





# THE GLEANER.

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1884.

## WHAT HE HAD TO SAY FOR HIMSELF.

The New York reporters were promptly on hand to interview the Canadian Premier on his arrival from England. Elsewhere we give the substance of what he told them. There is not much in it; but then the Premier probably did not intend that there should be. Upon three points only did he say anything of interest. In reference to Imperial Federation he said to a New York Herald reporter that Canada was "ready, willing and even desirous" to help carry some such scheme into effect. We doubt this very much. To the majority of the people of Canada the idea of Imperial Federation has never presented itself as a subject for serious discussion; but it is an astonishing thing that, if Sir John correctly expresses the views of the people, that he has not long ago given some earnest of his belief and that he has permitted his organs to ridicule Mr. Blake to their hearts' content because he declared him-  
 Empire. The people of this part of self in favor of such a reorganization of the Canada are not prepared to assent to a scheme of Imperial Federation without having very much more light upon it than has yet been given by any of its advocates.

In reference to the C. P. R. and the Asiatic trade the Premier said that 1886 would witness the road in full operation and a line of steamers, subsidized by the Canadian and Imperial Governments, plying between British Columbia and Asia. On the same subject Mr. George Stephen of the C. P. R. said:—

We intend to establish a line of steamships from Port Moody in British Columbia to Japan and China in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway. We have had several offers from steamship owners who are willing to run their boats on that route. We have not yet decided upon any line, but it is certain that the new line will be running across the Pacific in the spring of 1886, at which time the Canadian Pacific Railway will be fully opened for traffic.

"The difference in favor of the Canadian Pacific Railway from China to New York, as compared with the San Francisco route, will be about three days in point of time. We are about to build a new railway bridge across the St. Lawrence near Montreal. At present all traffic to the seaports of the United States has to go over the Victoria Bridge, which is crowded in the winter months."

Observe it is China and New York that Mr. Stephen has in his mind, and the new railway bridge project is to relieve traffic to the United States ports of a monopoly. Monopolies are in Mr. Stephen's eyes a great imposition, any where out of the Canadian North West.

We have taken occasion before to refer to this trans-Pacific Steamship project when we expressed the opinion that if it will secure to Canadian ports any large proportion of the commerce of the Asiatic it is worth an effort to obtain, but if it is, as it now appears to be, merely a scheme to provide business for the C. P. R. to carry to New York and other United States ports it should not receive one dollar of subsidy from the Canadian Government.

The third topic upon which the Premier expressed anything, which might be called an opinion, was that of Reciprocity, and on this he assumed a tone which may be profoundly statesmanlike but appears confoundingly absurd. Canada has asked for Reciprocity; it is the turn of the United States to ask now: This is what the Canadian Premier has to say for himself on this important topic. Can anything be more nonsensical? Business in Canada is absolutely suffering for want of a judicious commercial treaty with the United States, and her people are told that they must wait until overtures of relief come from their neighbors. In the unhappy session of 1879 the country was told that the United States was to be coerced into reciprocity, but the policy of coercion has been as complete a failure as the N. P. has been. As long as Sir John Macdonald can play upon the credulity of the public and the corruptibility of the men he has around him, and enjoy a good salary out of the public chest, he may afford to stand upon his tin-pot dignity and expect the 55,000,000 of people to the south of us to come to Ottawa begging for our trade, but the business people of the Dominion cannot afford to wait upon such notions, and what is more to the purpose, they will not.

Sir John talked about other things. He said that the English Boards of Trade might induce the Canadian Parliament to pass an insolvent law. When the Dominion government delegated the initiative of necessary legislation to the English Boards of Trade we do not know; but we do know that Sir John's evasion of this question looks very much as if he knows an insolvent law would have to be passed as a culmination of the N. P. boom and wants to throw the responsibility of it upon some one outside of the Dominion.

**FREE LUMBER IN THE UNITED STATES.**  
 The New York Sun has renewed its request to Congress to abolish the duties on lumber imported into the United States. It argues that the duty is equivalent to a bonus for the destruction of forests which it is the interests of the nation to preserve. Every foot of lumber now growing in the United States, says our contemporary, is needed for the use of the millions of people who are even now finding their way into the most remote parts of the Union, and unless a more conservative use is made of it the land will soon be denuded of forests, which can never be replaced. In view of this undeniable state of facts, the Sun urges Congress to open the markets of the United States to lumber from wherever imported; but this, of course, means in effect simply the free admission of Canadian lumber, as there is no other country within convenient reach where a large supply of lumber of commercial value is to be found. At the present prices, spruce lumber is somewhat higher in the United States than in Liverpool, allowing for the difference in freight. Spruce would have to sell for \$7 and \$7.10s. a standard in Liverpool to give as good a margin for profit as the prices now ruling in Boston would give, and at this season of the year building operations are falling off. In other lines of wood goods, notably in dimension hardwoods, there is a large demand at prices, which would be remunerative to New Brunswick manufacturers if there was no duty to pay.

**DEATH OF DR. RODGERS.**  
 The extraordinary circumstances attending the death of Dr. Rodgers, at North Lake, appear to call for a further investigation. We do not suggest that there was any foul play. In fact our knowledge of the neighborhood, and particularly of Mr. Kennedy, at whose house the sad event occurred, preclude us from entertaining such an idea; but it is not known how the unfortunate man came to his death; there has been no proper inquest, and if for no other reason, that as example of how such things should be inquired into, another inquest should be ordered. The verdict of death by ~~misadventure~~ *misadventure*, and a *post mortem* examination ought to have been held.

**THE CITY HALL GALLERY.**  
 It is not very easy to give an idea of the relative merits of the two plans suggested for the proposed alterations in the City Hall gallery; but if, as is stated, Mr. Mitchell was asked to furnish the best plan and thereupon drew up plan No. 1, and only made No. 2 because he was told No. 1 would be rejected, somebody has made himself unnecessarily busy, and the action of the Council in adopting No. 2 is equivalent to a rejection of Mr. Mitchell's advice. When a man is employed for special work his recommendations ought to be taken, if they are not manifestly wrong. On matters of opinion his decision ought to be, if not final, at least of great weight. If not, why employ him at all?

**NOTES AND COMMENTS.**  
 Sir John Macdonald stated at the Beaconsfield dinner that all Englishmen who came to this country joined the Conservative party. As this was an after dinner statement, perhaps it would be unreasonable to find fault with it. Sir John says queer things sometimes.

Our readers will remember the letters published in THE GLEANER from Dr. Graham, of Richmond, Quebec, in which he set forth the claims of that town as a starting point for the Short Line. He has succeeded in enlisting his fellow townsmen in his agitation and the Dominion Government has ordered a survey of the line from Richmond.

