

The Gleaner.

JAS. H. CROCKET, Proprietor.

FREDERICTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1884.

VOL. I, NO. 88.

Professional Cards.
GREGORY & BLAIR,
Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law,
NOTARIES PUBLIC,
FREDERICTON.

GEO. F. GREGORY. ANDREW G. BLAIR.
Fredericton, March 28th, 1883

J. H. BARRY,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW,
CONVEYANCER, &c.

OFFICE:—FISHER'S BUILDING, (up stairs),
FREDERICTON.
December 12, 1883.

J. M. O'BRIEN
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c.
—AND—
LIFE INSURANCE AGENT.

CLAIMS PROMPTLY COLLECTED.
OFFICE: NEAR CUSTOM HOUSE, WATER STREET.

BATHURST, N. B.
Bathurst, Nov. 21st, 1883.—1 yr.

Business Cards.

F. St. John Bliss
LAND SURVEYOR.
Fredericton, N. B.
Residence, corner of St. John and Brunswick
Streets.
Fredericton, July 8th—3 m

QUEEN HOTEL,
Fredericton, N. B.

J. A. Edwards,
PROPRIETOR.

FINE SAMPLE ROOM IN CONNECTION.
—ALSO—
A FIRST-CLASS LIVERY STABLE.

Coaches at trains and boats.
Aug. 25, 1882.

JAMES C FAIRLEY,
Auctioneer & commission Agent,
Newcastle, Miramichi.

Prompt Returns made on Goods on Con-
signment.
Newcastle, Nov. 21st, 1883.—1 yr.

Michael Donohue,
BLACKSMITH,
HARVEY STATION, York Co.

Wagon W. Sled Shoeing, Horse Shoeing, Etc.
Feb. 2, 1882.

R. SUTHERLAND, JR.
MANUFACTURER OF
SCHOOL DESKS,
SCHOOL FURNITURE,
CHURCH FURNITURE,
OFFICE FURNITURE.

Merit Books and Cards used in Public Schools,
and authorized by the Board of Education,
Price \$4.00.

All orders by mail will receive prompt attention.
General Repairing and Jobbing promptly attended
to.

QUEEN STREET,
Fredericton — N. B.

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.

Steel, Iron, Cable Chain, &c

Just received per Steamship Nova Scotia
from Liverpool via Halifax.

110 BIDS Sled Shoe Steel;
50 Bids. Toe Clink Steel;
20 Bids. Iron;
50 Bids. Plate Iron;
14 Clink Cable Chain;
1 Clink Rope;
8 pairs Blacksmith's Belows;
1 Clink Vise;
1 Anvil.

For sale at the lowest market rates, wholesale
and retail.

JAMES S. NEILL.

D. BREEZE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCEER,

Wine and Spirit

Merchant,

No. 1 KING SQUARE,

SAINT JOHN, — N. B.

Saint John, N. B., Aug. 25, 1882.

"NONPAREIL"

Billiard Hall!

SHARKEY'S BUILDING,

OPP OFFICERS' BARRACKS, QUEEN ST.,

FREDERICTON, N. B.

L. K. FOSTER, Proprietor

THIS HALL has been newly fitted up, and

handily furnished, and for room, light,

ventilation and rest, compares most favorably

with any Billiard Hall in the Dominion. The Bill-

iard and Pool Tables are pronounced by players to

be superior to any now in use in this Province.

They are the BRILLIANT NOVILTY, size 42 x 9

feet.

The main object in the construction of the Bill-

iard Novilty, and the most noticeable, is that

it embodies all the latest and most important

features that have rendered popular all the other

styles of tables of the J. M. Brunswick & Balke

Co.'s make. The Brilliant Novilty has all the ad-

vantages and good points, including the respective

inlays claimed by the "Nonpareil" and "Expo-

sition." Novilty, "Acme" and "Amaranth."

The "Brilliant" is a happy combination

of all these celebrated tables, and is especially

valued for the estimation of all players of

Billiard and Pool Tables. The "Brilliant" is

finely and handsomely inlaid in many different

colors, made up from California Laurel, Hard Ash,

French Walnut, Bird's Eye Maple, Mahogany,

Rose Wood, Tulip Wood and Gimp-Mahogany.

It is supplied with the finest of Vermont Slate bed, Simmons

Clubs, and a first-class outfit of everything neces-

sary. A call is respectfully solicited from lovers

of the game.

Boys under sixteen not allowed in the

Hall. Temperance drinks of all kinds, Cigars, etc.

T. E. FOSTER,
Proprietor.

MUNICIPALITY OF YORK.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Election of

County Councillors will take place on the

Fourth Tuesday in October next, to wit, the 27th

instant, at the County Office, Fredericton, N. B.

At 10 o'clock, A. M.

Secretary-Treasurer's Office,
Fredericton, September 26, 1884.

JULY 8th.

Jeremiah Harrison & Co

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

OFFER

BARBADOS and EASTERN TRINIDAD Groceries

BLOCKS.

12 SETS PAINT BLOCKS:

Common Blocks;

15 Blue Portland Cement;

20 Rosendale Cement;

8 " Calcutta Plaster;

1500 Feet Wrought Iron Pipe, 1 inch;

1000 " " " 1 inch;

4 Dug Pick Axes for Railway Work;

4 " Mattocks for Railway Work;

41 Oak Mixed Putty; 40 Boxes Horse Nails;

10 Boxes Wrought Iron Nails;

30 Kege Horse Shoes 20 Kege more daily

expected;

6 Rolls Leather Belting.

Just Received and for Sale by

HESTNUT & SONS.

Fredericton, Oct. 1st, 1884.

30th APRIL, 1884.

Just Received by

ELY PERKINS,

HALF BLS. HERRINGS,

ALSO:

CODFISH, OATMEAL,

RICE, RAISINS,

TEA, SUGARS, &c.

FOR SALE LOW.

Fredericton, April 30th, 1884.

THE NEW ADVERTISEMENT OF

Jas. D. Fowler,

WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER.

Will appear in the next issue.

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.

Selling at Cost,

To make room for New Goods.

My stock is very complete in every department

and anyone requiring goods in my line will find it

to their advantage to give me a call before buying

S. F. SHUTE,

Sharkey's Block,

QUEEN ST.

Fredericton, March 25th, 1884.

P. P. P.

PEARS. PLUMS.

PEARS. PLUMS.

PEARS. PLUMS.

PRESERVING PEARS

AND PLUMS

Just received at

1884. 1885.

FALL & WINTER.

The Cheapest Place to buy

your

CLOTHING

—IS AT THE—

Imperial Hall,

Where there is always a large and varied as-
sortment of CLOTHES, consisting of

BLACK & BLUE DIAGONALS,

English, Scotch, and

Canadian Tweeds,

Broadcloths,

Doeskins, &c

TROUSERINGS,

in all the latest shades and designs. Also

OVERCOATINGS

BLACK, BRONZE AND GREEN DIA-
GONALS, NAP CLOTHS, BEAVER, &c.

MELTON'S IN ALL SHADES.

The above Goods will be made up in the most

fashionable styles at very short notice, at VERY

LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH.

