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OR
The Loom Girl of Lowell

MAGGIE,
OR
The Loom Girl of Lowell.
By William Mason Turner, M. D.
CHAPTER I.
THE STREET WAIF.

"Charity, sir! Charity, kind gentlemen!"

Thus wailed, time and again, in a low, tremulous, appealing voice, a thinly-clad girl, as she lifted her tear-wet face to those who hurried along the cold, wind-blown street.

"Charity — charity!" arose the cry

No one heeded her; only now and then some passer-by, more sympathetic than the others, paused and glanced at her, as if wondering how so frail a creature, one so thinly clad, dare brave the wintry blasts and the stinging colds of that rough December night.

at her for a moment; for gathering their warm garments more closely around them, they, too, hurried away, leaving the wretched mendicant alone in their solitude and darkness.

But still that plaintive cry arose in the air:

“Charity—charity, gentlemen!”

Her cries were stopping workers and loaves

quent cries were growing weaker and less frequent; and now only at long intervals they came forth—as if with the very energy of desperation.

It was raw and bleak, that night in Lowell, the city of looms and spindles.

A great, gray-winged cloud had grown up in the dark northwestern sky, blotting out the stars and paling the radiance of

the sinking moon. But the flashing windows of the many mills glared out like goblin eyes, and shed their beams far and wide.

But there was not a single light so bright that it could glint a ray into the wildly pulsing heart of the poor night wanderer, who stood near the bridge by the Prescott Mills, and begged alms of

the few belated pedestrians who hurried by in quest of pleasant homes and inviting hearthstones.

"Charity—charity! for *Heaven's sake* charity!" she wailed again, staggering forward and clutching the railing of the bridge, as her keen, greedy eyes caught sight of some persons who were approach-

She gripped her little purple-blue hands together, and groaned aloud. Tottering on a few steps further, she grasped a lamp-post and peered ahead of herself vainly seeking for others into whose ears

At last the streets seemed almost entirely deserted, save by herself. Five minutes, ten, a quarter of an hour slipped away, and not a human being appeared in sight. Even the few trusty watchmen that the town boasted had disappeared, and were perhaps snugly ensconced in dormers or under the eaves.

Still the great mills with their blazing windows clacked and thundered on making the black night jound with the merry music of flying shuttles and whirling spindles. Now and then, above the rush and roar of the ponderous machinery arose the swelling song of the "night-

But though the song was one of gladness, and rang cheerily, many whose voices sent forth the thrilling chorus were wasted in body and broken in spirit. Many sang to dull the sickening sensation that grew around their hearts—sang to drive dull, weary, burdening care over-

Yes! There was many a one in those great mills whose hearts ached and bled within them; just as was the case with the poor street-waif outside, who stood in the cold, and cried "charity!"

For that grim, gaunt specter—Hard Times—was in sight! Already his relentless grasp had been laid upon the

In a word, it was the hard, dreary, long to be remembered winter of 1848.

"This is horrible!" moaned the girl, as she flung back the old tattered hood which covered her head, and lifted her eyes toward the scowling heavens. "We

are starving! Father has lost his place; Tom can get no work; mother is ill; and—
I—I—”

She broke down; her head sank upon her bosom and she burst into tears.

For a brief moment her face had shone in the reflection of the solitary lamp that flickered and flared above her. Here sentences had been fully revealed in

A sad, melancholy—almost soulless face it seemed. But despite the thin lips, the hollowed cheeks, the cavernous eyes, the pinched brow, and the look of want and privation upon it, it was wonderfully lovely withal. The fascination of the large brown eyes, the curving mouth,