England seems to be coming out of the Congo Conference with all her colors flying. If Prince Bismarck intended, as was alleged, to see just how hard a twist he could safely give the lion's tail, he appears to have changed his mind on the subject. The only power which can demolish England off-hand is the New York associated press correspondent at London.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, Inspector Farrell presented a report on the Alms House, which fully corroborated the statements made in THE GLEANER. The Alms House Committee meet to-night to consider the subject, and to-morrow night it will be fully considered at the City Council. The citizens expect that the Council will deal with the question radically and at once. It will admit of no delay.

A paragraph is going the rounds of the papers to the effect that Mr. Wicksteed, C. E., is to go over the Short Line route surveyed by Mr. Light, C. E., "from Quebec to Portland, N. B." It is amusing to see how some of the best informed journals get mixed up in geography. A Short Line from Quebec to Portland, N. B., is a figment of the brain of some sleeping telegraph operator. The line surveyed by Mr. Light was to Hartland, N. B.

**FROM EVERYWHERE.**  
**Notes, Notions, News, Facts, Fancy, Fun, The Harvest of the Editorial Shear.**  
 The French delegate to the Congo conference has been instructed to propose to the Papal secretary of state that France will assume a protectorate over the Catholic church in Africa. It is understood that the Pope objects to the arrangement.

Stanley delivered the inaugural address to the Scottish Geographical Society at Glasgow. He dwelt upon the great importance of the Congo country to Great Britain as an outlet for trade. When most nations are adopting protectionist measures, he said, her sphere of usefulness would be found in the Congo country.

Attempts to repair the Atlantic cables have been baffled by continued storms. There is daily communication between London and the steamship Faraday, which is trying to splice the Bennett-Mackay cables. Those in search of the Gould cables are encountering great difficulties on account of deep water and fogs.

It is reported at Dongola that El Mahdi has accepted the challenge as to his prophetic powers proposed by General Gordon and will try to make his followers walk across the Nile. He will thereby lose 50,000 men. According to other reports the Mahdi remains at Margat and is making no attempt to intercept convoys sent by Gordon to Shendi. This inactivity on his part, it is said, is having a tendency to weaken the popular belief in the sacredness of his mission.

Where poverty and depression of trade exist, crime is the natural outcome; but a specially unpleasant feature of the crime in Paris at present is the youth of a large number of the criminals. Organized bands of boy burglars and thieves have been discovered, and the arrests have been painfully numerous of girls not yet out of their teens, for counterfeiting and petty thefts. The prefect has ordered special police patrols at night and the detectives have been directed to make extraordinary efforts to check this evil.

The material progress of Montreal, even in these so-called dull times, is perfectly marvellous, as a tramp through the streets amply demonstrates to the resident or stranger. The expenditure on new buildings during the years now closing is estimated at over three millions of dollars, which is certainly as great, if not in excess of any year for the past seven. Some of the finest private mansions, most aristocratic quarters, belong to the Canadian Pacific managers, Messrs. Stephen, Angus, Abbott, and D. A. Smith.

A delegation representing the Woman's Suffrage Party called upon Sir John A. Macdonald in New York and thanked him for incorporating woman suffrage in the pending Canadian Franchise Bill and tendered him a public reception. Sir John replied that he would be unable to accept the offer, but hoped to be able to do so at a future date. He said the woman suffrage clause in his bill had been received with growing favor, and he had no doubt of its ultimate passage. He found the women suffrage movement greatly advanced in England. The Conservative party was practically an unit in its favor.

The Congo Committee has agreed that the African International Association shall have control only over the navigation of the Congo river; that England shall have control of the navigation of the Lower and France of the Upper waters of the Niger river. Both the latter governments have bound themselves by a formal declaration to uphold freedom of navigation, and any other power which may acquire territory in that country will be required to undertake similar obligations. At Saturday's sitting the committee expunged Gen. Sanford's clause by a formal vote. Germany approved of the proposal, but the general impression of the committee was that the concession would have been entirely in favor of the African International Association. A clause proposing international commission to act independently of the territorial authorities was rejected. A proposal that only harbor and pilotage dues shall be levied upon ships was adopted.

## THE PREMIER INTERVIEWED.

A Chat with Sir John on the Imperial Federation Project and Other Topics.  
 Some weeks ago, when Sir John A. Macdonald, Premier of Canada, suddenly left for England, on about twenty-four hours notice, no small amount of curiosity was aroused in the Dominion as to the cause of so unexpected a journey. He returned on Sunday. He received while abroad the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath. To a reporter of the N. Y. Sun, he said:  
 A great many influential gentlemen in England, including such eminent persons as the late Secretary for Ireland, Mr. Forster, Lord Rosebery, and others are moving for a closer union between Great Britain and her colonies. At present their work is confined to obtaining assent to the general principle that there should be a closer union, but they do not pretend to propose any detailed scheme. They are very properly of opinion that

the impulse for such a movement should come from the colonies themselves. Speaking for myself, I may say that I believe such a closer union to be desirable, and most Canadians hold similar views. The question is not one that need be hurried, and it will be all the better worked out for being well digested."

"Are not the fair traders in England talking of a customs union between England and her colonies, to the exclusion of the goods of foreign countries?"  
 "Yes, that is one of the features of the imperial federation scheme which some propose, but, as I have already said, nothing is yet settled, nor can anything be done until the subject comes before the colonial Parliaments."

"Are any negotiations for a new reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United States going on at present?"

"No, nor can there be any until your country moves in the matter. After the termination of the treaty of 1854, and on several occasions since, Canada has sought to obtain a new treaty, but without success. The next overtures on that subject must come from the United States. We shall be very happy to renew the treaty of 1854."

"What progress is being made in the Canadian Pacific Railway?"

"The very best. It will be completed from the Atlantic to the Pacific before the end of 1885, and be fully open for traffic in the spring of 1886. I understand that the company will have a line of steamships running to China from Port Moody as soon as the railway is open, and this line will probably receive a mail subsidy from the Government of Canada as well as from that of England."

"Is anything being done to extend the provisions of the extradition treaty between Great Britain and the United States?"

"Not that I am aware of. It is the general opinion in England that it should be greatly extended, and speaking for myself, I may express my belief that such a treaty ought to cover all serious crimes."

## Wiggins' Dark Moon.

The Montreal Herald says.—"Mr. Sanford Fleming, the eminent civil engineer, has received from Major Rogers, of the Canadian Pacific Railway survey in the Rocky Mountains, a letter which will interest astronomers generally, and especially Professor Wiggins. Among the several proofs of the existence of a second satellite to the earth, Professor Wiggins some months ago alleged that the sun was eclipsed on the evening of the 16th May last, when the moon was twelve degrees south of the equator and near her quarter, while the sun was as many degrees north of the equator. The fact was disputed by Prof. Parkhurst, a noted astronomer of New York. A few days ago we published a letter from the *Mancelona* (Mich.) Herald, in which the writer states that he saw the eclipse, and names several others in different localities who saw it. Major Rogers' letter seems to put the fact beyond all question, namely, that there was an eclipse on the 16th May last, and if so, there seems no another moon. The following is a copy of Major Rogers' letter:—

"KAMLOOPS, BRITISH COLUMBIA, August 4, 1884.  
 Sanford Fleming, Esq.

