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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1884.

THE RECORD OF THE YEAR.

When the dispassionate historian, who shall write about these days a century or so from now, takes up the records of 1884, he will probably find many things which will engage his attention and cannot be passed over without mention.

The year has not been marked by many very unusual events, but for all that there has been a good deal of history made since the bells rang in the New Year '84. Whether we turn our gaze to Europe, Asia, Africa, America or Australia, we will find that great influences have been at work producing results which cannot be without great effect in shaping the future of the world.

The Future of the World.

The peace of Europe has not been broken during the twelve-month and the year closes with no storm clouds over head, however many there may be about the horizon. Yet Europe has been the theatre of important occurrences. In Great Britain the passage of the Franchise Bill followed by the Redistribution Bill are tantamount to a revolution; but perhaps the most marked feature of the year, so far as domestic politics are concerned, is the demonstration of the fact that the House of Lords holds its place among the estates of the realm by suffrage only, and that a comparatively trifling cause may lead to a movement which will cause its abolition. Democracy has made great strides in England during the past year, and yet the crown has lost none of the respect of the people. The general state of business in England has been far from satisfactory, but there has been no wide spread destitution. Irish affairs have attracted more attention during the year than they have hitherto, but a policy of common sense and liberality will no doubt remedy the existing evils. The great event of continental politics during 1884 will probably be found to be Germany's new departure as a colonizing nation. This of itself, if found to be sufficiently successful to warrant a persistence in it, is enough to mark the year among the years. The German people are fast outgrowing the food-producing capacity of the Fatherland and the Chancellor has decided, since he cannot stop emigration, at least to try and direct it to countries where the emigrants will still be under the German flag. It is

A Novel Experiment

and its success is problematical. In France we note that the Bonapartists are giving signs of activity, and it is not improbable that the impending failure of the Chinese expedition may lead to the overthrow of the Republic. Since the first day of January last, France has spent many millions of money and sacrificed many valuable lives in military and naval operations, which are entirely without glory and have hitherto been without profit. In Germany, Austria, and Russia, Nihilism has been making sure progress during the year, notwithstanding the arrest and conviction of numerous conspirators. While in Central and Northern Europe men have been plotting against their Kings, in Italy they have flocked to do honor to the Sovereign, King Humbert, who during the worst ravages of the cholera went about among the hospitals in a manner which proved him to be made of true kingly metal.

The Progress of the Cholera

and the effectual way in which it was held in check at so many different points are among the noteworthy events of the year, inasmuch as they indicate a step in the progress of medical science, the effect of which cannot be over-estimated. The year closes with all the European nations at peace with each other and with no great war in progress anywhere. It is said that the relations between several of the great powers are more or less strained; but it is probable that much of the bad blood which is talked about in the newspapers has no existence, except in fertile imagination of some newspaper scribe. So far as can be judged from the surface of events, there is less prospect of a European war now than there was a twelve-month ago. We have heard of a Franco-German alliance against England, but the report was dissipated almost as soon as it was invented.

In Asia the year has been far from uneventful. The event of the Franco-Chinese war, if

war it may be called, are too recent to require recapitulation or extended notice; but they are far from constituting all that is worthy of note in the year's record of the great continent. Russian intrigue has been unusually active, and the New Year opens with a picket of the Czar's troops on the very border of Afghanistan, and a correspondence between the St. Petersburg and the British Government which, though conducted in friendly terms now, may at any time terminate in an appeal to arms. In the far East we find that Russia has extended her frontier towards the Corea, and now proposes to annex this peninsula, and thereby come face to face with England and France in Chinese waters. In India things are seemingly quiet. The departing Viceroy received the highest expression of loyalty and affection, and Lord Dufferin, who succeeded him, had a warm welcome; but during the year many signs have been observed which go to justify the belief that affairs in India are as yet in a transition state only. The Asiatic theatre seems to be about prepared to give the world

A Series of Startling Events.

