

POOR COPY

The Gleaner.

JAS. H. CROCKET, Proprietor.

FREDERICTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1884.

VOL. I, NO. 39.

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

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

H. BARRY,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW,
CONVEYANCER, &c.
OFFICE: FISHER'S BUILDING, (up stairs),
FREDERICTON.
December 12, 1883.

J. M. O'BRIEN
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Conveyancer, Notary Public, Fire
—AND—
LIFE INSURANCE AGENT.
OFFICE: NEAR CUSTOM HOUSE, WATER STREET.
BATHURST, N. B.
Bathurst, Nov. 21st, 1883.—1 yr.

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

QUEEN HOTEL,
Fredericton, N. B.
J. A. Edwards,
PROPRIETOR.
FINE SAMPLE ROOM IN CONNECTION.
—ALSO—
A FIRST-CLASS LIVERY STABLE.
Coaches at trains and boats.
Aug. 25, 1882.

JAMES C FAIREY,
Auctioneer & Commission Agent,
Newcastle, Miramichi.

Michael Donohue,
BLACKSMITH,
HARVEY STATION, York Co.
Wagon Work, Sled Shoeing, Horse Shoeing, Etc.
promptly done at moderate rates.
Feb. 2, 1883.

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

Merit Books and Cards used in Public Schools,
and authorized by the Board of Education,
Price \$4.00.
All orders by mail will receive prompt attention.
General Reparing and Jobbing promptly attended
to.

QUEEN STREET,
Fredericton - - N. B.
FREDERICTON
MONUMENTAL WORKS,
Queen Street,
JUST ABOVE REFORM CLUB ROOMS.
THE Subscriber begs to inform the Public that
he is prepared to execute all sorts of

Plain and Ornamental
MONUMENTS, TABLETS,
Fence Stones and Posts.
First Class Material and Workmanship
guaranteed.
JOHN MOORE
Fredericton, Sept. 1.

CHATNAM LIVERY STABLE.
ANGUS ULLOCK,
Duke Street, Chatham,
MIRAMICHI.
First-Class Horses, stock fresh. Particular at-
tention given to family carriages.
Chatham, Nov. 21st, 1883.—1 yr.

M. A. FINN,
IMPORTER OF
Wines, Liquors
—AND—
CIGARS,
Cor. Prince William and Princess Streets,
Saint John, N. B.
April 18, 1883.

D. BREEZE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCER,
Wine and Spirit
Merchant,
No. 1 KING SQUARE,
SAINT JOHN, - - N. B.
Saint John, N. B., Aug. 25, 1882.

"NONPAREIL"
Billiard Hall!
SHARKEY'S BUILDING,
OPP. OFFICERS' BARRACKS, QUEEN ST.,
FREDERICTON, N. B.
T. E. FOSTER, Proprietor

THIS HALL has been newly fitted up, and
handsomely furnished, and for room, light,
ventilation and rest, compares most favorably
with any Billiard Hall in the Dominion. The Bill-
iard and Pool Tables are pronounced by players to
be superior to any now in use in this Province.
They are the BRILLIANT NOVELTY, size, 4 x 9
feet.
The main object in the construction of the Bill-
iant Novelty, and the one most noticeable, is that
it embodies all the more salient and most important
features that have rendered popular all the other
styles of tables. The Billiant Novelty has all the ad-
vantages and good points, including the respective
inlays claimed by the "Nonpareil" and "Exposi-
tion" Novelties. "Acme" and "Amaranth"
Tables. The "Billiant" is a happy combination
of all these celebrated tables, and has rapidly taken
the foremost place in the estimation of all players
of Billiard and Pool Tables. The "Novelty" is fin-
ished and handsomely inlaid in many different
colors, made up from California Laurel, Burli Ash,
French Walnut, Bird's Eye Maple, Mahogany,
Rose Wood, Tulip Wood and Ebony. It is sup-
plied with the finest of Vermont Slate and Simon
Cloth, and a first-class outfit of everything neces-
sary.
A call is respectfully solicited from lovers
of the game.
Boys under sixteen not allowed in the
Hall.
Temperance drinks of all kinds, Cigars, etc.

T. E. FOSTER, Proprietor.
GEO. W. SCHLEYER,
Photographer,
Is prepared to attend to the wants of everybody
wanting a Good Picture. Call and be
satisfied.
Opposite Normal School.

**DOOR LOCKS, HINGES AND
KNOBS.**
Just Received from New Britain, Conn:
10 CASES Door Locks, Mortise and Rim;
3 cases Door Knobs;
5 Cases Loose-pin Door Hinges;
Door Latches.
For sale Wholesale and Retail at the lowest
market rates.
JAS. S. NEILL.
Fredericton, May 28.

Haying Tools.
A LARGE and well assorted stock of Haying
Tools, for sale low, Wholesale and Retail by
JAMES S. NEILL.
Steel and Iron Cut Nails
AT FACTORY PRICES,
AT
JAMES S. NEILL'S.
July 9.

Grind Stones.
JUST received 5 tons Grind Stones—good grit.
For sale by JAMES S. NEILL.
July 15.
RAILROAD SUPPLIES.
SHOVELS, Pickaxes, Wheelbarrows, Crowbars,
Sawdust Pans, Drill Steel, Etc.
For sale low, by JAMES S. NEILL.
July 15.

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.

THIS SPACE RESERVED FOR
McFARLANE, THOMPSON & ANDERSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF
MOWING MACHINES.
FREDERICTON, N. B.

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.

JULY 8th.
Jeremiah Harrison & Co
SAINT JOHN, N. B.
OFFER
BARBADOS and EASTERN TRINIDAD Grocery
MOLASSES and REFINED SUGARS, all
grades, at greatly reduced prices.
FLOUR, all qualities; Tilsonburg and Rockwood
and Meal; New England A Corn Meal; Moss
Pork, Clearbacks Pork; Lard; Toss; Tobacco;
Dried Apples, etc.
At lowest wholesale prices for cash or approved
notes.
All goods sold by us guaranteed as represented.
North Market Wharf and Portland
Bridge.
June 28th.
GENERAL INSURANCE
—AND—
TICKET AGENCY.
Insurance effected on all kinds of
buildings.
ISOLATED RISKS AT SPECIAL THREE
YEAR RATES.
Tickets issued direct to all Points
North, South, East and West.
Hart and Soft Coal always on hand.
JOHN RICHARDS & SON,
City Agency New Brunswick R'y.
July 5th, 1884.

**GET YOUR
PICTURE FRAMES**
AT
G. W. Schleyer's
Fancy Goods Store,
OPPOSITE NORMAL SCHOOL.
Fredericton, April 23, 1884.
A. LIMERICK & Co
GAS FITTERS,
Plumbers, Tin Plate and
Sheet Iron Workers,
Dealers in Stoves &c.
Gas Fitting, Plumbing and Well-
Boring will receive special attention.
Hot-Air Furnaces Fitted up.
YORK ST., FREDERICTON, N. B.
July 5th, 1884.

FRENCH CANADIANS FOR BLAINE.
They Receive the Name Assurance from
Blaine that they Did from Garfield.
MONTREAL, July 29.—A movement is on
foot in this city, inaugurated by leaders
of the French Canadian party who are
working for the independence of Canada,
to secure for Blaine, the Republican
Presidential candidate, the large vote
controlled by French Canadians in the
United States. The reason of this move-
ment, as stated by one of those at the
head of it, is that Blaine has declared
himself favorable to the independence of
Canada and to a commercial union of the
whole of North America.
"This," continued the gentleman in
question, "is the same policy as that pur-
sued by Garfield during his campaign,
and to which he was indebted for the
solid French Canadian vote. At that time
I was in correspondence with Garfield,
and still have his letters, in which he said
he was in favor of a grand commercial
union to embrace Canada and Mexico,
and Blaine, as his Secretary of State, also
enunciated this principle. Blaine, since
his acceptance of the Republican candi-
dature, has reiterated his views on the
subject, and his friends have been in
communication with leading French
Canadians here in order to secure him
the vote of their compatriots who are
residents of the United States, estimated
at from 300,000 to 400,000. An election
campaign will immediately be inaugu-
rated in the large manufacturing centres of
the New England States, to which French
Canadians will be despatched from Can-
ada to work up a 'boom.'"

Public Faults of Public Men.
Toronto Globe.
Sir John Macdonald finds in the Mon-
treal Star a fitting champion. That high-
ly moral journal affects to believe that
the Globe has done something very dread-
ful in alluding to some of the notorious
acts by which Sir John Macdonald has dis-
graced the position of Premier of Canada.
It declares that "it is not its business
to excite sympathy for a John, who needs
none," and within a few lines describes
his Government as "unquestionably cor-
rupt and extravagant." It tries to serve
Sir John, but, like some other papers
which pretend to be independent, it
seeks to serve him by misrepresenting
and abusing the Opposition, who usually
pay very little regard to what it says of
them, and Mr. Blake, who, as every one
knows, is far above the reach of such
criticism.

