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JAS. H. CROCKET, PROPRIETOR.

# The York Gleaner.

JAS. H. CROCKET, PROPRIETOR.

FREDERICTON, N. B. SEPTEMBER 26, 1883.

VOL. III, NO. 38.

## GLEANER JOB PRINT

Book and Job Printing of Every Description

Executed at this office, with neatness  
and dispatch.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

JAS. H. CROCKET, PROPRIETOR.

## AGRICULTURAL.

Success with Sheep.—Cassius M. Clay,

of Kentucky, is well known as a successful  
farmer and writer. He says:—“Sheep  
that graze will feed at regular hours night  
and day, and only by when the weather  
or the fly hinders them. They go  
over the same grass nearly each time,  
take salt and water, and then lie down  
on the same ground. Hence the necessity  
of changing them to break up their  
place of rest. A new flock coming in  
will select a new place for lying down.  
In grazing they form a line most advanced  
in the centre, that space being held  
by the leaders, who direct the move-  
ments. This does very well when the  
space is wide enough for both flanks, but  
in defiles or other obstructions the weaker  
sheep follow behind the leaders and  
get poor fare, and consequently are puny  
and often diseased, for want of sufficient  
variety and choice of bite. Hence in  
close districts sheep must be kept in  
limited numbers, or else the whole thing  
will fail; and I have known many farmers  
who tried a ‘sheep farm’ to quit it in  
disgust forever, and yet it ‘pays’ when judi-  
ciously managed better than any other.”

YIELD OF GREEN FODDER.—The largest  
quantity of green fodder that can be pro-  
duced upon an acre of ground is from a  
crop of fall rye cut in June, and follow-  
ed immediately by corn on the same  
ground. If four bushels of rye are sown  
to the acre at least eight tons of fodder  
may be cut, and if it is cured green and  
cut when in full blossom it will make  
very good hay. If the corn is planted in  
rows three feet apart and three seeds  
to every foot of the row, at least fifteen  
tons per acre may be grown. Oats  
and peas sown early will yield eight tons  
per acre of green fodder, and Hungarian  
grass, which may be sown when this crop  
comes off, will yield about as much. But  
the soil must be good. A dressing of  
fifty bushels of good ashes per acre  
would help very much in growing such  
fodder crops as these. The fodder will  
go further if ensilage, no doubt, but  
this is a matter of some expense in mak-  
ing a silo, which is to be considered.

JERSEY MILK.—The peculiarity of Jer-  
sey milk, says Dr. Sturtevant in *Land  
& Home*, seems to lie in its abundance  
of cream, in its indigestibility as com-  
pared with other milks. It is a well known  
complaint among Jersey breeders, over  
that of the breeders of other stock, that  
their calves scour to a troublesome de-  
gree, which is ascribed to the richness of  
the milk. The cause at the bottom is the  
difficulty of digesting the curd of the  
Jersey milk. Indeed, it seems probable  
that a delicate infant can scarcely be  
reared on Jersey milk; and that often-  
times illness and death among children  
brought up on the bottle are to be as-  
cribed to this injurious effect of the kind  
of milk used rather than to its quality.  
Jersey milk is the milk popular with  
grown-up people in rugged health. The  
Jersey is, hence, not the family cow to  
be praised, if by family we include the  
infants and growing children.

MILKING STOCK.—Stock to be perfect-  
ly healthy must have an opportunity of  
mingling with other living things of var-  
ious kinds. The old idea of the healthy  
effect goats have upon stable horses, that  
it takes the emanations of all active life to  
perfect every other life. Cattle should be  
pastured near or in conjunction with  
hogs and horses. The action of one upon  
the other is always beneficial; and the  
young, playful and sociable animals be-  
come friendly with each other in such a  
manner that much inconvenience may be spared  
the owner. Put sheep and young cattle  
together and each will grow in strength  
one-third faster. Put horses and goats,  
or even young cattle, in the same lot, and  
each will grow the better—will feed eas-  
ier and will grow with finer results. When-  
ever the natural instincts of domestic  
animals can have play they tend to con-  
fidence and general affection for all liv-  
ing forms. A cat is the only thing which  
loves no other animal; if it endures them  
it is a stretch of magnanimity which ac-  
tually contradicts its honest nature.—*National Farmer*.