"MY DEAR SIR,—Did you notice Mr. Wiggins' article recently published on the 'dark moon' and the statement that an eclipse of the sun was seen in Wisconsin on May last. I have but lately read it, and am sure I, with others, witnessed the eclipse. There can be no mistake as to this date, for on that day I went by steamer to Savona's Ferry with Mr. Marcus Smith, and in the evening walked back over the line to Watson's camp, a mile or two west of Cherry Creek. The party were at work near the camp, and I, noticing the obscurity of the sun, called their attention to it, stating it could not be an eclipse as it lacked several days of 'new moon' and remarked they would probably never again see the sun clouded with so close a resemblance to an eclipse. Mr. R. R. French, Mr. G. Lisher, and Mr. B. Stromberg, photographer, fully recall the incidents and the facts of Mr. Smith's going on the boat, my return to camp, and the moving of camp from that place on the following day. So it seems to me there can be no question as to the date. 'The obscurity of the sun was about one-third of its face, lower part, and it occurred about 5 o'clock p. m. 'I will look for Mr. Wiggins' further developments in the matter with a good deal of interest.

"With much esteem,  
 Yours very truly,  
 (Signed) A. B. ROGERS."

Britain's Labor reports for Nov. 15 show an increased demand and a more settled condition. Building trades work active; textile trades work fairly active; and cotton trade in a fairly good condition, and the surplus stocks being rapidly reduced. This statement is from the *Labor News*, an official and impartial organ!

## Not the First Purchase.

He entered the coal office with a small market basket on his arm.  
 "Give me a ton of coal."  
 "Yes, sir," replied the coal merchant, "where shall I send it?"  
 "Oh, just put it in this basket; I'll carry it home myself."  
 "But we have a wagon right here and can send it up at once."  
 "No, I can carry the coal easy enough, but you might send the bill up in a wagon."—*Chicago News.*

## Why He Hadn't Made Up His Mind.

"Well, Dobkins, are you going to the club to-night?"  
 "I haven't made up my mind yet."  
 "Haven't? Why it's time to be there now."  
 "I know, but my wife hasn't got back from the woman's meeting yet."  
 "Ah, I see. You can't make up your mind till your wife brings it home."—*Chicago News.*

## He Hadn't Felt It.

They were talking about the depressed state of business, when a man who was leaning against a lamp-post with his hands in his pockets softly inquired:—  
 "Is business depressed?"  
 "Why, of course it is! Where have you been for the last six months that you haven't heard the cry of hard times?"  
 "In the Workhouse," was the humble reply, "and if there's been any lack of business in this locality I haven't noticed it—really, I haven't!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Newark girl's poodle has been taught to drink applejack.

It is said that Japanese women have never seen and do not know the use of pins.

A Kingston girl jumped twelve feet in her sleep recently. She probably dreamed that some one was proposing to her.

Women and girls own nearly one-half of the deposits in the savings banks of Massachusetts, having to their credit \$117,832,392.

A Jersey City girl's parrot has learned to make a noise like the smack of a kiss when the girls beau calls. How it learned it is a mystery.

The horrors of life in Boston may be approximately estimated when it is known that there are in that city at this moment twenty-four thousand females who are learning music.

A correspondent of a fashionable paper asks: "What shall I get for mother?" "We should not get anything; but if the correspondent is fond of mother, a very acceptable present would be a scold's jacket."

"Will you help me press some leaves?" the maiden asked her lover. "If you will fasten them in your waist belt, I'll see what I can do," he answered. And thus a popular method of pressing autumn leaves was invented.—*Somerville Journal.*

Over one hundred thousand women and girls, it is said, make a living on the streets of Paris. They are licensed by the Government, and sell different articles. Thirty-five thousand of them are under 18, seventeen thousand under 15 and five thousand of them little girls under 13 years of age.

## COUGHS and COLDS.

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**DECEMBER AND JANUARY.**

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**DRESS GOODS**

**FOR**

**CHRISTMAS.**

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**Black Silks, Velveteens**

MANTLE BROCADES, and

**OTTOMAN CORDS.**

Also a full line of the most fashionable

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A large variety of useful articles suitable for presents.

**SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,**

CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS in half doz. Fancy Boxes,

**Lined and Kid Gloves and Mitts,**

For Ladies and Gentlemen

**PROMENADE SCARFS,**

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**FUR TIPPETS.**

GENTLEMENS' TIES,

**SCARFS, COLLARS,**

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**SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.**

With an assortment of

**Scotch Tweeds**

AND

**Diagonal Suitings.**

**CHRISTMAS PRESENTS**

Can be found in all Departments, all at Reduced Prices

**DEVER BROTHERS.**

THE Ladies of St. Dunstan's Church, grateful for past favors, propose holding a BAZAAR in St. Dunstan's Hall, on or about the 1st February, 1885, for the erection of an ORPHANS' HOME on the ground lately purchased opposite to the Hermitage. All offerings and donations for the above object will be thankfully received and acknowledged respectively by any of the Ladies of the following Committees:

Congregation Dept.	Sisters' Dept.
Mrs. McDonald.	Mrs. Dever.
" O'Reilly.	" Maher.
" McPeake.	" Dowling.
" Young.	" Jennings.
" Lusk.	" Brown.
	" Burns.

MISS HUDSON, Sec'y. MISS DUFFY, Sec'y.  
 Congregation Dept. Sisters' Dept.  
 Nov. 15, 1884.

**FOR SALE.**

THE subscriber offers for sale some valuable Lots of Land in Lincoln, Enfield and Lowell, Maine, being the property of W. W. W. also a Store and Lot in Lincoln Village; also the Grove Lot two miles out of the Village; also a valuable Timber Lot containing four hundred acres, being also a Farm in Enfield containing fifty acres, and a Timber Lot in Lowell. For further particulars, and terms apply to J. S. CLIFF, of Lincoln, Me., or LEMUEL A. CLIFF, of Queensbury, Lincoln, Me., October 23, 1884.—12 ms.



# WAS IT SUICIDE?

## A Mysterious Death in a house at North Lake.

### A Dentist Suicided in His Bedroom. Did He Kill Himself?

A report reached this city early this week that a man had committed suicide near Debe Station, on the N. B. Railway, by setting fire to his bed and burning himself to death. It was also said that he had left a note, asking those who found him to telegraph to some friends in the west. It was impossible to get any particulars at the time, but it appears that although the unfortunate man came to his death under circumstances which have not been explained, there are no special grounds for thinking that his death was other than accidental.