HATS, CAPS, SHIRTS, TIES, BRACES,

UNDERCLOTHING, &c., very cheap.

THOS. STANCER,

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE,

QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON.

September 27, 1884.

NOTICE.

I BEG leave to inform the public that I am now

prepared to furnish

OYSTERS IN ALL STYLES.

And to accommodate

TRANSIENT BOARDERS.

At my old stand,

Opposite Post Office.

There is also a FISH STORE in connection with

the building where I keep constantly on hand

all kinds of fresh fish in their season.

Providence River, Prince Edward Island, and Bu-

ton's Bay Oysters, in or out of the shell.

Labrador Salt, Bay of Fundy and Gribbed Bay Her-

ried and Boneless Codfish, Pickled Mackerel.

Finan Haddies, Smoked Fish Blotters.

Extras, Medians and Dabry

Call and Examine Stock and

Prices.

All orders will receive prompt attention.

J. A. LYNCH.

Fredericton, Sept. 13—3m.

REGISTERS.

Hot Air Registers and Ventilators.

JUST Received a full line of Hot Air Registers

and Ventilators, in all the latest styles, for

Rooms from the manufacturer. Prices Low.

Parties fitting up houses can be accommodated.

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

CHATHAM LIVERY STABLE.

First-Class turnouts; stock fresh. Particular at-

MAGGIE,

on

The Loom Girl of Lowell.

By William Mason Turner, M. D.

(Continued.)

CHAPTER III.

NIGHT-BIRDS ABROAD.

We left Maggie Marsh and George Hart

standing by the bridge near the Prescott

Mills.

The reader will recall the circum-

stances.

"Wait just a moment, Maggie," repeat-

ed the brawny foreman, laying his hand

upon her arm. And the windy lamp-

flame, shining fitfully upon his face, showed

a corrugated brow, and a stern-lipped

mouth.

"Yes, George, but be quick; I must

hurry home. What is it?"

The man glanced keenly down the

street.

"I don't want to frighten you, Maggie,"

he said, sinking his voice, "but your way

home lies in that direction," and he

pointed with his hand.

"Yes, George; but what is it?" asked

the girl, in a startled tone.

"Only this: Keep your eyes open, take

the middle of the street, and hurry as fast

as you can: for—"

He hesitated.

"For what? Do go on, George."

"Yes; he is down the street yonder by

the tavern, in company with his friend

Farley Wilthorne—another scoundrel. I

passed them a few moments ago, and both

are drunk."

"Oh, George, I am so afraid of Basil

Frone! What shall I do?"

The foreman seemed undecided.

He looked around him; then, by the

light of the lamp, he consulted his plain

silver watch.

"I'll not have time," he muttered.

"What, George?"

"I would see you home, Maggie, if I

had time; and I would break every bone

in Basil Frone's body if he dared open his

cowardly lips to you! But this other mat-

ter is of more importance. I must see

together," interrupted young Frone, with a brusque laugh. "Go back into the saloon, Farley—to the rear parlor, and take a snooze. Wait for me there. I have this little work ahead of me, and I'll attend to it with pleasure, you can bet!"

With this he disengaged himself, almost viciously, from his companion and strode across the street.

He was on the track of Maggie Marsh. With a gasp he remembered her for a moment. Then he muttered:

"By Jove! he is as big a rascal as I am. But I am not so drunk as he thinks. No, I must win a fist full of gold to-night, and Basil Frone must shell out the pewter!"

With a low laugh he walked with a steady step back into the saloon.

(To be Continued.)

THE GLEANER.

Terms of Subscription.
Tri-Weekly Edition, one year, \$3.00
Parts of a year, per month, 25
Weekly Edition, one copy, per year, 1.00
Specimen copies sent free.
Remittances may be made in registered letter at our risk.
Address, THE GLEANER, Fredericton, N. B.

Terms of Advertising.

TRI-WEEKLY EDITION.
Per Square, first insertion, \$1.00
Each subsequent insertion, 70
Professional and Business Cards, one square, 15.00
Permanent advertising at the rate of \$12.00 a column per year.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1884.

THE FOOD PRODUCING CAPABILITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Professor Johnston, F. R. S., in his report upon New Brunswick, estimated that the Province could sustain a population of from 3,640,000 to 5,600,000, according to the source from which the fuel of the people was derived. If all the available land, which was then known to exist in the province, could be devoted to agriculture and stock raising, he estimated that it would sustain:

Men, women and children, 5,600,000
Horses, 600,000
Cattle, 2,400,000
Sheep and pigs, 5,000,000

Although later data alter the relative proportions between the different descriptions of soil in the province from what Prof. Johnston placed them at, and the aggregate productiveness of the province would be found to be in excess of his estimate, we may accept the above figures as showing the possible limit of population which the province is capable of sustaining by agriculture alone. No account is here taken of the fisheries, of lumbering or manufactures, but making an allowance for these, it is within bounds to estimate that New Brunswick, if all its available soil could be devoted to cultivation, would sustain a resident population of 6,000,000 people. The smaller estimate of 3,640,000 is based upon the supposition that all the fuel used by the people is grown upon land which would otherwise be cultivated, but this we know will never be the case, and it also expressly omits to take into account the domestic coal supply, which is practically inexhaustible.

It is worth while to test these figures by comparison. Let us take for example Restigouche County, which is admitted to contain, according to the best authorities, fully 1,000,000 acres of arable land of good quality. The extent and fertility of the interior of Restigouche has yet to be properly appreciated by the people of New Brunswick; the time is not far distant when upon its magnificent hardwood-clad ridges there will be a population rivaling in prosperity the fortunate residents of Jacksonville and other choice districts of Carleton County. Now what is the capacity of 1,000,000 acres to support a population? The total area of land under cultivation and in pasture in New Brunswick in 1881 was stated to be 1,253,299 acres; it is within the mark to say that the productiveness of this million acres of good land in Restigouche is quite as great as of the million and a quarter acres of good and poor land now under cultivation all over the province; and therefore Restigouche County could, if all its good land was either under crop or in pasture, support under no better system of farming than that now practiced in the province a population of 320,000 souls; for the breadstuffs purchased out of the province form only a small proportion of the total amount of produce consumed in the province, and if not equalled by the exports of agricultural produce do not so far exceed them as to make much difference in a calculation of this kind. But we have in Restigouche, over and above this 1,000,000 acres of good land, 1,027,000 of land, which, if not of the best quality and if not such as settlers would at present select, is far from useless. Hundreds of thousands of acres of this quality of land could be profitably devoted to sheep farming. Prof. Brown, of the Ontario Agricultural College, says such land is better adapted to sheep raising than any other in New Brunswick. Allowing this million and more of acres, not well adapted for cultivation, to be capable of feeding sheep at the rate of one to the acre, we find according to the best statistics in use that this

portion of Restigouche could feed a population of 1,250,000 men, women and children, or a total for the whole county of 445,000 men, women and children. These figures are so large that they will seem almost chimerical, but it must be borne in mind that we are speaking of the food producing capability of the county, not of the number of people likely to live in it. Let us examine some statistics to see whether these figures are unreasonably high.

