explained: it was to get intelligence of a remarkable individual who reached the hospital—not a speck of dust on the boundary of Quebec city—the goal. The chief goler brought the pressman into the place which it is so easy to enter and so hard to quit, and the object of the visit was explained: it was to get intelligence of a remarkable individual who reached the hospital—not a speck of dust on the boundary of Quebec city—the goal.

were snowy white, and contrasted strangely with his skin all tanned and furrowed. This was Joseph Beaudry, who will be one hundred and five years old on the 19th of June next, and who had come to goal for want of a home. He looked up cheerily when spoken to, took a ancient pipe out of his mouth, and carefully deposited it in his own fist. He was glad to see the gentleman he said—but it was clear that his eyes had finished their life's work. Yes—he went on, in very good English, as the turnkey made a remark about old times—he was out as a British soldier in the war of 1812, and was at many of the fights. He was particularly about the exact time he had spent in service, four years, seven months and thirteen days. Not long after the peace was concluded he engaged as a sailor and visited England; he was also at Bordeaux, in France where his relations, he said, still lived. That was after Waterloo, and when Napoleon was a prisoner at St. Helena. "Ah!" exclaimed the centenarian, "he came back from there—he was buried in France." Mr. Beaudry had evidently been a great traveller. He had been a sawyer by trade in his young days, but he had been on hunting expeditions in Antioch, and had also been in the R. I. River district in the Hudson's Bay Co. man's employ.

The old man had a medal for his services in the war of 1812, but it had been destroyed in the fire at St. Roch's in 1849. He was now receiving a pension of fifteen pounds a year from the Government, that is that amount was regularly paid out for him. Then why did he come to goal? he was asked. And his answer, without a sign of murmuring, was that his family needed the money; that he was not so poor as his son. In fact, he was evidently well treated and indulged by the prison authorities, in consideration for his patriarchal years, and his was not a complaining nature. He could not see well, and his legs were rather weak, he said, but he slept well, could smoke his pipe, and possessed, as he well phrased it, "a good stomach." Although Beaudry's own family are all so poor he seems to have worldly relations, for he claimed to be first cousin of a person whom he called "Beaudry"—of Montreal—using a nickname often applied to F. X. Beaudry, of this city.

The reporter left, and walked into town, passing Quebec's charitable institutions, thinking of all the bells that were so eager to inform the world what a particularly religious and Christian city was Quebec, and wondering whether all the millions of dollars of property that refused to pay one iota to help keep the city in repair, could not at least spare the city the fifteen cents per day for the sustenance of a brave old veteran during the short remainder of his life.

COMMUNICATION.

Religious Bigotry and Prejudice.

To the Editor of the GLEANER:
DEAR SIR,—In every community there are to be found individuals who pre-emptively assume authority to expound scriptural doctrines according to their own narrow, unenlightened and contracted views, and woe to the man who dare advance an opinion which is not in accord with theirs, he is immediately consigned a place in the lower regions. If the minds of such persons were thoroughly enlightened to the knowledge of a true religion and felt the effects of it in their hearts and conduct in every day life the tendency to bigotry and Sectarianism would quickly be destroyed. Their religion consists in outward display, like the ancient pharisees who cleared the outside of the cup which within was full of contamination, they omitted the weightier matters of the law, justice, mercy and faith; they stopped at gnats and swallowed camels. These Sectarian bigots elevate themselves on their own uplifted platform, high above the standing ground of all others, and take a microscopic view of their fellowmen in whose religion they see nothing worthy of admiration, like some self-conceited persons of old who thought they were the possessors of all the wisdom of the world, and that it would do with them. The celebrated Thomas Dick speaking of the evils of Sectarianism, says they have their rise in ignorance—in ignorance both of the revelations of the Bible, considered as one whole, and of those truths of history, philosophy, and general science, which have a tendency to liberalize and to enlarge the human mind. This ignorance naturally leads to self-conceit, and an obstinate attachment to preconceived opinions and party prejudice, to attaching an undue importance to certain subordinate and favorite opinions, and overlooking the grand essentials of the Christian scheme, and thus prevents the mind from expounding its views, and taking a luminous and comprehensive survey of the general bearings and distinguishing features of the religion of the Bible; and further the same writer states, if we consider the temper and conduct of many of those who are sticklers upon phases, and zealous about matters of mere form, we shall be convinced how few beneficial practical effects are the result of a narrow Sectarian spirit. While they are severe sticklers for what they conceive to be the primitive form and order of a Christian Church they will not unfrequently find disorder reigning in their families the instruction of their children, and an absence from their place of worship on the Lord's day. These individuals are very scrupulous in the reverence they exercise towards the churches, dominions and homes of the invisible world but vent their spleen in condemning and railing at government officials and dignities which do not suit their own little obscure intellect.

Yours,
Gibson, April 8. A LIBERAL.

SULPHUR AND IRON BITTERS

enriches the blood and purifies the system; cures weakness, lack of energy, etc. Try a bottle.

JOHN M. WILEY, SOLE AGENT FOR FREDERICTON.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

FREDERICK P. THOMPSON, of the City of Fredericton, in and for the County of York, do hereby give notice that he has been appointed Sole Executor, and have duly proved the said Will. All persons indebted to the estate of the late JAMES PIERCE are hereby required to make immediate payment to me at my office in Fredericton, and all persons having claims against the said Estate, are requested to present the same to my daily attention, within two months from this date. Dated the 26th day of March, A. D. 1884.

FRED. P. THOMPSON, Executor, &c., of John Pierce, deceased.

DR. SCOTT'S PREPARED SPICE

For Horses, Cattle, Sheep & Swine.



It has no equal in curing. Horses of the several ailments to which they are subject. For COUGHS, COLDS, ROUGHNESS OF THE HAIR, BOTS, SCURVY, &c., it is invaluable, and administered in smaller doses, acts as a Tonic, resulting in a healthy condition and fine appearance of the animal. It also equally beneficial to CATTLE, SHEEP and SWINE. For sale everywhere.

SOLE PROPRIETORS:

J. C. KEMP & CO.

MONTREAL, P. Q.

GEORGE L. ATHERTON, SOLE AGENT FOR FREDERICTON.

Special Discount

FOR CASH,

FOR 30 DAYS,

ON

Watches, Jewellery,

SOLID SILVER WARE,

RICH ELECTRO PLATED

WARE AND CLOCKS,

ELEGANT FANCY GOODS

In great variety.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL

Government Agent.
Mr. Ira Cornwall, Jr., has been appointed by the Local Government, Agent General for New Brunswick at Liverpool. G. B. No salary is attached to the position.