It is remarkable that while the Star
pretends to be so very indignant because,
as it says, we have made or insinuated
charges against Sir John which it converts
into the strong terms of "disgraceful
habits and foul crimes," it does not deny
the truth of anything we said. Perhaps
it could be induced to speak to the point
and plainly say whether it is prepared to
deny that when the Fenians were on our
borders and on our soil, and many brave
volunteers had fallen in the performance
of their duty, and there was much anxiety
and apprehension everywhere, Sir John
Macdonald, to whom as Premier and Act-
ing Minister of Militia all who were en-
gaged or who were willing to engage in
the country's defence were looking for
guidance, did become drunk and con-
tinued drunk for days, and exhibit him-
self drunk to hundreds in Ottawa. Or if the
Star can not deny that, will it tell us if
we are to understand from the attack on
the Globe that it means to justify such
conduct, or to argue that the offence was
trifling, and that disgrace should attach
not to the person guilty of it but to any
one who makes allusion to it? If when
McClellan was forced to fall back from
his position on the Potomac and the
Southern Army threatened Washington,
President Lincoln had become drunk and
continued drunk for days, does the Star
suppose he would have been re-elected?

Will the Star deny that Sir John Mac-
donald has several times been in a state
of intoxication in the House of Commons?
Or is that an offence which it is not dis-
creet to commit in the Star's opinion,
but very disgraceful to make mention of?
"There is a slap at the people of Can-
ada," the Star says, "in the Globe's edi-
torial." It certainly can not be to the
credit of any people to have as their
Premier, and to maintain in that position,
a man who, even in the hour of the coun-
try's gravest peril, cannot control his ap-
petite, and although he may owe his pos-
session of power to the assistance of com-
paratively few, the whole country must
bear the disgrace. Even Mr. Gladstone,
with all his great abilities and magical
eloquence, could not retain power for a
day in England were it even suspected
that he ever so debased himself. When
Disraeli on one occasion sipped a glass
of dark-colored liquor frequently while
speaking, and towards the end it was
thought to affect his utterance, all Britain
was shocked. What if the House of

Commons had seen him holding fast to a
desk to prevent his falling, and speak-
ing with utterance scarcely articulate, and
reeling about the corridors and embrac-
ing anyone who would submit to his
maudlin caresses?
It the Star thinks that Sir John Mac-
donald was unfairly or unjustifiably at-
tacked in any article published in the
Globe, and wishes to defend him, it
should do so by proving the charges un-
true.

THE FILTH OF TOULON.
A Wonder that Cholera Has not Begun
Its Work.
If, in a sanitary sense, the condition of
Marseilles was a frightful, says a New
York Times dispatch, that of Toulon
struck me as simply murderous. Al-
though Toulon has a background of
mountains, the city itself is situated on a
flat plain, four feet only above the level
of a tideless sea. The consequences aris-
ing from imperfect drainage, with a nat-
ural want of slops, is that the sewers have
only a fall of 18 inches; so, with a sluggish
movement, the filth of the town drops
into an almost stagnant sea. What is
worse is that at the points where these
drains flow they are only covered with
plank, and the filth disgorging to the nose,
impresses itself on the eyes. You then
not only smell, but you see the filth of
Toulon. Just imagine people living in
this city of quite 80,000 inhabitants with-
out the faintest glimmer of common
sense in regard to public hygiene! Toulon
must be inhabited by people who ig-
nore every precaution which health re-
quires. They, both in their houses and
in the public street, are indescribably
filthy. The plain English of it is about
this: That it is impossible for people who
live on fruit, who drink all kinds of
fluids, who sleep in dirt and nastiness,
who breathe an air polluted by the sewage
of the town itself, and rendered doubly
poisonous by the excreta left by the
training ships, to escape cholera. The
marvel is that this disease did not find
birth here years before. Toulon has al-
ways been a breeding place of disease.
Smallpox when it broke out in Toulon
was always of a malignant type, and more
difficult to stamp out than elsewhere.
The natural death rate is invariably high,
and likely to be increased at any time by
abnormal disease.

FRONTIER JUSTICE.
**Seven Horse Thieves Hanged—Others
Hotly Pursued by Mountain Cowboys.**
CHICAGO, ILL., July 29, 1884. Advice
from Cottonwood, Meagher County,
Mont., state that news has arrived at
that place that seven horse thieves were
found hanging to the trees near the
mouth of the Mussel Shell river, July
20. Two were recognized as Felix and
Downer, notorious desperadoes, and lead-
ers of the worst gang of thieves that
ever invaded any country. The others
were probably members of a band having
its headquarters in that region. Some
twenty of the cowboys belonging to the
Granville Stuart ranch are out after
another band of horse thieves who have
made for Woody mountains. The 'boys'
are fully prepared for emergencies, and
if the desperadoes are overtaken, some
will very likely be shot or hanged.
Over a hundred head of horses were
recovered from the Mussel Shell gang.
The Mussel Shell river, the scene of the
lynching, joins the Missouri about half-
way from Fort Benton to the mouth of
the Yellowstone, and is several hundred
miles from railroads and telegraphs,
which accounts for the long time before
the news reached here. The thieves
were probably trying to reach the Indian
reservation on the north side of the
Missouri river.

HOUSE OF LORDS DENOUNCED.
Intensity of the Agitation on the Fran-
chise Question.
LONDON, July 29, 1884.—At a meeting
of the Welsh Congregational Union, Mr.
McNally, in behalf of 100,000 adherents,
said they unanimously denounced the
action of the House of Lords on the fran-
chise bill. The agitation on the subject
is becoming more intensified. Meetings
of Conservatives and Liberals are being
held daily. Both parties are using their
utmost efforts in behalf of the cause.
The Edinburgh Conservative Union has
written to the Marquis of Salisbury in-
dorsing his action. He replied that he
is anxious to submit his conduct to the
polling booths, but the proposal fills the
government with alarm. Sir Stafford
Northcote writes that he must compel
the government to give some guarantee
regarding the question of the redistri-
bution of parliamentary seats.
FRANK KROSTEN.—N. C. Polson & Co.,
druggists, write that Dr. Fowler's Wild
Strawberry has long been the best remedy
in the market for Summer Complaints.
Pimples and sores are cured by using
Minard's Family Pills and applying Minard's
Liniment in from 10 to 20 days.

POOR COPY

THE GLEANER.

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Per Square, first insertion, \$1.00
each subsequent insertion, .75
Professional and Business Cards, one square, per year, 15.00
Permanent advertising at the rate of \$120 a column per year.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1884.

THE BRIDGE.

We give elsewhere a resume of the efforts made by the Local Opposition clique to prevent the construction of the Bridge. The history of these transactions is well worth reading. Every elector in York County ought to know how Messrs. Wetmore and Temple and their political hacks endeavored, at the sacrifice of the unquestioned rights of the Province, and the interests of the people whom they represent, the one in the Assembly and the other in the Commons, to thwart the plans of the Local Government in reference to the Bridge. They fought the work at every step. They endeavored to prevent tenders being put in, to prevent the contractors obtaining sureties, to prevent the Legislature from granting the money, to procure the intervention of the Dominion Government, to get the Lieutenant Governor to stop the work by dismissing the Attorney General, and last, but not least, to get the City Council of Fredericton to throw obstacles in the way. These things ought never to be forgotten by the electors of York County, who will have an opportunity one day of showing what they think of men who prefer the gratification of personal enmity to the discharge of their duty to their constituents.

THE PROVINCIAL LOAN.

The local government has sold at par \$100,000 of the new issue of provincial debentures bearing interest at 4 1/2 per cent. This is the best loan ever made by the Province, and is considerably better than the late Nova Scotia loan. The five per cent. debentures issued by our sister province went at 108. This is equal to a sale of our 4 1/2 debentures at 97.

Some of the Opposition papers are complaining because the government is advertising a further issue of \$150,000, and they say that the payment of the Eastern Extension claim by the Dominion renders such a loan unnecessary. In this they are quite incorrect. Although \$150,000 was voted by Parliament last session to pay that claim it has not yet been paid, neither is it yet settled that the capital sum will be paid to the province. At present the amount stands to the credit of New Brunswick and interest is payable upon it at 5 per cent. As the Province will likely be able to borrow what money it needs at 4 1/2 per cent, it is plain that it will save one half per cent, \$750 a year, by not drawing the capital sum of the Eastern Extension claims, so that in point of fact it will be a good stroke of business if the local government can, as it is almost certain they will be able to, place the balance of the \$250,000 loan at par at 4 per cent.

THE POLICY OF HUMBUG.

SECOND ARTICLE.

In order to appreciate the Policy of Humbug, it is necessary to keep in mind the condition of the country at the time its high priests succeeded in persuading the people that they were the evangelists of a gospel of commercial salvation. A business depression had prevailed for some years, which in its extent and intensity was far greater than that now existing. In all parts of this Continent as well as in Europe enterprise was almost paralyzed, and a feeling of despondency was almost universal. Realizing the necessity for a rigid economy Mr. Mackenzie, who was then in power, applied all his energies to the maintenance of the public service at the least possible expense, and although he had many obligations, incurred by his Tory predecessors, to discharge, he was able to reduce the expenditure, and the rate of taxation which in his first official year was \$4.19 per head of the population, was in the last year when his tariff was in force only \$3.50 per head. The Tories cried out against the Liberals and charged that the responsibility for the business depression rested upon the administration, and they rested their canvass in the elections of 1878 upon this platform—that a government can and it is its duty to prevent hard times; and they under-

took, if returned to power, to give the country that prosperity which the Liberals by their lack of patriotism and statesmanship had prevented the country from enjoying; and this they proposed to do not by an increase but by a readjustment of taxation. This was the pretence upon which the Tories obtained a Parliamentary majority in September 1878.