The area of Southampton, England, is 1,070,216 acres or about the same as that of the land well adapted for agriculture in Restigouche; the population of Southampton in 1871 was 543,847. The area of Cumberland is about the same: its population is over a quarter of a million; Kent on the same area has nearly 900,000 people; Somerset on 1,047,000 acres has 463,000 people; Essex on 1,060,000 acres has 466,000 people. In each of these cases the total area of the counties is given, not simply of the land suited for cultivation. Let us take two counties the united area of which is about the same as the total area of Restigouche, namely Devon and Dorset, counties that are not leading manufacturing counties, we find these have a population of over 800,000 men, women and children. But it may be asked whether some allowance ought not to be made for the imports of agricultural produce into England. We think not, because the total export of agricultural produce from America to Europe is not much more than is necessary to feed the people of London alone, so that if it all went to England no allowance would have to be made for it in estimating the ability of the agricultural counties of England to support their resident population.

We think, therefore, that it may be taken as demonstrated that New Brunswick with its 17,060,000 acres of area, 13,000,000 of which are adapted for agriculture is capable of sustaining a population of 6,000,000 people, and it follows that there is before the province a future bounded by no narrow limits, such as most of us may have been tempted to ascribe to it. In China where they know the value of land and its food producing capability, 36,000,000 of people live in a district no larger than New Brunswick.

THEY THINK ANNEXATION WOULD REMEDY IT.

A notable meeting of the St. John Board of Trade was held yesterday. The principal question discussed was the extension of Canadian trade with the West Indies, but it was not for this that the meeting was remarkable. Three speakers, one of them an ex-mayor, two of them among the wealthiest men of the city, all three of them enterprising business men and at least two of them looked upon as identified with the conservative party, did not hesitate to discuss the annexation of New Brunswick to the United States. Mr. Wallace W. Turnbull is reported as having said that the meeting was remarkable. Three speakers, one of them an ex-mayor, two of them among the wealthiest men of the city, all three of them enterprising business men and at least two of them looked upon as identified with the conservative party, did not hesitate to discuss the annexation of New Brunswick to the United States. Mr. Wallace W. Turnbull is reported as having said that the meeting was remarkable.

The most practical thing for us to do, the shortest cut for us, would be to get up a respectful petition to the Imperial Government, asking to be allowed to annex ourselves to the United States.

Mr. George Robertson, who believes that the N. P. is only the forerunner of Free Trade, and though a good conservative believes the framers of our fiscal policy know it to be unsound, speaking of the treaty negotiated by the United States with Cuba, and to be negotiated with Jamaica and the West Indies Islands said:

If the Government does not look out for us with regard to this Treaty, he believed that Mr. Turnbull that the sooner we annex with the United States the better.

And ex-Mayor Jones said:—
The produce of our farms and fisheries is sent to the United States, and we sell all our small lumber in the United States. Our union with Quebec and Ontario has not been successful. We have got to find a market in the United States, and the sooner we have free trade with that country the better. He was glad that one of our local representatives was present and would suggest that the chief platform for the Local Government to consider next session would be the best means of establishing reciprocal relations with the United States, even if we have to annex ourselves to it to obtain them.

The principal cause of these declarations was to be found in the very despondent tone of a paper read by the President of the Board of Trade, Mr. James A. Harding, on the prospects of Canadian trade with the West Indies; but for the real cause we must look deeper still. It is to be found in the slow but none the less sure decrease of the trade and commercial importance of St. John. Six months ago one of the most prominent business men in St. John said: "I have been in business here for over 25 years and this is the worst season I have ever seen;" and matters are worse now than they were six months ago.

Of course the position of St. John is somewhat exceptional. The effects of the great fire have not only not passed away, but are only now felt in their intensity. There was an enormous wiping out of property of real value on June 20, 1877, and although the recuperative power of the people was marvellous, it

has not been able to restore the city without the assumption of heavy burdens. Interest and taxes are formidable foes to the progress of St. John. To the results of the fire must be added the decline in ship building and in the profit earned by ships, the loss to the port by the substitution of steamers for sailing vessels for the transportation of deal, the falling off in the deal trade, the rivalry of Montreal and Toronto houses in the fields formerly held by St. John; these and other causes have brought St. John perilously near a crisis, and her business men seeing no signs of relief from their commercial relations with the rest of the Dominion are looking for it elsewhere, and we have seen that some of them, at least, are willing to purchase property at the price of British connection. It is noteworthy that no one at the Board of Trade felt called upon to dissent from these annexationist views.

IRELAND IN PARLIAMENT.

It has been telegraphed out to America, by some of those people who have had Mr. Gladstone perform in anticipation a variety of ridiculous acts, that the redistribution bill to be introduced into Parliament would reduce the representation of Ireland in the House of Commons; and we are told that the Home rulers are thereupon going to unite with the English Radicals, and both these parties will join hands with the Conservatives, and the result will be that Mr. Gladstone will be forced to step down and out. The strangest part of it all is that, while these combinations are being made so openly that every newspaper scribe in the country knows all about them, Mr. Gladstone is in a state of profound ignorance.

We think it may be taken for granted that the Redistribution Bill will not deal unjustly by the Irish. Whether they will have more or less representatives in the House of Commons under it, no one can tell until the bill is published; but we do not believe that the English Premier will be a party to any project by which it is sought to disfranchise the Irish people to any extent whatever.

To deprive the people of Ireland of their just share in Parliamentary representation would not be in keeping with a policy of which the key notes are alleged to be fair play and even-handed justice. There has already been too much repression in Ireland and it would be a state-mislike step to try what conciliation will do. The condition of Ireland is one which calls for much more sympathy than condemnation. Outrages have been committed; property has been destroyed and lives sacrificed; and though our minds may revolt at the bare recital of these things, and though we may feel a detestation for the men who commit the crimes, yet we cannot withhold our sympathy for the feeling in the minds of the people, of which these deeds of violence are the sad and misguided outcome. When we find the Irish in Canada among the best of our citizens, exercising their duties of citizenship in a manner which challenges admiration, we cannot believe that the Irish in Ireland are not to be trusted with the same privileges.

Let the New Brunswick reader try and form some idea of how the people of Ireland must feel in regard to England. For centuries they have been made to feel that they are a conquered race, and they have seen the life-blood of the country go to pay tribute to their conquerors. The Irish are a proud race, glorying in traditions hoary with age, and pointing with even greater pride to the warriors, statesmen, orators and poets, who in modern years have shed lustre, not upon Ireland so much as upon England. At home they feel themselves the lords of the soil, kept from their heritage through wrong. It is easy enough to explain that by law they have been rightfully deprived of what belonged to their ancestors, but they decline to acknowledge the right of might and chafe accordingly under the tie which binds them to England.

We believe that no administration of affairs will be successful in Ireland which does not recognize an Irish born-subject of the Crown as equal in all respects before the law with one born in England or Scotland; and as we think Mr. Gladstone has shown himself desirous of framing his legislation upon this principle, we do not regard it as at all probable that he proposes to take a step backward by reducing the representation of the island in Parliament.

Sir Leonard Tilley had better look after his constituency. Never in the darkest days before 1878 was annexation openly advocated in a representative meeting of St. John business men.