Africa has received more attention in 1884 than ever before in her history. The events which have transpired in Egypt, especially Wolseley's advance up the Nile with Canadians and Indians for his pioneers are worthy of a place in history, but the most signal event of the year in the Dark Continent is the opening of the Congo country to trade and the assertion of sovereign rights upon the west coast by the leading European nations. Africa with its millions of people may be considered now as fairly opened to the enterprise of the world. The political condition of the country has been greatly changed by the formal recognition of the African Peace Association, which begins its existence with a territory nearly as large as North America and a population fully as great. The Egyptian problem appears to be as far off solution as ever, but the fact that El Mahdi has made no progress, while Gordon has held his own and Wolseley has penetrated far into the interior would appear to give strength to the report that his influence is weakening.

Australia has Commanded Attention

during the year by her demands upon the British Government to occupy neighboring islands, and by the actual occupation of a part of New Guinea, and the year closes with a good deal of hard feeling among our antipodean friends because Germany has been also permitted to get a foothold upon that important island. The idea of an Australian confederation has taken shape during the year and it may be regarded as an event likely to be consummated at a very early day. The year 1884 is remarkable in South America because it has been one of peace, if not of good will. The republics in the southern continent appear to have grown tired of contending with each other and to be willing to take a short rest. The last news was to the effect that Brazil and the Argentine Republic were about to quarrel and every one knows that such an event is very far from improbable. During the year the trade relations of South America have received more than usual attention from the commercial nations of the world.

The United States

have passed through an exciting year. A Presidential year is always more notable than others, and the present one has been characterized by the return to power of the Democrats, after nearly a quarter of a century during which their opponents have swayed the affairs of the Republic. A noticeable feature of the year is the abundance of testimony forthcoming to prove that the advent of a new commercial era in the United States is near at hand. We have already specified the circumstances which incline us to this view, and they need not be repeated here. A memorable event in 1884 was the Cincinnati riots, when the people rose by thousands to express their dissatisfaction with the manner in which justice was administered. The year has also been marked by great storms and floods in the West causing the loss of many lives and much property. In mercantile and financial circles 1884 will be long remembered. Not only did at least one serious panic disturb the even course of business, but there has been a wonderful unsettling of values, a general depreciation in railroad and other property, and a remarkable falling off in speculation pure and simple. Many of the richest men of the United States are poorer by millions

than they were twelve months ago. The political events in which our neighbors participated during the year, other than the Presidential election, which will be likely to have an important effect on the future, are the attendance of a representative of the Washington government at the Congo Conference, being the first active part which our neighbors have taken in old world politics for some time,

and the negotiation of the treaty, which may involve them in relations more or less strained and hostile with Great Britain and other European powers. The opening of the New Orleans Exhibition is an important domestic occurrence. Taking the year 1884 as a whole it must be admitted that it is one in which our neighbors have not only shown in a high degree their capacity for self-government, but have evinced a disposition to make their influence felt in the councils of the world in a manner appropriate to the dignity of a nation composed of nearly 60,000,000 of free men.

Coming nearer home and scanning the Canadian field, while we may not find many things to congratulate ourselves upon, we see enough to warrant the statement that 1884 has been

An Important Year for the Dominion.

Parliament met when the year was quite young, and all remember the extraordinary concessions granted to the C. P. Railway Company. The \$30,000,000 loan, which our descendants will have to pay, was contracted in 1884. The Exchange Bank scandal, the Toronto bribery case, the scandals in political life in Quebec, all serve to give the year an unsavory character. A redeeming feature is found in the triumphant assertion of Provincial rights by Ontario, both as to legislation and territory. The year though crowned with a good harvest has not been favorable in a business sense. Probably it has been the hardest year that Canada has experienced in a quarter of a century, and in New Brunswick the feeling of a portion of the people has found expression in a demand for closer relations with the United States. Both political parties in Ontario have made "demonstrations," and in Quebec an incurable split seems to have occurred in the ranks of the dominant party. Among the new questions which have arisen during the year is that of political and commercial union with the West Indies. The scheme of Imperial Federation has also received an impetus during 1884.