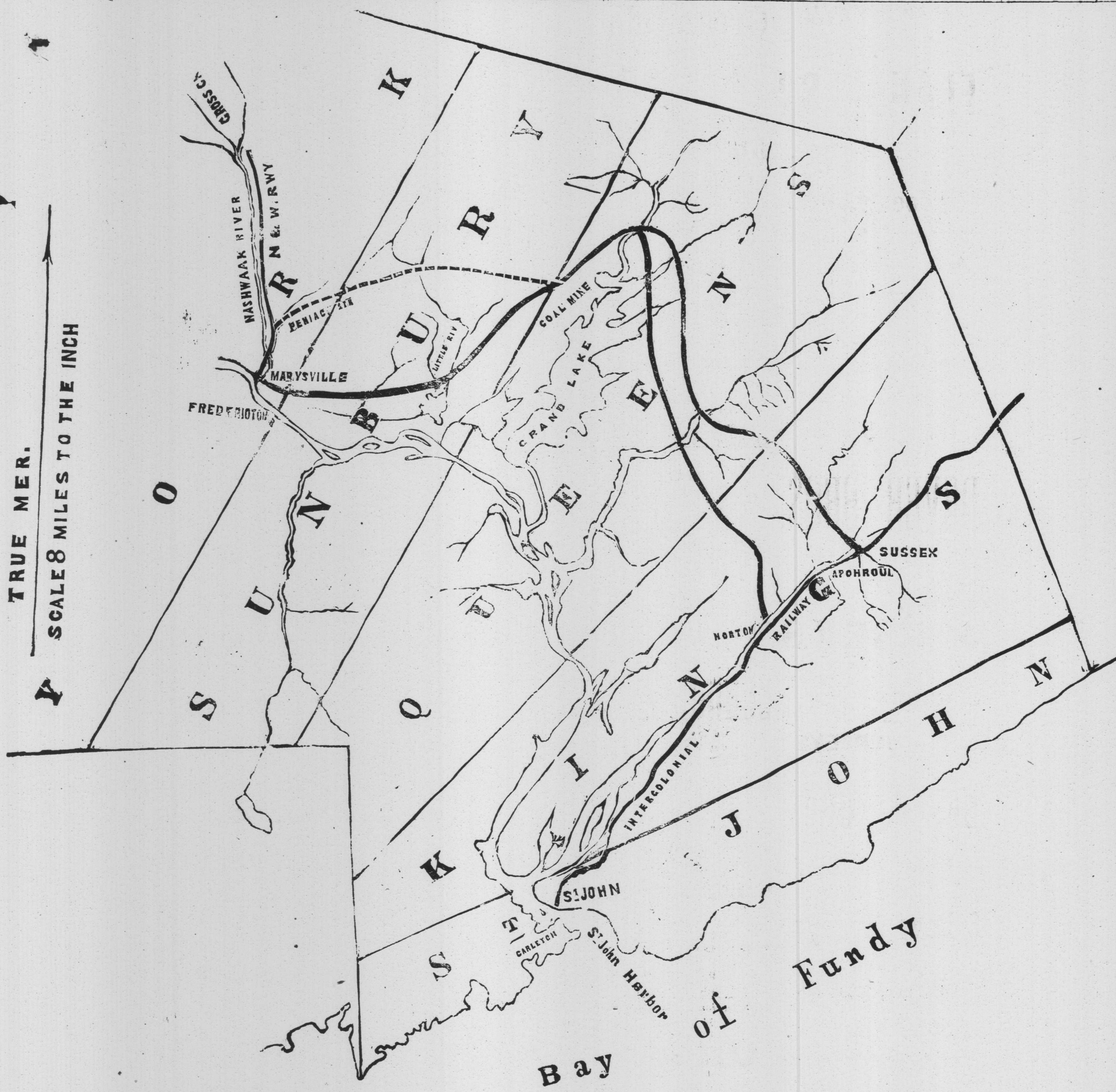
the spreading brow, and the rounded chin, could not be banished by the misery and abjectness of her condition.

From beneath the old hood swept great sprays of sunny hair, which, whisked by

"Yes, sir; starving, as God is my judge!"
 was the low, earnest answer, as she drew
 yearningly near.

"Wait for a moment, Maggie," he said,
 in a low, earnest voice.

(To be Continued.)



The Proposed Routes for the Central Railway.

THE CENTRAL RAILWAY.

The Several Proposed Routes for this Line Compared.

Via Pennine Shown to be Preferable in Several Points.

We present above a map, drawn to scale, showing the proposed routes of the Central Railway. The line leaving the mouth of the Nashua River and running nearly parallel with the St. John for some miles and then turning eastward is that surveyed by Mr. Moses Burpee, C. E., during the past season. From the point where this road crosses Salmon River two routes are shown, one being the Sussex route, the other the Norton route. The distance from Gibson to the crossing of Salmon River is 43 miles, from the crossing at Salmon River to Sussex it is 47 miles; from the crossing to Norton it is 43 miles. This gives us the following as the distance over these routes from Gibson to St. John:

Gibson to St. John via Sussex.	135 miles.
Gibson to Salmon River.....	43 miles.
Salmon River to Sussex.....	47 "
Sussex to St. John.....	44 "
135 miles.	
Gibson to St. John via Norton.	120 miles.
Gibson to Salmon River.....	43 miles.
Salmon River to Norton.....	43 "
Norton to St. John.....	33 "
120 miles.	

Difference in favor of the route via Norton..... 15 miles.

The dotted line leaving the Miramichi Railway at Pennine and joining the surveyed line of the Central at Newcastle River is a route proposed for the Central. By this the distance would be no more and probably a few miles less, from Gibson to Salmon River crossing than by the surveyed route. The best information available makes the distance apparently the same by both routes, and as by the Pennine route the line would be almost straight after leaving the Pennine; it is probable that it would be somewhat shorter than the surveyed route, when actually located for construction purposes. It could be considerably reduced by crossing Newcastle River, a little higher up than is shown upon the plan, but the lower crossing has been selected so as to render no change in the location of the road through the settlements between Newcastle River and Salmon River necessary. By this route, therefore, the distance to St. John from Gibson would be practically the same as by the surveyed route; but from Marysville, which will be

The Most Important Point

On or near its route, from which the Central would draw through traffic, the distance to St. John by the different routes would be as follows:

Marysville to St. John via Gibson and Sussex.....	138 miles
Marysville to St. John via Gibson and Norton.....	123 "
Marysville to St. John via Pennine and Norton.....	117 "