The work of repairing the beacon light at St. John was completed on Saturday. The hull has been built up about fifteen feet, a house has been erected forward and another has been constructed between the bell tower and the lighthouse tower. New posts have been put in under the lighthouse and the bell towers, and a new derrick has been erected.

Congratulatory Dispatches.

The following letters of congratulations have been received by Gov. Cleveland, who has kindly given us the exclusive use of them for publication:

To President-elect Cleveland,
From James G. Blaine: AUGUSTA, Me.

Accept my congratulations. They may not be sincere but they are formal and required by politeness. You have come out the upper dog in the fight, but I think you will admit that you have been badly worried. Burn this. JAMES G. BLAINE.

From Mrs. Belva Lockwood: WASHINGTON, D. C.

I am glad you won. Blaine is mean. He said that old women were not wanted in politics. And yet he had Senator Hoar, Simon Cameron and the Associated Press manager on his side. Where would he have been if those old women had deserted him? Anyhow I am glad you beat him. There. BELVA.

From Gen. Butler: Say, Cleveland, "I'm wid y'es" You understand. My pretended opposition was all in my eye. Save? What are you going to do about the patronage of this state? Can I count on you as you can count on me? Say but the word and we'll make Rome howl. I always thought Blaine was a fraud; I now know him to be a fool. B. F. B.

From Gov. St. John: Accept my congratulations. You have been a fair foe and will be a generous victor. There's nothing small—not even a collar—about you, and if I were not St. John I would be Cleveland. My best wishes to you. ST. JOHN.

From Happy Jack Logan: Accept my congratulations. I mean it. Put it there, pard. You're a devilish good fellow, if you have licked us. If I've said sass about you on the stump I didn't mean it and if you feel mad about it, why, you can chew my ear, when we meet. If I'd had as square a man to back up as you are I shouldn't feel so infernally cheap at being licked. MR. SENATOR LOGAN.

From Steve Elkins: We congratulate you. We mean Phelps, Reid, Evans, Gould, Bliss and the rest of the boys, and we chip in our quarters to pay for this telegram. Jones would have been one of us but he was stumped. May your collars never decrease in size. STEVE.

From Rev. Dr. Burdard: You have won the good fight. Do not forget to thank the Giver of all good. If you will kindly take my remarks about "rum, Romanism and rebellion" in a Pickwickian sense you will only do me justice. Mark's tongue is often longer than his brain. BURDARD.

From Parson Ball: In congratulating you I call to mind that I have said some unpleasant things about you which were not true. I regret it now, seeing that they did no good. A man hates to have his best lies wasted. However, if it will be of any good to you you may tell as many lies about me as you like. They won't hurt my character—what little I have left. Should there be any vacancy in your appointments on a commission on sewage, I shall be glad to be remembered. BALL.

October 28, 1884
Lime! Lime!
JUST RECEIVED AT
W. E. MILLER & Co.

EXTRA No 1
GreenHead Lime

ALSO
Shorts, Bran
and Oats.

W. E. MILLER & Co.,
Feed, Seed and Lime Merchant's, Opposite People's Bank, Queen Street.
Fredericton, Oct. 29, 1884.

THE GLASGOW & LONDON
Fire Insurance Co'y
OF GREAT BRITAIN.

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

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

RAISINS!
Just Received:
LONDON LAYERS VALINCIES,
CROP OF 1884.

JEREMIAH HARRISON & Co.,
11 and 22, North Wharf,
SAINT JOHN, N. B.
Nov. 20, 1884.

I have Just Received

IN STORE:
5 Tons Shorts,
5 Tons Bran,
2 Tons Buckwheat Kennel
500 Bushels Oats,
25 Tons Horse and Cow Hay

100 CASKS LIME,
ALSO A LARGE
Quantity of Wood.

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

H. MORECRAFT
CAMPBELL STREET, FREDERICTON.
November 5, 1884

WE SELL
POTATOES,
Spilling, Bark,
R. R. Ties, Lumber, Laths,
Hay, Eggs, Produce.

Write fully for quotations:
HATHEWAY & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
22 Central Wharf, BOSTON.

Members of Board of Trade, Corn and Mechanics Exchanges.

CONFECTIONERY.
FRENCH
CHOCOLATE DROPS,
MAPLE GEMS,
COCO CAKES,
MOLLASSES ROLLS,
CRYSTAL SHERBETS,
CREAM CARAMELS.

CONFECTIONERY.
PHILADELPHIA CARAMELS,
HOAROUND DROPS,
PEPPERMINT
LOZENGES,
&c., &c., &c.
CAN TIN GINGER.

G. T. WHEPLEY.

HOT AIR
FURNACES.
FOR SALE AT THE
"CITY FOUNDRY,"
Four Superior Hot Air
FURNACES
WHICH WILL BE SOLD
LOW FOR CASH.

Also, One Large Furnace
For a Public Building. Fit
GEO. TODD & SON.
Fredericton, Nov. 1, 1884.

CLASS. CLASS.
Now Landing and in Stock:
BOXES WINDOW GLASS—all sizes,
which will be sold at the lowest rates.
S. R. EVERETT.

JUST RECEIVED.
1 Gross, Warren's Safe Cure;
1 " " Pills;
1 " Mrs. Lydia Pinkham's Compound;
1 Gross Burdock Bitters.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DAVIS, STAPLES & Co

CLAPBOARDS.
THE Subscriber has on hand and intends to keep at his residence Gibson, Dry Spruce Clapboards of different qualities for sale.
J. E. SIMMONS,
Sept. 16

COTTON

FLANNELS!

1,000 Yards
Cotton Flannels

IN SHORT LENGTHS,
FROM 2 to 10 YARDS

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

DEVER BROS.

JERSEYS

JERSEYS!

DEVER BROS.

HAVE RECEIVED TO-DAY!

6 Doz. Jerseys,

EMBROIDERY and PLAIN.

DEVER BROS.

Fredericton, October 21, 1884.

The Travelling Public

IS INFORMED THAT THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE PLACED A
FIRST-CLASS COACH
ON THE ROAD BETWEEN
Marysville and Fredericton

For their Accommodation.
Leaving Marysville at 7 and 10 a.m.,
and 1, 4 and 7 p.m.
Leaving Phoenix Square, Fredericton at 8:30 and 11 a.m.; 2:30, 5 and 9 p.m.

All orders carefully attended to. Extras furnished if required.
GEORGE W. FOSTER,
HORACE FUGH.

July 25, 1884.

Hand Bags,
WISP HOLDERS.
Wall Pockets,
JUST OPENED AND SELLING
CHEAP FOR CASH, AT
G. W. Schleyer's
Fancy Goods Store,
OPPOSITE NORMAL SCHOOL.
Fredericton, Oct. 22, 1884.

Lanterns! Lanterns!

15 CASES Barn Lanterns. New pattern: 2 cases spare Globes; 3 doz. spare Burners to suit; 2 barrels and 1 case of Register's, round and square; 2 cases Pickaxe handles, 20 down; 18 Spinning Wheels; 25 Cylinder Stoves for wood, new bottoms best yet.
R. CHESTNUT & SONS.
October 8, 1884

HARVEY'S STUDIO,
Next Door Below People's Bank & Opp. Randolph's
WILL OPEN ON THURSDAY
A First-Class Photograph Gallery.