Offer Declined.
The proposition made by Messrs. Jack and O'Brien some time ago to organize a Colonization Society for New Brunswick, on condition of obtaining certain tracts of land, has been declined by the government.

Foot Aches in Woodstock.
Since our last record the following have been fined, before the Police Magistrate for violation of the Canada Temperance Act:—
Wm. Moore \$30; Chas. E. Jones \$30; James Dugan, two charges, each \$30—Sent to jail.

Death's Call.
Rev. Mr. Kattman, a well known (colored) Baptist Clergyman, died early last week.
Norman Henson, a colored resident of Hants, died suddenly in St. John last week. He was well known as a musician, an athlete and a wit.

Light.
A. J. Laws, Agent for the Canadian branch of the Electric Light Company of Hamilton, Ont., is endeavoring to make arrangements with Mr. Gibson for the introduction of the light into his new Cotton Factory.

Hymen.
On the 2nd inst., the Rev. A. J. Mowatt united in marriage Mr. William Kitchen, of this city, and Miss Mary P. daughter of Mr. J. Macpherson, also of this city. The happy couple left for the honeymoon to spend the honeymoon in the cities of the New England States.

The Streets.
The cleaning of the streets under the contract system commenced last Tuesday and a very noticeable improvement over the old system is already being plainly seen. The contract includes the watering of the streets, besides being a great improvement a large saving will be made.

Licence Inspectors.
The salary of the Chief Inspector of Licences has been fixed by the Board of Licence Commissioners at \$1200 per annum. Mr. James Roberts has been appointed assistant Inspector at a salary of \$700, and travelling expenses. He commenced his duties on Monday last.

Death of an Old Resident.
The death on Wednesday last of Mr. Robert Woods, father of Mr. Hamilton Woods, employed with Mr. Thomas W. Smith, removing another link from the chain connecting the past with the present. He resided in Fredericton for half a century and was a native of the County Down, Ireland.—Reporter.

Landsdown Division No. 2.
On Thursday evening last the following ladies and gentlemen were installed officers for the ensuing term—Martin Lemont, W. P.; Harry Tower, W. A.; H. H. Pitts, R. S.; Miss Hart, A. B. S. Geo. R. Goss, P. S.; Elwood Gault, Treas.; Miss Sampson, Chaplain; G. W. Merritt, Conductor; Miss Lambert, A. C.; H. Davis, L. S.; Geo. Haywood, O. S.; Judson Estabrook, P. W. P.

St. Dunstan's T. A. Society.
At the regular meeting of this society held on the evening of the 1st inst., the following officers were elected for the ensuing quarter:—
Rev. J. C. McDevitt, Spiritual Director; Geo. R. Perks, President; Edward Ryan, 1st Vice-President; John Carty, 2nd Vice-President; W. A. Lawler, Sec. Secretary; P. R. Perks, Financial Secretary; William Grimes, Librarian; Jas. P. McManus, Sergeant-at-Arms.

Holding the Fort.
A number of young novel-readers of Milltown, becoming excited over the tales of the Jangle boys, have organized a similar band, their rendezvous being the old slaughter house which they have fortified by a battery of four revolvers and a shotgun. The other day the owner of the property attempted to drive them out, but was told to begone or they would shoot. He took the hint, but returned home and came back with reinforcements, only to find that the boys had disappeared. It is about time this nuisance was abated.—Courier.

Attempt to Break Jail.
As Deputy Sheriff Hawthorne was going the rounds of the County Jail on Monday morning last, he found that the prisoner, William Russell, who is under a sentence of ten years in the Penitentiary, and is kept in jail pending the decision of the Supreme Court on some points referred to it by Judge Fraser, has been making efforts to effect an escape. With the aid of a chisel and a shoemaker's knife he had cut through the cell door to within about one-eighth of an inch of the outside, and opening just immediately below the wicket window, and which, if broken through, would have made an opening large enough to admit of his passing through. There is no doubt that if his operations had not been discovered as soon as they were, that very little more work would have been required for him to effect an escape from his prison room into the corridor. But even if he had been successful in gaining the corridor, it is doubtful whether he could have escaped from the jail, as he had to pass the sleeping apartments of the Deputy Sheriff and Mr. Wm. Hawthorne and they would likely be awakened by the noise. The Deputy Sheriff had two dogs which he allows to run loose in the lower hall at night and as these animals are a very ticklish character of well known prowess, it is extremely improbable that he would allow Russell to pass quietly to the front entrance without exciting the attention of the dogs. The matter is of some sort. So it is not about as well for Russell that he did not succeed in getting out of the jail. It is not known how Russell became possessed of the chisel and knife. After the discovery, the prisoner was removed to the basement cells.

Railway Accident.
On last Friday, an engine and seven cars of the express train from Toronto to Montreal, ran off the track near Wales. The supposed cause of the accident was a break in some of the machinery of the locomotive. The engine was thrown into a ditch, and engine-driver Thomas Donohue, of Montreal, was instantly killed, and Charles King, fireman, was so badly scalded that he died shortly after in great agony. Among the thirteen persons hurt are—James Weller, St. John, hands and face slightly burnt, and Edward Stephenson, St. John, leg burned and hand cut. Thomas Todd, of Galt, Ont., a passenger, said the train was proceeding at a high rate of speed and the effect of coming to a stand still so abruptly gave a frightful shock to the occupants of the front cars. There was no warning, and in an instant after the accident all was confusion. The majority of the passengers were either broken from their seats or crushed under broken seats. The scene there beggars description. The half-terrified travellers attempted to crawl out of the overturned coaches, while the groans and wails of the less fortunate filled the morning air, making a perfect pandemonium. The injured passengers were rushed to the front of the engine and beheld a terrible sight. Underneath the locomotive was seen protruding the hand of the engineer, Donohue, who was almost buried in the mud. Across his dead body lay the fireman, Chas. King. The groans and supplications of the latter to be released from his terrible prison were heard faintly. Unfortunately the rescuers could not be secured for some time and the terrified passengers had to watch him scold to death before their eyes. The hiss of escaping steam which occasionally obscured him from sight only added to the impressiveness of the scene. Finally the poor man was dug out, but was then almost lifeless. His body was terribly scalded and he also sustained other injuries. The body of the engineer, whose hand still grasped the throttle valve, was next got out, blackened almost beyond recognition.

RECEIPTS.
Every year \$300,000 bushels of oats on the average are produced in the Maritime Provinces.

A bear weighing over 500 lbs. was shot by Thomas Allen at Bangor, New Brunswick, recently.

A petition, having for its object the repeal of the Canada Temperance Act in this county, is being circulated.