When Sir Leonard Tilley made his budget speech in 1879 he took occasion to avow in the plainest possible terms the claims of the government and its duty in respect to business. These were in brief to reduce the imports and increase the exports so that the latter would exceed the former, to secure the people uninterrupted prosperity, to provide a market for every thing which could be produced in the country, to stop the exodus of the population and give constant employment to everybody. In his speech he taunted his predecessors with not having done these things, and pledged himself and his colleagues to their performance.

At this time there were already signs in Europe and the United States that the depression was passing away, and a succession of good crops in Canada, accompanied by a demand for our staples abroad, sent a glow of new life through the business circles of the Dominion. This was augmented by the enormous expenditures and wild speculation in connection with the Northwest, and also in some measure by the expenditures of capital on the faith of the promises made by the government that they would make the prosperity permanent.

In 1882 shrewd observers began to see that the hollowness of the N. P. would soon be demonstrated. The demand for our produce abroad became reduced; there were indications that another period of hard times was approaching. Sir John Macdonald, foreseeing defeat if Parliament lived out its term, ordered a dissolution, and going to the people backed up by the Pacific Railway Company, to whom he had given millions of the people's money, secured a majority in the new House.

Events have shown that he did not go to the people too soon. The depression foreseen came to pass, but although its intensity abroad was not equal to that of the preceding one, in Canada it was fully equal to it and in many localities it was greater. In St. John, for example, it is admitted that never in the lifetime of her business men have times been so hard; and although exceptional circumstances have favored Fredericton to some extent, our merchants and others admit that they have not experienced in a long time so unfavorable a year. In every part of the Dominion factories are closing, many of them having earned good dividends through all the last depression. The exodus has not ceased. There is not market for all the country produces. There is not labor for all.

Yet the taxes of the people have been vastly increased. From \$3.50 per head, which were the figures when the Tories came into power they have increased the rate to \$6.00 per head; and though business is languishing, and merchants everywhere say that the enormous rate of duties they have to pay is a constant source of embarrassment, no effort is made to lighten the burden.

Such were the promises of the Tory, and such has been the fulfillment of them. This may well be called a policy of Humbug.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

There are reports that the French Banks in Montreal are embarrassed and it is said that the Banque du Peuple will pass its half yearly dividend. This is the first time such an event has occurred in this bank for thirty years.

The *Globe* says that some of Sir Leonard Tilley's friends in St. John don't want him to be Lieutenant Governor. They say that if he takes the office their party will be unable to stand against the hostile criticism which his acceptance of the position will evoke.

The *Canadian Dairyman and Farmer* is the rather lengthy title of a monthly publication, issued at Montreal, by the Canadian Dairyman Publishing Company. This magazine promises to acceptably fill a useful field. The subscription rate is low being only 50 cents a year.

The St. John *Weekly Freeman*, after a long struggle, and a career of considerable influence, has suspended publication. The *Freeman* will be greatly missed by its readers. It was vigorously conducted, but in these days of mammoth dollar weeklies its failure was a foregone conclusion.

The Editorial Contributor has demonstrated apparently to his own satisfaction

that Mr. Mowat's victory in the Boundary question is a glorious triumph for his opponents. He is not so honest about it, however, as the *Halifax Herald*, which boldly said that whatever was the result their could be no victory in it for Mowat or defeat for Sir John.

A large meeting has recently been held in London to advocate Imperial Federation. The *Quebec Chronicle* says that "the Independents will not regard it with favor." But why not? An Imperial Federation, to be worth anything, must be a Federation of Sovereign States. Canada must be independent before she can confederate with any country on terms which can be lasting.

When asked by his friends what they should say about the scandals started against him, Cleveland telegraphed, "Tell the truth." He has given his supporters a shibboleth, which they will use to good advantage in the canvass. "Tell the truth" is not a bad battle cry; if the Democratic Candidate is not the "man of destiny," his friends say he is, he has at least shown that he knows how to catch public sympathy.

GLEANINGS.

A Good Budget of News from All Parts of the Province.

Messrs. G. H. Wallace, A. H. White, and R. E. McLeod, of Sussex, have been appointed a committee to select a suitable site for a Baptist Seminary at that place.

Lobster traps have been broken up at Miscon and Shippegan by the rough weather prevailing of late. Codfishing has fallen off to almost nothing.

Richard Nagle and H. E. Vail, both of St. John, while attempting to scull from Indian Point, on Wednesday last, experienced very equally weather about four miles from the mouth of the Kennebec. Their shells were capsize, and the oarsmen had hard work to save themselves from drowning.

Dr. Jenkins has been selected as Tory candidate for Queens, P. E. I.

Mr. John T. Payson will be the Tory Candidate in Halifax.

Mrs. R. Morton Smith was on Tuesday thrown from a carriage, near Peter's landing, and dislocated and broke one of her arms.

The standing grass on Thompson's Intervale, on the Meduxnakik, Carden Co., was sold at a little south of that price yesterday was bid in for \$47. Mr. Dickie was the purchaser.

On last Saturday, says the *Woodstock Press*, while a number of small children were at play in Mr. McAdam's shed, overlooking the Meduxnakik, at the south end of the bridge, a little child of that name was accidentally knocked out of the window, and fell into the water. His fall was fortunately noticed by a young man who went to his rescue, and with difficulty saved the little one's life.

It is reported that the management of the N. B. Railway have decided to put sleeping cars on the line between Bangor and Woodstock, and possibly Presque Isle.

The Baptist Convention of the Maritime Provinces will meet in Moncton on Saturday, August 23rd.

It is rumored in Westmorland that the Minister of Railways will be in the country shortly. The *Transcript* promises lively for him.

The Acadians of the Maritime Provinces will hold a convention at Misconche on the 14th and 15th of August, and the people of that thriving village are preparing a tea and banquet on a large scale for the occasion.

The will of the late George Garvill, of St. John, has been admitted to probate and his real estate valued at \$57,500 and his personal estate at \$105,000.

Justice W. Masson, of Newcastle, has issued 47 certificates so far this season, 22 of which were for bears killed in and about Allison settlement, Northwest.

Thomas Murphy, of Dalhousie, was recently fined \$15, and \$7.00 costs under the Liquor License Act for not having a sign up over the door of his hotel premises as required by the act.

The articles on "New Brunswick" and "Nova Scotia" in the recent volumes of the *Encyclopedia Britannica* are the pen of George Stewart, Jr., Editor of *Quebec Morning Chronicle*.

The Newcastle Square Committee have arranged a monster excursion to St. John for Tuesday, Aug 5th.

A young man named Bedford Gilks was killed in Samuel Freese's mill, Doaktown, on 14th inst., being caught by a piece of iron hook wound about the shaft to tighten the coupling, and whirled about until life was extinct.

A fine horse belonging to Charles Sargent, of Chatham, ran away from that gentleman's door on Monday and was drowned by leaping off the ferry-slip.

The "Valona" is the name of a new barque of 790 tons, built by Messrs. J. A. Jardine, Kingston, and which sailed last week from Richibucto, deal laden.

Mrs. Wm. Hatt, of Grand Falls, a sister of Rev. Dr. Connolly of Carleton, and a most estimable lady died at her residence on Saturday last.

Lady Macdonald and party arrived at Bathurst on Thursday morning and proceeded up river immediately.

Arrangements for the proposed race between the St. John and Bathurst fishermen have not yet been completed. The fault is not with the St. Stephen men.—*Courier*.

At Demoselle Creek, A. C., on Thursday, an elderly man named Asa Tronice was found dead in his potato field, lying between the rows. He had gone there to pick beetles from the plants. Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause.—*Chignecto Post*.

The I. C. R. Coal Contracts for the year commencing 1st July are divided as follows: Vale Coal Company, 60,000; Spring Hill

Mining Company, 35,000; Halifax Company, 30,000; a total of 125,000 tons.

A boy named Alex. W. Irvine, son of Mr. Wm. H. Irvine, of St. John, ate a small piece of green apple Thursday morning and in less than three hours was a corpse, despite the efforts of two physicians. Although he had been in ill health for a few months, the effect of the green fruit, it is thought, was the cause of his death. His parents have the sympathy of the community.

SPORTING NOTES.

The annual scull race for the championship of Halifax harbour is set down for next Wednesday.

The usual fall meeting will be held at Moosepath Park, St. John, the first week in September.

The managers of the Woodstock Trotting Park are to have a grand horse-race on Wednesday, September 26th.

The American Cricketers have been very successful in England. They have now played seventeen games, 8 of which were won, 5 lost, and 4 drawn. In those 17 matches they scored an aggregate of 5,002 runs for the loss of 273 wickets, or an average—and an excellent one, too—of 18.32 per wicket. Of the four drawn games, two were moral victories for the visitors, while neither side could claim an advantage in either of the others.

The probability is that, if Homer and Temer row their proposed race, Homer will make a start of five seconds, and if Temer cannot make more favorable terms, he will accept the handicap.

A CLEVELAND MANCUL.

How William E. Scovill Robbed his Employers.

William E. Scovill is son of the late Rev. William E. Scovill, of Kingston, King's Co. He studied for the ministry, but did not enter it, but taught school in St. John very successfully for some years. He married a daughter of the late Dr. Wetmore, by whom he had two children. After her death he married again and has four children by his second wife. He has lived in New York for some thirteen years, where he has been confidential clerk for Lord, Day & Lord, a law firm. He lived well, but not extravagantly, for a man in receipt of the large salary he received, and was highly esteemed and trusted by all who knew him. But he has shown himself unworthy, and to be in fact one of the most adroit swindlers on record. The story of his transactions is thus given in the *New York papers*.