I have purchased a complete set of instruments, together with
THE LATEST SCENERY
I have also one of the finest North Lights in the Province. Having worked in one of the leading firms in New York, I am now in a position to do graph business in this city.
CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.
Leave your Orders Early.
JOHN HARVEY.
Fredericton, May 30th, 1884.

Music Lessons.

THE Subscriber will give Lessons to his Pupils at their Residences on and after 1st November next.
Terms.—Term of 20 Lessons—\$8.00.
As an inducement to young ladies to study the Violin, I now offer a Short Term of 10 Lessons for \$2.50 in advance. At the expiration of the Ten lessons the usual rate will be charged.
E. CADWALLADER.
Fredericton, Oct. 22—23.

Organs! Organs!

THE DOHERTY ORGANS take the big laurels. The best made. The prettiest and the best music for the money. Call and examine or write for particulars.
LEMON & SONS.
Fredericton, Nov. 5, 1884.

Choice Flour

In Stock and to Arrive:
PEOPLES', CLEMATIS',
NORTH STAR, ANSONIA,
FAMILY SUPERIORS.

Also, Tilsonberg Oat Meal, New England "A" Corn Meal.

A. F. RANDOLPH & SON.
Fredericton, November 1, 1884.

New Fall Goods
McNALLY'S.

14 SETS PARLOUR SUIT FRAMES to be upholstered on the premises to suit the taste and pockets of our customers. 20 Students Chairs and Platform Rockers; 100 Lounges; 22 Centre Tables; 27 Chamber Suits; 1,000 Wood, Glass and Perforated Seat Chairs, Side Boards, Book Cases, Hall Stands, Ladies' Secretaries, Walnut New Italian Chairs and a large number of Fancy Pieces for Xmas trade.

Crockery and Glassware!
95 Casks, Cases and Barrels of Dinner Tea, and Toilet Sets, Lamps, Table Glassware, and Fancy China

SILVER PLATED WARE.
7 Packages containing Wagon Pitchers, Tea Services, Table Cutlery, Cake Baskets, Butter Coolers, Pickle Stands, Salt Cellars, Vases, Vasekin Rings, Table Knives and Forks, Spoones, Butter Knives, &c.

J. G. McNALLY.

New Goods in every Department, including a fine Stock of Toys and Fancy Goods for Christmas at
J. G. McNALLY'S.

Make Home Happy!
When XMAS comes by calling at McNALLY'S. A handsome Parlor Suit, a beautiful Dinner Set, a Grand Silver Tea Service, one of those splendid Parlor Lamps, or nice article of Household Goods, both useful and ornamental.

J. G. McNALLY.

Elegant New Lamps
I HAVE JUST OPENED a fine assortment of New Library Lamps, four different styles, plain and ornamental, with cut glass prisms. They can be adapted to any lamp, suitable for Parlor, Hall or Dining Room. Prices moderate.

J. G. McNALLY.

TRY
G. W. SCHLEYER'S
HOLIDAY
Photographs

AT REDUCED RATES FOR TWO MONTHS ONLY.

PRICES ON APPLICATION AT THE STUDIO, WHERE SITTINGS CAN BE ARRANGED FOR.

Cards, Cabinets & Panels.
PHOTOGRAPHS!
PHOTOGRAPHS!
PHOTOGRAPHS!
—AT A—
REDUCTION

For two months only, beginning Nov. 1. This reduction is made only for regular customers for the HOLIDAY SEASON.
Persons wishing to become my regular customers can participate in this offer.
A deposit of ONE DOLLAR will be required for sittings, and in every case this must be complied with, as it is a standing rate of the establishment.

G. W. Schleyer,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
OPPOSITE NORMAL SCHOOL
FREDERICTON.
Nov. 5.

FALL HARDWARE

IRON,
S. S. STEEL, HORSE SHOES,
CABLE, ZINC,
SHEET IRON, TIN PLATES,
NAILS, GLASS, OIL,
And a Varied Stock of Shelf Hardware.

Z. R. Everett.

Fredericton, Oct. 7, 1884.

MISTASSINIA.

A rival of Superior discovered in the Wilds of Rupert's Land.

A new element of Canadian greatness made known to the World.

The geographical sensation of the year is the revelation of the existence of a great lake in the North-West of Quebec, brief reference to which was made in THE GAZETTE of Saturday. The lake, which has long been known to geographers, is now known to the world, and it is deemed of so little importance that it rarely found a place upon a map and when it did it was indicated by a mere spot and a name. It turns out on exploration to be a vast body of water, on which an explorer sailed for 120 miles and yet the body of the lake had not been reached. "Before me," says Mr. Bignell, "there was as far as the eye could reach,

Nothing but Sky and Water."

We reproduce from the New York Sun the following account of the expedition which made the lake known to the world as possibly the greatest sheet of fresh water on the globe:

F. H. Bignell of this city, who left in June in command of the transport expedition to the Great Lake, Mississinipi, has returned home. He preceded the main expedition in charge of John Bignell, P. L. S. and explorer, and A. J. Love of the Geological Survey of Ottawa, with the necessary provisions and stores for his anticipated stay of eighteen months or two years.

Mr. Bignell left Chicoutimi laden with canoes, and assisted by nineteen men, chiefly Indians, with great difficulty he reached the northern boundaries of the province of Quebec. This is the summit of the watershed. The elevation, however, is only about eight feet, and an ordinary observer would be unable to appreciate the change which this great watershed makes in two great river systems of America. The streams on one side rush northward to Hudson Bay, and on the other southward to the Saguenay.

The party then crossed into Rupert's Land, now commonly known as the Northeast Territory. After eight or nine miles canoeing, or 350 miles from Lake St. John, the party reached Foom Bay, the southwestern extremity of

The Great Lake Mississinipi, and eighteen miles further on the lake they reached the Hudson Bay Company's post, where provisions were left for the main expedition.

Mr. Bignell says the general trend of the great lake, as far as known, is from southwest to northeast, stretching away from Foom Bay and the Heights of Land in the southwest to an unknown distance toward east Maine and Labrador. In fact, no one at the post of the Hudson Bay Company, servants or Indians, could say what were its dimensions, or where it ended, and no information was on record there on the subject.

The only thing certain known about it was that it seemed to be an expansion of the Rupert River, just as the great western lakes are an expansion of the St. Lawrence. At a point distant from the post about 120 miles to the eastward, the Rupert River intersected from the eastward, flowing from Little Lake Mississinipi, which is only another expansion of the river, and which occupies the same general features of the great lake, but lies between it and the heights between the two watersheds.

From Sept. 10th to the 17th the voyaging on the great lake, noticing the low, lying character of its shores, the deep and numerous bays with which they are indented, and the enormous depth of its water, which renders it navigable by almost any sized craft. Occasionally islands were met with. Some of them were very beautiful, and others were pretty large. Upon one of these he was weathered for some time, the sea on the lake

Running Mountains. On the 17th, 120 miles of navigation had been made, and yet the body of the lake, which had gradually expanded, had not been reached. He felt that the lake was a vast body of water, and that it was a new element of Canadian greatness made known to the world.