So far as New Brunswick

is concerned, while the year has brought its quota of accidents by land and sea, it has not been especially marked in this particular. While business has been unusually depressed, an extraordinary activity has existed in railway circles, and we have seen the Northern and Western, the Caraquet, and the Sackville & Cape Tormentine, and the Havelock Railways begun and pushed on towards completion with vigor. These railways, to be completed in the ensuing year, will add more than 200 miles to the already large mileage of iron road of which our Province can boast. In addition to these roads the Central Railway, involving the construction of nearly a hundred miles more of road, has been surveyed, and a new line across the north of the Province, of fully one hundred miles more has been projected. We have to record a year of good crops, of comparatively few heavy business failures within the Province; and perhaps it is not too much to say that, as a Province, we have held our own quite as well as our neighbors. Locally the year 1884 will be marked as that which saw the beginning of the St. John River bridge.

A List of the Disasters

of the year would fill a large place in our columns; so many and so great were those which marked the early part of January that it was a matter of common observation at the time that the New Year bade fair to be one of calamities. Happily the last half of the year, though not lacking in melancholy occurrences, has not equalled the first six months. By an odd coincidence London and New York have, in the past year, received an indication of a fate possibly in store for them, and an earthquake has shown on how insubstantial a foundation they rest. It was remarked after the London shock that a slight acceleration in the speed of the vibrations would have laid the British metropolis in ruins.

Among the events of the year the rescue of the Greely party takes a conspicuous place, not only because of the interest attaching to the restoration of the explorers to their homes, but because of the stories of alleged cannibalism, which led to a discussion of the right of men to kill and eat their fellows, and upon which there has been for the first time in history the solemn judgment of a Court, in the Mignonette case—that to kill a man for the purpose of eating him to sustain life is under any circumstances murder.

The Roll of the Dead.

Death reaped a rich harvest in 1884. Among the dead of the year, whose names may be mentioned here, are the Duke of Albany, the Duke of Brunswick, the Crown Prince of Orange, and the well-known Zulu King, Cetewayo. Two remarkable men, born in lands far remote from each other, and each in one

way the highest type of the civilization of which he was the representative, Wendell Phillips and Chunder Sen, joined the silent majority during the year. Among the distinguished jurists who passed away it may be sufficient to mention Judah P. Benjamin, the Confederate Secretary of State, and afterwards leader of the English Bar and Charles O'Connor, the great New York lawyer. Among public men, the names of Dr. Lasker, the great German Liberal leader, Postmaster General Fawcett, Earl Cowley, Sir Bartle Frere, and Lord Amthill may be mentioned. Among the authors who passed away the most familiar name is that of Charles Reade. The list is quite a long one, but not many of the names are generally known in New Brunswick; that of Jane Grey Swisshelm, of Alex. M. Sullivan, and of Thomas Kinsella are exceptions to the general rule. Art mourns the loss of Sir Michael Costa, Madame Anna Bishop, Brignoli, Chaufray and Tagliani. The great defender of Sebastopol, Tolstien, has surrendered to the enemy; Hoe, of printing press fame, McCormack, of reaper notoriety, Vennor, the weather prophet, Delmonico, the caterer, Pinkerton, the detective, Moulton, the mutual friend, Bass, of xxx celebrity, the rich Duke of Buccleugh, the eccentric Duke of Wellington, and others of greater or less fame and worth are not with us now to welcome the coming of the New Year.

Such is a brief and imperfect summary of the year's events. A thousand things have been omitted from it, but this short review may serve to remind our readers of occurrences which it would be useless to attempt to describe in a single article.

And so we prepare to take leave of 1884 and welcome 1885 and in so doing we wish our readers

A HAPPY NEW YEAR

and many returns of this anniversary.

THE ISSUE IN SUNBURY.