The concert given at Marysville on the evening of Wednesday last, proved to be a most enjoyable entertainment.

During March, the Police Magistrate tried 10 cases of illegal liquor selling—5 under the Police License Act and one under the C.T.A. A photograph of E. J. Jones, Woodstock, last week, appears in last week's issue of the Illustrated Police News, in skating costume.

Some new advertisements unduly held over till next week were those of Mr. John M. Wiley's advertisement of fresh fish, and garden seeds.

Mr. H. LeBaron Smith, formerly of this city, has opened a first class clothing store in the Loane Building, Council street, Woodstock.

Miss Munro is visiting Miramichi and intends starting cooking schools in various sections, provided she receives sufficient encouragement.

Books were realized by the last. Bact. and Drum Corps at their variety entertainment, at St. Dunstan's Hall, on Wednesday evening last.

Miss Munnell, daughter of Lieut. Col. Munnell, carried off a handsome Gold Cup medal in the recent lawn tennis tournament at Ottawa.

Mr. F. S. Sharp, a St. John expert, has been engaged to examine the City accounts for three years past. He commenced work last Wednesday morning.

The Woodstock Cricket Club are already on the alert and are anxious to get on matches with Fredericton and St. John teams during the season.

Mr. John I. Sutcliffe, Travelling Agent for the British American Book and Tract Society, is meeting with much success in his collecting tour of this city.

Wm. L. Russell, of Douglastown, has just passed his final examination in the New York University, for a degree of Bachelor of Science, and is now a member of the faculty at the head of his class, making 88 out of a possible 100.

At the McGill University examinations two richly furnished young men, Messrs. Wm. Adam Ferguson and Jas. Patterson McInerney, carried off the two principal prizes. The latter gentleman was selected to deliver the valedictory address.

At the Northumberland Circuit, the case of the Sheriff vs. Muirhead, an action on a promise to indemnify the Sheriff for taking laws under a writ of replevin, and also to indemnify him for selling a horse, resulted in a verdict for plaintiff of \$300.

Last week some forty of the neighbors of Mr. Thomas Pickard of Sackville, who recently lost his barn and stock by fire, took a practical way of expressing their sympathy for him by appearing at his place with forty team loads of lumber to build a new barn.

James Williams, who murdered James H. Adams, formerly of Dorchester, N. B., was found guilty of about a week. Marks of violence were found upon his person. Efforts to elicit any further information have been unsuccessful. In response to a telegram, Dr. McLean went down to Tracadie, yesterday, to make the necessary examinations of the body. It is understood the inquest is being held before Coroner Ferguson of Tracadie.

The L. C. R. Enquiry.
The conclusion arrived at in the inquiry into the collision at West station a few weeks ago, was that Conductor Morgan, his driver and Conductor Thompson, were culpable. Morgan was put back to the post of brakeman on the day express No. 1 and 2, and Brakeman James Dyer, who was running on the night express, has been promoted to conductor, and for the present will run on special. Driver Devenne was also set back, and for the present will run on the day express. Conductor Thompson, although not directly responsible for the collision, was considered somewhat blameable. He was fined \$10, but he remains in charge of his train. Similar penalties were imposed on Morgan and Devenne.—Post.

St. Stephen's Lottery.
A public meeting of citizens was held in Chippman's Hall, St. Stephen, on Thursday evening last, and decisive action was taken with regard to the stamping out of this swindling concern. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—
Resolved, That this meeting desires to express its sense of the disgrace to the town of St. Stephen and the Province of New Brunswick, caused by the existence of the so-called Royal New Brunswick Lottery, which is a disgrace to the town and the Province, and that it is the duty of the citizens to take steps to remove the lottery from the town and the Province, and that they will use every effort to bring about the abolition of the lottery, and that they will support any measure that may be taken to this end.

The Baptist Church.
The services in the new Baptist Church last Sabbath were very interesting, the ordinance of baptism being administered in the morning. In the evening a large number of converts were received into the Church. Rev. Mr. Crawley preached a sound practical sermon enforcing upon his hearers the duty of knowing of a certainty what kind of a foundation they are building upon. The meeting was a very successful one. The singing was very good. Perhaps the gem of the praise service was a quartette sung by Mrs. and Miss Perkins, Mr. Eady and Mr. Crosscup. In the passage where "Ruth entreated them not to leave her," when she declared "whither thou goest I will go, and thy God shall be my God," the voices were heard with very fine effect. The rich pure quality of the soprano voices taking the highest notes down to the lowest was refreshing to listen to. Mr. Perkins looked perfectly at home in his new situation and well he might, for the array of talent which he is to support him.

A Young Lad named Helms twenty years of age or thereabout, belonging to this city, was arrested this morning by Police Constables Vanline and Phillips on a charge of having committed an indecent assault upon a girl named Webb, who was a domestic servant in his preliminary examination is now going on at the Police Court.

Off for the West.
Mr. John D. Scully, who has spent five years in Montana and who has been visiting his friends in this city during the past winter left on Monday morning last for Bowman's western home. During his residence in the West, Mr. Scully has prospered fairly well, and the unanimous wish of his large circle of friends is that he will continue to enjoy the smiles of fortune. Quite a number of young men went to the station to bid him goodbye, many of whom accompanied him to the Junction to see him a further "send off."

Lumber Charges.
In view of the increased cost of the running of tug boats, Messrs. D. D. Glaser & Son and Taylor Bros. have agreed upon the following charges for freighting lumber from Spring Hill and Fredericton to Bowman's usual place of delivery, above the Falls near St. John:—
Spruce, Pine and Hemlock, 100 cu. ft. per m. in. 4.
Hackmatack, 100 cu. ft. per m. in. 4.
Spruce, Pine and Hemlock, 100 cu. ft. per m. in. 4.
Hackmatack, 100 cu. ft. per m. in. 4.
All other descriptions of lumber in fair proportion to above rates.

A Wife.
Last Friday morning a boy baby, apparently about two days old, was found in the porch of Mr. Geo. Clinton's house on Regent Street. The little waif was wrapped in a piece of old bed-blanket and placed in a wooden drawer, and when discovered by Mrs. Clinton, who is an invalid, says she heard the sounds of bells passing by her door about midnight, and afterwards heard a noise as if made by cats, but paid no attention to the occurrence at the time. The Police Authorities are endeavoring to ferret out the parent of the child; in the meantime it will be placed in the Alms House.

Personal.
Lieut. Col. Taylor D. A. G., and Lieut. Col. Baird were in town last week, making their semi-annual inspection of military stores.

Rev. Temple Geo. M. P., arrived home from Ottawa on Thursday last, and returned again the following morning. Mrs. Temple is recovering from her late illness, we are glad to learn.