It is said that the Hudson Bay Company have had their agency there for upwards of a hundred years, but have held it as secret that a lake of such dimensions ever existed. The size of this body of water is supposed to be as large as that of Lake Superior.

Trade is carried on at the post of the Hudson Bay Company by giving Indians provisions and outfit in exchange for skins and furs. No money is used, and though the Indians have heard of strong liquor they do not know what it is. There are usually thirty to thirty-five families in the neighborhood of the lake, and they are called the Montagnais tribe. They are of fine physique, but are a degraded race, and of filthy habits. They are nominally Christians, the post being visited about once a year by a Protestant clergyman from Moose Factory on James Bay. They are strictly honest, but very superstitious.

Mr. Bignell says the lake waters are very like the waters of Lake Superior and actually

Swarm with various species of fish, including huge lake trout, speckled trout, river trout, fresh water salmon, large pike, pickerel, perch, white fish, and a species closely resembling cod. The fur-bearing animals include beaver, lynx, otter, and black bear, all of which are numerous.

The region around the lake and its banks is well wooded. The general character of the region is flat and undulating, with occasional tracts of excellent arable land. The whole, as far as could be judged, rests on a limestone foundation, and outcroppings rocks show promising mineral indications.

At the Hudson Bay post Mr. Miller raises fine fields of potatoes. The climate is very agreeable. The highest mark the thermometer reached for some years was 120 deg. above in the summer in the middle of August, and the lowest weather experienced was 20 deg. below zero. The main body of the lake never freezes over until January, and breaks up about June.

The Quebec Chronicle speaks of the shores of the lake and its adaptability for settlement on the following terms: The country is densely wooded, and though not exactly a lumbering country in the vicinity of the lake, valuable forests of Balsam pine exist further north, towards James Bay. Much of the soil in the country surrounding the

lake, resting on limestone, is well suited for agriculture, and the Hudson Bay employees there raise everything they want in the way of vegetables, peas, etc. The climate appears to be very hot in summer, and the extremes of cold in winter.

WATER LESS SEVERE

than at Quebec. Ice formed opposite the Hudson Bay post on the 14th of November, and in the main lake in January. It disappeared by sinking at the post about the 22nd May, and in the main lake completely by the 8th of June. These dates must not, however, be considered in comparison with the breaking up of the ice at the St. Lawrence, or as indicating the opening of spring for agricultural purposes, for no doubt the same experience would exist there as nearer home. For instance the ice disappears in the lakes around Quebec from the 20th to the 24th May. At Lake St. John the ice sinks only about the 15th or 20th of May, and yet farming operations there begin in April. If we mistake not Lake Winnipeg is no earlier in this respect than Lake Mississinipi, and we know that at Moose Factory, on James Bay, all the cereals and vegetables raised in this province can be successfully produced. So that the probability seems to be that the greater part of the enormous territory lying between Lake Mississinipi and James Bay will one day be peopled by an agricultural population, in the same way as that of the great North-West has been. The climate, the largest population of Europe subsists. The question is a great one to contemplate, and at the rapid rate at which things move in this age of railroads, the colonization of the "Great North-east" will soon force itself upon the Government as that of the great North-West has done. The report of the surveying party now in the territory will be looked for with great interest.

Victoria County Notes.

The November term of the Victoria County Court opened at Andover, on Wednesday the 19th instant, Judge Stevens presiding. The following Docket made up:

G. T. Baird vs. Frederick A. Brown. D. B. Gallagher filed the writ, and moved for judgment for goods sold and delivered; money paid. R. H. Davis for defendant.

Leonard W. Johnston vs. Thomas Sullivan. D. B. Gallagher filed the writ, and moved for judgment for goods sold and delivered; money paid. R. H. Davis for defendant.

James H. Baird vs. Michael Bryson. D. B. Gallagher filed the writ. Trespass for breaking into plaintiff's close and cutting down and carrying away timber logs &c with counts in trover.

The first two cases were undefended, and in the case of Baird vs. Brown the jury assessed the damages at \$32.38, and in case of W. Johnston vs. Thomas Sullivan at \$54.94.

In the case of James H. Baird vs. Michael Bryson, the judge, owing to absence of a witness for the plaintiff, who had been subpoenaed and failed to attend and for whom a constable had been despatched, adjourned the court until the following day, when the case was taken up and occupied the whole day. The jury retired about four o'clock and brought in a verdict in favor of plaintiff for \$200.00.

D. B. Gallagher counsel for plaintiff, R. H. Davis counsel for defendant.

The court then adjourned sine die.

About four inches of snow fell at Andover on the 22nd, which makes good sleighing. The river is running full of ice.

Judge Stevens remained at Andover until Monday, when he went to Edmondston of the river, and which occupies the same general features of the great lake, but lies between it and the heights between the two watersheds.

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THE TOBIQUE RAILWAY.

A New Project Which May Come to Something.

A Road Which Would Open a Fine District of Country.

Our Andover correspondent writes that a preliminary survey of the Tobique Railway has been begun. It is understood that Messrs. George Baird, M. P. P., John Stewart and some Americans are interested in the project. When Hon. Messrs. Costigan, Caron and Bowell were at Andover recently, they promised to use their influence to secure a cash subsidy for a railroad up the Tobique, and suggested that a petition be sent to the Dominion Government before Parliament meets. This may mean something, or it may mean nothing, but there is not much doubt that it is a line of railway up the Tobique Valley, if properly located, would open

A Fine Section of Country and if not extended too far in the first instance, would pay a reasonable profit on the outlay over and above any subsidy which the Dominion Government may give. The objective point at present is to secure the land which is about 28 miles up the Tobique by water and could probably be reached by a railroad of that length from Perth Station. The question of location would be a serious matter as several routes will be urged upon the promoters of the scheme. A stream flows into the St. John near Perth Station, but owing to the great elevation of the land about its head waters it would probably be found very difficult, if not practically impossible, to get a good location up its valley, and beyond the district through which it would pass is not of a very desirable character. A suggestion has been made that a line could be found

Up the Maniac Valley, and this is probably correct. It would pass through the settlement of Kintore and near St. John, and would probably be so located as to pass near Birch Ridge Settlement. At least it would serve as an outlet for this settlement and for the Red Rapids settlement. A road located by this route would come out to the Tobique about the Red Rapids, thirteen miles up that stream, but somewhat further from the Mouth of the Maniac. From Red Rapids up, the road would follow the bank of the Tobique to the Mouth of the Wapkehegan, a distance of about twelve miles, and would be through a good settlement all the way. There would be room for a considerable expansion of the settlement to the southward along a part of this 12 miles, but for at least the upper half of the way the settlement cannot be expected to extend back from the river to any distance, as the country south of the Wapkehegan consists of