By the surveyed route the whole of the distance from Gibson to the L. C. R. will have to be built and the Nashua will have to be bridged. By the adoption of the Pennine route a saving in construction of six miles of railway is made as well as the cost of the Nashua Bridge. As between the surveyed route via Sussex and the Pennine route via Norton there would be this difference in cost:

Cost of 6 miles now built to Pennine \$	60,000
4 miles saved on lower end.....	40,000
Cost of Nashua bridge.....	6,000
Land damages.....	4,000
\$110,000	

The saving as against the surveyed route to Norton, the latter being four miles shorter than the Sussex route, would be \$40,000 less than this, or \$70,000. This estimate is based upon the supposition that the Pennine route and the surveyed route to New Castle Creek would be equal in point of cost, but the best information we can get justifies the conclusion that the Pennine route would be mile for mile

Well Adapted for Settlement.

Reports from those who have cruised the country thoroughly, and the returns of surveys filed in the Crown Land Office show that there are a number of ridges of hardwood land, and of mixed hard and soft-wood land lying between the Nashua and Newcastle rivers, along the route which the road would take. A few miles to the south of the proposed route are barren and waste land, or what, for the present at least, must be called waste land, and some miles to the north are the Cain's river barrens, but between these two there is a chance to locate a number of small settlements on land quite equal in quality to most of the highlands in other parts of York and Sunbury. If the Pennine route is adopted the Central will in a few years pass through an almost continuous settlement until the crossing of Salmon River is reached, and how far beyond that point it is not necessary for the purposes of this article to say. There is considerable hemlock and merchantable hardwood on and near the Pennine route, which would furnish local traffic. A correspondent, who is familiar with the country which this route would traverse, says, "The railway ought to leave the Miramichi Valley route at the Pennine and follow the Pennine until it reaches the mouth of the South Branch, which should be followed until Alcorn Brook, eight miles from the mouth of Pennine, is reached. From this point you strike across country in an easterly direction to Bear Brook, and continuing in the same course to Blue Bank on Little River. There are

Law Students Society.

The law students of this city met last evening in the students room of the office of Messrs. Wetmore & Winslow, for the purpose of organizing with the view of mutual instruction and advancement in the attainment of their common purpose. There were present Messrs. B. C. Foster, F. B. Gregory, F. Laforest, T. Lawson, A. Jack, F. St. J. Elias, J. Jennings and C. E. Duffy. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Jennings being appointed chairman, who announced the object of the meeting, after which it was resolved, that the law students in connection with the Junior Attorneys of this city form an association to be called the Fredericton Law Association, which resolution was unanimously adopted. Mr. F. B. Gregory was then elected President, and Mr. J. Jennings Secretary of the Association, and an executive committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Foster, Jack and Duffy. It is the intention of this association to establish a moot court, and are to hold a weekly meeting each Wednesday evening during the winter in pursuance of their object.

The Snow.

It began to snow during last night and by daylight the ground was covered to the depth of an inch. The effect will probably be to make the ice form very strongly in the river, if the weather turns cold, but it is not likely that the snow will remain on the ground. It is still snowing and sleighs are out.

St. Paul's Church.

Rev. Mr. Mowatt is going to Harvey for a short vacation, on account of his health. He announced from the pulpit last Sunday that he might not preach again. Rev. Mr. Mowatt will occupy the pulpit of St. Paul's for the next four Sundays.

All right again.

The "Soulagers" suffered no damage from running aground, but arrived at St. John on Tuesday with a good load and made a trip up river yesterday as far as the ice would permit.

THE JAMAICA QUESTION.

Islanders' Lack of Knowledge of Things Canadian.

A Reciprocity Treaty Impossible—Interview with Mr. Spencer Jones.

The Confederation of Jamaica with Canada is now a living issue, both there and here, and must be discussed on its merits like any other issue, said Mr. Spencer Jones to a Free Press reporter. "Let me remind you that the nine elected members who alone spoke and voted on the question—the ten official and nominated members having kept aloof—had to pronounce on this most important matter without any information except that contained in my letters to the Kingston Standard and the Telegraphic Messenger, and what Mr. Solomon could tell them during the four weeks that elapsed between his giving notice of his motion and the taking of the vote. Mr. Solomon, is far too experienced a politician to have for one moment expected to carry his motion the first time of moving it. He has done what he aimed at by bringing it before the people and exciting their attention."

The speeches on the subject are excellent, clear, well expressed and to the point. Men who can speak like those gentlemen would adorn any legislature. But in what they said about Canadian topics, they made, as they could not possibly help making, many mistakes. For instance when Mr. Malabre suggested that Canadians might possibly take to making beet-root sugar, he probably did not know that the experiment had already been fairly tried in Quebec with such ruinous results to its projectors as to effectually prevent its resumption for at least another half-century. Mr. Farquharson, also, in doubting if the island contained a sufficient number of men possessed of enough money and time to be able to spend several months every session in Canada, was evidently unaware that each member being entitled to \$1,000 sessional indemnity and ten cents mileage each way at the cost of the Dominion, the representatives of Jamaica need not necessarily be rich men. There are other instances of defective information, but let these suffice. The council stands adjourned till March next, and Mr. Solomon, who writes to me in very good spirits, hopes that during the interval those Canadians who recognise the great benefits that confederation will confer both on Jamaica and the Dominion generally will do all in their power through the press and otherwise, to dispel that mutual ignorance of each other's resources and social condition which alone stands in the way of union.