The Hon. Chief Justice has returned from St. John, where he has been holding the Circuit Court.

Rev. John Read, of St. John, well known in Fredericton, is, we regret to say, so ill that he was unable to preach on Sunday last.

A Gloucester Tragedy.
A despatch of the 4th, from Bathurst, to the Globe, is as follows:—
Intelligence has been received of what is supposed to be a case of murder at Tracadie in this County. As far as can be gathered the victims, father and son have been on their way to some place in the West. The father, Laurent, died on Wednesday, having been found for about a week. Marks of violence were found upon his person. Efforts to elicit any further information have been unsuccessful. In response to a telegram, Dr. McLean went down to Tracadie, yesterday, to make the necessary examinations of the body. It is understood the inquest is being held before Coroner Ferguson of Tracadie.

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Resolved, That this meeting desires to express its sense of the disgrace to the town of St. Stephen and the Province of New Brunswick, caused by the existence of the so-called Royal New Brunswick Lottery, which is a disgrace to the town and the Province, and that it is the duty of the citizens to take steps to remove the lottery from the town and the Province, and that they will use every effort to bring about the abolition of the lottery, and that they will support any measure that may be taken to this end.

The Baptist Church.
The services in the new Baptist Church last Sabbath were very interesting, the ordinance of baptism being administered in the morning. In the evening a large number of converts were received into the Church. Rev. Mr. Crawley preached a sound practical sermon enforcing upon his hearers the duty of knowing of a certainty what kind of a foundation they are building upon. The meeting was a very successful one. The singing was very good. Perhaps the gem of the praise service was a quartette sung by Mrs. and Miss Perkins, Mr. Eady and Mr. Crosscup. In the passage where "Ruth entreated them not to leave her," when she declared "whither thou goest I will go, and thy God shall be my God," the voices were heard with very fine effect. The rich pure quality of the soprano voices taking the highest notes down to the lowest was refreshing to listen to. Mr. Perkins looked perfectly at home in his new situation and well he might, for the array of talent which he is to support him.

The Egyptian war.
London, April 4.—The Cabinet after a long discussion have decided to formally establishing a protectorate over Egypt.

The Pall Mall Gazette says that Egyptian affairs are fast drifting into anarchy and that the British Government are now in a very difficult position. The British Government are now in a very difficult position. The British Government are now in a very difficult position.

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THE DOMINION ELECTIONS ACT, 1874.
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Terrible Disaster at Sea.
The ocean steamer "Daniel Steinhilber" of the White Cross Line, Captain Schoonhoven from Antwerp, March 29th, for Halifax and New York, struck a ledge about five or six miles off Sarnia, a small settlement on the Atlantic Coast in Halifax County, about twenty miles from Halifax City, about 10 o'clock on Thursday night and sank with all on board. She had a crew of 40 men and 90 passengers on board, of whom only the captain, five of the crew and three passengers escaped to land, making 121 lives lost. The "Daniel Steinhilber" was from Antwerp in 1875. Captain Schoonhoven makes the following statement:—On the 3rd of April after a voyage of 13 days from Antwerp at 6 p. m. the steamer of Chibucto Head by dead reckoning and the soundings was west 1/2 south by compass, distant 85 miles. There was a dense fog and heavy rain. We steamed dead slow, steering west 1/2 south and sounding every hour. At about 9.15 we saw through the mist a faint light about two points on the starboard bow, disappearing in a few minutes. We altered our course, taking 1/4 N. by E. Chibucto, we steered for it sounding 30 fathoms and 10 in twenty minutes; later we saw that it was the light of Sarnia appearing clear, and at the same time seeing a faint glow of what I took to be Chibucto light from four points on our starboard bow. The soundings then gave 20 fathoms. I ordered the helm hard port, but it took us a long time to get the vessel under way. The steamer struck heavily but drifted over the ledge and the anchors were let go. The passengers and crew came rushing on deck and I ordered the first and second officers to launch the boats and get the women and children into them. Good order was observed and the crew all worked with a will. All the time the vessel continued to drift on the ledge, and when getting near to the breakers, which were quite visible, the sea breaking over her in immense waves. All this time I was on the bridge, but I now ran forward to ascertain if the cable had parted, and when I reached the cable I found it was again struck. At the same time an immense wave came pouring over her, carrying off every living soul. There was one despairing wail from strong men, weak women and innocent children, which rose above the fury and tumult of the waves, and the ship settled into the waves with the rapidity of lightning, so fast, indeed, that I was obliged to let go the rigging up which I was climbing, and rise with the water. On coming to the surface I found myself beside the yard-arm, which was only about two feet above the surface of the water, and I saw the ship sinking. I tried to get up the yard-arm, but I was unable to take observations. Added to this there must have been an exceedingly strong current and my compass must have been subject to some attraction.

The second boatman, Fritz Nish, says:—I went on duty at eight o'clock Thursday night; was foggy, blowing heavily, with rain and snow. About nine the rain held up and looked as though it was going to clear up. The captain had been on the bridge two days and two nights. Saw the second mate take soundings at nine o'clock. He reported 35 fathoms. Half of three quarters of an hour later he threw the lead and reported 36 fathoms—just then I heard the fog whistle. After the first sounding was taken I saw the captain go aloft to see if he could make out the light. When he came down he ordered the mate to immediately throw the lead. That was the second time. Just as the lead was being hauled in the ship struck easy. The ship at this time was going dead slow. I was in the set of the first mate who was on the ship. Within fifteen minutes after the ship struck the first mate struck a second time with great force and became unmanageable. I tried to get the anchor to get out the port anchor. All the crew had been called up after the ship struck the first time and were now on deck and, with the passengers, were at or near the boats. I saw the ship strike the second time. The mate was on the bridge, and I saw him get out the port anchor. The ship struck the third time and almost immediately went down. As soon as I left the ship I tried to get to the life boat, but I got in at the stern, cutting it off. Just at that moment a heavy wave swept over the ship under which it sank. A number of the people jumped into the boat at the same time. I saw the boat sink. I saw the boat sink. I saw the boat sink.

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TELEGRAPHIC.
London, April 4.
In connection with the report that the Pope intended to quit Rome, it is mentioned that an inventory of the contents of the Vatican was recently made a copy handed to the ambassadors from all the powers.

The Times' Rome correspondent says: When the question in regard to the proximity of the Pope's departure was raised, the Queen informed the Pope that if the organ of the King, the utmost would be done to obtain the departure of the Pope. The King informed the Pope that if the organ of the King, the utmost would be done to obtain the departure of the Pope. The King informed the Pope that if the organ of the King, the utmost would be done to obtain the departure of the Pope.