Lakes, Marshes, and Conical Rocky Hills. The crossing of the Wapkehegan would be an easy matter, and the road could follow the bank of the Tobique to the Plaster Rock, but if it ever became necessary to extend it further up the Tobique, this cliff and the high bluffs above it would prove somewhat of a serious obstacle, and the road would not open a very good section of country, although there is some good land upon what is known as Plaster Rock Ridge and other points near the mouth of the Maniac. It would probably be found necessary to cross the Tobique at the Plaster Rock, and if the road were extended to follow the north bank of the Tobique, where an easy route could be obtained. A better route than this via the Maniac or than any other point on the south side of the Tobique in respect to engineering difficulties, the character of the country, and the convenience of existing settlements, as well as

The Shortest in Mileage, would probably be found by starting from Perth Station and following the St. John River along the high land, gradually swinging back and rising until the top of the Tobique Narrows was reached. The grade would not probably be found to be heavy. Arrived at the Narrows, the road would follow the Tobique, the cost of the bridge would be great, and the road might then be carried back from the river passing around in a curve so as to go through Lower Lilly. In a short time there would be a very important station here to which the business of a part of New Brunswick, of all Tilly, and of the extensive settlement sure to be established on the New Brunswick Railway land would come. The road might then go in the most direct route possible to the northern end of

The Bridge over the Tobique at the Red Rapids and a station here would accommodate the settlements on the South side of the Tobique quite as well as one at the southern end of the bridge would, so that the road would be equally as good to the Lower Tobique as the one to the north side of the river would be locally convenient with one on the south side. From the Red Rapids Bridge the road would pass in nearly a straight line through

The Beautiful and Thriving Settlement of Astorville, and then take the river bank until the mouth of Three Brooks, 20 miles from the St. John, was reached. A station here would accommodate all the settlers on the opposite side of the Tobique. Three Brooks is an important stream heading up into the land of the New Brunswick Railway Company; there is an excellent mill privilege at its mouth where mills are now in operation. At Three Brooks the shore of the Tobique might be left and the road located so as to pass through Sison Ridge Settlement, one of the most promising sections of this promising country, and down by easy grades to the river opposite the Plaster Rock. For the purpose of carrying on operations at the Rock, a bridge across the Tobique would be necessary, and a short branch, but the construction of the bridge would not be a difficult matter, as an island divides the stream. If in process of time it was thought advisable to extend the road up the Tobique an excellent route could be found. A line such as has been last indicated would pass through

A Fertile Agricultural Section for every mile of its length. If this road is ever built to the Plaster Rock it will do a great business in the shipping of both ground and unground plaster, for which there is an enormous demand not only in New Brunswick but especially on the Aroostook. It is said that the projectors of the road ask the local government to give them as a bonus a part of the Plaster Rock, and it is quite possible that with this and a reasonable subsidy from the Dominion government it would be found possible to provide the ways and means for building the railway. The project is one of considerable interest and will no doubt sooner or later be carried into effect.

CLEANINGS.

The sch. Emma C., from Spoon Island to New York, with a cargo of granite and lumber, arrived at that port two weeks ago, after a stormy passage. She was very low in the water and an effort was made to pump her out, but without avail. Soundings were taken, which showed the apparent depth of her hold to be 15 fathoms. It was found that on the passage the bottom had fallen out with the granite, and that the vessel had been floated by her deck load of lumber.

Owing to the fact of a number of high ecclesiastical dignitaries who were invited to be present at the dedication of the new St. Peter's Church, Portland, being engaged at the plenary council in Baltimore, and also that the bishops and clergy of the provinces cannot conveniently be present during Advent, it has been decided to postpone the ceremonies of dedication of that church until Thursday, January 15th. The new church, however, will be privately blessed in the course of ten days and it is anticipated that the first services will be held on the Feast of the Immaculate Conception, Monday, December 8th.

When Mr. Hugh Finlay, mechanical superintendent of the Telegraph office, was on his way to work Saturday morning, he slipped on the ice in the old burial ground, and fell, fracturing his right leg near the ankle. He was conveyed to his home on Elliot Row, where Dr. Addy set the broken bone.

A fire occurred on Saturday morning at Portage, near Sussex, which destroyed a dwelling house owned by Newton Olive Jonah and occupied by Wm. Hoyt. The house was insured in the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co. Mr. Hoyt was insured in the Western for \$400.

The sch. Cricket, Read master, arrived in St. John on Saturday afternoon, having made the run from Boston in twenty-eight hours. It took her nearly two hours to beat into the harbor, so that she was only twenty-six hours and a half in the water. Competent authorities say that is the quickest passage on record for a sailing vessel.

The Carleton committee who have had in charge the ascertaining of the cost of an electric light plant to light 15 lamps have ascertained that the plant would cost between \$3,800 and \$4,000, which, with the cost of maintaining the light, would amount to an assessment of \$2,000 a year. Another meeting will be held, when the whole matter will be referred to a public meeting.

The Moncton Times says:—The average small boy is considerably excited about the whales reported in the river near Moncton a few days ago. Thursday it started to hully that no attempt at their capture could be made. Yesterday, however, several parties put down the river in boats or the lookout for the monsters of the deep. It was currently reported about town that Mr. Theophilus LeBlanc had captured one of the whales and had it in his hands. This proved to be a very fishy story. Mr. LeBlanc, it appears, soon wearied of the whale and left the boat on the Fox Creek shore. The "whale" he captured was a four-legged one, and he utilized it for the purpose of bringing him back to town. As a valuable fisherman the average Monctonian is not a success; he is more at home slinging up the festive toast.

The Methodists of Sussex for a long time felt that their church accommodation was out of proportion to the wants of the denomination, and soon after the advent of their present pastor, the Rev. W. W. Baker, began to consider the matter. The largest of the building, the changes and improvements, which were only recently completed, have been executed with every regard to the convenience of both congregation and pastor. The edifice, which faced on one side the river, was 25x55 feet, was added, making the building in the shape of a cross and about 75 feet in length. The interior is of the Gothic style of finish. New chairs have been put in and new seats added to the platform, which correspond with the interior of the church. This part of the work is a credit to Messrs. Ross & McPherson of Sussex. W. N. Culbert contractor for the job has very creditably carried it to completion. The Methodist church now stands as one of the finest buildings in the town.

On Sunday the church was opened for the purpose of holding a service of prayer and divine worship. The day was all that could be desired, and the church in the morning was filled to the utmost. The rostrum and speaker's desk were beautifully bedecked with choice flowers and everything looked perfect. The service was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Wilson. The opening sermon, in the afternoon Rev. Mr. Pines preached, and in the evening Rev. Dr. Sprague.

A Model Ad. The following advertisement appeared in the Boston Herald:—

\$21 REWARD. If the gentlemen who took the trouble to blow my safe open Sunday morning, 9th inst., will kindly return the small iron safe to the owner, which they carried away, I will send them \$21—and "money they overlooked"—only the insurance policy. The three or four thousand dollars in notes therein you can have no use of unless you are a miser. Collectors than I; and the checks made payable to order have no "order" on them, and I do for you think you can put an order on them that the bank will advance much money; you need not get mad and blame me because you failed to find the \$21 in cash, for which sum, if I send it to you, you should, in fairness, return the collateral, which latter can be no good, but may save me some inconvenience; now just accommodate me this time, and when you want to look over my business again, or your ringing my bell (I live in first house east of store), I will get up and unlock the safe for you and give you what information I can; I have returned to Sam Mills the two chisels and bit brace which you borrowed at his shop; by the way, there were 24 pounds of powder taken from a can up stairs; if you used my powder, you should allow me something for it. Address R. P. AKER, Proprietor, Ryegate Granite Works, South Ryegate, Vt.