A Reciprocity Treaty

conceding absolute free trade between Jamaica and Canada, is simply impossible so long as Jamaica remains a Crown colony. The Colonial Office would no doubt consent to a treaty like our old reciprocity treaty, or the one now proposed with the United States, admitting duty free on our bread-stuffs, lumber, staves, etc. But no British Colonial Secretary dare sanction the admission of our manufactures or those of the States, either free or at a lower rate than British goods. I am a Lancashire man myself, and I can just fancy the reception Lord Derby would get in his native country, where the Stanley's have been loved and honored for 500 years, if he had to defend such a treaty. Of course if the Island belonged to the Dominion, no English manufacturer could complain, Canada being admittedly independent of the Colonial Office in all such matters.

"I am not a political Wiggins, but still I can express my opinion without claiming prophetic gifts; and I do feel as certain as a man can be of any future event, that it will be accomplished, and that too at no distant day."

The Electric Light.

To the Editor of THE GLEANER.—Sir,—I noticed your remarks about introducing the electric light into Fredericton and was pleased with them, but hope if they are acted upon a better light will be got than the one they have in St. John. Our worthy mayor is a man of progressive ideas; and if he would put himself in communication with those who understand lighting a city by electricity he might learn something of advantage to the citizens. I have heard that he has given the matter some attention.

We certainly want the city better lighted than it now is, that is, if it won't cost too much money, and I for one am glad to see that with your usual enterprise you have been the first to speak about it.

Yours truly,
N. J. R.

Fredericton, Nov. 20, 1884.

Furniture Sale.

The household furniture of the Victoria Hotel, Regent Street, will be sold at public auction on Wednesday next, John Woodward Auctioneer.

English Opera.

The Boston English Opera Company will open the Institute lecture course in St. John, on Monday, with the favorite opera "Mariana."

Fancy Sale.

The ladies of the Sewing Circle in connection with the Church Hall will hold a fancy sale in that building on the 9th of Dec. next.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Condition of the British Forces in Egypt.

General Notes and News from all Parts of the World.

London Gossip.

(Special to Gleaner.)

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The Queen returned to Windsor Castle from Balmoral to-day in excellent health. The suit for breach of promise brought by Miss Fortescue, the actress, against Lord Garmoyne the oldest son of Earl Cairns was begun to-day. The court room was crowded with the leaders of fashionable society and stage celebrities, Lord Garmoyne was not present. Charles Russell, Q. C., in opening the case for the plaintiff spoke in high praise of the fair litigant. Sir Henry James, Attorney General, who appeared for defendant, stated that he was willing to accept a verdict of £10,000 damages against his client. He declared that there had been nothing in Lord Garmoyne's conduct throughout the whole affair that was unworthy of an English gentleman.

The Cholera in Naples.

(Special to Gleaner.)

NAPLES, Nov. 20.—Complete official returns of the cholera in the province of Naples show that there were 14,057 cases and 7,576 deaths, of which number 12,402 cases and 6,629 deaths were in the city of Naples.

The Army in Egypt.

Special to Gleaner.

ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 20.—The British force now in Egypt numbers 16,000 men, including 900 troops south of Assuan. There are only two regiments remaining in Cairo. The leaving of such a small garrison there is thought to be unwise.

Arranged with his Creditors.

Special to Gleaner.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The Times financial article says that the creditors of Stephen Guion, manager of the Guion steamship line, have accepted a composition of five shillings in the pound. The Guion company is in nowise connected with the financial troubles of Stephen Guion.

A Government Sued.

Special to Gleaner.

ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 20.—The German firm that purchased 100 Krupp guns, and was not allowed by the Egyptian authorities to export them, has begun a suit against the Egyptian Government for \$140,000 damages.

Democrats Moving.

Special to THE GLEANER.

BERLIN, Nov. 20.—The German social Democrats have issued a manifesto announcing a programme of fierce opposition to Prince Bismarck. Their first move in Reichstag will be for the abolition of socialist law.

The River.

The cold weather of Tuesday night had the effect of closing the river, and yesterday morning the river was frozen from shore to shore. During the day numbers of persons crossed to and fro, and among the number two ladies who were venturesome enough to run the risk, and boys were seen skating on the St. Mary's side of the river during the afternoon. Yesterday afternoon the ferry-boat "Forest Queen" broke her way through the ice and took two large loads of freight from the Union Line wharf over to Gibson for shipment to parties along the line of New Brunswick Railway.