London, April 5.—The Duchess of Albany this morning visited the Memorial Chapel, where the body of her husband was resting, and remained a short time alone with the dead. The funeral took place at 11.30 o'clock this forenoon, in St. George's Chapel. The Queen, Princess of Wales and Princess Christian, Louise and Beatrice went from the Castle through the doorway into the Chapel. The Prince of Wales, Crown Prince Frederick William of Prussia, and other royal persons, assembled in the Memorial Chapel and marched in procession to St. George's Chapel. The Prince of Wales followed the coffin as the coffin entered the door. The choir sang Oh God our Help in Ages Past, and the anthem Blessed are the Departed.

A man may forget his business, his family, and all the sacred obligations of a life, but the terrible pain of neuralgia, rheumatism, headache, sore throat, and all the other ailments which are the result of a neglected system, he cannot forget. A man may forget his business, his family, and all the sacred obligations of a life, but the terrible pain of neuralgia, rheumatism, headache, sore throat, and all the other ailments which are the result of a neglected system, he cannot forget.

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AGRICULTURE.

Pro Pork.—There has been much said and written favoring early maturity of cattle intended for beef. The case seems to be clear that it does not pay to keep steers till three or four years old before attempting to fatten them. The law that the older and larger an animal becomes the more feed it takes to make a pound of growth, has been announced and proved by several men who have brought the farmers of America under obligation by their patient and painstaking experiments in feeding.

Mr. Gillett, with his distinguished success in cattle feeding, has come to the conclusion that it is done with the business of feeding bullocks until they are three years old and past.

The Canadian Agricultural College has announced that cattle matured at two years give thirty per cent more profit than those fed till three years old.

Now if cattle-feeders have so recently discovered that the profits of cattle-feeding are made by early maturity, may not feeders of swine look about them to see if there are not strong reasons for favoring early feeding of pigs. The writer's attention has been more recently called to this by the assertions of one who writes much favoring lean pork, and who has even suggested the question whether we "have not already gone so far in the work of improving our swine and developing the tendency to lay on flesh readily, that we should go back a generation and make a cross with the hog's wood to counteract this, and secure an animal that will fatten less easily and produce more lean meat?" It seems to me that the man who would advocate a backward movement in the work of swine production must have a breed that is so far behind in the race of profitable meat production that he is anxious to secure a prejudice in favor of his slow-maturing animals. It reminds one of the fable of the old fox who unfortunately lost his tail in a trap, and then, to avoid the proclamation to the younger foxes that it was so very hard to be without a brush that he advised all foxes to dispense with their tails.—*Breeder's Gazette, Chicago.*

Is ENSLAVED DANGEROUS HOGS FOOD?—This question has alarmed some of our readers, who have seen statements made at a meeting in New York, where it was stated that ten horses fed on it had died in one stable. There were no circumstances given to show that it must have been ensilage, and we do not think there is any serious ground for alarm. There have been more than twenty cases reported during the last three years where horses have been fed successfully on ensilage.

It is well known to be very dangerous to turn a horse, wholly accustomed to dry food, into a pasture of lush grass. The sudden change to green food probably causes a rapid fermentation in the stomach and bowels. Ensilage, fed in large quantities, may do the same thing. But in the case of the pasture, no one ever thought of calling it unwholesome food, even for horses. If the horse is turned upon a short pasture, where he must gather his grass very slowly, he comes out all right. So, also, if the horse is fed only a few pounds of ensilage each day, till his stomach becomes used to the change, there will not be likely to be any trouble. We are not speaking of spoiled or decayed ensilage, but of that which has been properly preserved.

The writer has found it safe food for all classes of farm animals, including horses and pigs. But all judicious feeders must beware of the effects of changing the diet of animals suddenly, and do it gradually. They are fond of succulent food, and must be restricted at first.—*National Live-Stock Journal, Chicago.*

HOGS ON THE FARM.—It pays no longer to keep over winter any hogs except those specially intended for breeding. The most acceptable breeds can now be made to mature in eight or ten months. Figs should be given all they will eat, and of the best kind, from the hour they begin to eat until they are taken to the market. They need no time to rest, like some of the plants of the vegetable kingdom. Rush them right through. Never keep what is called stock hogs. They should and must be all fattening hogs. It is the worst kind of waste to let pigs get poor at any stage of their existence. Besides warm weather is the best time to fatten pigs. Keep them from the cold and snow. Keep them out of straw stacks and manure piles. With sulphur and coal oil keep them clean of vermin. Feed and water them regularly, so that they will live down most of the time. Give them all the sulphur ashes from the house. But keep, if possible, no hogs over the entire winter. Hogs pay, and pay largely, when managed right.—*Western Agriculturalist.*

GENERAL.

Alfred Chadwick yoked his wife to a plough with a steer, for which Judge Jenson of Detroit gave her a divorce. He insisted that he only followed the general usage among the market gardeners of western Canada.

Lord Tennyson retired immediately after being sworn in as a peer, without taking his seat on either side of the House or on the cross benches. But as he was introduced by two Liberal peers, and so far as can be judged from his writings, his sympathies run with that party, the Liberal journals claim him. But it is still a subject of discussion and doubt.

A Boston orator was assured by his friends that he would be chosen to pronounce the official eulogy upon Mr. Phillips, and he prepared an oration of much power and beauty. The honor, however, fell to Mr. Curtis. But the rejected address was not to be wasted on the Massachusetts air. It is now related that on Washington's Birthday the patriots sat down to their annual dinner, and this man was one of the post-prandial speakers. Here was the lost opportunity. The hero of the hatchet gave place to the hero of abolition, and the speech was delivered.

Claret drinking has greatly gone out in Dublin since Sirratt uttered his famous aphorism, "Cold nutton, provided I have plenty of claret with it." Barton and Sneyd were the great claret merchants of Ireland. Of the latter it is told that one night when he entertained the Duke of Richmond, the Lord Lieutenant, he drank so much claret that he fell under the table. Sneyd was lifted up and replaced on his chair, on which somebody said: "I believe this is the first instance of a Protestant Lord Lieutenant being present at the elevation of the host." Representatives of both Barton and Sneyd survive, and are of great wealth.

In the old days no woman was allowed to desecrate the monastery at San Augustin, Mexico, by so much as putting her foot within its walls. A noble lady of Spain, wife of the reigning viceroy, was bent on visiting it. Nothing could stop her and in the end she found only empty cloisters, for each visitor must knock himself securely in his cell, and afterward every stone in the floor which her

sacrilegious feet had touched was carefully replaced by new ones fresh from the mountain top before the pollution of her presence was considered removed. But times are sadly changed, and the house has been turned into a common hostelry.