FALL CALVES.—If the farmer has warm  
and comfortable stabling for his stock he  
will certainly find that fall calves can be  
raised more cheaply and with less risk  
than those dropped at any other time.  
We took occasion to urge this idea in  
these columns some two years ago. Since  
then we have been forced by circum-  
stances to raise a good many calves at  
other seasons, and we have become more  
and more convinced that the ideas then  
advanced were correct. We put calves  
dropped in September to any other  
month, for the very good reason that  
calves then escape the intense heats of  
summer, and during the winter season  
they can be “pushed” with grain, and in  
the spring are ready for the young grass  
as soon as it appears. The professional  
breeder likes fall calves, too, but for the  
additional reason that they “show” at  
the September fairs as “calves,” when,  
in reality, they are only a few days short  
of a year old, and as “yearlings,” when  
they are really close to two years old. It  
would seem that there are tricks even in  
the farmer’s trade.—*Exchange*.

COLD MEAT TURNOVERS.—Make a little  
dough of patent flour; roll very thin in a  
circle, and put in like a turnover; cold  
meat chopped fine, and seasoned with  
salt, pepper, catsup, and sweet herbs;  
either fry in lard or bake in an oven.

TEA BISCUITS.—1 cup butter, 2 cups  
sugar, 4 cups flour, 1 cup milk, 1 egg,  
1 teaspoonful of soda, a little salt; roll out  
about 1/4 inch thick.

APPLE CORN MEAL PUDDING.—Pure and  
core 12 pippin apples; slice them very  
thinly; then stir into a quart of new milk  
one quart of sifted corn meal; add a little  
salt, then the apples, four spoonfuls of  
chopped suet, and a teaspoon of good me-  
lasses; mix them well together; put into a  
buttered dish, and bake 4 hours; serve  
hot, with wine sauce.

MARBLE CAKE (White Cake).—Half cup  
of butter, 1 cup of white sugar, 2 cups  
flour, 1 cup sweet milk, 1 teaspoonful of  
soda and whites of 4 eggs; flavor with  
lemon.

FRESH ROLLS.—Roll an ounce of but-  
ter into 1 lb. of flour; add 1 egg, a little  
yeast; let it rise; bake in rolls.

ONE BARREL  
Pure Montserrat  
LIME JUICE  
10 Gross Diamond Dye,  
1 GROSS BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS,  
1 GROSS FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP,  
1 GROSS BEEF, IRON & WINE,  
250 Lbs. Wyeth's Fluid Extract, Elixirs, &c.

TOILET ARTICLES.  
PURE BAY RUM,  
PIERIE & LUBINS PERFUMES,  
Cosmetic, Sponges,  
FLORIDA WATER,  
JUST RECEIVED AT  
WILEY'S  
Drug Store,  
Opposite Normal School,  
QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON.  
Fredericton, August 15, 1883.

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Fredericton, August 15, 1883.

IRON. OAKUM.

BOILER PLATES

RECEIVED and in store, Ex. Barque “Paramatta,” and S. S. “Hibernian” and “Caspian.”—  
17,722 Bars Refined and Spike Iron,  
260 Bundles Pacing and Hinges, various sizes and gauges,  
210 Bundles Navy and Hand Picked Oakum,  
310 Bundles No. 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 Sheet Iron,  
310 Bundles No. 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 Sheet Iron,  
310 Bundles No. 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 Sheet Iron.

I. & F. BURPEE & CO.

230 Boiler Plates, Best B. R., and B. B. B. and Lowmoor,  
Boiler Tubes and Rivets, 400 Bells Steel Sheet Steel,  
47 Bells Steel Sheet Steel, 150 Steel Plate Pipes,  
27 Bells and 150 Pans Steel Machine Steel, 15-16 to 3 Inch,  
TO ARRIVE PER “PHOENIX,” FROM ANTWERP: 25 Casks Sheet Zinc, Nos. 6 to 10.

SLED SHOE STEEL.

SHEET ZINC. SHEET IRON.

CELESTIAL CITY BILLIARD HALL,

QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON.

SOHNROCK  
BEER,  
GINGER  
ALE,  
CHOICE  
HAVANA  
CIGARS,  
Etc.

HOWARD & CRANGLE, Prop's.

THIS SPACE IS RESERVED FOR

JOHN OWENS, GROCER,

Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

NEW SPRING GOODS

EX. “BUENOS AYRES” VIA HALIFAX.