For the information of our readers we publish the dates of the river closing since 1825:

1825, closed Nov. 20th.	
1826, " " 14th.	
1827, " " Dec. 3rd.	
1828, navigation ceased after Nov. 19th.	
1829, closed Nov. 15th.	
1830, " " 29th but ran out and did not finally close until Dec. 26th.	
1831, closed Dec. 1st.	
1832, " Nov. 15th.	
1833, " " 25th.	
1834, " " 17th.	
1835, " " 23rd.	
1836, " " 19th.	
1837, " " 9th.	
1838, " " 25th.	
1839, " " 23rd, ran out Nov. 25th, and closed Dec. 19th.	
1840, closed, Nov. 23rd.	
1841, " " 27th.	
1842, " " 22nd.	
1843, " " 14th, and on the 21st of Jan., the whole ice opposite the city ran a short distance.	
1844, closed, Nov. 27th.	
1845, " Dec. 4th.	
1846, " Nov. 28th.	
1847, " " 20th, ran out on the 24th, the St. John boat left Dec. 15th, the river finally closing the next day.	
1848, closed, Nov. 13th.	
1849, " Dec. 2nd.	
1850, " Nov. 27th.	
1851, " " 21st.	
1852, " Dec. 12th.	
1853, " Nov. 25th.	
1854, " " 10th, broke up Dec. 10th, and closed the following day.	
1855, closed Nov. 30th.	
1856, " " 15th.	
1857, " Dec. 5th.	
1858, " Nov. 11th.	
1859, " " 23rd.	
1860, " " 26th.	
1861, " Dec. 3rd, broke up Dec. 12th, and closed the next day.	
1862, " Nov. 25th.	
1863, " " 30th.	
1864, " Dec. 9th.	
1865, " Dec. 29th.	
1866, " finally Dec. 12th.	
1867, " Nov. 16th.	
1868, " Nov. 25th.	
1869, " " 27th.	
1870, " " 20th.	
1871, " " 26th.	
1872, " " 11th.	
1873, " " 17th.	
1874, " " 29th.	
1875, " Dec. 4th, ran out Dec. 6th, and boats crossed, and finally closed Dec. 7th.	
1876, " Dec. 18th.	
1877, " Nov. 6th, opened and closed Nov. 23rd, again reopened Dec. 1st, and finally closed Dec. 3rd.	
1880, " Nov. 21st.	
1881, " " 22nd.	
1882, " " 26th.	
1883, " " 15th, opened the 22nd, and finally closed the 29th.	
1884, " Nov. 18th.	

WHAT CAN SHE DO?

By E. P. Roe.

(Continued.)
CHAPTER XXXIII.
EDITH'S GREAT TEMPTATION.

Though even Mrs. Allen was fearful and kind in her greeting, and Laura warm and affectionate in the extreme, old Hannibal's welcome, so frank, genuine, and innocent, seemed to soften Zell more than any one's else.

"You poor, heavenly-minded old fool," she said, with an unworldly tear in her eyes, "you don't know any better."

These she seemed to settle down into a dreamy apathy; to sit moping around in shadowy places. She had a horror of meeting any one; even Mrs. Lacey and Rose, and would not go out till after night. Edith saw, more and more, clearly, that she was almost insane in her shame and despair, and that she would be a terrible burden to them all if she remained in such a condition; but her love and patience did not fail. It would, had it not been daily fed from heavenly sources, "I must try to show her Jesus' love through mine," she thought.

Poor Edith, the great temptation of her life was soon to assail her. It was aimed at her weakest yet noblest side, her young enthusiasm and spirit of self-sacrifice for others. And yet it was but the natural fruit of woman's helplessness and Mrs. Allen's policy of marrying one's way out of poverty and difficulty.

Simon Crowl had ostensibly made a fair transaction with Edith, but Simon Crowl was a widower at the time, and on the look-out for a wife. He was a pretty sharp business man, Crowl was, or he wouldn't have become so rich in little Pushtun, and he at once was satisfied that Edith, so beautiful, so sensible, would answer. Through the mortgage he might capture her, as it were, for even his vanity did not promise him much success in the ordinary ways of love-making. So the spider spun his web, and unconscious Edith was the poor little fly. During the summer he watched her closely, but from a distance. During the autumn and winter he commenced calling, ostensibly on Mrs. Allen, whom he at once managed to impress with the fact that he was very rich. When he brushed up his best coat and manners, that delicately-nosed lady scented an air and manner very different from what she had been accustomed to, but she was half dead with want, and after all, there was something akin between worldly Mrs. Allen and worldly Mr. Crowl. Then, he was very rich. This had covered a multitude of sins on the Avenue. But, in the miserable poverty of Pushtun, it was a golden mantle of light. Mrs. Allen chafed at privation and want of delicacies, with the increasing persistence of an utterly weak and selfish nature. She had no faith in Edith's plans, and no faith in woman's working, and the garden seemed the wildest dream of all. Her hard, narrow logic, constantly dinning in to her ears, discouraged Edith, and she began to doubt herself.

Mr. Crowl (timid lover) had in Edith's absence confirmed his previous hints, thrown out to Mrs. Allen as feelers, by making a definite proposition. In brief, he had offered to settle twenty-five thousand dollars on Edith the day she married him, and to take care of the rest of the family.