#### An Inquest Was Held

At North Lake by James Kennedy, Coroner, on the 6th inst. The jury summoned were: John McElroy, Samuel McIntyre, Samuel Lyons, Neil Dinan, Mathew Cassidy, James McGillicuddy and Thomas Slaton. The unfortunate man whose life had been sacrificed was named J. D. Rodgers. The evidence was not as full as it might be as to who the man was and what his antecedents were. The first witness sworn was Edward McIntosh who said: "David Tidd and I went into Rodgers' room for some of Tidd's clothing. I think about 7 o'clock p. m. The room at that time appeared in good order and there was no appearance of fire. Rodgers was not in his room at that time. Tidd and I came down stairs at the same time, and to the best of my knowledge the deceased was dead when we came down. David Tidd swore, said that he corroborated Edward McIntosh in every particular, and he added that after coming down stairs he went to the house of Thompson R. Graham. "While there I heard a noise. I ran out of the house and Mrs. Thompson Graham said

John Kennedy's house is on fire. I then ran down to Mr. Kennedy's, when I arrived I was told the deceased was still in the house. I then went up stairs but was unable to get into deceased's room on account of the smoke. I put my foot in the room until it came in contact with the bedstead. I then went down stairs, I was then told that deceased had been taken out. I ran and took a pair of trousers from the room and I took a lantern and found the deceased in the room across the hall opposite deceased's room, and to all appearance he was dead. McIntyre and I then carried deceased out into the open air, and still we could see no sign of life."

Robert C. Palmer, sworn said, "I was in John Kennedy's dining room on Friday evening November 5th, playing on the violin. About 8.30 p. m. Mr. Kennedy's servant woman called out that the house was on fire up stairs. I ran and took a pair of trousers from the table. As I went the servant woman followed me up stairs. I was unable to see anything until I went into Mr. Rodgers' room. I found

#### The Floor on Fire

in deceased's room, and likewise his bed. Deceased was lying on his back on the floor with his head next to the door and his feet in the fire on the burning floor. I put part of the water on his feet and the remainder on the bed. Deceased was, to the best of my knowledge, dead at that time. He was at the time undressed. From the appearance of the bed, to the best of my opinion, I think deceased had not gone to bed. I then went for Mrs. Kennedy and met John Kennedy in the kitchen door. I next saw deceased in the open air. We put some water on him and used other means to restore life, but without effect.

John Kennedy sworn, said: J. D. Rodgers came to my house between three and four weeks ago, and desired me to let him have a room as he wished a place to practice his profession, he being a dentist. I let him a room on the second floor in my house. Deceased resided in deceased's room from Friday night. I likewise found him in board. The last time I saw him was at noon on Friday.

He had been drinking some to all appearance. About 8.30 P. M. on the same day I was in my room, a few rods from my dwelling house. I heard an alarm of fire. I ran to my house and on getting there found that the fire was up stairs. I went up to deceased's room. I found him lying on the floor on his back with his arms by his side. To all appearance he was dead. I caught hold of him and dragged him across the hall into another room. I then gave what assistance I could to extinguish the fire. I next saw David Tidd and Andrew McIntyre carrying deceased down stairs. We then used different means to restore life but without effect. Deceased was a smoker. To the best of my opinion the origin of the fire was either from deceased's pipe or a match thrown down by him as there was no stove in the deceased's room. I found \$2.81 on the person of the deceased.

#### The Verdict.

The above was all the evidence given at the inquest, and after hearing it the jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death by suffocation, and they stated that no blame attached to any one.

It is to be regretted that a fuller statement was not given as to the deceased's antecedents or habits. As the case now stands the cause of his death is a mystery. That a man should perish under such circumstances is very extraordinary, suffocated on the floor of a room in a house in which there were several other people. Mr. John Kennedy in whose house the sad affair took place, is well known as an upright, honorable man. He is one of the most prominent residents of North Lake Parish.

#### The City Council.

A special meeting of the City Council will be held to-morrow night, when the condition of the Alms House will form a topic of discussion. The proposed alterations in the City Hall gallery will also be discussed.

#### The Roarin' Game.

The Fredericton Curling Club held a special meeting last evening. Several important matters were considered. The rink has been flooded several times. The ice will be ready for skating in about about two weeks.

#### The St. Stephen Lottery.

The Government has at last made an attempt to break up the St. Stephen Lottery. Reid, the manager has been arrested.

#### Police Court.

The court enjoys peace and quietness. J. L. Marsh, P. M.

# CHRISTMAS GOODS.

The Beginning of a Review of the Holiday Display made by our Advertisers. At Christmas time every one wishes to know what to buy and where to buy it, and we therefore will present a short description of a few of the leading lines of Christmas goods which our advertisers offer. A small instalment only is given to-day.

#### John M. Wiley's

store windows are among the most attractive on Queen street. The display of ornamented grasses, and everlasting flowers, in quaint baskets, bouquets, wreaths and crosses is the finest which has ever been shown in the city. He has his usual excellent assortment of goods suitable for Christmas presents. Nothing is better to give on that anniversary than a handsome dressing case; Mr. Wiley has them both for ladies and gentlemen. He has cheap and more expensive toilet sets, which are not only very convenient in make but are handsome in design. His stock of perfume and of perfumery cases is large and varied and the prices are made to suit the times. His assortment of hand mirrors and hair brushes is complete and excellent. Housekeepers will be interested to know that he has a very choice line of flavoring extracts and spices, which he guarantees to be free from adulteration. In articles intended for gentlemen use, particularly, are a fine lot of pipes, cigar cases, and cigar holders, which are suitable for Christmas gifts. His stock of cigars is also up to its usual excellence. Mr. Wiley's long experience enables him to give customers every advantage in buying such seasonable goods as are in his particular line.

#### James G. McNally

has made very extensive preparations for the Christmas trade. The most striking feature in his display is his collection of hanging lamps, which are not only very handsome, but very cheap. They cost very little more than an ordinary parlor table lamp, and are much more convenient and attractive looking. He also shows a fine collection of art objects and plated ware in late designs. Some of the new novelties in this line of goods are exceedingly pretty. In furniture Mr. McNally is splendidly equipped. He says he never had as good a stock or sold it at as low a price, and some of his quotations are really surprising. There is no reason why, with such goods at such prices, any one should fail to have their house comfortably, if not elegantly, furnished; and it fortunately happens that his furniture and carpets have been learned to make articles cheap, but at the same time strong and durable. Mr. McNally has a special line of bamboo and rattan work in chairs, cradles, and the like, which is becoming very popular. It is perhaps the best value for the price of any furniture in the market. A feature of Mr. McNally's Christmas display is his "bargain counter," at which goods can be bought at prices from 3 cents to \$1.00. In all cases decided bargains are given, and children and others, who want to make a little money go a long way at Christmas time, cannot do better than pay a visit to this counter.

