

POOR COPY

The Gleaner.

JAS. H. CROCKETT, Proprietor.

FREDERICTON, TUESDAY, MAY 20, 1884.

VOL. I, NO. 9.

Professional Cards.
GREGORY & BLAIR,
Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law,
NOTARIES PUBLIC,
FREDERICTON.
GEO. F. GREGORY. ANDREW G. BLAIR.
Fredericton, March 28th, 1883.
J. H. SHARKEY, LL. B.,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c.
OFFICE:
QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON
Opp. Officers' Square.
Fredericton, June 20th, 1883.—1 yr.

J. 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.
CLAIMS PROMPTLY COLLECTED.
FICK: NEAR CUSTOM HOUSE, WATER STREET,
BATHURST, N. B.
Bathurst, Nov. 21st, 1883.—1 yr.

Business Cards.
QUEEN HOTEL,
Fredericton, N. B.
J. A. Edwards,
PROPRIETOR.
FINE SAMPLE ROOM IN CONNECTION
—AND—
A FIRST-CLASS LIVERY STABLE.
238 Commercial street and back,
Aug. 25, 1883.
JAMES C. PATREY,
Auctioneer & Commission Agent,
Newcastle, Miramichi.
Prompt Returns made on Goods on Con-
signment.
Newcastle, Nov. 21st, 1883.—1 yr.

Michael Donohue,
BLACKSMITH,
HARVEY STATION, York Co.
Wagon Work, Steel 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 Repairs 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
warranted.
JOHN MOORE
Fredericton, Sept. 1.

Barker House,
REFITTED AND NEWLY FURNISHED,
Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.
F. B. COLEMAN, Prop.
Fredericton, March 28, 1883.

CHATHAM LIVERY STABLE,
ANGUS ULLOCK,
Duke Street, Chatham,
MIRAMICHI.
First-Class turnouts; stock fresh. Particular at-
tention given to family carriages.
Chatham, Nov. 24th, 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. R. POSTER - Proprietor

THE HALL has been newly fitted up and
furnished, and for room, light,
ventilation and seating, 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 seen to use in this Province.
They are the BRILLIANT NOVELTY, size, 41 x 9
feet.
The main object in the construction of the Bill-
iard Novelty, and the one most noticeable, is that
it embodies all the more salient or most important
features that have rendered popular all the other
styles of Billiard and Pool Tables. The Billiard
Co.'s make. The Billiard Novelty has all the ad-
vantages and no disadvantages, including the respec-
tively claimed by the "Nonpareil" and "Exposi-
tion" Novelty, "Acme" and "American"
Tables. The "Billiard Novelty" is a happy combination
of all the best features of the above, and has rapidly
taken the for most place in the estimation of all players
of Billiard and Pool Tables. The "Novelty" is in-
vict and handsomely inlaid in many different
colors, made up from California Laurel, Pearl Ash,
French Walnut, Birch, Elm, 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. POSTER,
Proprietor.
NEW BOOT & SHOE STORE.
THE Subscriber begs to inform his friends and
the public generally that he has opened a
BOOT & SHOE STORE
IN THE
SPHANN BUILDING,
Neatly opposite the Post Office. He will keep con-
stantly on hand a well selected stock of Boots,
Shoes, Hats and Caps, which he will sell at the
lowest cash prices.
The subscriber hopes, by strict attention to busi-
ness, to merit a fair share of public patronage.
Give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.
MARTIN FENNERAN & Co.,
SPHANN BUILDING, QUEEN STREET,
Fredericton, May 3rd, 1884.

BRUSHES! BRUSHES
Just Received:
1 Case Brushes containing: Kalsomine, White
Wash, Brass bound, Paint Paste, Varnish,
Boys Hair Brushes, Builders, string and mar-
tling Brushes, assorted.
1 Bale Sponges, Trout, Herring, Bad, Gillings
and Cotton Twine.
1 Case Shoe Thruers, assorted numbers.
1 Barrel Cotton Oil.
R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

'84 Spring '84
NEW GOODS
on hand and to arrive.

Owen Sharkey's,
in LADIES' DRESS GOODS, and other Fabrics
suitable for Spring Wear.
SILKS, SATINS, VELVETEENS,
SEMI AND VELVET RIBBONS.
Corsets, Sateles, Hose, Gloves,
Scarfs, Parasols, Laces, Fringes,
Crimps and Frillings.

A full stock of STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS.
MEN'S 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 of all kinds, and
at lowest Cash Prices.
HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS,
VALISES, TRAVELLING BAGS,
I. R. COATS & UMBRELLAS.

TO ARRIVE AND DAILY EXPECTED:
Worsted Coatings, Canadian Tweeds, A
splendid lot, superior quality and choice pat-
terns, at moderate prices.
REMNANTS! REMNANTS!
In Prints, Cottons, Ducks, Tickings and
Swansdowns, Hollands, Towellings,
Tweeds and Shirtings.
OWEN SHARKEY,
SHARKEY'S BLOCK,
March 12.

Special Discount
FOR CASH,
FOR 30 DAYS,
—ON—
Watches, Jewellery,
SOLID SILVER WARE,
RICH ELECTRO PLATED
WARE AND CLOCKS,
ELEGANT FANCY GOODS
In great variety,
Selling at Cost,
To make room for New Goods.

My stock is very complete in every department
and anyone requiring goods in my line will find it
to their advantage to give me a call before buying
elsewhere.
S. F. SHUTE,
Sharkey's Block,
QUEEN ST.,
Fredericton, March 20th, 1884.