The handsome girl in Sylvania county, Ga., became engaged, nearly forty years ago, to John Gross, the son of a wealthy planter. Shortly after the engagement was announced, Gross went to New Orleans on business, forgot his lady love, settled in Texas, and did not return home until two years later. Though the lady had not heard a word from him in all that time, she was still true. They renewed the engagement, then quarrelled and Gross went off again. He remained away until a few days ago, when he returned to the old homestead to celebrate his sixtieth birthday. He found his fiancée still waiting, and promptly married her. She had refused many offers of marriage during his absence. Three men whom she had refused respectively a Congressman, a Senator, and Governor.

LOVE AT FIRST SIGHT.—While speaking of romance and beauty, I have an authentic account of how a noted Louisville belle first met her husband, which sounds more like fiction than matter of fact.

About thirty-five years ago the landing of a steamboat carrying passengers was considered a social event of some importance, not only because this was the chief mode of travel when navigation made it possible, but because the superb boats that piled up and down the Mississippi where floating palaces, and carried on board constantly the most brilliant crowds of society people. The time spent on the boats was passed in dancing, feasting and flirting, and on the occasion of which I am speaking an unusually gay and distinguished party were on their way to St. Louis. The party included some of the most famous beaux of the day, and the belle of the trip was a well-known Louisville beauty.

It seems that the Louisville girl reached her destination fancy free. For, as the boat drew to the landing and the crowd on shore surged down to the water's edge to secure a glimpse of the new comers, Miss—, who was leaning over the guards, became absorbed in watching the movements of a gentleman by the gangway. He was tall and elegant-looking and strikingly handsome. Miss— did not know his name, or if he were benighted or bachelor, but the conviction suddenly seized her, and, turning to a companion, she said, impressively: "There pointing out the gentleman in question stands the man whom I will marry." In an incredibly short period of time she laid him, but the cream of the story lies in the fact that he had made a precisely similar remark in regard to her on first beholding the fair Louisville as she stood, surrounded by his admirers, on the steamer.—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

How Old are English Kisses?—Kissing in England was certainly known and practiced in the 16th and 17th centuries, and practiced with an eagerness which showed the custom was general.

Indeed, so general was the use of the kiss that it was as usual as the bow. A gentleman taking a lady to her seat from dance invariably kissed her, and if he had, not would have been voted a very badly-bred fellow.

How much older English kisses were is not very clear; suffice it to say that the custom has outlived our day, though fashionable and general, in which kissing formed a prominent part, are now becoming more than they were a quarter of a century ago.

In Africa, and other parts of the world outside the circle of civilization, kissing is as yet an unknown art. An African traveller once offered a kiss under favorable circumstances, to a young lady of King Mumbo Jumbo's court, but she recoiled in great alarm, observing that she was "not worthy to be eaten."

Cuban Revolutionists.—Key West, April 2.—Reliable reports say the schooner Shalers left last night with General Agiero and twenty men well armed for Cuba. The revenue cutter Dix left this morning in pursuit. The Spanish Consul is aboard the Dix. There is great excitement here.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Information originating from the Spanish Consulate, Key West, was received by Secretary Folger last Saturday, to the effect that a Cuban revolutionary expedition was being organized at Key West by Agiero; that he had collected 100 well-armed men and stores of explosives, and the expedition would be expected to depart from our shores at an early day. Orders were telegraphed immediately to prevent such violation of law and instructions, but nothing has been discovered. Government vessels have been detailed to watch for such a movement.

April Fool with a Bang.—An Italian with a crowbar and a pick on his shoulder was stopped in Centre street, New York, Tuesday noon and asked by a number of young fellows to take a lemon box to a man down town. They said they would pay him for his trouble. The Italian shouldered the box and started. One of the young fellows stepped behind him and applied his sign to a fuse which hung from a hole in the box. The young fellows and a gang of boys that kept increasing followed the Italian. People from the shops crowded out upon the sidewalk to learn the cause of the commotion. All of a sudden the lemon box was shattered in a thousand pieces. The Italian fell flat and lay motionless for some seconds. It was thought he was badly hurt, but he was given to him and he walked away. The young fellows paid him.

The Sudan Troubles.—SKIRMISH, APRIL 2.—Osman Digma is actively resuming the offensive, now that the British forces have withdrawn. He is attempting to cut off the friendly tribes about Hamdoun and Tannaboh from water. Sheikh Mahmoud Ali is opposing him. It is likely that the difficulty will result in a battle.

LONDON, April 2.—Despatches from General Gordon, of March 18th, state that El Obeid is poverty stricken and destitute of trade. A few of El Mahdi's followers are there. There are no signs that El Mahdi is about to advance upon Khartoum. The Kabbabish tribe is in open rebellion against Mahdi.

Edmund Yates in Trouble.—LONDON, April 2.—Edmund Yates, editor of the *London World*, has been condemned to four months in prison for libelling Earl Lonsdale. Judgment has been respite pending an appeal upon a point of law.

FROM WALL-STREET.

These are the bulls with crumpled horns. That tossed the little bears all forlorn. That played with the tickers from night till morn. And bucked against stocks and shares and corn. And everything else that ever was seen. They felt so wan and weary and worn. Ragged and jagged and tattered and torn. Looking for margins all vanished and gone. Where the woodbine twined and prickly thorns.

A Mormon Engagement.—From the Philadelphia Call.

"My dear," said a Mormon wife to her husband, "I should think you would be ashamed of yourself flirting with that Miss B. as you did in church to-day." "Flirting with her?" he replied in astonishment; "why, we have been engaged for more than three months. It is all over the town."

"Oh, I beg your pardon," said his wife indifferently. "If you are engaged to her I suppose it is all right. When is the happy event to occur?"

Not up to Botany.—Paterfamilias—"What is included in your curriculum?"

Young Hopeful—"Our what?" Paterfamilias—"The curriculum of your college."

Young Hopeful—"Well, to tell the truth, I don't know. You see, being the stroke out and the picked nine captain, I have not got much time for botany."

When a writer says a certain thing is impossible to describe and then uses a column in its description he doubtless means that nobody but himself could describe it. Not so with Minnie's Liniment. For we say it is the King or Queen of all pains, we describe it in brief.

A CASE MUCH TALKED OF.—The case of Mr. John Morrison, of St. Ann's, N.S., who was afflicted with a serious drooping disease of the kidneys. The best medical aid having failed, his life was despaired of. Two bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters cured him. His statement is vouched for by J. D. McLeod, J. P., who knew of his condition. The cure is considered marvellous in this town.