#### The City Hall Gallery.

To the Editor of THE GLEANER.—Sir,—Common Sense" in the last edition of the *Citizen* gave some attention to my statements in regard to the alterations intended to be made to the City Hall gallery; the writer says that the Mayor's remarks are *misleading*. Now I listened to all that his Worship said upon this matter, and he spoke upon the plans No. 1 and No. 2, and I was not misled in his comparing the one with the other, and as to what the citizens would gain and what lose by the adoption of either plan. I have not personally examined the plans, I only saw them from a distance. But the Mayor clearly and distinctly stated that if the Council would adopt the plan No. 1, as recommended by the Architect, the Hall would seat one hundred more persons than No. 2. He said further that some 50 or 60 seats would have to be lost in the body of the Hall owing to the stage extension and 50 more in the gallery by cutting away the wings. Therefore it was desirable to economize all the space possible up stairs in order to prevent the loss of a single seat. Nobody could be misled unless he wished to be, by this statement, which carried conviction with all, but those who would not and will not be convinced. With regard to the difference in the cost of the two plans, it should not weigh one pin in the balance; because if the Council are aiming to furnish the most accommodation possible for visitors to the Hall, they should be governed by the probable amount of business to be done. Why then cut away and mutilate the gallery even at a small cost, when after all there will be less seating capacity than there is now. In conclusion I beg to add that I do not mean if they go on with the work it will meet with all but universal condemnation. In a matter of such great public concern involving a large expenditure of the people's money, I content that the committee should not proceed unless it be a unanimous vote at the Board. "Common Sense" may talk as much as he likes about his confidence in the spirit of the men to go ahead and do it; but being a very young and aspiring man, I think he will find himself distanced long unless he takes in sail, and goes ahead a little slower. Thanking you Mr. Editor for your valuable space,

I remain,  
ONE WHO WAS PARSENT.

#### The Metropolitan in Halifax.

The venerable metropolitan of Canada, who preached yesterday morning at the Bishop's chapel, says the *Halifax Herald* of Monday, will live until the 19th, the eighty years of age. Five years ago, when the synod met to elect a metropolitan he was the senior bishop in Canada. It is said that the precedent then established of appointing the senior bishop will be adhered to in future. But the great ability and acquirements, the personal esteem in which he was held, and the amount of valuable work which he had done during the thirty-five years in which he had held the see of Fredericton would have recommended Bishop Medley highly, had the election been made on another basis. The metropolitan is, we believe, the oldest living colonial bishop, and has been preaching for fifty-six years. Among his literary works is a treatise on the book of Job, with a translation and notes. His sermon yesterday on the Psalm indicated a most careful and scholarly investigation of that part of the scriptures.

Music stands, cabinets and pedestals, at Adams, County Court House Square.

# THE WINTER.

## How They Used to do in Days Gone by.

### Suggestions for the Coming Season that are Worth Something.

When Fredericton was not as big as it is now either in population or area, there was used to be a course of lectures, or a series of concerts or something or other to break the monotony of the winter evenings. When nothing nothing better could be devised, York Division would give a public installation, and Campbell's section of the Cadets of Temperance would turn out force and the Temperance Hall, which used to stand on Phoenix Square, would be half-filled with white-collared men and boys, while the G. W. P. and the D. G. W. P., and

Dear G. W. P. and the D. G. W. P., performed the not very impressive ceremony of installing the officers of the grand old temperance institution. Then there would be speeches or perhaps recitations and dialogues; and once upon a time one Cap-Ginsling was placed on trial, and the present Attorney General, then a boy of about 13, conducted the prosecution. Young Gregg came on the platform and gave a new-boy, and Fredericton for, perhaps, the first time heard a new-boy call, and he gave it as though he had learned it on the streets of New York. But we have outgrown those good old-fashioned ways. Lectures we have voted above, we turn our intellectual noses up at. Hamlet, we can hardly content ourselves with a singer.

Less Famous than Patti and we can't afford to have her, so we let the long winter evenings pass and are scarcely an attempt at a public entertainment. The boys of to-day would hardly get up a Temperance dialogue, and if they did the men and women would scarcely hear them recite it, yet we question if they hear them more manly now than they were then. There ought to be a new departure. Cannot we have at least a course of lectures? The GLEANER asked this question the other day of a gentleman who had been concerned in getting up a good many courses of lectures. He said "No, the last course did not pay and had been a failure." But is it not probable that that was the very reason it did not pay. Imported lectures rarely pay and they are

Almost Always Disappointing. Theodore Tilton who came here on his own account was a failure in the first particular, though not in the last; our people were more than wise in his case. Anna Eliza Young had a full house and talked until nonsense. But these are not the sort of lectures we want. There are plenty of people in the Province who can give good lectures. The great trouble seems to be that there is no one to take the lead. The Temperance Institution do not seem equal to; the Young Men's Christian Association did, not certainly for lack of a field of labor; the Historical Society is competent. The remedy would seem to be in the revival of the last named institution which is not sectarian and interfere with no one's ideas about any present issue. For lecturers

We Need Not Go Far. We have Dr. Bailey and the other University Professors Mr. Penney, Mr. Parkin, Dr. Coulthard, Rev. Mr. Power, of Sussex, Mr. Ellis of St. John, Mr. Hazen of this city, the Chief Superintendent of Education, Mr. Foster M. P., Rev. Mr. Stevens of Portland, and many others who might be readily named. Mr. Cadwallader would not doubt take the lead in another. The services of the Fredericton Band would be available and so would those of the Military School Band. There is plenty of material available for a very enjoyable series of entertainments, but it is necessary for some one to make a start. Who will be the plucky man?

#### The Water Works.

A correspondent wants to know what Mr. Crafts was paid for it was not to superintend the laying of the water mains, and why Mr. Burchill should say that there was no one to superintend the work because of the cry of economy, and therefore chips were left in the pipes. We must therefore correct the correspondent to ask us something else. If we don't he will not ask why in the name of common sense the water pipes were so placed at the lower end of King street that it had been necessary to stop up the sewers to prevent the water in the mains from freezing or he may ask us why the pipes were not put four feet underground in places on the back streets. We must beg him to desist. The GLEANER can well wait until he is asked why these facts should be beyond his powers. We know how things are now, and the next thing to find out is how they can be remedied. The City Council will commit a grave mistake if it does not grapple with this water matter at once. If they do not their constituents will grapple with them. The present Council is not responsible for the wrong-doing of the preceding one; but it will be responsible if it neglects to provide a proper system of alarm, of hydrant tests and fire drill.

#### Basket Supper.

A basket supper was held in Mr. David Hatt's residence last night by ladies connected with the Methodist Church. Mr. Hatt was auctioneer.