NEW LIGHT.
A very handsome LAMP with 14 inch shades,
made of solid brass, polished gold finish. Ad-
justable to any height. Patent Extension. More
convenient than gas.
J. G. McNALLY.
HANDSOME AND CHEAP.
A fine assortment of English China and Decor-
ated Ivory ware, for sale at
J. G. McNALLY'S.

NOTICE.
THE best assortment of Chamber Suits in the
City and the lowest prices will be found at
J. G. McNALLY.
CHEAPER THAN EVER.
A FURTHER lot of genuine Oak Chalmers. PRICES
STILL FURTHER REDUCED.
J. G. McNALLY.

Special Agency.
I have been appointed a Special Agent for this
City, for the sale of Holmes Booth and Hay-
den Celebrated Silver plated ware. It has stood
the test for thirty years and is still growing in
public favor.
J. G. McNALLY.
Fredericton, March 10th, 1884.

JOAQUIN MILLER'S LETTER.
Colored Men and Women and Colored
Schools and Students Improving Op-
portunities in Songs from the Sunny South.

THE Cause, May 13.—Apropos of the
Blair educational bill—I have made it my
business to look into the condition of a
large class most likely to be benefited by
a bill of this kind, which, sooner or later,
and in some form or other, must become
a law. And, as is best in all cases of in-
quiry, I began right at home and at the
bottom.

In the first place, I went to the prison
here in Washington; I found twenty-one
negro women in jail; I found three white
women in jail. If justice is administered
fairly, and I hear no question on this
score, this is a bad showing for the blacks
to begin with. I tried to find out what
had been the educational advantages of the
prisoners; and so far as I could ap-
proximate to the truth, the white women
could read and write, while about half of
the black claimed to be able to do the
same. The offences of blacks were almost
entirely of a trivial kind, if one may call
petty thieving trivial; the whites had
graver offences to answer for. But there
was one old negro—crazy, I think—un-
der sentence of death for murdering two
children. The other sex of the two races
stood on about the same plane, with the
same sad disproportion. But really we
get not much light here. If this prison
inspection teaches anything, it teaches
that the negro is not vicious at all, but
weak. In his capacity of servant he is all
the time tempted. One remarkable dis-
covery I made in my prison inquiry was
that he steals not for himself half or more
than half the time, but for others. He
steals food, clothes, cheap jewels, etc.,
from his employer to give away. He is
generous, you see, other people's
property at least. So I give it as my con-
viction that the worst feature in the black
man's character is that of petty thieving,
as shown by the prisoners and prison re-
cords. A bad trait, it is true, but not
the worst by a great deal. Indeed, it
would be surprising, all things counted,
sweeping back to the other generations,
if he had not something of this sin. His
prayer should be "Lead us not into
temptation," and those who employ these
poor and ignorant people just struggling
upward toward the light ought to be care-
ful for a few years not to tempt them,
for they will surely fall in too many cases
until strengthened up in their moral
backbone a bit by education. And will
education save them? you ask. Well, I
believe it will. And will education save
educated negroes employed to handle
money and hold places of trust, and I find
that not one has fallen. Indeed, one
eminent Federal officer told me yesterday
that you might search the whole United
States to find a single negro "defaulter."

Negro Students.
After I had bought land and settled
down on the hill here overlooking Wash-
ington, I found to my horror that I was
within a stone's throw of a negro, semi-
ary or academy, as both sexes are taught
here, and that I had established myself
within hailing distance of about 200
blacks.

I thought it strange that I had not dis-
covered the fact of the immediate pres-
ence of my black neighbors at once. I
should like to see a school of 200 promi-
nous whites keep still long enough to
allow a man to buy land and build a
house without letting themselves be
known. Finally it began to dawn upon
me that my neighbors were neither noisy
indolent nor vicious in any degree, or at
all. As the blossoms of spring came out
I began to see quiet groups of my black
students on the hills, here and there,
with their books. But that was about all
the sign or sound of the negro school I
have yet encountered. I have not to this
day heard a single voice, unless I first
spoke to him or her as we have sometimes
met in our walks under the oaks. And
not one of them ever ventured inside of
my enclosure. It would be but a natural
desire, I know, for students and readers
of books to want to look in upon a man
whose employment is that of writing
books. But while thousands of the white
riffraff poured in upon me when I settled
here, just as they would have done to see
Wild Bill or Texas Jack, these blacks
modestly and quietly keep away.

In a Negro School.
And as these black people treated me
them in return; and when their principal,
a white man, possessed of that quiet
force which means conquest from the
first, called and asked me to see his
scholars, I gladly went to one of their re-
ceptions. I almost hesitate to tell of the
perfect order here, the perfect every-
thing, lest I might not be entirely indors-
ed. Bear in mind it has been my busi-
ness as a scribe and reporter of the pro-
gress of earth to visit many schools. I

have lived at Oxford, at Cambridge, loafed
about Heidelberg, and had something to
say to the students in Athens, Alexandria,
and even Jerusalem, but such exact dis-
cipline yet homelike behavior I have
found nowhere at all. I call attention to
the fact, which I think not generally
known, that the educated negro does not
mouth his words or abbreviate them or
speak in any other way than as an edu-
cated white man. Turn your back and
you would not be able to detect the white
from the black speaker. These students
are making the very most of their op-
portunities. And this, I think, is all that
there is of life, all that God or the coun-
try asks of any human being. And it is
the one great argument for the bill. How
far they have advanced or how fast they
have advanced it is not so easy to define
positively. I hear it said that up to a
certain point the negro is quicker and
more apt than the white student. I hear
it said further that he is not capable of
attaining to so great an eminence. These,
however, are questions to be left to the
future for judgment. I can only con-
gratulate those who founded this school.
They and those in charge of it ought to
be thankful for the wonderful fruits of it.
This is the way out of jail. Fill this
academy, and you will empty yonder
prison. And so I say, let the Blair bill
become a law and set it in operation at
once. If this school is a fair example,
and why not? it is safe to say that our
best behaved, if not most brilliant, stu-
dents are to be the blacks.