Mr. Arthur Glasier was nominated in Sunbury last year as a supporter of the local government; he received the votes of all the friends of the government, and having been returned by a handsome majority made good his promises by his course in the legislature. Considering the number of votes polled his majority was very large, and even admitting that some of his over-zealous friends may have not kept strictly within the law, it is preposterous to presume that his election was due to corrupt means employed on his behalf. Shortly after the change of government the constituency of Sunbury was opened by the death of Mr. Sterling, and at the election which ensued even Mr. Morrow felt compelled to declare on the hustings that he did not offer in opposition to the government, that it would be useless for him to do so as he could not get forty votes in the county in opposition to the administration. The government, however, accepted Mr. Glasier as their candidate, and we claim that his return was a distinct expression by the electors of Sunbury of confidence in the policy and personnel of the administration. Mr. Morrow seems to have changed his mind; at least he has seen fit to play into the hands of those who have caused it to be published to the world that his fellow electors were bought up like so many sheep, and that they are so supremely ignorant as to be unable to form an opinion for themselves as to who shall be their representative. We very much mistake the temper of the people of Sunbury if they do not resent with indignation these repeated insults to their honor and intelligence. Mr. Morrow will probably deny that he is responsible for the scandalous assertions made by the opposition press against the electors of Sunbury, but he must accept the responsibility of them, for they are made by his political allies, and emanate from a quarter whence he has received all his inducement to persist in needless litigation and to force upon the county an unnecessary election. The prime mover in the campaign of slander against the Sunbury electors is the Maritime Farmer of this city, which is the recognized exponent of the views of Mr. Wetmore, the leader of the Opposition and Mr. Morrow's political godfather. Upon Mr. Wetmore's shoulders rests the responsibility of the charges that the electors of Sunbury are monstrously corrupt and that the officials within the county are ready to commit the most outrageous frauds at the instigation of the local government. He has chosen, at the same time that he placed Mr. Morrow in the field, to place this opinion of Sunbury on record, and Mr. Morrow's most strenuous denials will avail him nothing. His candidature and his leader's insults to the constituency must go hand in hand.

It is well understood that Mr. Morrow's candidature is not pleasing to a large number of persons in the county who were friendly to the late government, but are

much surprised that any gentleman of standing would enter the political field under circumstances which must necessarily make him the apologist and defender of Mr. W. E. Perley. There are only two sides to politics in this country, and the man who sets himself up to oppose a recognized supporter of the local government must be understood as condemning the government and sympathizing with their adversaries. We were therefore quite prepared to learn that several respectable and influential gentlemen, who were asked to take the field, declined to do so and thereby assume the uncongenial and impossible task of justifying Mr. Perley's gross irregularities to use no harsher term. Mr. Morrow has, it appears, allowed himself to be persuaded to take such a step, but we fancy that the Sunbury electors will not be slow to stamp his conduct with their disapproval.

But Mr. Glasier, in asking for re-election, does not merely rely upon sympathy for himself, the indignation of the electorate at the charges made against them and the rottenness of the local head of the opposition party. Neither does he rely in any large measure upon his own personal popularity. He asks the electors of Sunbury, as intelligent men, to pronounce upon the policy of government, and he is willing to stand or fall by their verdict. He can point to what has transpired in the political arena since the defeat of the old administration and can claim that no government has ever, in so short a time, done so much that has been acceptable to the public. One only of their measures, a measure which received the unanimous support of the legislature, we refer of course to the school law amendments, has been the subject of attack; but since these amendments have come in force and are being understood in their practical working all complaints have ceased, and the two great tests which the opposition proposed, the number of Grammar and Superior Schools established, and the number of new applicants for places in the teaching profession, have demonstrated their practical value and popularity.

Whether we regard the career of the local government in respect to its administration of Public Works, in its management of the Crown Lands, in its business-like method of attending to necessary legislation, in the general discharge of its administrative duties, its course will bear investigation, and for proof we point to the fact that the opposition press, though constantly on the alert for points upon which to make an attack, have failed to discover one against which they could direct their blows with the slightest hope of success. It is, therefore, with no doubt of the result, that we ask the electors of Sunbury to give an new expression of confidence in the local administration by returning Mr. Glasier with a handsome majority; and in so doing they will not only retain their position and influence in the legislature, but they will mark with disapproval the betrayal of public trust which has by sworn testimony been brought home to Mr. Perley, and they will give the best possible refutation to the infamous charges of corruption and fraud which the leader of the local opposition has seen fit to make against them.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORSHIP.

It seems to be generally understood that Lieutenant-Governor Wilnot will not be re-appointed, but will retire from office in February 12th, when his term of office expires. The name of his successor has not been made public, even if the individual has been fixed upon. A rumor gives the place to Senator Botsford, who, it is said, will take it on the understanding that he will resign when Sir Leonard Tilley gets ready to step out of the political arena. We only give the report for what it is worth. The only thing that seems certain is that we will have a new Lieutenant Governor to open the Legislature.