"I have made enough," he said majestically, "to live the rest of my life like a gentleman, and this offer is princely, if I say it myself. You can all ride in your carriage again." Then he added, with his little black eyes growing hard and cunning, "If your daughter won't accept my generosity, our relationship becomes merely one of business. Of course I will foreclose. Money is scarce here, and I will probably be able to buy in the place at half its worth. Seems to me," he concluded, looking at the case from his valuation of money, "there is not much room for choice here."

And Mr. Crowl had been princely—for him. Mrs. Allen thought so too, and lent herself to the scheme with all the persistent energy that she could show in these matters. But, to do her justice, she really thought she was doing what was best for Edith and them all. She was acting in accordance with her life-long principle of providing for her family, in the way she believed in and understood. But sincerity and singleness of purpose made her all the more dangerous at temper.

In one of Edith's most discouraged moods she broached the subject, and explained Mr. Crowl's offer, for his prudent man, had left it to her.

Edith started violently, and the whole thing was so revolting to her that she fled from the room. But Mrs. Allen, with her small pertinacity, kept recurring to it at every opportunity. Though it may seem a little strange, her mother's action did not so shock Edith as some might expect, nor did even the proposition seem so impossible as it might to some girls. She had been so accustomed, through her mother, to the idea of marrying for money all her life, and we can get used to about anything.

In March their money was very low. Going to Zell and taking care of her had involved much additional expense. She found out that her mother had already excepted and used in part a loan of fifty dollars from Mr. Crowl. Laura, from the long confinement of the winter, and from living on fare too coarse and lacking in nutrition for her delicate organization, was growing very feeble. Zell seemed in the first stages of consumption, and would soon be a sick, helpless burden. The chill of dread grew stronger in Edith's heart.

"Oh, can it be possible that I shall be driven to this?" she groaned; and she now

saw, as poor Laura said, "the black hand in the dark pushing her down." To her surprise her thoughts kept reverting to Arden Lacey.

"What will he think of me if I do this?" she thought with intense bitterness. "He will tell me I was not worthy of his friendship, much less of his love—that I deceived him;" and the thought of Arden, after all, perhaps, had the most weight in restraining her from the fatal step. For then, to her perverted sense of duty, this marriage began to seem like a heroic self-sacrifice.

She had seen little of Arden since her return. He was kind and respectful as ever, outwardly, but she saw in his deep blue eyes that she was the divinity that he still worshipped with unflinching devotion, and as she once smiled at the idea of being set up as an idol in his heart, she now began to dread falling from her pedestal unspcakably.

One dreary day, the last of March, when sleet and rain were pouring steadily down, and Laura was sick in her bed, and Zell moping with her hacking cough over the fire, with Hannibal in the kitchen, Mrs. Allen turned suddenly to Edith, and said:

"On some such day we will all be turned into the street. You could save us, you could save yourself, by taking a kind, rich man for your lawful husband; but you won't."

Then Satan, who is always on hand when we are weakest, quoted Scripture to Edith as he did once before. The words flashed into her mind, "He saved others, himself he cannot save."

In a wild, mingled moment of enthusiasm and desperation, she sprang up before her mother, and said, "If I can't pay the interest on the mortgage—if I can't take care of you all by some kind of work, I will marry him. But if you have a spark of love for me, save, economize, try to think of some other way."

Mrs. Allen smiled triumphantly, and tried in her gratitude to embrace her daughter, saying, "A kind husband will soon lift all burdens off your shoulders." The burden on the heart Mrs. Allen did not understand, but Edith fled from her to her own room.

In a little while her excitement and enthusiasm died away, and life began to look gaunt and bare. Even her Saviour's face seemed hidden, and she only saw an ugly spectre in the future—Simon Crowl.

In vain she repeated to herself, "He sacrificed himself for others—so will I." The nature that he had given her revolted at it all, and though she could not understand it, she began to find a jarring discord between herself and all things.

Mrs. Allen told Mr. Crowl of her success, and he looked upon things as settled. He came to the house quite often, but did not stay long or assume any familiarity with Edith. He was a wary old spider; and under Mrs. Allen's hints, behaved and looked very respectably. Her certainty did the best he could not to appear hideous to Edith, who compelled herself to treat him civilly, though she was very cold, and perhaps many might have considered Edith's chance a very good one.

But Edith, with an almost desperate energy, set her mind at work to find some other way out of her desperate straits. But everything seemed against her. Mr. McTrump was sick with inflammatory rheumatism. Mrs. Groody was away, and would not be back till the last of May. On account of Arden she could not speak to Mrs. Lacey. She tried in vain to get work, but at that season there was nothing in Pushtun which she could do. Farmers were beginning to get out a little on their wet lands, and various out-door activities to revive after the winter stagnation. Moreover, money was very scarce at that season of the year. She was at last turned to the garden as her only resource. She realized that she had scarcely money enough to carry them through May. Could she get returns from her garden in time? Could it be made to yield enough to support them? With an almost desperate energy, she worked in it whenever the weather permitted through April, and kept Hannibal at it also. Indeed, she had little mercy on the old man, and he wondered at her. One day he ventured:

"Miss Edie, you jes done kill us both," but his wonder increased as she muttered:

"Perhaps it would be the best thing for both." Then, seeing his panic-stricken face, she added more kindly, "Hannibal, our money is getting low, and the garden is our only chance."