The school here described is only a fine
example of the order and industry found
in the colored schools of the District of
Columbia. But being oldest and most
ably conducted it stands deservedly at
the head. It was established and is
maintained by private subscription. How-
ever, there are seventy schools in this
city established and maintained by the
government or District. It spends more
than \$500,000 a year on these schools.
There are two superintendents; one
white and one colored. There should be
but one. From the number of schools,
the vast sums spent on the industry and
devotion of the pupils, we ought soon to
have a very Boston in culture. And in-
deed the whole black population of the
South by this bill, with the willing dis-
position of scholars, as here seen, can be
advanced far toward the front.

I have canvassed this thing a good deal
about the capital here since the bill came
up and I find that the Southern gentle-
men—I mean the gentlemen, not the
"poor white trash"—are, as a rule,
anxious to give the negro all possible op-
portunity. In fact, the Southern men
claim that they are, and have always been
the negro's real friend. But this is also a
question of no great moment now, and
for the present it may well be left to a
jury of twelve good and lawful peers to
decide.

Some Southern Poets.
While on this subject of books and
scholars, I invite attention to some books
that have been sent me from the South,
and not entirely for what they are, but
for what they promise mainly, the first
little, sweet flowers after the storm and
winter. The South is the land of poetry.
Whether the new Byron or Keats or
Shelley shall come down and conquer
the American Italy with his cross of song
remains to be seen. It is not unlikely
nor is it important, whether the Ameri-
can poet comes from this, that or any of
the four parts of the land; only let him
come; come and sing loud enough and
sweet enough to silence for a day and ef-
fectually the ear-splitting engines of pro-
gress—progress that is not progress; pro-
gress that is forward—forward on the
dead level of the steel rail at forty miles
an hour. Yet not upward one inch to the
40,000 miles of dead level.

THE DYNAMITE WAR.

The Paris correspondent of the *Stand-*
ard gives an account of some interviews
which he says he has had with Irishmen
who profess to know the plans of the In-
vincibles and dynamiters. According to
the correspondent (who, of course, does
not vouch for the truth of what is told
him), before long, by dynamite, the knife
and other means the English people will
be so terrified that they will be only too
glad to grant Ireland an independent
government. An emissary of the extreme
section of the Clan-na-Gael has arrived in
Paris from New York, with instructions
to pay a cruiser, which, he said, is to be
provided with torpedoes; secondly, that
Tynan, the mysterious Number One, is
expected within two months in Paris,
where he is to consult with McCafferty,
and direct with him "the coming dynamite
and dagger campaign." One of the
first attempts to be made will be by the
aid of cruisers provided with torpedoes
and armed with revolving guns. It is
not proposed that these vessels should be
employed against merchant ships, but
that they should steam up the various
harbors where British warships may be
anchored, and after directing a torpedo
against them, steam away as fast as pos-
sible.

UTILIZING A RAT AND FERRET.
The New Method Employed in Laying
an Underground Wire in London.
(Washington Critic.)

The Bankers & Merchants' Telegraph
Company in this city are putting their
wires underground. The other day a
workman made the underground recept-
acle for the wires and covered it over
according to the most approved methods
for four squares, but neglected to put in
the wires or anything by which they
could be pulled through. He tried air
pressure and everything he could devise
to force a wire through the underground
tough. But nothing availed. The whole
thing had to be taken up and the work
done over again.

This called to mind the time they had
in London in 1857 or '58. The telegraph
wires in that city have always for the
greater part been underground. The
main wires are laid through the great
tunnels, which accommodate also the gas
and sewer pipes. These tunnels are big
enough for a man to walk through easily.
Of course there is no trouble about in-
specting the wires or repairing or replac-
ing them whenever it becomes necessary.
But the pipes containing the lateral wires,
running off for two or three miles from
the main line, are small ones. At the
time of which I speak one of these lateral
wires was hauled out to be repaired.
The men doing this work failed to at-
tach to it a leading line, by which the
wire could be drawn through again. The
means employed to correct the error
were very unique. A large rat, with a
fine steel wire, was put in the pipe. Be-
hind there was thrust a ferret. The rat
ran from the ferret a short distance and
stopped. It was feared that he would
show fight and be killed. But he started
on again. He ran through the whole
length of the pipe and brought out the
wire in good style, though closely pushed
by the ferret.

Snow-shoes Worn by Horses.
An Ingenious Engineer in Colorado
Makes a Novel and Successful Ex-
periment.
(Boston Prospector.)

Last Monday, on the line of snow-shoe
travel between Del Norte and Summit-
ville, a feat was performed probably never
actually accomplished before in the
West, or anywhere. The first heavy snow
of the past season that blocked the
road between Baker's Station and Sum-
mitville, caught a span of horses in
Summitville, which could not be brought
out through the heavy snow. These
horses were the property of Mr. Brock-
man, a freighter, and remained in the
camp until last Monday, when they were
started for the outside world on snow-
shoes. The shoes were made of wood, 2
inches thick, 8 inches wide and 18 inches
long, and were fastened to the horses'
feet by means of wires and straps. The
fact that a horse steps almost in the
same place with its hind feet that it does
with its fore feet seemed to render such
an experiment out of the question. The
shoes were fastened on, however, and
after a few days of practice in Summit-
ville the horses learned the modus op-
erandi of the scheme, and on Monday Mr.
Brockman rode one horse out over from
fifty to 100 feet of snow, while the second
horse pulled a sled loaded with provisions
over the same course.