REMEMBER.

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By JANIE O'BRIEN.

(Continued.)

"No one was in our secret, and we met frequently, unsuspected; though papa, thinking he was too presuming, had forbidden me to associate with him. One day we went out driving; the carriage was upset; I fainted; and for a long time I remembered nothing more.

"When reason returned, I was in a little cottage, nursed by an old woman; while he hovered by my bedside night and day. Then I learned that I had given birth to a child—dead and buried now. I could recollect myself as people recollect things in a confused dream—of hearing for a time the feeble cries of an infant, and seeing a baby face, with the large, black, beautiful eyes of Reginald Germaine. I thought, at the time, a strange, unaccountable change had come over him; though I could not tell what. When I was, again, I learned. Standing before me, one morning, he calmly and quietly told me how he had deceived me—that, instead of being a French count, he was the son of a strolling gipsy; but that, having repented of what he had done, he was willing to give me up.

"The very life seemed stricken out of my heart as I listened. Then my pride—the aroused pride of my race—arose; and, oh! words were weak to tell how I loathed myself and him. That I, a Percy—the daughter of a race that had mated with royalty hitherto—had fallen as low as to wed a gipsy! I shrank, in horror unspeakable, from the black, bottomless quagmire into which I had sunk. All my love in that instant turned to bitterest scorn, and I passionately bade him leave me, and never dare to come near me again, or breathe a word of the past. He obeyed; and from that day I never beheld him more.

"After that, I met you, Lord Ernest, and I loved you as I never loved him. For him, I cherished a wild, mad passion; for you, I felt the strong, earnest love of womanhood. You loved me; but I shrank from the affection my very soul was giving out for, knowing I dared not love you without guilt. Now you know the secret of my coldness and mysterious melancholy.

"I heard often of Germaine; and his name was like a spear-thrust to my heart. When I was told of his arrest, trial, and condemnation for grand larceny, you perhaps may imagine, but I can never tell exactly what I felt. His name was the theme of every tongue; and day after day I was forced to listen to the agonizing details, knowing—low as he had fallen, guilty as he might be—he was my husband still. Thank God! through all his ignominy, he had honor enough never to reveal our dark secret. Then came the news of his death; and Heaven forgive me, if my heart bounded as I heard it!

"O Lord Ernest! You were my first thought. I felt I could dare to love you now as you deserved to be loved, without sinning. I determined to tell you all, and to love you still, even though you spurned me from you forever. O Ernest, my noble-hearted! may God forever bless you for forgiving me as you have done, and loving me still!"

Her voice ceased, but the dark, eloquent eyes were full of untold love—of love that could never die for all time.

"My own!—my own! never so well beloved as now! My Maude! my bride! my wife! blot out from the leaves of your life that dark page—that year of passion, of sorrow and shame. We will never speak or think of it more, sweet Maude. Germaine has gone to answer for what he has done; if he has sinned while living, so also he has deeply suffered and sorrowed for it. Fiery, passionate and impulsive, if he has wronged others, so also he has been deeply wronged. May God forgive him!"

"And now, Maude what need of further delay? When shall this dear hand be mine?"

"Whenever you claim it, dear Ernest. I shall have no will but yours now," she answered, with all a woman's devotion in her deep eyes. "I am yours—yours through life, and beyond death if I may."

CHAPTER X.

THE VOICE OF COMING STORM.

"They spoke not a word, but like dumb statues or breathless stones, stared on each other and looked deadly pale."

—SHAKESPEARE.

"Oh, positively, your ladyship is looking perfectly dazzling! I never, no never, saw anybody half so beautiful in all my life! O Lady Kate! isn't she charming?" And little Miss Clara Jernyngham, in an outburst of enthusiasm, earnestly clasped her little white hands, flashing with jewels, together, and went off into a look of ecstasy wonderful to behold.

Lady Kate McGregor, the proud, dark-eyed daughter of an impoverished Scottish nobleman, smiled quietly as she said:

"Lady Maude is always lovely, and like all brides, looks doubly so, now. How many of the gentlemen will envy Lord Villiers, to-night!"