SANITARY INSPECTION.—If you would avoid sickness clear away the filth and rubbish about your premises, establish proper drainage and admit pure air. The skin, kidneys and bowels are the sluiceways of the human body. Regulate these channels of health with Burdock Blood Bitters, which act directly to purify the blood and regulate the stomach, liver and kidneys.

MUCH IN A LITTLE.—Many proprietary medicines, if they cure at all, require such a large quantity to produce effect that it makes them very uncertain and expensive remedies. Not so with Burdock Blood Bitters. It is highly concentrated, and for all diseases of blood, liver and kidneys, one or two bottles will cure more than gallons of the weak mixtures usually sold. Send for facts and figures.

SORE THROAT.—This common and painful affection may be readily cured by the prompt application of Hagar's Yellow Oil, taking it internally at the same time according to directions. In croup, asthma, colds, swollen glands, rheumatism and other painful diseases it is equally efficacious.

AN UNPROTECTED FAMILY.—Is one that has not that valuable remedy, Hagar's Yellow Oil, in the house for accidents and emergencies. It cures colds, croup, sore throat, deafness, rheumatism, neuralgia, chilblains, burns, bruises and all painful injuries.

DOX'S PILL IT.—Newton's one minute cathartic. Cures. Never fails. 15 cts. of J. M. Wiley.

FRESH GROUND.—Cotton Seed Meal. Cotton Seed Meal. Cotton Seed Meal.

1 Car of Heavy Feed.—JUST RECEIVED.

Land Plaster, Calcined Plaster.—Extra No. 1 Green Head Lime.

W. E. MILLER & Co.'s.—FEED AND SEED HOUSE.

'84 Spring '84.—NEW GOODS.

Owen Sharkey's.—In LADIES' DRESS GOODS, and other Fabrics suitable for Spring Wear.

SILKS, SATINS, VELVETEENS.—SILK AND VELVET RIBBONS.

Corsets, Satinets, Hose, Gloves, Scarfs, Parasols, Lace, 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 LATELY EXPEDITED:—Worsted Coatings, Canadian Tweeds. A splendid lot, superior quality and choice patterns, at moderate prices.

REMNANTS! REMNANTS!—In Prints, Cottons, Ducks, Tickings and Swansons, Hollands, Towellings, Tweeds and Shirtings.

OWEN SHARKEY,—March 12. SHARKEY'S BLOCK.

Skates, Skates.—GREAT Slaughter in the State Business. Call (Wholesale) Skates for 25 cts.

JAMES S. NEILL.—Frederick, March 19th, 1884.

TO THE ELECTORS

YORK GIBSON.—GENTLEMEN: I beg to inform you that I have now opened a NEW STOCK OF GOODS in

BELYEA'S BUILDING, GIBSON.—Where I am prepared to furnish all customers with whatever GOODS they may require in the ROCCERY LINE.

Flour, Meal, Pickled Fish, Tea, Sugar, Molasses.—And all kind of light Groceries, always on hand.

FISH!—As Lent is just upon beginning, and people are naturally looking for the best place to buy FISH, I would advise you to favor me with a call before going elsewhere, as I have a good assortment of Salt Herrings, New Spain Codfish, &c. that I will sell at prices which I think will suit all buyers.

D. R. WHITE.—Gibson, March 5th, 1884.

HOT AIR FURNACES!—AND—**REGISTERS.**

J. & J. O'BRIEN.—Always in stock. Furnaces fitted up in the most thorough and workmanlike manner.

LEE & LOGAN.—We have in Stock the following

CHOICE Wines, Liquors,

Etc., Etc., Etc.—Fine Old Port Wine, Choice Brown Sherry, Royal Bannet Sherry, Superior Ginger Wine, Claret in Qt. Btls., Champagne, qts. and pks., Guinness' Dublin Porter, Bass' Pale Ale, Syrup, assorted in cases, Rye Whiskey, 6-year-old, Kentucky B. Whiskey, Martell Brandy, XXXXX, Hennessy's Brandy, old, Wine Growers' Brandy, Old Small Still Whiskey, Superior Irish do., Bullock Lake do., Fine Old Tom Gin, Old Glenlivet Whiskey, Keweenaw's Jamaica Rum, Kinnahan's L.I. Whiskey, DeKuyper's Holland Gin, Pure Lime Juice.

Wholesale & Retail.—LEE & LOGAN, DOCK STREET, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

STOP.—\$500 GOLD.

SPECIAL NOTICE!—Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations. The high reputation gained by MINARD'S LINIMENT for the cure of Rheumatism, Diptheria, Scarlatina, Neuralgia, Headache, Parotitis, Toothache, Croup, Sprain, Spasms, &c.

THIEF.—Colds, Quinsy, Erysipelas, Oedema, or Bubbles, Bores, Burns, Bruises, Swellings, &c. of the Limbs, removing Swellings and promoting the growth of the hair, and a Hair Dressing, has given rise to spurious White Liniments purporting to be the same.

\$500.00.—Offered for a better article, or the Proprietors of any remedy showing more testimonials of genuine cures of the above diseases in the same length of time. There is nothing like it when taken internally for Croup, Oedema, or Bubbles, Croup, Pleurisy, Hoarseness and Sore Throat. It is perfectly harmless, and can be given according to directions without any injury whatever.

REWARD.—Minard's Liniment is for Sale by all Druggists and Dealers. Price 25 cents.

YELLOW.—PREPARED BY J. G. McNALLY.

NEW LIGHT.—A very handsome LAMP with 14 inch shades, made of brass, polished gold finish, and suitable to any height. Patent Hatingimisher. More convenient than gas.

HANDSOME AND CHEAP.—A fine assortment of English China and Decorated Ivory ware, Tea Sets &c.

NOTICE.—THE best assortment of Chamber Suits in the City and the lowest prices will be found at

CHEAPER THAN EVER.—A NOTHER lot of genuine Oak Chairs. PRICES A STILL FURTHER REDUCED.

Special Agency.—I have been appointed a Special Agent for the sale of the best Shingle Mill made. For excellence of work, capacity of doing work and convenience to work it stands far in advance of any other. We would respectfully refer you to R. COLWELL, West End Mill, Fredericton, and WILLY & SCARLE, Stanley, York Co., who are now running these mills.

Carriages, Wagons, Sleighs and Pungs.—Built to order in the latest and most durable style. Material and workmanship of the best. Particular attention given to Painting, Trimming, and repairing Carriages, &c. &c. Terms, A.C. to give satisfaction.

FACTORY, KING ST., FREDERICTON, N. B.—Fredericton, October 10th, 1883.