A Toe William Young Man.
(From the Burlington Hawkeye.)

"Do you love me as dearly as men have
ever loved women?" said Mabel, finding
an easy anchorage for her cheek about
the latitude of his upper vest pocket and
the longitude of his left suspender.
"More," said George, with waning en-
thusiasm, for this was about the two-hun-
dred and fourteenth encore to which he
had responded since 8 o'clock. "More,
far more, dearly. Oh, ever so much
more."
"Would you," she went on, and there
was a tremulous impressiveness in her
voice that warned the young man that
the star was going to leave her lines and
spring something new on the house?—
"would you be willing to work and wait
for me, as Rachel waited at the well,
seven long years?"

"Seven!" he cried, in a burst of genuine
devotion. "Seven! Aye, Gladly! Yes,
and more! Even! until seventy times
seven! Let's make it seventy, anyhow,
and prove my devotion."
Somehow or other he was alone when
he left the parlor a few minutes later,
and it looks now as though he would have
to wait about 700 years before he saves
fuel by toasting his shins at the low-down
grate in that parlor again. There are
men, my son, who always overdo the
thing; they want to be meeker than
Moses, stronger than Samson, and ten
times more particular than Job, the
printer; that is, he isn't but he used to
be.

POOR COPY

THE GLEANER.

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

TUESDAY, MAY 20th, 1884.

WORK BEGUN.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable action of the Dominion Government, the energetic men at the head of the Miramichi Valley Railway project have determined to undertake the building of that road, and we have the pleasure of announcing to-day that the work of construction has begun at the Chatham end. The energy and high financial standing of the President of the Company is a guarantee that the work will be carried to a successful conclusion. Mr. Gibson's efforts are ably seconded by Mr. Snowball and the people of Chatham. The work at this end we hope will be commenced shortly, and we trust that it will not be many months before we shall have the pleasure of publishing a time table giving the arrival and departure of trains for Stanley and Boiestown, or more than a year or two at most before we can take a through car to Chatham.

DEBATORS IN PARLIAMENT.

The Chathamian World disputes our claim that Sir John, Tilley, Langevin, Costigan and Foster are not "debaters," and proceeds to define what, in its opinion, a debater is, saying it is to have "a full mind and a ready tongue." A debater must have these things, but not these things alone; and if the World has kept in mind the fact that we were speaking not of men who are orators, or even good speakers, but of those who are debaters, able to give blow for blow in the active work of a Parliamentary discussion, and make their attack dreaded by their adversaries, it would not have made so many irrelevant comments. Mr. Blake is both an orator and a debater; so is Sir Charles Tupper. Sir Leonard Tilley is an able speaker, but he does not shine when he attempts the role of a debater. He leaves himself too open to attack, and the processes of his mind are too slow. In debate, Sir Richard Cartwright is keen, but we should be disposed simply to call him a debater. Mr. Costigan can make a clever speech upon subjects he is familiar with. So can Mr. Foster; but if they can be successful in Parliamentary fencing, they have yet to give evidence of it. As for Sir John Macdonald, he may at one time have been a master of debate. We don't pretend to know what he was when the World was young; our reference was to him as he is now. He now is witty, amazingly quiet at repartee, very discreet in his utterances, in Parliament at least, but if he is a master of debate, good both at attack and defense, the Hansard reports do not disclose the fact. Our contemporary writes as though every good speaker were a debater, but that is a great mistake. Whether greater or less talent is required to produce the debater than the orator we do not pretend to judge; but that there is a difference between the two roles must be admitted.

We call to mind an instance of an accomplished debater, whom no one would call an orator. Judge King, when Attorney General, gave an excellent example of debating power. He was fertile in resources, prompt to discover the weakness of an adversary's argument, could be intensely forcible, had a ready command of invective, and carried his audience with the sheer impetuosity of his attack; but in a set speech, where an orator would excel, he was tame and uninteresting. Take another instance. In genuine debate Judge Wedderburn was very clever; when he essayed to be an orator he overdid it.

This explanation will illustrate what we mean when we say that the principal Government speakers in Parliament are not debaters. We neither make nor intend to make any attempt to deny them the possession of "a full mind and a ready tongue," but simply to claim that in men who can make a spirited defence, and at the same time carry the war into the enemy's camp, the Opposition have a great advantage, although the Government party has so large a majority in numbers.

AN IMPENDING WAR.

Late despatches say that war is impending between Nepal and Thibet. To most persons these countries are a name and nothing more. Nepal is a country less than twice the size of New Brunswick, and lies in the southern slope of the Himalayas. It is an independent Kingdom, and has a population of about 3,000,000. Its people are hardy mountaineers. In their country are to be found the loftiest mountain peaks on the globe. Mount Everest, towering 29,000 feet above the sea level, and raising its snow-capped summit, visible 200 miles away, is in this little State. The Nepalese are Mongols in race and Buddhists in religion.

Thibet lies upon the great table land of the Himalayas. Its average height is over 10,000 feet above the sea level, and many peaks tower 10,000 feet above its general surface. Its area is nearly 800,000 square miles, but its population is only about twice that of Nepal. It is an interesting country with a history reaching far back into legendary times. In religion the people are for the most part Buddhists, but in the western part of the state there are some Mahometans. Thibet is a tributary to China and has been so for over a thousand years. The tie between the two countries is, however, a very loose one.