SCOTCH TWEEDS, BANNOCKBURNS,

CHEVIOTS, WORSTED COATINGS,

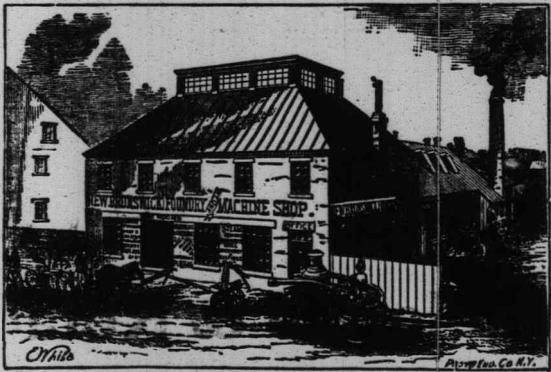
CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

Gents' Spring and Summer Suitings,

AT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF

T. G. O'CONNOR.

N. B.—First-Class Quality, First-Class Work; Lowest “Hard-Pan” Prices. T. G. O'C. April 11.



TO MILL OWNERS.

Having succeeded in obtaining the Sole Right for the Manufacture of

DUNBAR'S IMPROVED SHINGLE MILL,

Patent applied for 1883 for the Dominion.

WE have great pleasure in being able to announce to the Lumber Manufacturers that we can now  
furnish them with the best Shingle Mill made. For excellence of work, capacity of doing work  
and convenience in work it stands far in advance of any other. We would respectfully refer you to R. A.  
ESTY, West End Lumber Mill, Fredericton, and WILLIAM SCARLE, Stanley, York Co., who are  
now running these mills.

Fredericton, April 11th, 1882.

McFarlane, Thompson & Anderson.

QUEEN HOTEL,

Fredericton, N. B.

J. A. Edwards,

PROPRIETOR.

FINE SAMPLE ROOMS IN CONNECTION.

—ALSO—

A FIRST-CLASS LIVERY STABLE.

327 Coaches at trains and boats.

Aug. 25, 1882.

Barker House,

RETIRED AND NEWLY FURNISHED.

Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

F. B. COLEMAN, Prop.

Fredericton, March 25, 1883.

Michael Donohue,

BLACKSMITH,

HARVEY STATION, York Co.

Warm Work, Steel Shovels, Horse Shoeing, Etc.  
promptly done at moderate rates.  
Feb. 2, 1885.

Spring and Summer.

Thos. Stanger

Imperial Hall,

THE CHEAPEST PLACE

IN THE CITY

SCOTCH AND CANADIAN

Tweeds

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.

Ever Imported into this City.

DIAGONALS

IN BLACK, BLUE, GREY, BROWN, ETC.

WEST OF ENGLAND

Tweeds, Doekskins and

Broadcloths.

Furnishing Goods, Etc.

JUST RECEIVED

A large and well assorted stock of

HATS AND CAPS.

These new and elegant Scotch and Canadian  
Tweeds will be made into the finest suits at the  
cheapest possible rates.

THOS. STANGER.

Opp. Post Office, Fredericton, N. B.

OWEN SHARKEY

HAS NOW ON HAND,

A Full Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS!

Ladies' Dress Goods

In Great Variety. Mantles, Hats, Hose, Cor-  
sets, Gloves and Parasols.

Tweeds, Cloths, Doekskins, Worsted Coat-  
ings, Shirtings, Hats, Caps,  
Collars, Ties, Braces, Furnish-  
ing Goods, Underclothing.

A LARGE STOCK OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Equal to Custom Made. Good Material. Suits from

\$5.00 to \$25.00.

Get Your House in Order!

Landing this day for

ELY PERKINS:

Brooms, Pails, Scrubbing, Store and Shoe  
Brushes, Spades, Cursties, Bins, Wash-  
boards, Clothes Lines, etc.  
For sale at lowest rates.  
Fredericton, April 25, 1883.

OWEN SHARKEY.

Fredericton, May 30, 1883.

D. PATTON,

WHOLESALE

WINE

AND

SPIRIT

MERCHANT,

Saint John, N. B.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST SHIRT IN THE MARKET.

Line of Frocks and Coats, Sizes 14 to 17. The best Unbleached Shirt yet.

C. H. THOMAS & CO'S.

Custom Shirt Makers

AND

GENTS' FURNISHERS.

Fredericton, June 27.

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Fredericton, June 27.