#### The Cholera.

(Special to Gleaner.) Rome, Dec. 11.—Fifteen cases of cholera, five of which proved fatal, have occurred at Teginio, in the Province of Salerno.

#### From the Nile.

(Special to Gleaner.) DONGOLA, Dec. 11.—Rebels are reported as continuing the siege of Omdurman, near Khartoum. The scarcity of grain increases and merchants arriving have their camps despoiled of goods.

CAIRO, Dec. 11.—The Khedive has received a despatch from Medir and Dongola which says that the Sultan of Darfour has deposited and imprisoned the Mahdi's Emir.

ALEXANDRIA, Dec. 10.—A report that one of the Mahdi's Lieutenants is advancing through Bogoda desert upon Dongola. The Mahdi has ordered his lieutenants at Darfour and Kordofan to send him at Khartoum, all available troops, munitions of war and money. Ismail Pasha, is en route to Constantinople.

#### Indications.

(Special to Gleaner.) WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Partly cloudy weather and local rains or snow, south to west winds; low temperature.

# GLEANINGS.

Extracts of Interest taken principally from our Provincial Exchanges.

Messrs. C. P. Trask, W. S. McKir, and Mason & Essey, says the *Globe*, have just returned from Prince Edward Island, with 30 horses—draft and driving. Mr. Trask's lot, in which there are 14, is the finest brought from the island this season. He will dispose of the animals in Maine. The others are principally bought for the other markets.

His Lordship the Bishop of St. John left on Monday evening for Toronto to attend the silver jubilee in honor of the jubilee of Archbishop Lynch on Thursday. He was accompanied by Dr. Travers.

A Sun correspondent writing on the 6th inst., says:—"Sherman Scollers while crossing the river on Tuesday last broke through the ice, but being a good swimmer he managed to keep himself up till A. Fanjoy came to his rescue and with the aid of a pole succeeded in helping him out. Mr. S. was in the water about ten or fifteen minutes.

Isaac Estabrooks met with a severe accident in the woods on Thursday last. While chopping, his axe, glancing from a limb, home, struck him on the head, cutting it considerably.

The Cocagne, Kent Co., correspondent of the *Moncton Times* writes that a few days ago an old woman named Nancy Crawford was found dead in her house. For several weeks the old lady lived in a camp, practically inaccessible to her neighbors and relatives.

Mr. Meserene, the Inspector of Schools for the Northern district, intends to make Newcastle his head quarters.

Rev. Mr. McKenzie, Presbyterian minister of Richibucto and Kingston, is shortly to remove to Nelson, Manitoba. His departure will be very much regretted by all denominations as well as his own.

Mr. Hugh P. Crocker, of Newcastle had a narrow escape from drowning on Saturday night. He was crossing the North-west river on foot slightly in advance of a companion, a Mr. Forsyth, when he stepped into a hole which was covered with snow and not bushes. Mr. Crocker had a basket under one arm which kept him from sinking deep enough to slip under the ice, and though partly stunned by a blow on the head as he fell yet instinctively threw out his hand and grasped the edge of the ice as the swift running flood tide was sweeping him under it.

The *Telegraph* in its financial article complains that the scheme has been ill-managed and urges a meeting of the persons interested in it for the purpose of explaining the details in regard to it which are now filling the public mind.

#### A Tremendous Gale.

(Special to Gleaner.) YVESDA, Dec. 11.—This city was visited yesterday by a violent hurricane which lasted for three hours. Omnibuses, cabs and even railway trains were overturned, and the result of seriously injuring many people. In several instances the shop windows were blown out and the contents scattered far and wide; buildings were unroofed and high walls succumbed before the blast.

#### Students in a Row.

YVESDA, Dec. 11.—A melee occurred here yesterday morning at the university, between the Semite and anti-Semite students. It came about because of the election of some Jewish students to membership of the Mutual Aid Committee. The excited wrangle resulted in an actual collision, and several of the students were injured.

Slipper boxes, drapery tables and foot rests, at Adams, County Court House Square.

#### The Effect of Tobacco.

"You smoke too much," said W. B. Reynolds to Sam McLean, who is bald-headed. "May be so." "If a bald-headed man stops smoking he will have a full head of hair in a short time," continued Reynolds. "I can't believe it." "Yes, it is true; for I know a bald-headed man who quit smoking, and in less than a month he had as thick head of hair as I ever saw."

"Do you mean to say that the hair grew out all over his head?" "Yes, it is true; but as soon as he stopped smoking he saved up money enough to buy a wig."—*Indianapolis Sentinel*.

#### Why, Oh Why?

"My son, my son," exclaimed a good mother to her son who had just come home, "What is the matter? What has happened? Have you been run over by the cars?" "No, mother, no, it is not that." "Then, it's dynamite, I know, or you wouldn't have your face all patched?" "Yes, it is dynamite, mother, and I've been blown down stairs and broke both legs. Oh, those crutches—"

"I didn't fall down stairs, I fell." "Then you must have run against a lamp post in the dark, or you wouldn't have your arms so badly bruised." "No, mother, no, it's not that." "Do keep quiet. Don't be alarmed, mother. We won by two goals and three touchdowns."

"Well, I told, if that's all, but why did you use you for the football?"—*Harford Post*.

#### In the Trade.

"How much did you say this was?" "It's a dollar and a half." "That's a big price, isn't it?" "No, I assure you. The drugs are very costly." "I am a druggist myself." "Oh, you are. Well—of course—15 cents."—*Price Chronicle*.

#### Choice Flour

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A. F. RANDOLPH & SON.

Fredericton, November 1, 1884.

Send six cents for postage, and receive a box of goods worth more money right away than anything else in this world. All of either sex succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address: J. H. HARTLEY & Co., Augusta, Maine.

#### Fancy Sale.

The sale conducted by the ladies of the Church of England Temperance Society, in their hall on Tuesday Night, was well attended. The hall was tastefully decorated. Music was furnished by the T. S. C. Band.

#### Sale and Supper.

There will be a fancy sale and chocolate social in the basement of the Methodist church this evening.

# Fredericton Moot Court.

The Fredericton Law Association held their second Moot Court last evening in the Sheriff's office. C. E. Duffy acted as Chief Justice with Messrs. Lawson, Laforest, Bliss and Jennings as associate judges. The case up for argument was on the Equity side of the Court being a demurrer to a Bill praying for the recovery of a mortgage previously given as a collateral security for a promissory note obtained through fraud and which has been assigned before the indorsement of the note, but the formal assignment not being executed until two days after the indorsement of the note, the consideration money being paid by the Defendant at the time of the indorsement and without notice of fraud, but the Defendant having notice of fraud before the assignment. B. C. Foster for the Plaintiff and F. B. Gergory for Defendant. Judgment for the Defendant, Lawson and Jennings dissenting. The next meeting of the Court takes place next Wednesday evening, when the case is on for torts. Mr. Lawson will preside on this occasion, and the counsels are C. E. Duffy for Plaintiff and H. St. J. Bliss for Defendant.