Beyond the fact that there is to be a war between the two countries above named our information does not go. As to the causes of the outbreak of hostilities we are completely in the dark. It will be interesting to watch the result, as the Thibetans boast that never since the earliest ages has an enemy from the south been victorious against them.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN ENGLAND.

The House of Commons will probably pass the Franchise Bill and equally probably the House of Lords will throw it out. The Conservatives want to have a general election. They believe they can bring the changes in the Egyptian problem so as to arouse a feeling in the country that the honor of England had suffered at the hands of Gladstone, and if they can do this they hope for a victory, and not without reason, for the Englishman, who already has a vote, is a great deal more jealous of the national honor than he is desirous of extending the franchise to his less fortunate neighbor. But it is just possible that the Conservatives are reckoning without their host. Gladstone's Egyptian policy will stand examination, and when the great Liberal leader goes out into the constituencies and delivers one or two of the speeches, which he alone of English public men can make, the result will be much the same in the country as it proved to be in Parliament. Besides this, it is difficult to tell what will be the position of the Egyptian problem when the elections are brought on. It is quite possible that Gordon will be relieved and the wisdom of Gladstone's policy demonstrated. Moreover, the staid people of England will think twice before committing the destinies of the nation to a party of which such a fire brand as Lord Randolph Churchill holds a leading place.

The Lords, in concluding to throw out the Franchise bill, are making a characteristic blunder. They must pass it ultimately, and the new voters who will be qualified by it will not forget that they have received their franchise in spite of the opposition of the Peers. When a member of Parliament gave notice the other day of a motion to abolish the House of Lords, he caused a good deal of merriment, but there may come a time when the laugh will be the other way and the Conservative peers, by standing in the way of the Franchise bill, are simply precipitating that time.

ENFORCING THE LICENSE ACT.

The Chief Inspector is making an effort in St. John to enforce the provisions of the Dominion License Act, which prohibits sales of liquor between 7 p. m. on Saturday night and 6 a. m. on Monday morning. He is meeting with fair success; but those who profess to be in the secrets of the matter say that whiskey, and plenty of it, can be obtained during the prohibited hours. This, of course, is to be expected; but if the law is declared to be constitutional, this illicit selling will be reduced to a minimum, and some good will thereby be accomplished. Pending the decision of this point, it is said to be the intention of the Inspectors to pile up penalties and trust to the collection of them if the act is sustained.

This is not a satisfactory state of affairs. No man ought to be called upon to answer complaints for doing what it may turn out he had a perfect right to do. It may be said that those who are fined have no right to sell anyway, because they have not taken out a license under the local law, and that in any view of the case their selling is illegal. This is very true, but under English law it has been the custom to punish men for the commission of offences charged against them and proved, not for offences which might have been charged and proved. The whole liquor question is in a muddle, simply because Sir John Macdonald in a fit of bad temper determined to assume control of it, and was subsequently too stubborn to yield, when he saw he was mistaken.

ANOTHER RESIGNATION.

Hon. Mr. Macpherson, Minister of the Interior, has had a quarrel with the Premier, and it is said, has sent in his resignation. Mr. Macpherson is a choleric old gentleman of large means and an extensive idea of his own importance. He is a Senator and rather astonished that usually sedate body last session by a tirade against Mr. Mowat and his Government. The occasion of the outburst was the publication of the fact that Wilkinson, one of the Toronto bribers, had a letter from him practically placing the Registrarship of Edmundston in Wilkinson's hands to be used for purposes of corruption. As an administrator of his Department, Mr. Macpherson has not been much of a success. His acceptance of the portfolio was signalized by the making of important modifications in the North-West; but they had probably been agreed upon before Sir John Macdonald gave up the charge of the Department. The resignation if it has taken place as stated will not amount to much, unless the Speaker of the House of Commons, who is his son-in-law, takes up the quarrel, which is a most unlikely thing. But any resignation from a Cabinet constituted as the present one is, and in the present state of public opinion, will have a weakening effect, because it shows that the elements of cohesion between the leaders of the party are wanting. The rank and file will become demoralized when the leaders fall out.

STIMULATING THE PANIC.

The New York Herald bluntly attributes a great deal of the late panic on Wall Street to the action of the Bank Directors whom it charges with knowing really less of what is going on upon the street than the messenger boys do. The Herald says that when times are good the Directors lend their aid to all manner of extravagant and speculative schemes, but when money is needed to prevent disaster they lock up their vaults and cry down every one's credit. It appears that a custom prevails in New York of permitting depositors to overcheck on the understanding that cash or securities will be deposited before banking hours close to cover all amounts drawn out. This is illegal, but the custom is recognized and acted upon. When the panic began the other day, the Directors issued orders to stop all overchecking at once, and the result was the embarrassment of many perfectly solvent firms.

If reports are to be relied on, some of our New Brunswick banks and bank agencies, we make no reference to anything which has occurred in Fredericton, have contributed to the prevailing depression in this province by unreasonably refusing loans to persons well able to meet all their liabilities. Many of the lumber operators have been greatly inconvenienced by this cause being pursued, and expressions of dissatisfaction have been loud and frequent. It does not seem too much that the men out of whom the banks make most money in good times, should expect to receive help when prices are down, in order to prevent their having to sacrifice their stocks.

THE PANIC OF 1857.