The sensation in Wall street, New York, this week, is the failure of DeWolf & Swan, stock brokers. The failure was due to the swindling operations of Mr. William E. Scovill, who has defrauded the firm by means of forged powers of attorney, accompanying the certificates of stock lodged with them as margin for his enormous operations. The disclosures of the extent and character of Scovill's speculations show that the amount involved will be at least a million dollars. Scovill has been for the past 12 years a clerk for Messrs. Lord, Day & Lord, lawyers, of No. 120 Broadway. He had been detailed especially to attend to the business of Mr. Henry Day, and became fully acquainted with that gentleman's affairs. The firm kept all their own property and that of their clients in the vault of a safe deposit company, while Mr. Day had his, in a box in the large iron safe. Scovill was paid a very handsome salary, and had accumulated a modest competence. About three years ago he began to speculate in stocks and real estate, at first in a small way, but soon on an enormous scale. Scovill's operations were very largely against stock privileges, of which he was probably the largest buyer in the street. The result of his operations are said to have been unprofitable. The methods of Scovill's operations were simple but bold. Being aware that Mr. Day was a very careful man, who frequently examined his securities, as soon as he had taken any of them he had skillfully lithographed engraved copies of them, which he filled up to correspond with the ones taken, so that Mr. Day in looking them over would not notice their abstraction. After the discovery of his crime Scovill left New York and is supposed to have come to Canada, although the detective deny this.

Mr. Day said that he was not aware of Scovill's speculations, further than an admission from him that he occasionally bought a long time stock privilege. Whatever appearance of prosperity he made that was noted by his employers, he explained by saying that his first wife left an estate of \$50,000, which he managed for her children. Mr. Day said that he was unable to tell what the amount of Scovill's thefts were. What efforts, if any, are being made to arrest Scovill are not known. The point is raised that Mr. Day, or some one whose name he has forged, is the only person who can prefer a charge upon which he can be extradited. Some of those who hold securities which it is alleged were stolen said that as yet no efforts had been made by the owners to recover them further than the notice stopping the transfer. The discovery by the Mercantile Trust Company of Scovill's irregularities was due to his financial embarrassment. He had borrowed \$50,000 from it collateral, and the latter part of last week wanted \$20,000. It was given to him on conditions that he should assign to them the house he lived in. This transaction was to be completed on Saturday by the signature of his wife. When he did not appear on Saturday with the deed, and the \$10,000 check he had given DeWolf & Swan on Friday came in against an exhausted account, the officers of the company became suspicious, and looked for him, but without success. Thoroughly aroused, the company decided to hunt up Scovill at his country resort in Connecticut, and this was done, with the result of securing the transfer of all his property to the company.

A Fine Stock.

M. S. Hall advertised elsewhere his excellent stock of books, stationery and fancy goods. He has a fine lot of Cabinet Organs and will give good bargains.

Boots and Shoes.

A. Lottimer has made arrangements to keep up an unusually well supplied stock of boots and shoes for the summer and fall trade. See his advertisement.

DEVER BROS ARE NOW OFFERING REMNANTS

OF ALL KINDS OF GOODS THAT HAVE ACCUMULATED FROM THE

SUMMER TRADE,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

DEVER BROTHERS.

Fredericton, July 29, 1884.

Savings Bank Statement.

The following is a statement of the business of the Savings Bank Fredericton, for the month of July.

Bal. due depositors 30th June.....	\$357,583 25
Deposited during the month.....	10,930 00
	\$368,513 25
Withdrawn during the month.....	9,587 56
Bal. due depositors 31st July '84.....	\$358,925 69

Customs Receipts.

The Customs receipts for the port of Fredericton for the month of July 1884, were..... \$3,776 54
For corresponding month of 1883..... 1,982 88
Increase..... \$1,793 66

Post of St. John.

Receipts for July 1884.....	\$58,741 78
" " " 1883.....	678,585 0
Decrease.....	\$9,943 31

Police Court.

FINDAY.

Two witnesses were examined in the case of Moses Timmins for violation of the O. T. Act, and the further hearing of the matter was adjourned until Tuesday next.

In the charge against Benjamin Moody for violation of O. T. Act, two witnesses (the same two as in the Timmins case) were examined and the case further adjourned until Tuesday.

There was another charge against Moody for selling liquor to Indians contrary to the Indian Act. Mr. A. L. Belyea, who prosecutes, made affidavit that he was informed and believed that the defendant Moody had said one Newell Acquin the sum of \$15 to go away and keep away from the trial until the charge against him was disposed of. The Police Magistrate will investigate this charge and the Indian Commissioner will also take a hand. Warrants were issued to compel the attendance of witnesses and the matter was adjourned until Friday next.

SATURDAY.

No business before the Court.

Business Notes.

The frame of Mr. J. D. Irving's steam saw mill at Buctouche was raised on Saturday last. The building is 110 feet long, 32 feet wide, with 20 feet posts. Sawing will begin the first of next week.

John S. Magee, editor and proprietor of the *Bay Pilot*, who also conducts a large dry goods business at St. Andrews, has assigned Liabilities \$40,000.

The *Royal Gazette* contains a certificate of a number of gentlemen having filed in the office of the Provincial Secretary a Memorandum of Association for the incorporation of a Company to be styled "Wm. Parks & Son, Limited." The object of the Company is the manufacture of Cotton Goods of all kinds, with such other things as are it is deemed to the attainment of that object, with a Capital of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, to be divided into eight thousand shares of twenty-five dollars each; and stating that the Office or principal place of business to be at the City of Portland, in the City and County of Saint John.

Messrs. Hicks, Fawcett Bros. and others of Sackville, expect to make a large shipment of cattle to the English market during this month.

The net earnings of the Grand Trunk system, reported in London, for the five months ending May 31, were \$339,440, as compared with \$395,501 for the corresponding period of 1883.

Central Railway.

The President of the Central Railway was in town on Saturday. He says that the construction of this road will commence at Gibson at an early day.

She Should have Waited.

At a recent marriage the bride sneezed so violently that she dislocated her jaw at the moment when she was to have pronounced the solemn "I will." A surgeon had to be sent for to repair the damage before the ceremony could proceed and meantime the bridegroom remained manfully at his post. By saying in a box of snuff the masculine member of the new firm may be able to avoid an entire course of certain lectures.—*N. Y. Mercury*.

Darwin's Great Mistake.

Minks—"I don't see why it is that if men originally had tails they didn't stay on."
Finks—"According to Darwin the tails dropped off when there was no further use for them."
Links—"No further use for them, Good gracious! Did Darwin think that?"
Minks—"Well, I guess he never saw a bald-headed printer setting type in fly type."
Philadelphia Call.

A Business Transaction.

Bill was a country boy doing odd jobs for old man Feeling, a down town wholesale merchant, and one day Bill died. It was necessary to send the remains back to the country, and the undertaker came to see Mr. F. about it. The old gentleman was busy at his desk over a lot of bills and orders. "I've got him all fixed, Mr. Feeling," said the cold meat handler.

"That's right. Ship him!"
"How must I mark the bill?"
"Oh—ah let me see,—still looking over his papers—just mark 'Bill' inside." I guess that'll do do.—*Merchant Traveler*.

GRAND DISPLAY

—OF—

Boots and Shoes

—AT—

LOTTIMER'S

Fashionable Shoe Store.

Summer Stock Complete

Intending purchasers will find the largest and best assortment of BOOTS and SHOES to select from, to be found in the city.

A. LOTTIMER,

QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON
Aug. 2, 1884.

FLY PAPER!

DALMATIAN INSECT POWDER!

Carbolic Acid!

Terebene!

JUST RECEIVED

—AT—

WILEY'S

DRUG STORE.

N. B.—Try our Ottawa Beer.

Aug. 2, 1884.

HARVEY'S STUDIO,

Next Door Below People's Bank Opp. Randolph's.

WILL OPEN ON THURSDAY

A First-Class Photograph Gallery.

I have purchased a complete set of instruments, together with

THE LATEST SCENERY

I have also one of the finest North Lights in the Province, having worked in one of the leading firms in New York. I am now in a position to do the finest 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 9th, 1884.

The Travelling Public

IS INFORMED THAT THE UNDERSIGNED

HAVE PLACED A

FIRST-CLASS COACH

ON THE ROAD BETWEEN

Marysville and Fredericton

For their Accommodation.

Leaving Marysville at 7 and 10 a.m.,

and 1, 4 and 7 p.m.

Leaving Phoenix Square, Frederic-

ton at 8:30 and 11 a.m.; 2:30,

5 and 9 p.m.

All orders carefully attended to. Extras furnished if required.

Fare, round trip, - 25 cents.

GEORGE W. FOSTER,

HORACE PUGH.

July 25, 1884.

3 mos

THE BRIDGE.

How the Opposition Clique have Tried to Defeat the Project.

The Little Game that Mr. Copley Tried Unsuccessfully to Carry Out.—The Responsible Head of the Mischief Makers.