J. C. McNALLY.—Fredericton, March 19th, 1884.

88. MERRY XMAS 83. HALL'S

BOOK STORE.—At this establishment can be found all kinds of

School Books, University Books, College Books.—Books of geology, Books of Poetry, Books for the Old, Books for the Young, Books for Sunday Schools.

MUSIC BOOKS.—Of all Kinds. SHEET MUSIC. Vocal & Instrumental.

MASON & HAMLIN'S ORGANS.—LEDGERS, JOURNALS, DAY BOOKS, STYLEGRAPHIC PENS.

Subscriptions.—Taken for the ENGLISH and AMERICAN MAGAZINES AND PAPERS.

M. S. HALL.—OPPOSITE NORMAL SCHOOL. Fredericton, January 9th, 1884.

NEW BRUNSWICK RAILWAY.—Operating 443 Miles. WINTER TIME TABLE.

All Trains are run by Eastern Standard Time, which is 36 minutes slower than St. John actual time. COMMENCING MONDAY, DEC. 9, 1883, Trains will run as follows:

St. John Division.—DEPARTURES. 8:00 A.M.—From Water Street, St. John—Passenger and Mail Express for points West and for St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Houlton, Woodstock, and all points North and South of McAdam; also for Fredericton, connecting by branch line at McAdam to all points North.

11:00 A.M.—From Carleton, with all local and through freight. 3:30 P.M.—From Water Street, St. John—Accommodation for Fredericton. 5:30 P.M.—From Water Street, St. John—Night Express for points West, and for St. Stephen, Woodstock, Houlton, and all points North and South of McAdam. 6:25 A.M.—From Fredericton—Accommodation for St. John. 9:00 A.M.—From Fredericton—Passenger and Mail Express for McAdam and points West, North and South. 2:00 P.M.—From Fredericton for St. John. 7:20 A.M.—From Gibson for Woodstock and points North.

ARRIVALS. 6:30 A.M.—At St. John—Fast Passenger Train from all points West, and from St. Stephen, Woodstock, Houlton, and all points North and South of McAdam. 10:10 A.M.—At St. John, Water Street—Through Accommodation from Fredericton and points West. 1:00 P.M.—At Carleton, with through freight. 5:40 P.M.—At St. John, Water Street—Express from points West, and from St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Woodstock, Houlton, Fredericton, and all points North and South of McAdam. 4:35 P.M.—At Fredericton, from McAdam and points West, North and South. 7:00 P.M.—At Fredericton—Accommodation from St. John. 11:40 P.M.—At Fredericton—Passenger and Mail from St. John. 5:35 P.M.—At Gibson from Woodstock and points North.

5:35 P.M.—Pullman Sleeping Cars run on all Night Trains to and from Houlton. Tickets secured at all points West, and from St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Woodstock, Houlton, and all points North and South of McAdam, A. FREEZEE, Agent. No Train leaves St. John Saturday night or Sunday morning. A train arrives at St. John from the West Sunday morning and a Train leaves for the West Sunday night. Through connections are made from Boston on Sunday nights. Connections are made at Carleton with trains of the Central Railway, and at all points West at Fredericton, Junction for Fredericton, and at Gibson by branch line for all points north. Tickets for sale in Fredericton at New Brunswick Railway Ticket Office, Queen Street, J. Richards & Sons' Agency, Queen Street. N. T. GREATHHEAD, E. R. BUTLER, Genl. Pass. and Ticket Agent. St. John, N. B., Dec. 8, 1883.

NEW BRUNSWICK RAILWAY CO.—Operating 443 Miles. SPECIAL LIMITED TICKETS. GOOD to go by CONTINUOUS TRAINS ONLY. Tickets will be sold at the unrestricted ticket stations at the following reduced rates:

ST. JOHN to WOODSTOCK, \$3.00. CARLETON to ST. JOHN, \$2.00. WOODSTOCK to ST. JOHN, \$2.00. ST. ANDREWS to CARLETON, \$2.00. ST. JOHN to ST. STEPHEN, \$2.50. ST. STEPHEN to CARLETON, \$2.50.

N. T. GREATHHEAD, E. R. BUTLER, Genl. Pass. and Ticket Agent. Woodstock, July 2nd, 1883.

DEC. 12, 1883.—ELY PERKINS. Agents to say to his first-class customers that he is stocked up, and continues to receive the best stock of goods, which will be sold at Lowest Rates.

IN STORE.—FLOURS, in different grades: CORNMEAL, OATMEAL, FISH, in Half and Whole Barrels, CODFISH, BOX FISH, TEAS, SUGAR, MOLASSES, RICE, TOBACCO, BROOMS, PAIRS, RAISINS, CURRANTS, SPICES OF ALL KINDS, which are NEW and FRESH. Please call and I warrant to suit you if not I am, with respect, ELY PERKINS. Fredericton, Dec. 12, 1883.

EVERY MAN.—In York wants the cheapest and best Store he can get. If you do call at

The New Foundry.—WEST END QUEEN STREET. Opposite the Orange Hall, where you will find a new kind of cooking stove called the

"FARMER."—The heaviest castings, best draft and cheapest store in the city. To parties buying this stove we warrant to give perfect satisfaction. If not return it to our foundry and we will refund your money, and make you a present of five dollars. Constantly on hand a new and first-class assortment of Parlor Book Cases and Cylinder Stoves. Fancy and ornamental castings of all kinds done, cheaper than the cheapest in this city. We pay cash for old iron or take it in exchange for our stores. Our Motto is "Quick sales, small profits, and first-class workmanship."

O'Toole & McCaffrey.—West End, Opposite Orange Hall. Fredericton, Feb. 3, 1883.

BLOOD BITTERS.—ACTS UPON THE BOWELS, LIVER, KIDNEYS AND THE BLOOD. STEEL NAILS. Just Received by Rail: 100 K BNS STEEL CUT NAILS. For sale lower than usual. Feb. 20. JAS. S. NEILL.

YARMOUTH, N.S., Oct. 15th, 1882.—To DRS. HENRY & HEBBON, 33 Hopedale Street, St. John.

Dear Sirs.—I desire to express my feelings of profound gratitude to you who have helped me so much by the use of your medicine. I was sick about two years and spent a large sum of money, but received very little benefit. I tried your medicine and I could scarcely walk across the floor, I had such a weakness across me, and now I can walk a mile at a time and attend to household duties, and feel only too glad to recommend this truly great treatment to any person or persons who may be afflicted as I was. You are at liberty to make any disposition of this that you may deem proper. MRS. R. HIBBARD.

Remedies can be bought any time from Geo. H. Davis, who is the agent at Fredericton.