The greatest commercial panic which ever occurred in America took place in 1857. It began in August of that year and was absolutely unexpected. Up to the 24th day of that month the business community had been congratulating itself upon the remarkable stability of trade and the absence of failures. On that day the Ohio Life Insurance Company closed its doors, and the panic which ensued was astounding. Everybody seemed to lose confidence in everybody else. The credit of the banks was cried down. Reports were busily spread that

the bank notes in circulation were largely counterfeit. The banks refused to discount the best paper and street rates for money on the best of security rose to five per cent. a month. Unlike the recent panic, that of 1857 struck at the very heart of the mercantile community, by reason of an absolute refusal of the monetary institutions to afford merchants the slightest assistance. Down one after another the oldest houses tumbled. Firms, which one day thought themselves to be perfectly safe, were the next day overwhelmed. Bank after bank closed its doors and for three months the hurricane of ruin swept over the country. The result of this panic extended beyond the United States, and hundreds of failures occurred in England and elsewhere. Reviewers of the event can discover no reason why it should have occurred, which common prudence could not have guarded against, and they attribute it to the sudden calling in by the banks of all their loans, immediately after the failure of the Ohio Life Insurance Company.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Erastus Wiman told a New York Tribune reporter that the object of the construction of the railway to Louisburg was if possible to provide an outlet and inlet for the trans-Atlantic trade of half the Continent, but he said that the local traffic from the enormous coal fields traversed by the road is "the chief reliance." The Toronto World thinks that Gould's hand is in this Short Line Scheme.

Montreal demands the abolition of canal tolls and harbor dues to enable it to compete with New York in the transportation of Western grain. Wheat is now carried from Chicago to New York 14 cents a bushel cheaper than it is to Montreal. Consequently the trade of the latter city is rapidly diminishing. The government is urged by the journals supporting it to come to the rescue at once.

The Ottawa Free Press takes the same view as the GLEANER on the appointment of a commander to the Canadian Militia. It wants a Canadian to have the position and says the "woods are full" of competent men. Our contemporary exaggerates the number of suitable men available, but there must be several well fitted for the post. When we speak of a Canadian, we do not necessarily mean a man born in Canada, but one who has identified himself with our country, whose home and interests are here. Most of our Fredericton readers could name an officer for the post, who has had the benefit of a training in the British Army, possessing a thorough knowledge from practical experience of the Canadian Militia, and is as thorough a Canadian as though he were born under Canadian skies.

The Russian Government has a million horses for the army, and proposes to raise its cavalry force from 120,000, the present figure, to 300,000 men. The new cavalry will fight on foot; the only use to which the horses will be put will be to carry the men from place to place. The Russian war officers think that with a force of 300,000 mounted infantry on the border, with over 600,000 horses in reserve, it would be possible to prevent the invasion of the country, especially as Austria and Germany combined have only a little over 100,000 cavalry, and these are mostly trained in the old school. The Russians say that as against infantry armed with modern weapons, the old-fashioned cavalry charge is worse than useless.

LOST!

BETWEEN Davis, Staples & Co.'s corner and the Baptist Church, on Sunday evening last, a GOLD WATCH, with the letters "M. & S." engraved on the bottom of it. The finder will be liberally rewarded on leaving it at the GLEANER Office.
Fredericton, May 20.

Jeremiah Harrison & Co.
Importers of and Dealers in

FLOUR, CORN MEAL,
OATMEAL, BESS PORK,
CLEAR PORK, PLATE BEEF,
MOLASSES, TEAS, TOBACCOES,
RAW AND REFINED SUGARS,
LARD, RICE, SODA, RAISINS,
BEANS, DRIED APPLES,
TIMOTHY AND CLOVER SEED,
Wholesale only at Nos. 11 & 12 NORTH WHARF
OATS, CORN, BRAN, SHORTS AND
CRACKED FEED.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT
No. 114 PORTLAND BRIDGE.
St. John, May 8th, 1884.

STEEL PLOUGHS.

IN Stock 20 Steel Ploughs which I will sell at a Liberal discount to close the lot out.
April 15. JAMES S. NELL.

DEVER BROS.

Black CASHMERES,
Merinoes, Silks, and Crapes.

We are now opening a Choice Assortment of the above Goods.

The New Corded Black Silks are certainly the best we have ever opened.

DEVER BROS.

Fredericton, May 17, 1884.

STOP AND READ.

GENTLEMEN:

Get your Clothing made at

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

Prompt attention to cutting.

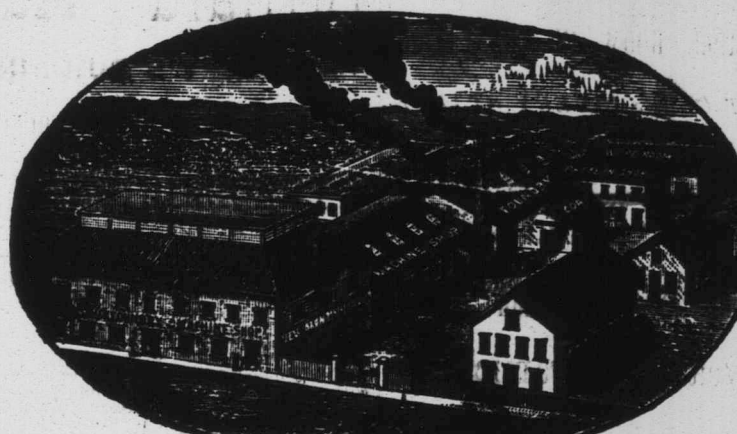
W. E. SEERY,

Wilmot's Alley.

Fredericton, May 10th, 1884.

THIS SPACE RESERVED FOR

McFARLANE, THOMPSON & ANDERSON,



MANUFACTURERS OF

MOWING MACHINES.

FREDERICTON, N. B.

THE NEW BOOK STORE.