"Yes, indeed!" exclaimed Miss Clara, earnestly. "I am quite sure if I was a man (which, thank the gods! I am not), I would be tempted to shoot him, or do something else equally dreadful, for carrying off the reigning belle! I really don't see how any man in his proper senses could help falling in love with Maude. And yet there's brother George, now, he takes it as cool as—as I don't know what." The usual fate of Miss Clara's similes.

"So Captain Jernyngham does not care?" said Lady Kate, in a voice not quite steady.

"No," answered Miss Clara, "no; which is a horrid proof of his insensibility. The fact is, George never was in love in his life, and never will be, as far as I can see. He will most likely die an old bachelor, if some rich heiress does not take pity on him, marry him, and pay his debts before long. Did you see the Duke of B.—this evening, Lady Kate? What a dear old creature it is! Going about shaking so, like a lot of *blanc mange*. I'm going to marry him some day for the family diamonds. Worth while, eh?"

"Miss Jernyngham is herself the best judge of that," coldly replied Lady Kate, her handsome face growing proud and pale as she listened to Miss Clara's speech about her brother.

"Really, Lady Maude, it's my duty to tell you you are looking perfectly bewildering to-night, as all brides should look," said little Miss Clara, dancing off on a new tack. "This orange wreath and bridal veil are vastly becoming. I am sure no one would think you had been ill this morning to look at you now."

It was a pleasant scene on which the light of the rose-shaded chandelier fell. The superbly-furnished dressing room of Lady Maude Percy was all ablaze with numberless little jets of flame, which the innumerable mirrors magnified four fold. Priceless jewels lay carelessly strewn about on the inlaid dressing-table, mingled with rare bouquets, lace, gloves, and tiny satin slippers, that would scarcely have fitted Cinderella herself. Lady Kate McGregor, in white satin and point lace, stood leaning against the marble mantel, her handsome eyes growing cold and scornful whenever they rested on Miss Clara Jernyngham. That frivolous little lady, quite bewildering in the same snow robes, was all unconscious of those icy glances, as she fluttered, like a butterfly over a rose, around another lady standing before a full length mirror.

It was Lady Maude Percy; and this was her bridal eve. Peerlessly lovely she looked as she stood there, with the light of a happy heart flushing her round cheeks, swelling her white bosom, and flushing from her dark, Syrian eyes. The bridal-dress she wore was worth a duke's ransom. It fell around her like a summer-cloud, three glistening folds of richest lace, so light, so gauzy, so brilliant, that it looked like a flashing mist. Diamonds that blinded the eyes with their insufferable light, rose and fell on her white bosom with every tumultuous throb of the heart beneath. Like a floating cloud fell over all the bridal veil, and glittering about it, rose the orange-wreath of rarest jewels.

It was one month after the interview recorded in the last chapter. Lord Villiers, with a lover's impatience, would consent to wait no longer; and as Lady Maude had not opposed him, this day had been fixed. The marriage was to have taken place at St. George's, in the morning; but early on that eventful day, the bride had been seized with so severe a headache, that she was unable to leave her room. Therefore, the ceremony had been necessarily delayed until the evening, when the august bishop of C., himself, was to come and perform the nuptial rite at the Percy mansion. Some were inclined to look upon this interruption in the light of an evil omen; but Lady Maude only smiled, and inwardly thought that, as his bride, nothing on earth could ever darken her life more. How little did she dream of the bitter cup of sorrow she was destined yet to drain to the dregs!

The old earl, her father, who was somewhat old-fashioned in his notions, and liked ancient customs kept up, had determined his daughter's bridal should be celebrated by the grandest ball of the season.

"I don't like this new-fangled way young people now-a-days have, of getting married in the morning, coming home for a hasty breakfast, and then tearing off, post-haste," said the old gentleman in strict confidence to Lord De Courcy. "It wasn't so in my time. Then we had all our friends assembled, and enjoyed ourselves together over a bottle or two of old wine until morning. Ah! those were the days."

Resolving, therefore, to keep up those halcyon days at all hazards, the great saloons of the stately hall were thrown open, and now they were filled with the elite of the city, waiting impatiently for the coming of the bride.