REMNANT SALE.

Extra Inducements

DEVER BROTHERS

Will place on their coun-  
ters on

MONDAY, AUG. 13,

ALL

REMNANTS

That have accumulated

during the last Six

Months in

Dress Goods,

Silks,

Tweeds,

Flannels,

Shirtings,

Prints,

Grey and White

Cottons,

and other Goods, all of which are marked down to  
half price.

FOR CASH.

DEVER BROTHERS

(Cincinnati Enquirer.)

Vanderbilt's Great Wealth.

"Can you tell me," I asked, "where  
Vanderbilt's money—I mean the old  
man's money—is now invested?"

"He has \$45,000,000 in government

bonds left. He has \$20,000,000 in Lake

Shore and New York Central, probably

most of it in Lake Shore. He has \$10,

000,000 in North-Western stock and

bonds. He has stock in the Red Line

and other freight companies. He has

something in Michigan Central. I esti-  
mate his wealth at from \$150,000,000 to

\$200,000,000.

"Here is the report of the Central up

to one year ago. It had only 4,500 stock-

holders in 1880. Two years later it had

7,500. That shows that Vanderbilt had

sold his long line of stock, whatever he

may say, and that a larger public had

got hold of them. Again, the funded

debt of the New York Central ten years

ago was only \$27,000,000; last year it was

\$120,000,000. Here you can read in the

official report the figures. Again, the

total charges on the New York Central,

by which I mean interest on the bonds,

were only \$2,000,000 a year, and last year

they were \$5,500,000, which that road has

to earn before anybody can get a divid-

end on its stock. At the same time, as

you can see by following my finger, the

net earnings of the New York Central

Railroad are not as large by \$2,000,000 as

they were nine years ago. They reached

the highest point in 1880. They were

just the same in 1882 that they were in

1873."

Said I, "Why do you turn so particular-  
ly to the Central stock?"

"Because it has led all the properties

in the United States, certainly in this

stock market, for years past. It has been

paying 8 per cent. dividends. It is the

backbone of the New York stock market.

It has paid over 7,000,000 a year in divi-

dends in eleven years, making \$77,000,

000 a year in dividends in eleven years.

When it tumbles 30 per cent. it is for  
reasons which are general to the whole  
stock list."

"Have Vanderbilt's sons no influence

to fight this stock to where it was?"

"They have lost money trying to stem

the tide in the stock market. Every one

of Vanderbilt's strong supporters who has

stood in the way of this current of liquid-

ation has been hurt badly. Mr. Van-

derbilt's oldest son, Cornelius, is a very

worthy man. He attends the prayer-

meetings in the New York Central Depot

every Sunday afternoon, and he started

that branch of the Christian Association

which meets there. Wm. K. Vanderbilt,

the next son, is the President of the

Nickle-Plate Road and in the Executive

Board of the Central, but he knows

enough to see that the smaller fortunes

of himself and family could be swept

away on the tide of things at present.

The fact is that as great as the increase

of our country is in population and pro-

duction, it has not grown as fast as con-

sumption. The increase is being per-

petually discounted by new carrying cor-

porations. Next year the entire way

business of the New York Central will be

divided up by an active young rival."

FREDERICTON

Queen Street,

MONUMENTAL WORKS,



# The Work Gleaner

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

Wednesday, September 26, 1883

## THE KENT ELECTION.

Mr. F. A. Landry was returned on Saturday for Kent by the handsome majority of about 600 over his opponent Mr. McInerney. More interest has been taken in this election outside the Province than within it, excepting Kent itself, in consequence it is said, of the interest which Sir Hector Langevin has taken in it. The hon. gentleman, it is said, has aspirations for even higher things than he at present enjoys. He is paving the way for the Premiership and would be sure of support from Mr. Landry were he in the Cabinet. We see no objection to Mr. Landry offering his services for Kent, it is for that or any other constituency to say whether they will be represented by one of themselves or by an outsider. But when a Cabinet Minister from another Province, for his own personal end seeks to dictate to a constituency when it shall send, it seems very much like insulting its intelligence, and we have no doubt that many of the electors look upon the interference as such. We can see no objection to a Minister from any quarter addressing any constituency on the political questions of the day and even seeking to enforce his views upon it, but this was not the course pursued by Sir Hector. He adopted other ways and other means which are not so easily met as public discussions are. The candidates themselves, so far as we have observed from their reported utterances, did not touch any public question. The contest seemed to be a personal matter between them, and as such little interest was felt in it save for the reasons we have indicated.