Since the Malignants have once more shown their hands in the Fredericton Bridge matter, and with the spitefulness, which is their chief characteristic, are again plotting how they can defeat this project, it is well that the people of the County of York should have presented to them in brief review the falsehoods, tricks and misrepresentations to which Messrs. Temple and Wetmore and their allies have resorted in order that they might prevent the man whom they fear and hate, from having what credit attaches to the successful carrying out of a great public work, with which his predecessors had dallied for years. THE GLEANER had no desire to go over this ground, and has permitted Messrs. Temple and Wetmore, and their allies, by the Opposition press, to pass unchallenged; but since nothing will satisfy the Malignants but war, they shall have their fill of it. The records of politics in New Brunswick may be searched from beginning to end, and not be found such another display of

disregard of truth and flagrant betrayal of public trust as has been shown by the Opposition remnant in Fredericton in connection with this bridge. Without going back into the history of the project during Mr. Fraser's administration, further than to remind the public that the assent of the Legislature to the construction of the work was secured only after Mr. Blair, then leader of the opposition, had urged upon the leader of the Government not to allow the last Railway Subsidy Act to pass without providing for a highway bridge here; and also to recall the fact that Mr. Colter had submitted to the Legislature a bill to authorize a company to construct a toll bridge, or to receive the subsidy from the Government and then assign their right to a company to build a railway bridge—a franchise which would have been worth a great deal of money to the corporators, if the plot had not been detected and exposed we come down to the Spring of 1883 when the new Government was formed. The Premier of this Government, Mr. Blair, was committed to the erection of the bridge, and it is well known that the late Dr. Elder, then Provincial Secretary, gave the Electors of York

of his support of the project. These facts of themselves were a sufficient guarantee that the work would be undertaken in due course, and were so understood by the people of this county, who would never have sanctioned Mr. Blair's acceptance of office if they did not believe that he and the Government were sincere in the matter. Immediately after the estimates were submitted in 1883, and in utter disregard of the fact that it was a physical impossibility to prepare plans and specifications for so large a bridge in so short a time, the Opposition press in the city, instigated by Mr. Wetmore and his friends, began to cry out that Mr. Blair had failed to perform his promise. Ignoring their vapors, and not dignifying them with a reply, the Government, early in the summer, directed Mr. A. G. Beckwith to visit certain localities in the United States where long bridges had been built, and to prepare plans and specifications for a bridge here. This was a matter of common report, and was as well known to the Malignants as to the Government. It is important to bear this in mind in view of the course which they adopted when tenders were asked for. In December tenders were asked for, and then the Malignants began

their miserable work. First, they circulated the report all over the Province that the advertisement for tenders was a sham. They said so in their papers; they said so in conversation; they proclaimed it in every school house and public hall in the county. They sent their emissaries to the Board of Works office to ask to see the plans and specifications, and invent falsehoods, to the effect that no information was obtainable by intending contractors. They used every means in their power to prevent persons from tendering, in the vain hope that they might defeat the work in this way. But they failed. Responsible persons offered to build the bridge and the lowest tender was accepted.

When the figures were announced the Malignants changed their tactics. Another step was to be taken, namely, the signing of the contract by sureties; and the Malignants, with

misdirected ingenuity, began tactics which they thought would prevent this. Here they again found willing helpers in the press; and the *Farmer* and *Capital* vied with other in representing the costliness of the proposed work, the insufficiency of the price named in the successful tender, and the utter inability of the contractors to do the work for the money. These tactics failed and good sureties were forthcoming.

It now became necessary to make a new departure, and in this the Malignants received the cordial support of the Opposition press all over the province. They asserted that York County, having the Normal School, and the Parliament Buildings, had no right to ask the Legislature to build a bridge out of the public revenue. They stated that Mr. Wetmore and Temple and never disavowed by these gentlemen. They asked through the government in other parts of the province on other grounds should have been in defeating the administration upon this bridge project; they endeavored to stir up hostility in sections where there was perfect willingness that York should have its rights.

Finding that the temper of the House was against them, they began to throw doubt upon

on the right of the government to build the bridge; and the first man to do this was E. L. Wetmore, by the grace of George Colter, representative of York County. This gentleman on the 10th day of March 1884 stated to the House of Assembly that the government had not power to construct the bridge. Hitherto everything had moved along

smoothly and satisfactorily. Plans had been prepared; experienced contractors had undertaken the work; the best sureties had been obtained; the price was much lower than had generally been anticipated. Everything promised that the bridge would soon be built; and the Malignants would have the satisfaction of viewing with jaundiced eyes the triumph of their hated adversary. When Mr. Wetmore raised this new point there was joy in the ranks of the Malignants. They had not been able to affect the belief of the public in the sincerity of the government, nor shake the credit of the contractors, and they might not be able to stop the grant in the Legislature; but they felt sure that on this new point they would have the warm co-operation of the Ottawa allies of Mr. Temple. We have already given an outline of the course taken by the Attorney General when this objection was raised; and we repeat here that his expressed determination

Not to Surrender one Jot or Tittle of the Rights heretofore exercised by the Province, unless compelled by process of law, will meet with the hearty approval of every one not blinded by personal spite and party prejudice. Meanwhile the Malignants were working their cards elsewhere. What they could not do in the House, they succeeded in doing in the Legislative Council, and that body proved itself the willing tool of obstructionists, by throwing out the bill to authorize a loan for the bridge. There was joy then in the ranks of the Malignants, but it was short lived, for the House promptly by resolution authorized the Government to borrow the money for the bridge as necessary.

And so the session closed, with everything done to secure the prompt completion of the bridge, infuriated by these failures, the *Capital*, the *Farmer* and the *Reporter*, taking their cue from Mr. Wetmore, then began a furious attack upon the Government, and refusing to advise the House against the legality of the projected work. They asserted that the government at Ottawa, had undertaken to direct the Lieutenant Governor to advise his government that the work should not go on. Such an

interference with the Local Government, was without precedent, and it could be based only upon an assumption, both in law and in fact, of things yet to be decided. That this interference was instigated by Mr. Temple on the suggestion of Mr. Wetmore there is not the shadow of a doubt; and Mr. Blair did what he should have done in refusing to lay it before the House. As the only constitutional law officer of the Lieutenant Governor he could not do otherwise. The Malignants, however, have since then and there is no doubt that they endeavored to bring pressure from Ottawa to ensure it, but all to no purpose.

What were they to do next? Work was about being begun. There would soon be undeniable evidence that the government was in earnest, and that Messrs. Wetmore and Temple, the *Reporter*, the *Farmer*, and the *Capital* had been playing the part of obstructionists. Their ingenuity was not yet exhausted. The City Council would be asked to intervene. Who would undertake the task of being spokesman for the Malignants in this matter? What man had they of so little reputation that they could afford to sacrifice it in a last effort for the glory of the decaying remnant of a once powerful party? They dared not have for this until they found one, and they picked upon Mr. Copley, the *Capital* as the best man for the purpose. He has no political standing, and is so erratic that if we fail, and the public find out what we are up to, we can pass it off as saying "I am only one of Copley's ideas. We are not responsible." And so Mr. Copley undertook to secure the intervention of the City Council to prevent work from being done under the contract.

This was a very clever game indeed, and shows the length to which the Malignants were prepared to go. They dared not openly take the responsibility upon themselves of stopping the work, but if the City Council could be induced to make any sort of a protest they would have an excuse for plunging the Province into litigation and robbing the County of its rights. Mr. Copley endeavored to secure a protest from the City Council, but he met with such a repulse the moment he began to enquire for his instructions from his employers that the project collapsed instantaneously. Then once more it dawned upon the Malignants how powerless they were.

Then the spring freshets came, and work was temporarily suspended. The hired organs began again to sneer at the bridge, and assert that it never would be built, but by and bye the water went down, and the contractors set to work again. Then Mr. Temple went to Ottawa, and on his return one of his organs began again to cry out that the Government was not sincere in the matter. Mr. Wetmore was right when he said the government had no authority to build the bridge. And here the matter rests. What will be the next move of the Malignants? unless Messrs. Wetmore and Temple can get the Dominion Government to begin legal proceedings, in due time it will be finished under the present contract, and York County will enjoy a privilege of which it ought to have been long ago, and would have been hers had the men, who represented the county in the Government before 1883, possessed sufficient pluck and public spirit to

assert the Rights of the Constitution. And it is worth bearing in mind that no section of the Province has disapproved of the grant to build the bridge here expressed; that the opposition to it, bitter, false and malicious as it has been, and now is, originated with and has almost been entirely confined to the opposition clique in Fredericton, and that the only man in the Legislature to lay a straw in the way of the project was Mr. Edward L. Wetmore, M. P. for York County.

Rather than submit to the political disgrace and ignominy which their defeat will entail upon them, Messrs. Wetmore and Temple may yet prevail upon the Ottawa authorities to raise in the Courts a question as to the authority of the Local Government to build the bridge. If they do, it may be retarded. An appeal to the Privy Council after litigation here might be necessary in order to settle a question of this kind. Such proceedings might be long and expensive; but the point involved is too important for the Province to surrender, unless it is absolutely compelled to. The right of the government to build such bridges has never been questioned heretofore, but has been exercised freely; and it would not have been questioned had Mr. Wetmore had not thought it advisable, in order to embarrass Mr. Blair, to attempt to impair the powers of the Legislature and sacrifice his career to the interests of the Opposition. If there is delay in this matter the whole responsibility for it will rest with him alone. For the rest of the Malignants only re-echo his sentiments. The people of York will bear this in mind; that if any steps are taken by the Dominion Government, whereby the completion of the bridge is prevented or delayed, Mr. Wetmore, whom they elected to represent and protect their interests, cannot escape their judicious censure.

A PLEASANT RIDE.

A Gleaner Reporter's Pleasant Afternoon.

Ontario Tourists on the Road to Marysville.