Lord Hugh De Courcy, suave, stately, courteous and bland, was there conversing with the father of the bride, and two or three of the most distinguished politicians of the day—his eyes now and then wandering from the faces of his friends, to rest proudly on the handsome form of his son, who, in the absence of Lady Maude, was the cynosure of all eyes, the "observed of all observers."

The venerable and high-salaried bishop attended by several other "journeymen soul-savers," as Captain George Jernyngham irreverently called them, was there too, in full pontificals, all ready and waiting to tie the Gordian knot.

Handsome, stately and noble, Lord Villiers always looked; but more so now than ever. What man does not look well when happy, faultless in costume, and about to be married to the woman he loves!

Captain Jernyngham, first groomsmen, was also looking remarkably well—a fact of which the young gentleman himself was well aware; and lounging in his usual listless attitude against a marble column, he languidly admired his aristocratically small foot in its shining boot.

(To be Continued.)

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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. 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.

Aug. 2, 1884. LE PAGE'S LIQUID GLUE.

Just Received. 20 CASES LE PAGE'S LIQUID GLUE, for convenience being in liquid form, no soaking and cooking required. It can be used cold for cabinet work and manufacturing purposes on fine grained woods. It is the best for family use and general repairing for Furniture, Glass and China. Use Le Page's glue, it resists water better than any other glue, and will unite iron and wood. It is put up in 1 lb. tins, and pint and half pint tins, also in 1 and 2 oz. bottles. For sale by JAMES S. NEILL, Aug. 4, 1884.

A PRIZE Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a useful box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in the world. All of either sex succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely true. At once address, T. G. O'Connor, Augusta, Maine.

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.

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.

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. BOILER PLATES

RECEIVED and in store, Ex. Barque "Paramatta," and S. S. "Hibernian" and "Caspian"— 17,750 Bars Refined and Spike Iron, 300 Bundles Plating and Hoops, various sizes and gauges, 210 Bundles Navy and Hand Picked Oakum, 315 Bundles Nos. 20, 22, 23, 24 and 25, 310 Sheets Nos. 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 Sheet Iron, 3 Cases Galvanized Sheet Iron.

I. & F. BURPEE & Co. 30 Boiler Plates, Best B. & B. and B. & B. and L. & W. 47 Bells Tons Cast Steel, 151 Sheet Pile Plates, 6 Bells, and 100 Round Machine Steel, 15-16 to 2 In. TO ARRIVE PER "PHONIX," FROM ANTWERP: 25 Casts Sheet Zinc, Nos. 4 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, CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF Gents' Spring and Summer suitings, 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

84. CHRISTMAS.

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL CHRISTMAS GOODS Suitable Presents for Everybody at JAS. D. FOWLER'S.

Gold and Silver Watches; Elegant Gold Suits of Jewelry; Gold and Silver Neckties and Locketts; Rolled Plate and Jet Jewelry; Gem Rings; Gent's Signet Rings; Scarf Pins; Buttons; Charms, etc.

CLOCKS OF ALL KINDS! and at prices to suit the times. The Finest Stock in the City of SILVERWARE, All New Patterns, in Tea Sets, Pickle Jars, Card Receivers, Cake Baskets, Butter Coolers, Jewel Cases, Toilet Stands, and a full line of Silver-Plated Knives, Forks and Spoons, from the best makers.

Spectacles and Glasses Have your Eyes Tested by the celebrated Dr. Bucklin's Optician, who guarantees a perfect fit and no guess work about it. A nice assortment of HANDSOME PLUSH CASES, Just the thing for a Christmas Present, and a multitude of nice things we cannot here enumerate.

Having visited this fall all the leading manufacturers in the United States, and personally selected my CHRISTMAS GOODS, I am better able to suit my customers than ever before. All are invited to call and examine our elegant display of rich, new designs, and none need feel any obligation to purchase unless so disposed. We claim for our stock general excellence in quality and reasonable prices.

N. B.—No Lottery in connection with this business. Every purchaser will receive value for his money at the time of Purchasing. No tickets issued.

Remember the Place: JAMES D. FOWLER, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

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, 19th, 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 and South.