## AN INJUSTICE.

(Quebec Chronicle.)  
We are sorry to find in the columns of a respectable newspaper like the St. John Telegraph, the following editorial:

"In a month or so Canada will have a new Governor-General. He appears to possess qualities which will enable him to discharge the duties of the position, which are not onerous. It is to be hoped he will be allowed to come without any flourish of trumpets. The day has gone by for the people to throw their hats in the air after Lord and Earl. It is well enough to do honor to the Princess, and young Prince George may properly receive a little attention; but the line ought to be drawn somewhere, and a good place to draw it is at the residence of the Queen. The dreadful anxiety which some of our public men exhibit to get hold of a live Lord resembles the efforts of a boy just out of school to get into the society of men about town. Canada has outgrown that sort of thing."

We feel sure such sentiments would never have appeared in the Telegraph had the Hon. Wm. Elder been alive, but perhaps with him, passed away "the day" for "the people to throw their hats in the air after Lord and Earl." The Canadian people do not propose to sneer at and be rude to the representatives of Her Majesty in the Dominion. The office of Governor-General is a high and dignified position, the third in importance in the gift of the Crown, and the men selected to fill it are gentlemen of the first ability in the country. Lord Lansdowne, like his predecessors, Lord Dufferin and Lord Lorne, brings to bear on his office talents of the highest order. He is a man of mark in the British Empire, large-hearted in disposition, scholar in his attainments, skilled in statecraft, and a speaker of eloquence and power. He will be warmly received by the Canadian people, who in the main are incapable of prejudice and narrowness, and his career in office, we feel sure, will be able and brilliant. All this talk about "live Lord" is the sheerest rubbish, and quite out of place, and magnified in a journal claiming the right to call itself respectable. Surely a man ought to be treated as a man, even if he be a "live Lord." Common decency would allow that much, in any company. We cannot on a level with what has come over the Telegraph. Dr. Elder would never have allowed his writers to sneer at any lady, but the Telegraph of to-day says with lofty air, "it was well enough to do honor to the Princess." "Well enough," indeed, and as for Prince George, he "may properly receive a little attention, but the line ought to be drawn somewhere." This is certainly deliciously "cheeky" in its way, but it is also un-British and ungentlemanly. Canada will never "outgrow" her loyalty to the Crown of Britain, and as she will never cease to treat with respect and civility true ladies and gentlemen, even if some of them should happen to be Princesses and peers of the realm. The Governor-General who have come to Canada, and administered the affairs of this country had something else besides nobility of birth to commend them. They would have made names for themselves in history, diplomacy or in literature, had they been born commoners. The Telegraph used to hold these views, but the cultured chief editor is dead, and the "line has to be drawn at the grandson of the Queen," and "it is well enough to do honor to the Princess." The making of such gratuitously insulting attacks, is a pretty small piece of business, any way, and the Telegraph ought to be above that sort of work.

## AN OPPOSITION CANARD.

The St. John Sun, of last Monday, published the following as a Fredericton despatch:—"It has been freely rumored here to-day and yesterday, and I have been the talk of the town, that the Government at this session, just finished, has been making a State Chamber out of its Council Chamber by framing ingenious resolutions against several provincial officials in St. John, so as to appoint certain favorites of the new administration in their places. The appointments to be made were:—1. Allen Jack, to be Recorder of the City of St. John, in the place of W. H. Tuck, Esq. 2. E. H. McAlpine, to be clerk of the St. John County Court, vice John Willet. 3. P. Toke, of the Freeman, to be Secretary of the Insane Asylum Commission, vice Crookshank. 4. E. J. Wetmore, to be Chief of Police in the room of Mr. John R. Marshall. It is an untruth that the Government had agreed on these appointments, and had the commissions for the newly-appointed men made out, but that when they went to his Honor the Lieut. Governor to get his assent to the dismissals, he refused emphatically to be a party to any such unbecoming proceeding. The members of the Government are very regretful about the business and will give information whatever of anything that