A trip to Marysville in Foster & Pugh's "Marysville accommodation" is fast becoming a popular pleasure trip. And so it should. Let all who are hard at work in store, office and workshop, and weary with trudging along the dusty streets for recreation, get aboard that attractive coach, as did a GLEANER reporter yesterday afternoon, and take a pleasant and cheerful ride over as fine a road as there is in the whole Province. When once seated in the nicely cushioned and comfortable carriage, the passenger will wonder why he had not been there before, and when he learns how accommodating and friendly the driver, Mr. Elder, is, he will wonder still more. After waiting a few minutes for the ferryman to get turned around we were soon landed on the Gibson side. The driver halted, for a short time, to allow the train, which had just arrived from Woodstock, to run in the station, and then driving up to the Riviere du Loup House, took on board a number of Ontario tourists, who were sensible enough not to leave the Gibson City without first paying a visit to

Marysville and its Attractions. When all were comfortably located on board, the coach was pretty well filled, there being about a dozen passengers. With a crack of the whip we were whirling along the road at a rapid rate. Soon leaving the little village of Gibson behind, as we passed Mr. Macklin's rich looking and level fields, the hay-makers were at work hailing in their bay, and there is nothing presents a finer picture along a stage road than the haymakers in the hay field. "What a beautiful field of grain," remarked one of the lady tourists on board, pointing to a wheat field on Mr. Macklin's farm which for height and thrift cannot be easily excelled in the County. Along the road we passed loads of sleepers and rails which were being hauled from the railway wharf up along the line of the Miramichi Valley Road. As we approached the large residence of Mr. McConnell our rate of speed was checked by the slight excavation being made in the road for the new railroad crossing. Here the track leaves the southern side of the road next the stream, and passes in the fields some distance from the highway road on the opposite side. As we passed Mr. McConnell's broad fields the passengers expressed themselves so much delighted with

The Beautiful Scenery. that pressed back on all sides. Back of the road and about one hundred yards distant stands the large and handsome farm residence, which is reached from the main road by two entrances, and a curved road which forms nearly a semicircle, and within the enclosure made by the circular road there is a fine collection of young and thrifty trees, which in a very short time will make a beautiful grove. In front of the road and for a long distance are extensive intervals lands which border the Nashwaak, and on the opposite side of the river the land is much higher and covered with forest trees. As we rolled along, the driver said, pointing to an old and dilapidated looking building, "that is the house where old Mr. Alexander Colter used to live, and the birth-place of George Colter, the member for York." The reporter passed a few more beautiful scenes in the cottage, but mayhap some one who is more of a sunnier skies may yet be said like brother George from being a churchyard Milton or wasting his sweetness on the desert air. A little further on we passed Mrs. Ramsay's neat little cottage on an oval piece of ground, and still a short distance further on we reached the residence of Mr. Clendenning, one of the two contractors of the western section of the Miramichi Valley Railway. Back a short distance in Mr. Clendenning's fields men and teams are busy at work on the new railroad. Passing a few more beautiful scenes that recently been built we came in full view of

The Mammoth Cotton Factory of which so much has already been said and written, and also the long row of cottages which line the opposite bank. "What a pile of money it must have taken to build that immense building!"—"Was that all built by one man?"—"That pretty row of cottages," and many other similar remarks were made by the tourists, especially by the ladies. A short distance below Mr. Gibson's residence the railway again crosses the highway road, and the number of men and teams at work at the crossing and in the bluff beside the road, made almost a blockade, but a clearing was soon made for the stage coach. As we passed Mr. Gibson's imposing residence and beautiful grounds they became the subject of warm approval. The stage brought up at the Marysville hotel, and the driver informed us the journey upwards was at an end. It is no wonder that so much has been said and written, not only about the artificial works and structures at Marysville, but also of the striking romantic scenery which presents itself on every side. There are hundreds of things worth seeing about this charming spot, and if you have seen them fifty times before, they will bear inspection fifty times more. The driver had scarcely his horses unhitched before half a dozen tired young ladies who had come up earlier in the day, came strolling down the hill from the church and wanted to return to the city. Mr. Foster immediately suggested that a fresh team be harnessed; and the driver, although his supper was waiting, readily obeyed the summons, and soon we were on our homeward journey at a respectable rate. Our crew of ladies were as jolly as any who ever boarded a pleasure coach. They laughed, sang, and ate sweet crackers of which they had abundance, nor did they forget to pass them round to the other passengers, and especially to the driver, who day after day had labored in his support. "What a lovely crew!"—"That is just what it was awfully cruel." As we increased our speed along the road, we passed men with the shovels and pick-axes, and teams and dumpcarts, as they were returning from their day's work which had just been completed. We arrived at the ferry landing just in time to see the ferryboat steam away from the shore; but it was not long before the boat was back again and we were safely landed in the city once more.

BUILDING NOTES.

What is Going on Around Town. Work on the new Presbyterian Church is progressing slowly. The masons have reached the second story in laying the stone walls. J. S. Neil's new residence, when completed be the largest private residence in the city. Work on the outside of the building is nearly finished; the inside on the lower flat is lashed throughout and ready for the masons. The upper stories have already received their first coat of plaster. Nearly all the finishing and job work is being done by machinery on the premises. Hot air, gas and waterpipes, bath rooms, etc., are being fitted in the building.

The new Royal Gazette building on King street is nearing completion. It has yet to be clapboarded and plastered.

E. L. Wetmore's residence at the foot of King street, has undergone several repairs, and is receiving a new coat of apple green paint.

Dr. Currie's office and residence on York Street has undergone a thorough reformation since his purchase of the property last spring. The building and grounds combined now present a fine appearance.

W. G. Gaunce has enlarged his two storey residence on King Street by the addition of a flat roofed, side-building, which is nearly as high as the main building. Mr. Gaunce is also making several other changes about his premises.

Nason Squires is erecting a new house on the lot next below Mr. Gaunce. Mr. Squires will probably have his building completed this season.

E. B. Winslow is having a nicely ornamented veranda built on the front part of his residence on St. John Street.

Several changes and repairs are being made in the interior of the Free Baptist parsonage during Mr. McLeod's absence.

G. W. Howland is building a new residence on Brunswick Street, nearly opposite J. G. McNally's. The house is nearly finished on the outside. Mr. Howland is doing most of the work himself and expects to have it completed before winter.

Mr. Lester is having his residence on Brunswick Street rebuilt. The building has been raised several feet and a new mansard roof placed upon it. A large ell is also being built in connection with the building.

Messrs. Hill & Berry are erecting a building near the wharf at West End, as a storehouse for their goods manufactured at their factory at Pokok.

Difference of Opinion. Denis Costigan is in custody for the unlawful killing of Ida M. Hayes on the streets of St. John on Monday evening last. At the inquest on the body of the victim two witnesses swore to Costigan's condition a short time before the accident. One witness, John Welsh, said:—"Costigan came to my place on Hill street about 8 o'clock last Monday night. I wanted him to go out the road with him, but he refused. Getting into the wagon, Costigan felt over the dash-board and broke it. He was then very drunk. The chief reason why I refused to go out the road was that Costigan was too drunk."

John F. Ashie, on the same point swore:—"I am well acquainted with the prisoner, Denis Costigan. He asked me if I would go out the road and I said 'yes.' When I got to the office I found some business that had to be attended to and I refused to go with him. He then drove off. He had been drinking but did not think he was under the influence of liquor. He was thoroughly able to drive, and I would have gone out for an hour's drive had not business interfered. When I left him in front of my office it was about five minutes past eight."

Union Baptist Seminary. A meeting of the N. B. Baptist Union Educational Society was held in St. John on Thursday last for the purpose of selecting a site for the proposed Seminary. Geo. R. Foster, M. P., presided. Subscriptions from Saint Martins to the amount of \$6,336 were offered as an inducement for the location of the seminary at that place. The roll-call from St. James showed subscriptions to the amount of \$7,790 and a site of four or five acres. After a lengthy discussion by parties representing different sectional interests a committee consisting of Hon. A. F. Randolph, of this city, Mr. Leighton, M. P., P. W. Woodcock, and Benj. S. Palmer of Hamstead were appointed to examine into the suitability of the several proposed locations, the amount that would be raised in each, and the future prospect of support in each, to be reported at a future meeting of the society.

The society adjourned to be called together by the President not later than six weeks hence.

The Halifax Election. A Halifax dispatch of the 31st ultimo, says:—"At a convention of Conservatives of Halifax County here, to-night, John M. Payzant, merchant of this city, residing in Dartmouth, was chosen to oppose Hon. W. S. Fielding, the new Provincial Secretary and Premier, in the election on August 20th."

Home from India. Rev. G. Fred Currie, who has been a missionary resident at Tunj, India, for the last nine years, is in Fredericton on a visit to his friends, and will preach in the Baptist Church to-morrow, both morning and evening. Mr. Currie is a brother of Mrs. A. Lottimer.

New Church at Upper Newcastle. The new Baptist Church at Upper Newcastle, Grand Lake will be dedicated on the last Sunday in this month. Mr. Youmans the contractor, has built the church at a cost of \$1500. The building is 30 by 40, and has a large bell tower 50 ft. in height. The seats which were manufactured at Blair's factory in this city, were shipped to Newcastle this week.

Accident at Pokok. A young man named Vetter, while at work in Hill and Berry's factory at Pokok, had his arm and hand badly mangled by the rotary saw. One of his fingers had to be amputated.

Fredericton Junction. Mr. John Coleman has commenced the erection of a new building which he intends to occupy as a store for general merchandise.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Gordon does not need Assistance from England.