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 Mail for St. John.

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

7 20 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 McAdam and points West, North and South.

7 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.

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

No Train leaves St. John Saturday night or Sunday morning. Through connections are made from Boston on Sunday nights.

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

Passengers for points North of Grand Falls will have to remain over at Grand Falls until next morning. Tickets for sale in Fredericton at New Brunswick Railway Ticket Office.

N. T. GREATHHEAD, E. R. BURPEE, Genl. Pass and Ticket Agent. St. John, N. B., Oct. 18, 1884.

New Brunswick Railway Co. (Operating 443 Miles.) SPECIAL LIMITED TICKETS.

GOOD to go by CONTINUOUS TRAINS ONLY, and will be sold at the undiminished ticket stations at the following reduced rates.

ST. JOHN TO WOODSTOCK, \$3.00 CARLETON TO HOULTON, \$3.00 ST. ANDREWS TO ST. JOHN, \$3.00 WOODSTOCK TO ST. JOHN, \$3.00 HOULTON TO ST. JOHN, \$3.00 ST. JOHN TO ST. STEPHEN, \$2.50 CARLETON TO ST. JOHN, \$2.50 ST. STEPHEN TO ST. JOHN, \$2.50

N. T. GREATHHEAD, E. R. BURPEE, Genl. Pass and Ticket Agent. Woodstock, July 2nd, 1885.

STOVES! STOVES! I HAVE now in stock the largest and best assortment of Imported Cook Ranges and Stoves ever offered in this city, which I am offering to the Public at prices considerably less than they have been selling for similar ones heretofore.

Call and see for yourselves. I am not only selling the stoves cheap, but I will warrant every stove, and if it does not give satisfaction as a Baker, or for general cooking purposes I will exchange it and satisfy my customer.

Nov 25, 1884. JAS. S. NEILL. MONEY TO LOAN.

Frank B. Gregory, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Notary Public, CONVEYANCER, &c., Claims Promptly Collected.

OFFICE: NEXT DOOR ABOVE CHURCHES. FREDERICTON, N. B.

NOTICE. THE Proprietor wishes to inform the public in general that he has moved from his Farm, Lone's Creek, to the City of Fredericton, and taken Mr. Pappert's brick building, Exchange Hotel, Queen Street, which he has newly fitted up, and above which he has erected a new and spacious three-story building, where he will be ever ready and happy to wait upon all those who are willing to give him a call.

Also Steady Boarders will find cheap and comfortable lodgings. EDMUND SMITH. Dec. 24, 1884.

A Merry CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPY NEWYEAR TO ALL.

LOTTIMER'S SHOE STORE,

Established a Quarter of a Century.

The subscriber tenders his sincere thanks to his numerous customers for the very liberal patronage they have bestowed on him for the past twenty-five years, and begs to announce that his Winter stock of BOOTS and SHOES is now complete, and will be found to be the largest and best assorted stock of Boots and Shoes in the City.

Among his variety will be found: Fancy Slippers, very suitable for Christmas presents; Ladies Fancy Slippers; Ladies, Gents and Childrens Showshoes; Ladies, Gents, Misses and Childrens Overboots; Ladies, Gents, Misses and Childrens Fancy Moccasins. Ladies and Gents Creepers.

A. LOTTIMER. Fredericton, Dec. 23, 1884.

M. A. FINN, IMPORTER OF Wines, Liqueurs CIGARS, Cor. Prince William and Princess Streets, Saint John, N. B. April 18, 1885.

Sausages, Sausages, Sausages,

QUINSLER'S FAVORITE SAUSAGES RECEIVED DAILY AT

Whelpley's BAZAAR

Fredericton, Sept. 23rd

THE Ladies of St. Dunstan's for past years, propose holding a BAZAAR on the grounds 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:

Cooperation Dept.	Sisters' Dept.
Mrs. McDonald.	Mrs. Dever.
" O'Malley.	" Mather.
" McNamee.	" Dowling.
" Neale.	" Jennings.
" Leary.	" Brown.
	" Burns.

MISS HUDSON, Sec'y. MISS DUFFY, Sec'y. Cooperation Dept. Sisters' Dept. Nov. 15, 1885.