The Finest Line of Books & Stationery

To be found 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.

POOR COPY

MIRAMICHI VALLEY RAILWAY

The Work at the Chatham End to be Commenced To-morrow.

Messrs. Auel and Glendinning at Chatham—Hiring Men—Contracts for Cars.

The Dominion Government, Severely Censured by all Classes for its Hostile Attitude.

(Special to Gleaner.)

CHATHAM, N. B., May 20.—Messrs. Auel and Glendinning, contractors for the Miramichi Valley Railway, arrived here this morning to begin completing some necessary preliminary work and settling preliminaries, are to

Begin Construction To-morrow on the first ten miles of the road, or the section extending from Chatham Junction to Doyle's Brook, which is three miles below Indiantown, on the opposite side of the river.

The company contracted with Messrs. Harris, of St. John, on Saturday last for ten flat cars, of best Intercolonial standard, to be used in construction, and the contractors are hiring men and will also push the work vigorously by subcontract in order to have the

First Twenty Miles Ready for Traffic by December Next.

or earlier, if possible. The company's plans embrace a siding or branch to Derby by a bridge over the Miramichi and Barnaby River, thus depending in some measure on the treatment accorded by the Dominion Government.

The building of the line to Bartholomew river by December will not be affected by the attitude of the Dominion Government, although until after the first few miles are constructed it will be open to that Government to give the company such encouragement as will induce them to cross the river near Indiantown, and build thence to Baileystown, even above that point, by the north side of the river.

The commencement of the work at the Fredericton End

was to have been made about the same time as at this, but the applications of the company for a contract with the Dominion Government under the Subsidy Act of last season not being yet responded to will cause some delay. The company and their contractors, Messrs. Glendinning and Auel, are prepared to go. The pushing forward of that part of the work therefore depends on the attitude which the Dominion Government and its friends in York county may assume towards it. There is

Great Satisfaction Experienced throughout Northumberland over the fact that through Mr. Snowball's exertions the difficulties placed in the company's way have been overcome, and the hope is generally expressed that hereafter the enterprise will receive fairer treatment, or at least be left free from the unrelenting opposition accorded to it by a portion of those who control Dominion patronage in Northumberland. The railway is undertaken by men of both parties, Senator Mitchell and Alex. Morison, both well known Conservatives, being two of the three Miramichi Directors. Mr. Snowball, a well known Liberal being the third. The opponents of the company by denouncing it as a grit combination, misrepresenting its position, attacking its credit and discounting it in every possible way severely at Ottawa, succeeded in causing the Dominion Government to withdraw the subsidy of 1883, on the faith of which the company had invested some

Sixty Thousand Dollars.

Private individuals, however, stepped in to the gap and have contributed to the company's funds, while the largest public meeting ever held in the county unanimously voted a bonus of twenty thousand dollars, thus securing the construction of the first twenty miles at the Miramichi end, believing that ultimately the Dominion Government would become aware of the deception practised upon it and do justice to the company and the people interested.

Arrival of the Barge.

This forenoon the barge "Arctic" arrived at Chatham with the first consignment of steel rails for the road, the barge "Statesminister Selmer" being already in port with a quantity of bolts, nuts and fish-plates. Miramichi greets York over the beginning of the long looked for work.

Former Residents of N. B. Fighting in a Boston Divorce Court.

Sarah J. Spear, a pretty brunette, tastefully dressed, was married to Chas. J. Spear, in 1880. They lived at St. John, Annapolis, and afterwards returned to Boston. "My husband drank and gambled and continued to abuse me," said the libellant, in the divorce court. "On the 26th of May, I went to the beach to get money to pay the rent. He had been drinking and was angry. He dragged me across the beach and threw me into his room, and choked me." The libellant since supported herself and child, now nearly three years old, with the help of friends. She didn't know where her husband was, but had heard that he was an advance agent for some travelling company. Decree nisi for cruelty and desertion. Custody of child to libellant.—Boston Post.

Military News.

Lieut.-Col. Munnell, commandant of the school of infantry here has been directed to take over from 1st May, 1884, in addition to his duties as such commandant, command as deputy adjutant general of military district No. 8, vice Lieut.-Col. John B. Taylor, whose command as deputy adjutant general is limited to military districts Nos. 9 and 12. The head quarters of military district No. 8 are changed from St. John to this city, and the headquarters of Lieut.-Col. Taylor will be at Halifax, N. S.

Ready-Made Clothing.

Mr. Woodward will continue, for the remainder of the present week, his sale (private and by auction) of ready-made clothing, at his saleroom, Coy's block. This clothing is a very superior lot.

MARION WARREN.

The Sunbury Blonde Again to the Front.