The River. The heavy rain on Sunday night and yesterday morning has caused the snow to disappear on the streets. The crossing on the ice yesterday was dangerous and crossing on foot was abandoned. The owners of the ferry boat "Forest Queen," having made a track through the ice soon after it formed, their boat has been running every day.

The cold weather of last night froze the surface water on the ice and this morning skating on the river is excellent, the ice resembling a mirror so smooth is its surface. There are quite a number of air holes which makes the skating not very safe yet.

City Council. The regular monthly meeting of the City Council will be held on Tuesday evening next.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

England's Extensive Preparations for War.

General Notes and News from all Parts of the World.

Opposing the Government. (Special to Gleaner.) BERLIN, Nov. 25.—There is great opposition to the Postal Savings Bank Bill in the Bundestag Committee, especially from the members of the Southern States. The members from Saxony have moved its rejection.

A Bad Look Out in Japan. (Special to Gleaner.) SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 25.—Advices from Tokio state that heavy rains have seriously damaged the rice crop in the Province of Chin Kiang.

The French in China. (Special to Gleaner.) HONG KONG, Nov. 25.—Admiral Lespes has arrived from Tientsin. Operations at Peking are at a standstill owing to the monsoon and constant rain at Kelung.

Preparing for War. (Special to Gleaner.) LONDON, Nov. 25.—Great activity prevails at Woolwich in the preparation of stores and munition of war. The indications are that the expedition to Bechuana Land will be larger than had been expected. Several battalions have been ordered to place themselves in readiness for foreign service.

A Storm in India. (Special to THE GLEANER.) LONDON, Nov. 25.—Advices from India state that a terrible cyclone had visited Madras Presidency, causing immense damage. The dykes of Chokkaram Lake were burst in many places with the consequent effect of stopping the water supply of the city of Madras.

The Cholera in Paris. (Special to Gleaner.) PARIS, Nov. 25.—The Municipal Council yesterday adopted a resolution concerning the Prefect of the Seine for failing to continue the secularization of the hospitals by removing the nuns engaged as nurses, and calling upon him to complete the work. The Prefect replying on his defence said that he agreed with the Council upon the principle involved, but considered that it would be imprudent to remove the nuns during the epidemic.

The Congo Question. (Special to Gleaner.) BERLIN, Nov. 25.—The definition of Congo basin has been adopted by the committee of the conference. It is virtually as recommended by Mr. Stanley on the 21st inst., comprising all the centre of Africa and the Western Interior. The committee will sign the declaration of frontiers to-day and submit their report to the conference on Wednesday. It is almost certain to be adopted. The principal difficulty will be then to settle the French claims to Stanley Pool. The Geographical and Anthropological Societies have tendered a banquet to Stanley.

The Congo committee have agreed unanimously that free trade shall prevail in the western part of Congo Basin. Herr Wernemann, for Germany, advocated the extension of Berlin to the eastward, and the committee in discussing the international view of the question resolved to favor its extension both westward and eastward while still preserving the existing rights of sovereignty. The committee will continue the discussion to-day. The conference will probably resume its sessions on Wednesday, and its business sooner than was at first expected.

An Unhappy Community. (Special to Gleaner.) PARIS, 25.—A despatch from Massowah to République Française describes the tribes throughout Bagos Province have revolted and destroyed the tobacco plantations owned by merchants of Massowah and have plundered carriages coming to Kerew. Foreign traders in Massowah have been ruined and are uniting in petitions to their respective governments to insist upon their indemnification by the English government.

Police Court. A complaint was lodged before the Police Magistrate by Isaac Burden, Jr., against George Peters, owner of the ferryboat "Forest Queen," for stopping his boat running on Sunday evening Oct. 19th, before the time prescribed contrary to the City Bye Laws. This case was to have come on before the court this morning, but Mr. Peters through his counsel, Havelock Coy, pleaded guilty. A fine of \$2. and costs was imposed. F. B. Gregory for the prosecution.

Persons. The Surveyor General is in town. Mr. Wallace Broad of St. Stephen, is at the Queen. Mr. Maxwell, government railway engineer, is at the Queen.

Arrivals. QUEEN HOTEL.—Monday, Nov. 24th, S. W. Stevens, St. John; James France, Boston; William Galside, Fall River; D. F. Maxwell, St. Stephen; William Ross, Montreal. Tuesday, Nov. 25.—A. MacAlpine, Montreal; Wallace Broad, St. Stephen; Thos. F. Gillespie, Chatham; P. G. Ryan, Carleton Place; John Sheehan, Fredericton Junction.

The Indian Town Branch. The Indian Town Branch, if constructed in its present location, will take up the highway for a mile and a half. To avoid doing this it will be necessary to alter the location of three miles of the railway.

Large Sale of Land. All the lands owned by the Central Bank in the Parishes of Andover Drummond and Lorne including a large block of 8,000 acres or more on the Gulfic in the County of Victoria will be sold at Public Auction this afternoon in the village of Andover.

Confirmation. At the Cathedral on Saturday last sixty persons were confirmed by the Metropolitan. The confirmation was witnessed by a large number of persons.

Diocesan Church Society. The collections at the cathedral on Sunday next will be for the Diocesan Church Society.

Equity Court. The monthly session of the equity court will be held on Tuesday next, Judge Palmer presiding.

Marriages. At Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 19th, by the Rev. Charles R. Treat, William Byron Cowthard, of Fredericton, N. B., to Emma Elizabeth, daughter of Mrs. Susan Waycott.

NOTICE. I BEG leave to inform the public that I am now

OYSTERS IN ALL STYLES, And to accommodate

TRANSIENT BOARDERS, At my old stand,

Opposite Post Office.

There is also a FISH STORE in connection with the building where I keep constantly on hand all kinds of fresh fish in their season. Providence River, Prince Edward Island, and Bouchette Oysters, in or out of the shell; Lobster, Salt, Bay, Kansas and Gibbed Bay Herring; Dried and Smoked Fish; Pickled Herring; Finnan Haddies; Smoked Fish; Pickled Herring; Extras, Meddies and Digbys.

Call and Examine Stock and Prices.

All orders will receive prompt attention

J. A. LYNCH, Fredericton, Sept. 13-3m.

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ISOLATED RISKS AT SPECIAL THREE YEAR RATES.

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Hard and Soft Coal always on hand.

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And all kinds of stone work furnished promptly. Do not buy before you see me or my goods. I will save money by buying from us. Our work stands foremost for durability and appearance in any place where it has been set up, as well as being most economical.

Write me for prices, or call on my agent before you purchase, or you will waste money. Yours Respectfully, Aug. 6, 1884. JOHN MOORE.

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YORK ST., FREDERICTON, N. B. July 9th, 1884.

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THE RECTORY, PRINCE WILLIAM,

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