Children's furniture, sleds, etc., at Adams, County Court House Square.

#### Personal.

The Attorney General and Provincial Secretary will go to Halifax on Friday.

#### Accident.

Mrs. Crouse, of Keswick, fell on the ice at St. Mary's, spraining her ankle severely. She is improving and will soon be able to go out again.

Students' (Ladies' and Gents') easy chairs, at Adams, County Court House Square.

#### The Ice.

The severe cold of the last few days has again made the crossing good. Teams are crossing at the Lower Ferry.

#### Open Water.

The late rain caused the river to open in many places. There was open water from Woodstock to Hargrove's Ferry, and all the logs that lay along the shore came down.

#### Financial.

(Special to Gleaner.) LONDON, Dec. 11.—Applications for shares of the newly established English association of American Share and Bond holders show that the list will be closed on the 16th instant. The *Telegraph* in its financial article complains that the scheme has been ill-managed and urges a meeting of the persons interested in it for the purpose of explaining the details in regard to it which are now filling the public mind.

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# ONE MOMENT PLEASE!

## Bring Your Cloth to

### W. E. SEERY'S

AND HAVE IT MADE UP IN FIRST-CLASS STYLE.

## A Perfect Fitting Garment Every Time.

CUTTING FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN attended to as usual. THE LATEST FASHIONS ALWAYS ON HAND.

W. E. SEERY, Wilmots Alley.

Fredericton, December 9, 1884.



# THE GYPSY QUEEN'S VOW.

By JANIE O'BRIEN.

(Continued.)

"You can—you can! It is in your power! You are great and rich and powerful, and can have his sentence annulled. By your soul's salvation, by your hopes of heaven, by your mother's grave, by Him whom you worship, I conjure you to save my son!"

A fearful sight was that despair-maddened woman, as she knelt at the stern earl's feet, her very voice sharp with inward agony.

He shaded his eyes with his hands to keep out the pitiful sight; but his stern, determined look passed not away. His face seemed hardened with iron, despite the deep pity in his heart.

"You are yielding! He will yet be saved! Oh, I knew that iron-heart would soften!" she cried out, taking hope from his silence.

"My poor woman, you deceive yourself. I can do nothing for your son, said the earl.

"What? Do you still refuse? Oh, it cannot be! I am going mad, I think! Tell me—tell me that my son will live!"

"Woman, I have no power over your son's life."

"Oh, you have—you have! Do you think he could live one single day among those with whom you would send him? As you hope for pardon, pardon my son!"

"It is all in vain. Rise, madam."

"You refuse?"

"I do. Rise."

With the bound of a wild beast, she sprang to her feet, and like a tigress robbed of her young, she stood before him. Even the stern earl drew back in dismay.

"Then, heart of steel, hear me!" she cried, in a voice terrific in its very depth of despair. "From this moment I vow, before God, to devote my whole life to revenge on you! Living, may ruin, misery, and despair, equal to mine, be your portion; dead, may you never rest in the earth you sprung from! And when, standing before the judgment seat of God, you see for pardon, may be hurl your miserable soul back to perdition for an answer! May my curse descend to your children and children's children for ever! May every earthly and eternal evil follow a wronged mother's curse!"

Appalled, horrified, the iron earl shrank back from that convulsed, terrific face—that face of a fiend, and not of mortal woman. A moment after, when he raised his head, he was alone, and the gypsy, Keturah, was gone. Whither?

## CHAPTER V.

### MOTHER AND SON.

"O my son Abasalom! my son Abasalom! Would to God, I might die for thee! O Abasalom! my son, my son!"

That same night—three hours later, in a narrow, dark, noisome cell, with grated window and iron-barred door, with one flickering, uncertain lamp lighting its tomb-light darkness, sat two young men. One of these was a youth of three-and-twenty; tall and slender, with a dark complexion; a strikingly handsome face; a daring, reckless air, and an expression of mingled scorn, hatred, defiance, and fierceness in his face. There were fetters on his wrists and ankles, and he wore the dress of a condemned felon.

By his side sat Lord Ernest Villiers—his handsome face looking deeply sad and grave.

"And this is all, Germaine?" he said, sorrowfully. "Can I do nothing at all for you?"

"Nothing. What do you think I want? Is not the Government going to clothe, feed and provide for me during the remainder of my life? Why man do you think me unreasonable?" He laughed a bitter, mocking laugh, terrible to hear.

"Germaine, Heaven knows, if I could do anything for you I would!" said Lord Villiers, excitedly. "My father believes you guilty, and I can do nothing. But remember that you leave one in England who still believes you innocent!"

"Thank you, Villiers. There is another too, who, I think, will hardly believe I have taken to petty pilfering, your father and the rest of the magnates of the land to the contrary, notwithstanding."

"Who is that, Germaine?"

"My mother."

"Where is she? Can I bring her to you?" said Lord Villiers, starting up.

"You are very kind; but it is not in your power to do so," said the prisoner, quietly. "My mother is probably in Yetholm with her tribe. You don't need to be told, now, I am a gypsy: my interesting family history was pretty generally made known at my trial." Again he laughed that short, sarcastic laugh so sad to hear.

"My dear fellow, I think none the worse of you for that. Gipsy, or Saxon, I cannot forget you once saved my life, and that you have been for years my best friend."

"Well, it is pleasant to know that there is one in the world that cares for me; and if I do die like a dog among my fellow-convicts, my last hour will be cheered by the thought," said the young man. "If ever you see my mother tell her I was grateful for all she did for me; you need not tell her I was innocent, for she will know that. There is another, too—" He paused, and his dark face flushed, and then grew paler than before.

"Germaine, if there is any message I can carry for you, you have only to command me," said the young lord.

"No. It is as well she should not know it—better, perhaps," muttered the prisoner. "I thank you for your kindness, Villiers; but it will not be necessary."

"And your mother, how am I to know her?"

"Oh, I forgot! Well, she's called the gipsy Keturah, and is queen of her tribe. It is something to be a queen's son—is it not?" he said.

"Keturah, did you say?" repeated Lord Villiers.

"Yes. What has surprised you now?"

"Why, the simple fact that I saw her three hours ago."

"Saw her! Where?"

"At my father's house. She came to see him."

Germaine sprang up, and while his eyes fiercely flashed, he exclaimed: "Come to see Lord De Courcy? Villiers, you do not mean to say that my mother came to beg for my life?"

"My dear fellow, I really do not know. All I do know is, that half an hour after my father returned among the guests, I never saw him with so startled a look before. Whether your mother had any thing to do with it or not, I really cannot say."