France and China to settle their Differences by Arbitration.—General News.

The Cholera. Special to Gleaner. MARSEILLES, Aug. 2.—The total number of deaths from cholera in Marseilles since the outbreak is 1,248.

Rome, Aug. 2.—Cholera is reported in from 10 to 12 communes, but the epidemic is not spreading.

The Divorce insists that the Government should publish trust-worthy information to prevent unfounded alarm or exaggerated confidence.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Another steamer has reached Penzance Roads, with a case of cholera on board.

Indications. (Special to Gleaner.) WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Generally fair weather; variable winds; slight changes in temperature and barometer.

Dismissed from the Service. (Special to Gleaner.) PLYMOUTH, Aug. 2.—The captain of H. M. S. "Defence," who was court martialled on account of the recent collision between that ship and the "Valliant," in Bantey Bay, has been dismissed from the naval service.

What Stanley Thinks. (Special to Gleaner.) LONDON, Aug. 2.—H. M. Stanley expresses the opinion that Gen. Gordon requires no help from England, and ascribes Gordon's despatching messages to billiard-rooms, Stanley is further of the opinion that in order to crush the slave trade the slave dealers will have to be approached from Congo as well as by way of Khartoum.

They Don't Know What To Do. (Special to Gleaner.) CAIRO, August 2.—At a preliminary meeting of the Khedive's majority favored the Mahdi. Much disputing was indulged in. The chiefs are undecided as to what course to take.

An Arbitration Talked of. (Special to Gleaner.) LONDON, Aug. 2.—A dispatch from Foochow to the Times says it is reported there that China and France have agreed to accept the arbitration of America for the settlement of their pending difficulties, but that matters remain uncertain.

A Recently Trio. (Special to Gleaner.) PARIS, Aug. 2.—A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Savary, President of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Lyons & Loire. Deputy Chambers has fled to America on account of frauds, as has also Morand, Secretary of the Board.

More Cardinals. (Special to Gleaner.) ROME, Aug. 2.—The Papal consistory has been officially fixed to meet in September, when probably twelve Cardinals will be created.

A Visit Spoiled. (Special to Gleaner.) BERLIN, Aug. 2.—The Czar of Russia has abandoned his contemplated visit to Copenhagen, in consequence of having been warned by St. Petersburg police that delegates of the Nihilists and Anarchists at Paris and in Switzerland had gone to Denmark and were concocting another attempt on his life.

Work on the Bridge. The abutment on the Fredericton side of the river is nearly completed. The crib-work for the draw pier, and for four other piers is ready. Work will probably begin on the pier on the low water wharf on Monday.

Mr. F. E. Carre of the Dominion Bridge Company, who has charge of the construction of the new Railway Bridge at St. John, is in the city, and is having estimates made of the cost of an iron superstructure to take the place of the wooden superstructure provided for in the contract. He thinks the additional cost would be for 15 to 20 per cent. He intends to submit a proposition to the Government within a few days.

Amusements. The St. Ann's Boating Club are to have a moonlight excursion down the river shortly. The date is not yet settled. A picnic of the St. Dunstan's Church picnic will be held at the Hermitage in about a fortnight. The picnic has not as yet been definitely decided upon.

Persons. Rev. J. McLeod returned home yesterday and left again for Woodstock this morning. Mrs. Henry Perley and Mrs. J. Ross of Calgary, N. W. T., arrived here a few days ago, and are now visiting their old home and friends in Kingsclear.

Public Notice. Hon. P. G. Ryan has given notice that any one found hauling gravel from the grounds of the Normal School or Government House will be prosecuted according to law.

Miramichi Valley Railway. It has been scarcely three weeks since notice was given that the first sod on the Miramichi Valley Railway was turned, and that a railway extension wharf was in course of erection. The new wharf is now covered with tons of rails, and carts drive to the very outer portion of it. The track is also laid the full length of the wharf, and by 6 o'clock to-night rails will be laid a mile up the line. It was thought that the whole distance of the road to Marysville would be ready for the laying of rails by to night, but there is considerable work of filling in to be done yet. A very few more days' work however is required, and rails will be laid all the way to Marysville. An engine for use on the road is expected in a few days.

Minor Matters. Service pipes have been laid in the County Court House. The new sewer on St. John street is completed.

The small hose pipes afford pleasurable pastimes for the clerks in their hours of recreation. The captain of the "Florenceville" fears that the boat will soon have to lay up awhile on the stocks, as the engine is in need of water.

It is reported on good authority that a new building is in course of erection at the August session of the Equity Court meets on Tuesday next.

The Shamrock and the Imperial base ball Clubs, of St. John, will play at Blissett, Sunbury Co., at the Old Fellows picnic on the 6th inst.

The Halifax base ball Club are to play the Nationals of St. John on the 28th of August.

New Advertisements.

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.

POOR COPY

WHAT CAN SHE DO?

By E. P. Roe.
CHAPTER I.

(Continued.)

And yet, take it altogether, each one was in higher spirits than usual, and Zell and Edith in a state of positive delight. They had received costly gifts that specially gratified their peculiar tastes, and these, with the promise of a grand party, a trip to Europe, youthful buoyancy and champagne, so dilated their feminine souls, that Mrs. Allen's fears of an explosion of some kind were scarcely groundless. They dragged their stately sister Laura, now unwontedly bland and affable, to the piano, and called for the quickest and most brilliant of waltzes, and a moment later the figures flowed away into the rhythm of motion, that from their exuberance of feeling, was as fantastic as it was graceful.

Mr. Allen assisted his wife to her room and soon left her in an unusually contented frame of mind to develop strategy for the coming party. Mrs. Allen's nerves utterly incapacitated her for the care of her household, attendance upon church and such humdrum matters, but in view of a great occasion like a "grand crush ball" where among the luminaries of fashion she could become the refugent centre of a constellation which her fair daughter would make around her, her spirit rose to the emergency. When it came to dress and dressmakers and all the complications of the campaign now opening, notwithstanding her nerves, she could be quite Napoleonic.

Her husband retired to the library, lighted a choice Havana, skimmed his evening papers, and then as usual, went to his club.

This, as a general thing, was the extent of the library's literary uses. The best authors in gold and Russia smiled down from the black walnut shelves, but the books were present rather as furniture than from any intrinsic value in themselves to the family. They were given prominence on the same principle that Mrs. Allen sought to give a certain tone to her entertainments by inviting many literary and scientific men. She might be unable to appreciate the works of the savans, but as they appreciated the labors of her masterly French cook, many compromised the matter by eating the petit soupers, and shrugging their shoulders over the entertainers.

And yet the Allens were anything but vulgar upstairs. Both husband and wife were descended from old and wealthy New York families. They had all the polish which life-long association with the fashionable world bestows. What was more, they were highly intelligent, and in their own sphere, gifted people. Mr. Allen was a leader in business, in one of the chief commercial centres, and to lead in legitimate business in our day requires as much ability, indeed we may say genius, as to lead in any other department of life. He would have shown no more ignorance in the study, studio, and laboratory, than their occupants would have shown in the counting room. That to which he devoted his energies he had become master in. It is true he had narrowed down his life to little else than business. He had never acquired a taste for art and literature, nor had he given himself time for broad culture. But we meet narrow artists, narrow clergymen, narrow scientists just as truly. If you do not get on their hobby, and ride with them, they seem disposed to ride over you. Indeed, in our brief life with its fierce competitions, few other than what is known as "one idea" men have time to succeed. Even genius must drive with tremendous and concentrated energy, to distance competitors. Mr. Allen was quite as great in his department as any of the lions that his wife lured in to her parlours were in theirs.

Mrs. Allen was also a leader in her own chosen sphere, or rather in the one to which she had been educated. Given a carte blanche in the way of expense, few could surpass her in producing a brilliant, dazzling entertainment. The coloring and decorations of her rooms would not be more rich, varied, or in better taste, than the diversity, and yet harmony of the people she would together by her adroit selections. She had studied society, and for it she lived, not to make it better, not to elevate its character, and to tone down its extravagances, but simply to shine in it, to be talked about and envied.

Both husband and wife had achieved no small success, and to succeed in such a city as New York in their chosen departments required a certain amount of genius. The savans had a general admiration for Mrs. Allen's style and taste, but found on the social exchange of her parlors, she had nothing to offer but fashion's smallest chit-chat. They had a certain respect for Mr. Allen's wealth and business power, but having discussed the news of the day, they passed on, and the people during the intervals of dancing, drifted into congenial schools and shoals, like fish in a shallow lake. Mr. and Mrs. Allen had a vague admiration for the learning of the scholars, and culture of the artists, but would infinitely prefer marrying their daughters to down-town merchant princes.

Take the world over, perhaps all classes of people are despised themselves.

But when the French cook appeared upon the scene, then was produced your democracy. Then was shown a phase of life into which all entered with a zest that proved the common tie of humanity.

CHAPTER III.

THREE MEN.

While Mrs. Allen was planning the social pyrotechnics that should dazzle the fashionable world, Edith and Zell were working off their exuberant spirits in the manner described in the last chapter, and which was as natural to their city-bred feet as a wild romp to a country girl.

The brilliant notes of the piano and the rustle of their silks had rendered them oblivious of the fact that the door-bell had rung twice, and that three gentlemen were peering curiously through the half open door. They were evidently at home as frequent and favored visitors, and had motioned the old colored waiter not to announce them, and he reluctantly obeyed.