## HOME RULE IN BRITAIN.

The rejection of the Scottish Local Government Bill by the House of Lords has created considerable dissatisfaction in Britain, especially in Scotland. The elected legislators—the people's representatives—voted for the Bill almost to a man. The hereditary legislators—the Lords—threw the Bill out by a majority of 15. The course which the Lords have taken brings them into direct conflict with the people's representatives and shows clearly that they are prepared at any time to override the public will. They have done the same thing with the Registration Bill for Ireland. The Lords, however, in adopting such a course have besides alienating many who regard with favor the Upper House, have added a greater stimulus to the demands of Scotland and of Ireland. The party of Home Rule in both countries will be greater, and their demands will also be greater. The Toronto Globe, from which we take the following extract, presents the reasonableness of Home Rule in a way which we think will not be gainsaid:—

From present appearances the day is not far distant when the demand for local control over local affairs will be just as out spoken in Scotland as it is in Ireland. The postponement of the Scottish Local Government Bill last session has created the most intense dissatisfaction north of the Tweed. The people's minds on securing its passage, and the Government had promised that it should be passed. The failure to keep this promise was, of course, due to the impossibility of carrying more than a certain number of Government measures, and the Scottish measure had to give way to the Bankruptcy Bill. But this is in itself a confession that Parliament is afflicted with a plethora of work, and that plethora has from time immemorial been chronic. It is becoming more aggravated with each succeeding year, however, and in fact the legislation peculiar to England suffers quite as much from inevitable delays as that peculiar to Ireland or Scotland. In the present temper of the Scottish members of the House of Commons it would not be at all surprising to find them adopting to some extent the tactics pursued to persistently, and on the whole successfully, by Mr. Parnell and his supporters. When they find that an aggressive attitude is the only one which will secure them the attention of the House they would be more than human if they were to resist the temptation to resort to it.

Fear of the spread of the Home Rule movement to the English and Scottish members is betrayed by Earl Grey in his recent article in the Nineteenth Century on "Ireland and the Empire." After discussing at some length the evils which afflict Ireland and the character of the remedies which have been tried or proposed he reserves the treatment of the Home Rule question for a future paper, not, however, without defining distinctly enough his attitude towards it. He avows his belief that the Irish Home Rules will be more numerous in the next House of Commons than they are in the present one, and agrees with this existence "in the Irish nation" of a feeling "which must make it be governed by the British Parliament a matter of extreme difficulty." He regards the presence of a body of members who are prepared to block all business unless they can obtain for their own country the privilege of managing its own affairs as constituting "so grave a peril as to call for immediate and serious consideration." He believes that there are as yet very few on the English side of the Irish Channel who are prepared to admit the existence of an Irish Parliament, "but there are alarming signs that the number may not be so small of those who would be willing to make some concession at all. He is one of those Whig lords who are always to be found dragging behind the course of events, just as the tides are a few hours behind the moon. They are dragging the path of progress instead of helping to smooth it, and keep just far enough ahead to avoid being left high and dry on the strand of Toryism. Earl Grey was, in the early part of his public career, while a member of the House of Commons, a sufficiently pronounced Liberal to resign his position in his father's Cabinet because it declined in 1833 to attempt the immediate emancipation of the slaves. Having passed over to the ranks of those who keep the promises he made after the coup d'etat two years ago, recently sought to throw himself into the arms of Austria. He was intolerant to Russia that Bulgaria should thus follow the example of Serbia and Roumania. Russian generals at Sofia, therefore, compelled the prince to summon the Assembly. They virtually succeeded in posing as the friends of liberalization and in procuring the remarkable spectacle of Zankoff's recall from exile and restoration to power as prime minister. These incidents created grave anxiety in Berlin lest Bulgaria should become Russianized than ever. To the surprise of Europeans, Zankoff's first step was to combine with the Conservatives and Prince in getting rid of the Russian general who had effected the coup d'etat. Many Russians are now leaving the Bulgarian service. Russian influence is clearly waning, nevertheless the Bulgarians will not permit Alexander to join the Austrian alliance.

## GENERAL.

The Herald of Canada.—The intendant of the Montreal penitentiary, James Carey took place in the burial-ground a few hundred yards in the rear of the North End Prison, Cape Town. The district surgeon, Dr. Ennor, and the assistant magistrate, H. Halse, Esq., Mrs. Carey, her baby, and her two children were all that followed the corpse to the grave. There was no religious service, but Dr. Ennor made a sort of Masonic prayer. The coffin of the murdered and the unfortunate woman who bears his name went back to her quarters in the jailer's house. This was the last of Carey—Irish World.

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