"If I thought she could stoop to sue for me," exclaimed the youth, "but no, my mother was too proud to do it. My poor poor mother! How was she looking, Villiers?"

"Very haggard, very thin, very wretched, in a word—though that was to be expected."

"Poor mother!" murmured the youth, with quivering lips.

"My dear fellow," said Lord Villiers, "your mother shall never want while I live."

The prisoner wrung his hand in silence.

"If you like, I will try to discover her, and send her to you before you—"

His voice choked, and he stopped.

"My dear Villiers, you have indeed proven yourself my friend," said the convict; "if you could see her and send her to me before I leave England, you would be conferring the greatest favor on me. There are things of which I wish to speak to her, which I cannot reveal to any one else—not even to you."

"Then I will instantly go in search of her," said Lord Villiers, rising. "My dear Germaine, good-bye."

"Farewell, Ernest. God bless you!"

And so they parted. Did either dream how strangely they were destined to meet again? With his face shaded by his hands the prisoner sat; when a noise as of persons in altercation met his ears. He raised his head to listen, and recognized the gruff voice of his jailer; then the sharp voice of a woman; and lastly the calm, clear tones of Lord Ernest Villiers. His words seemed to decide the matter; for the heavy door swung back, and the tall form of the gipsy Keturah passed into the cell.

"Mother!" The prisoner started to his feet, and with a passionate cry: "O my son! my son!" he was clasped in the arms of his mother.

"Thank Heaven, mother! that I see you again!"

"Heaven! she broke out with passionate fierceness, "never mention it again! What is Heaven, and mercy, and happiness? All a mockery, and worse than a mockery!"

"My poor mother!"

"What have I done that I should lose you?" she cried. What crime have I committed, that I should be doomed to a hell upon earth? "But I will have revenge!" she added, while her fierce eyes blazed, and her long, bony hand clenched—"yes, fearful revenge!"

"Mother! mother! Do not talk so! Be calm!"

"Calm! With these flames, like eternal fires, raging in my heart and brain!"

"Mother, are you going mad? Unless you are calm we must part."

"Oh yes! We must part to-morrow. You will go over the boundless sea with all the thieves, and murderers, and scum of London, and I—I will live for revenge. By-and-by you will kill yourself, and I will be hung for his murder."

"Poor mother!" said the youth sadly. "Try and bear up for my sake. Did you see Lord De Courcy to-night?"

"I did. May Heaven's heaviest curses light on him!" exclaimed the woman passionately. "Oh! to think that he should hold my son's life in his hand, while I am here powerless to avert the blow! May God's vengeance light on him here and hereafter."

"Mother, did you stoop to sue for pardon for me to-night?" said the young man, while his brow contracted with a dark frown.

"Oh, I did! I did! I groveled at his feet. I cried, I shrieked, I adjured him to pardon you—and he refused! I kissed the dust at his feet, and he replied by cold refusal. But woe to thee, Earl De Courcy!" she cried, bounding to her feet. "Woe to thee, and all thy house! for it were safer to tamper with the lightning chain than with the aroused Keturah."

"Mother, nothing is gained by working yourself up to such a pitch of passion; you only beat the air with your breath. I am calm."

"Yes, calm as a volcano on the verge of eruption," she said, looking in his gleaming eyes and icy smile.

"And I am submissive, forbearing, and forgiving."

"Yes, submissive as a crouching lion—forgiving as a tiger robbed of its young—bearing as a serpent preparing to spring."

He had awed her—even her, that raving maniac—into calm, by the cold, steady glitter of his dark eyes; by the quiet, chilling smile on his lip.

"We understand each other, I think," said the gipsy, mother, how utterly idle these mad threats and curses of yours are. They will effect nothing, but to have you imprisoned as a dangerous lunatic; and it is necessary you should be free to fulfil my last request."

(To be Continued.)

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### SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

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

THESE BOOKS WILL BE FOUND especially adapted to the wants of

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Not one has ever been returned by giving out.

They stand the change of climate, heat or cold.

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

A GOOD STOCK OF

VIOLINS,

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

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Aug. 2, 1884.

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Just received per Steamship Nova Scotia from Liverpool via Halifax.

110 BBL'S Steel Sheet; 20 BBL'S Tie Galk Steel; 20 BBL'S Iron; 20 BBL'S Plate Iron; 10 BBL'S Cable Chain; 10 BBL'S Rope; 5 pairs Blacksmith's Bellows; 1 Cook Stove; 1 Anvil.

Formed at the lowest market rates, wholesale and retail.

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## JUST RECEIVED.

1 Gross Warren's Safe Cure;

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1 " Mrs. Lydia Pinkham's Compound;

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THE BEST EXTERNAL REMEDY before the public for Lameness, Spavins, Sweeney, Sprains, Swellings, and Stiff Joints. Scratches, Cuts, and Bruises of all kinds. Also, will eradicate Lice on the head and neck of cattle, will cure Cuts and Burns upon the Human Body; also Frost Bites, Chills, and Scurvy.

Sold by all Druggists.

Oct 24 - 1 yr.

### CARD OF THANKS

THE Subscriber has this day sold his Stock-in-Trade to Mr. J. B. McALPINE, and begs most respectfully to solicit for him a continuance of the liberal patronage bestowed on the subscriber during the last twenty-five years. Thanking the public for the same.

Yours respectfully,

DANIEL LUCY.

### Special Notice.

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

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c.,

For the purpose of carrying on a

RETAIL & WHOLESALE

BOOT, SHOE, & CLOTHING BUSINESS.

He hopes that by strict attention and fair dealing to merit a share of public patronage.

Respectfully yours,

J. B. McALPINE,

(Successor to D. Lucy.)

OPP. STONE BARRACKS,

QUEEN ST., FREDERICTON

Fredericton, April 30th, 1884.

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IN THE LATEST AND MOST DURABLE STYLES.

Material and Workmanship of the best.

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Terms, &c., to give satisfaction.

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ANOTHER CARLOAD EACH

Granulated & Yellow Sugar

ALSO...

25 BOXES 'PLUCKY' SOAP,

Equal in quality to 'Welcome,' but cheaper.

A. F. RANDOLPH & SON

F 3rd Sept. 13.

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Orders for Job Printing of All Kinds will Receive Prompt Attention

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### STOP AND READ.

GENTLEMEN:

Get your Clothing made at

W. E. SEERY'S. For nice Stylish Suits

he cannot be surpassed in the city.

Prompt attention to cutting.

W. E. SEERY,

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A LARGE STOCK OF

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For Spring and Summer,

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

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NEW FURNITURE WAREHOUSES.

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Two Car Loads Assorted Furniture

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

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IRON. OAKUM.

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

17,700 Bars Refined and Sifted Iron.

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