After that he worked patiently without a word and without a thought of sparing himself.

Edith insisted on the closest economy in the house, though she was too sensible to stint herself in food in view of her constant toil. But one day she detected Mrs. Allen with her small cunning and determination to carry her point, practicing a little wastefulness. Edith turned on her with such fierceness that she never dared repeat the act. Indeed, Edith was becoming very much what she was before Zell ran away, only in addition there was something akin, at times, to Zell's own hardness and recklessness, and one day she said to Edith:

"What is the matter? You are becoming like me."

Edith fled to her room, and sobbed and cried and tried to pray till her strength was gone. The sweet truth and peace she once enjoyed seemed like a past dream. She was learning by bitter experience that it can never be right to do wrong, and that a false step at first, like a false promise, leads to sad conclusions. She had insisted that her mother should not speak of the matter till it became absolutely necessary, therefore Laura, Zell, and none of her friends could understand her.

(To be Continued.)

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.

BAZAAR

THE Ladies of St. Dunstan's Church, grateful for out-favor, propose holding a BAZAAR in St. Dunstan's Hall on the 28th and 29th of February, 1885, for the benefit of the ORPHANS' HOME.

On the grounds lately purchased opposite to the Home, all offerings and donations for the above object will be thankfully received and acknowledged respectively by any of the Ladies of the following Committees:

Constitution Dept. Sisters Dept.
Mrs. McDonald, Mrs. Dewar,
Mrs. O'Malley, Mrs. Macfarlane,
Mrs. McNamee, Mrs. Dowling,
Mrs. Lacey, Mrs. Jennings,
Mrs. Brown,
Mrs. Harris.

MESS. HUDSON, Sec'y. MISS DUFFY, Sec'y.
Congregation Dept. Sisters Dept.
Nov. 18, 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: 15 cases square globes; 3 cases square Burren to suit; 2 barrels and 1 case of kerosene, round and square; 2 cases Picture handles, 20 dozen; 15 Spinning Wheels; 15 Cylinder Stoves for wood, new bottoms best yet.

R. CHESTNUT & SONS, October 23, 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, complete with.

THE LATEST SCENERY

have also one of the finest North English in the Province. Having worked in one of the leading firms in New York, I am now in a position to do the best and best work ever done in the Photograph business in this city.

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES. Leave your Orders Early. JOHN HARVEY, Fredericton, May 30th, 1884.

Great Offers.

HALL'S BOOK STORE,

FREDERICTON

SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES,

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

THESE BOOKS WILL BE FOUND especially adapted to the wants of SABBATH SCHOOL SCHOLARS AND TEACHERS, And will be sold at the LOWEST RATES FOR CASH.

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

REMEMBER THE PLACE:

M. S. HALL, FISHER'S BUILDING.

SCHOOL BOOKS

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

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

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

DO YOU WANT

TO OBTAIN A

Mason & Hamlin

ORGAN?

You can do so very easily by going to M. S. HALL, Who will give you full particulars

THESE ORGANS Are Warranted for Fifteen Years.

Not one has ever been returned by giving out.

They stand the change of climate, heat or cold.

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

A GOOD STOCK OF VIOLINS, ACCORDEONS, CONCERTINAS, FIFES, FLAGEOLETS, And MOUTH ORGANS VIOLIN STRINGS.

HOUSE PAPER!

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

At Greatly Reduced Prices!

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

M. S. HALL.

Sheet Music. Music Books.

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

HALL'S BOOK STORE

FREDERICTON.

Aug. 2, 1884.

SAMPLE'S DOMINION HORSE LINIMENT.

THE BEST EXTERNAL REMEDY before the public for Lameness, Sprains, Swellings, Bruises, and Rheumatism. It is a Sore of long Standing, Eczema, Poll Evil, Warts, Swellings and Bruises of all kinds. Also, will eradicate Lumps on the head and neck of Cattle, will cure Cuts and Burns upon the Human Body; also Frost Bites, Chilblains, and Saltstom.

Sold by all Druggists.

Oct 24-1-84.

THE NEW BOOK STORE.

The Finest Line of Books & Stationery

To be had in the City and at Lower Prices than Ever.

Also: Room Paper & Paper Blinds.

ALL NEW PATTERNS.

ORGANS FOR SALE AT THE VERY LOWEST CASH PRICES.

W. T. H. FENETY.

Orders for Job Printing of All Kinds will Receive Prompt Attention May 5th, 1884.

STOP AND READ.

GENTLEMEN:

Get your Clothing made at

W. E. SEERY'S. For nice Stylish Suits he cannot be surpassed in the city.

Prompt attention to cutting.

W. E. SEERY,

Wimot's Alley.

Fredericton, May 10th, 1884.