For a moment they feasted their eyes on the scene as the two girls, with twining arms and many innovations on the regular step, whirled through the rooms, and then Zell's quick eye detected them.

Pouncing down upon the eldest gentleman of the party, she dragged him from his ambush, while the others also entered. One who was quite young approached the blushing, panting Edith with an almost boyish confidence of manner, as if assured of a welcome, while the remaining gentleman, who was verging toward middle age, quietly glided to the piano and gave his hand to Laura, who greeted him with cordiality scarcely to be expected from so stately a young lady.

The laws of affinity and selection had evidently been developed here, and as the reader must surmise, long previous acquaintance had led to the present easy and intimate relations.

"What do you mean," cried Zell, dragging under the gaslight her cavalier, who assumed much patience and fear, "by thus rudely and abruptly breaking in upon the retirement of three secluded females?"

"At their devotions," added the cynical voice of the gentleman at the piano, who was no other than Mr. Goulden, Laura's admirer.

Zell's attendant threw himself in the attitude of a supplicant and said deprecatingly:

"Nay, but we are astronomers."

"That's a fib and not a very white one either," she retorted, "I don't believe you ever look towards heaven for anything."

"What need of looking thither for heavenly bodies," he replied in a low, meaning tone, regarding with undisguised admiration her glowing cheeks.

"Moreover I don't believe in telescopic distances," he continued, with a half-made motion to put his arm around her waist.

"Come," she said, pinning out of reach "remember I am no longer a child. I am seventeen to-day."

"Would that you might never be a day older in appearance and feelings."

"Are you willing to leave me so far behind?" she asked with some maliciousness.

"No, but you would make me a boy again. If old Ponce de Leon had a Miss Zell, he would soon have forsaken the swamps and alligators of Florida."

(To be Continued.)

'84 Spring '84

NEW GOODS

on hand and to arrive at

Owen Sharkey's,

in LADIES' DRESS GOODS, and other Fabrics suitable for Spring Wear.

SILKS, SATINS, VELVETEENS,

SILK AND VELVET RIBBONS,

Corsets, Satchels, Hose, Gloves,

Scarfs, Parasols, Laces, Fringes,

Crimps and Frillings.

A full stock of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

MENS' YOUTHS' AND BOYS'

READY-MADE CLOTHING; A Large Stock.

Superior Quality, equal to Custom Made, and much lower in price, comprising:

COATS, PANTS, VESTS,

DRESS SHIRTS, COLLARS, TIES

A large assortment of UNDERCLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS, all kinds, and at Lowest Cash Prices.

HATS, CAPS, TRAVELLING BAGS,

VALISES, UMBRELLAS,

I. R. COATS & UMBRELLAS

TO ARRIVE AND DAILY EXPECTED:

Worsted Coatings, Canadian Tweeds. A splendid lot, superior quality and choice patterns, at moderate prices.

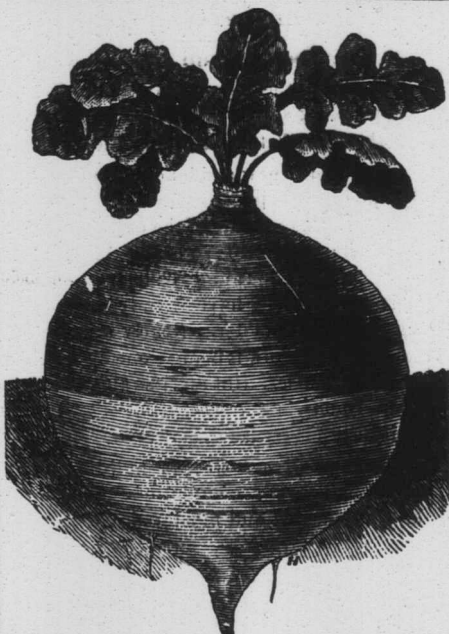
REMNANTS! REMNANTS!

in Prints, Cottons, Ducks, Tickings and Swansdown, Hollands, Towellings, and Shirtings.

OWEN SHARKEY,

SHARKEY'S BLOCK

March 12.



1884

SEEDS.

Just Received per Steamer

Sarmation from London:

7 SACKS

GARDEN,

FIELD,

AND FLOWER

SEEDS.

DAVIS, STAPLES & CO

COR. QUEEN AND YORK STS.

Fredericton, April 2nd, 1884.

See Our Prices.

FURNITURE IS FALLING.

100 Lounges, 15 Easy Chairs,

37 CHAMBER SUITES,

22 CENTRE TABLES.

Please Call and you can be Satisfied.

J. G. McNALLY.

PARLOR SUITES

Run It to Order.

And finished in any kind of Covering desired.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

J. G. McNALLY.

NEW GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.

JUST RECEIVED:

110 D⁹ Milk Pans, 95 doz. Rockingham

Teapots, 25 doz. Cream Crocks, 25

doz. Preserved Jars, 10 doz. flower Pots, 5 doz

Cake Pans, 5 doz. Bean Pots.

Wholesale and Retail. Lower than St. John prices.

J. G. McNALLY.

Meakin's White Granite.

9 CRATES, just received direct from the Pot-

tery.

J. C. McNALLY.

Fredericton, May 28th, 1884.

LOOK OUT

FOR

HOT WEATHER

The undersigned begs to inform his numerous

customers that he is prepared during the fol-

lowing Summer,

TO SUPPLY ICE

AT THE VERY

LOWEST PRICES.

I have now in store the largest and best stock

of ICE that could be got, having taken it from the

river, above the city, so that it is clear of all saw-

edges.

I am now prepared to sell ICE by the SEASON,

MONTH or WEEK and also by WEIGHT. Rates

by weight governed by quantity.

Also, will guarantee a prompt delivery through

the city.

Thanking the people for past patronage, I also

beg a continuance of the same.

You can leave your ORDERS at the stores

of Z. R. EVERETT, YERKA & YERKA, opposite

City Hall, or with the undersigned on the street.

H. MORECRAFT.

Fredericton, March 29th, 1884.—4 mos.

N. A. LAFOREST

having received the

Contract from the City

FOR PUTTING IN

THE SERVICE PIPES OF THE

WATER WORKS,

He begs to announce that he is now in a position

to arrange for the plumbing of all houses into

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 FASH-
IONABLE 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 STANGER,
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 in store, Ex. Barque "Parmanita," and S.S. "Hibernian" and "Caspian":—

17,702 Bars Refined and Sifted Iron,

380 Bundles of Plates and Hoops, various sizes and gauges,

210 Bundles of Bars and Hand Picked Oakum,

7 Bundles of Bars and Hand Picked Oakum,

30 Sheets Nos. 20, 22, 23, 24 and 25,

30 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 P. B. B. and Lowmoor,

Boiler Tubes and Pipes, 400 Bds. Sheet Steel,

47 Bds. Tin Coated Steel, 151 Sheet Pile Plates,

7 Bds. and 15 Bars Round Machine Steel, 15-16 to 3 Inch.

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

SLED SHOE STEEL,

SHEET ZINC. SHEET IRON.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

NEW SPRING GOODS

EX. "BUENOS AYREAN," VIA HALIFAX.

SCOTCH TWEEDS, BANNOCKBURNS,

CHEVIOTS WORSTED COATINGS,

NEWEST DESIGNS, And a

CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

Gents' Spring and Summer Suitsings,

&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.

GLASS, &c.,

Just Received:

24 BOXES Glass, 20 Bunches Bound Iron,

20 Bds. Sheet Steel, 20 Bds. Sheet Steel,

20 Bds. Sheet Steel, 20 Bds. Sheet Steel,

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20 Bds. Sheet Steel, 20 Bds. Sheet Steel,

20 Bds. Sheet Steel, 20 Bds. Sheet Steel,

New Brunswick Railway.

Operating 443 Miles.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

All Trains are run by Eastern Standard Time, which

is 36 minutes slower than St. John actual time.

COMMENCING MONDAY, June 2, 1884, Trains

will run as follows:

St. John Division.

DEPARTURES.

7 25 A. M.—From Water Street, St. John—Mix-

ed Accommodation for Fredericton.

6 30 A. M.—From Water Street, St. John—

Boston Fast Express for points West and

for St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Houlton,

Woodstock, and all points North and South.

4 30 P. M.—From Water Street, St. John—Ex-

press for Fredericton.

8 30 P. M.—From Water Street, St. John—Night

Express for points West, and for

Stephen, Woodstock, Houlton, and all

points North and South.

1 00 P. M.—From Fredericton—Accommodation

for St. John.

6 25 A. M.—From Fredericton—Passenger and

Mails for McAdam and points West, North

and South, and for St. John.

4 30 P. M.—From Fredericton for St. John.

7 00 A. M.—From Gibson for Woodstock and

points North.

ARRIVALS:

5 30 A. M.—At St. John—Fast Express Train from

all points West, and from St. Stephen, Wood-

stock, Houlton, and all points North.

9 15 A. M.—At St. John, Water Street—Express

from Fredericton.

4 30 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.

8 00 P. M.—At St. John, Water Street—Mixed

Accommodation for Fredericton.

10 30 P. M.—At Fredericton, from McAdam and

points West, North and South.

7 30 P. M.—At Fredericton—Accommodation from

St. John.

9 30 P. M.—At Fredericton—Passenger and Mail

from St. John.

4 20 P. M.—At Gibson from Woodstock and points

North.

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 Vancouver with trains of

the Maine Central Railway to and from

all points West;