1884.

JUST RECEIVED AT THE

"IMPERIAL HALL,"

A LARGE STOCK OF

TWEEDS

For Spring and Summer,

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

THOMAS STANCER, Opposite Post Office, Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B. Fredericton, May 6th, 1884.

JAMES C. FAIREY,

NEWCASTLE, N. B.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

NEW FURNITURE WAREHOUSES.

Received this Day:

Two Car Loads Assorted Furniture

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

JAMES C. FAIREY.

Newcastle, Nov. 21, 1883.

IRON. OAKUM.

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

17,762 Bars Refined and Spike Iron, 560 Bundles Plating and Hoops, various sizes and gauges.

318 Bundles Nos. 20, 22, 23, 24 and 25, 210 Sheets Nos. 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 Sheet Iron, 3 Cases Galvanized Sheet Iron.

I. & F. BURPEE & Co.

30 Boiler Plates, Best B. D., and B. B. B. and Lowmoor, Boiler Tubes and Rivets, 410 Bils Steel Sheet, 6 Bils Too Quilt Steel, 151 Steel Pipe Plates, 6 Bils and 15 Bars Round Machine Steel, 15-16 to 3 In.

TO ARRIVE PER "PHOENIX" FROM ANTWERP: 25 Cases Sheet Zinc, Nos. 6 to 10.

SLED SHOE STEEL,

SHEET ZINC. SHEET IRON.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

NEW SPRING GOODS

EX. "BUENOS AYRES," VIA HALIFAX.

SCOTCH TWEEDS, BANNOCKBURNS,

CHEVIOTS WORSTED COATINGS.

NEWEST DESIGNS, And a CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF Gents' Spring and Summer Suitings, &c. &c.

AT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF T. G. O'CONNOR.

N. B.—First-Class Cutter: First-Class Work: Lowest "Hard-Pan" Prices. T. G. O'CONNOR. April 11.

New Brunswick Railway.

Operating 443 Miles.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

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

COMMENCING OCTOBER, 1884. Trains will run as follows:

St. John Division.

DEPARTURES.

8 10 A. M.—From Water Street, St. John—Express for points West and for Fredericton, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Houlton, Woodstock, and all points North.

3 30 P. M.—From Water Street, St. John—Express for Fredericton.

8 30 P. M.—From Water Street, St. John—Night Express for points West, and for St. Stephen, Woodstock, Houlton, and all points North.

2 00 P. M.—From Fredericton—Accommodation for St. John.

6 25 A. M.—From Fredericton—Passenger and Mails for St. John.

9 00 A. M.—From Fredericton for points West North and South.

7 30 A. M.—From Gibson for Woodstock and points North.

ARRIVALS:

6 30 A. M.—At St. John—Out Express Train from all points West, and from St. Stephen, Woodstock, Houlton, and all points North.

10 10 A. M.—At St. John, Water Street—Express from Fredericton.

5 40 P. M.—At St. John, Water Street—Express from points West, and from St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Woodstock, Houlton, Fredericton, and all points North and South.

4 35 P. M.—At Fredericton, from Meadon and points West, North and South.

10 00 P. M.—At Fredericton—Accommodation from St. John.

11 50 A. M.—At Fredericton—Passenger and Mail from St. John.

5 35 P. M.—At Gibson from Woodstock and points North.

Fullman Sleeping Car on Night Trains, and Drawing Room Cars or Day Trains to and from Bangor. Berth secured at ticket office, Water Street—G. A. FREEZE, agent.

No Train leaves St. John Saturday night or Sunday morning.

A train arrives at St. John from the West Sunday morning and a train leaves for the West Sunday night.

Through connections are made from Boston on Sunday nights.

Connection is made at Bangor with trains of the Maine Central Railway to and from all points West at Fredericton, Houlton, for Fredericton, and at Gibson by branch line for all points north.

Tickets for sale in Fredericton at New Brunswick Railway Ticket Office.

E. R. BURPEE, Gen'l. Pass and Ticket Agent.

N. T. GREATHHEAD, Gen'l. Manager.

St. John, N. B., Oct. 18, 1884.

New Brunswick Railway Co.

(Operating 443 Miles.)

SPECIAL LIMITED TICKETS.

GOOD TO GO BY CONTINUOUS TRAINS ONLY. It will be sold at an undiminished ticket stations at the following reduced rates:

ST. JOHN TO WOODSTOCK, \$3.00

ST. JOHN TO HOULTON & ST. ANDREWS, \$3.00

WOODSTOCK TO ST. JOHN, \$3.00

HOULTON TO ST. JOHN, \$3.00

ST. JOHN TO ST. STEPHEN, \$2.50

ST. STEPHEN TO ST. JOHN, \$2.50

N. T. GREATHHEAD, E. R. BURPEE, Gen. Pass and Ticket Agent.

Woodstock, July 2nd, 1885.

FALL 1884

Fred. B. Edgecombe

NOW OPEN

65 CASES

New and Fashionable Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods

Consisting of the latest productions of the

HOME & FOREIGN MARKETS.

PRICES LOW.