A New York dispatch of the 16th instant says:—"Carrie R. Morse, who is well known in Boston and Philadelphia, and who was lately president of the ladies' investment bureau, was on trial to-day before Judge Cowing upon an indictment charging her with grand larceny in obtaining \$600 by false pretences from Miss Catherine Herter. Miss Morse is a tall, handsome blonde, with bright blue eyes. She was clad in a 'tailor-made' suit. She was smiling and easy, and kept her eyes fixed upon the younger members of the jury. Miss Herter testified that she answered an advertisement for an operator to look after the stock indicator in October last, and met Miss Morse, who was the advertiser. Miss Morse said that she wanted an operator at \$15 per week, but that she required \$600 as security. Miss Herter did not have the money, but she borrowed it from Miss Wilson, of Newark. Miss Wilson testified that she went with Miss Herter to Miss Morse's office on Oct. 12, and asked why Miss Morse required security. She said that she represented a syndicate of thirty ladies, and was in her third term of the ladies' investment bureau. One of her former operators had run away with \$1000. Ordinarily, she required a deposit of \$1000, but as Miss Herter was a 'good-looking' young lady and spoke several languages, she would require only \$600. She gave a receipt for the money, guaranteeing 6 per cent. interest and told Miss Herter to report for duty on Oct. 23. On that day Miss Morse could not be found. Ex-Asst.-Dist.-Atty.-O'Brien introduced for the defense the record of a civil suit against Miss Morse, and, in his summing up, argued that the receipt guaranteeing interest and the record of the civil suit showed that the \$600 was merely a loan from Miss Morse, which she had not been able to pay. Miss Morse did not testify in her own behalf, and no other witness was called. The claim of the prosecution was that the money was obtained by Miss Morse with a fraudulent intent. The jury, after deliberating for three hours, reported that they could not agree. They stood eight to four for conviction. Judge Cowing discharged them and remanded Miss Morse to await a new trial. After the verdict was announced Miss Morse's interest in the younger juries disappeared.

Carrie is a Sunbury County lady and is sometimes known by the name of "Marion Warren." Her maiden name was Gratz.

The Cows.

Cows are still allowed to run at large on Fenwick Avenue and on Parliament Square, Fenwick Avenue, if properly cared for, will be the most attractive spot in the city; but if cows by the dozen are allowed, as they are at present, to root around and destroy the trees and the ground, the place will become an eyesore, rather than one of the attractions of the city. The Aldermen of King's Ward should take this matter in hand. We hope that merely directing their attention to the nuisance is all that we will find necessary to do in this case.

Mr. Harvey's New Studio.

Mr. John Harvey has fitted up, at considerable expense, a new studio in the brick building next below the People's Bank, and directly opposite Randolph's block, and will open for business on Thursday. The studio is one of the best in the city, handsomely furnished, well-lighted, and well ventilated. Mr. Harvey is a first-class photographer, and merits a liberal patronage. See advertisement.

A Drunken Man's Escape From Death.

Samuel Cook, a laborer, while in a state of intoxication, tumbled head foremost from Magee's wharf, this forenoon, striking his head on the deck of the brig "Adria" with tremendous force. He fell a distance of twelve or fifteen feet. The hands on board the vessel thought he had been killed, but on being raised from the deck, he speedily came to his senses and expressed a desire to whip any and every one he saw.

Fast Running.

At the race course yesterday Mr. James Bridges, of the University, covered the mile in 4 min. 54 sec., the quickest time, we understand, ever made by an amateur on the course. When it is considered that the track was in very poor condition on account of the recent rains, this time must be considered remarkably fast.

Police Court.

A "drunk" from Stanley, arrested last night, was brought before Judge Marsh this morning, to answer for his crooked ways, but the lieutenants were bothering him so badly that the Judge had him marched off to his temporary home, till the break in his speech was less apparent.

Nearly Run Over.

The Saturday night's accommodation train from St. John to this city, came very near sending one more victim of strong drink a climbing the golden stairs. The train, being signalled by the station agent's wife, was stopped at Clarendon station, and Conductor McElliott removed a man who was found on the track in a most helpless state of intoxication.

Left for the C. P. R.

Between forty and fifty men left yesterday by the afternoon train for the Canada Pacific Railway. They were hired here by Mr. Willard Kitchen whose father has a heavy contract on the Rocky Mountain section of the road. As is usual in such cases, the Deputy Sheriff went out to see the boys off, but the individuals whom he wanted to see particularly had gone to the Junction the day before, no doubt understanding that there were several biller-doux in the hands of the Sheriff.

Dangerous Sidewalks.

It is to be hoped that the Superintendent of the Water Works, or the Road Master, will see that the sidewalks are properly levelled, where the ground has been opened for the purpose of carrying water into houses. In many places there are ridges and hollows which are very dangerous, especially on dark nights. To prevent accidents which are liable to occur at any time, this matter should be attended to without delay.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

A Greek Wants £1,000 to Deliver a Message to General Gordon.

A Murderer of Seven Found Hanged.

Lord St. Leonards' Case. (Special to Gleaner.)

LONDON, May 20.—Lord St. Leonards has abandoned his claim to the right of a trial by his peers.

A Greek Wants £1,000 to Deliver a Message to Gen. Gordon. (Special to Gleaner.)

LONDON, May 20.—The Times' Alexandria correspondent says that a Greek has been found, who is willing to undertake the delivery of a message to Gen. Gordon and return with an answer in two months, provided £1,000 is guaranteed him, and only payable if he is successful.

A Desperate Fight Between Two Men. (Special to Gleaner.)

NEW YORK, May 20.—A Scotchman, Miss, despatch says: Mark Moore, living six miles west of Wahiak, last Saturday, shot and mortally wounded his wife and then committed an indecent assault upon his step daughter at the point of a pistol. He was found hanging to a tree this morning. Moore was from Kentucky, where he was well connected. He has been regarded as a desperate character, having killed six men.

QUEENSBURY.

A Letter From Mr. David C. Parent.

Dear Sir,—I have seen in your paper a piece published under the heading Queensbury Notes and signed X. Y. Z. Now, Sir, this communication is a malicious falsehood with intent to injure me.

Upper Queensbury, May 15, 1884.

David C. Parent, a laborer at work on the church, while engaged in carrying a hod of mortar, slipped and fell, the lump in his hand coming in contact with a saw-horse. It rendered him unconscious for a short time, and he was carried to his home. However, Mr. Parent was able to be out next day, and suffered no further inconvenience than to be debilitated from working for a few days.

The above is the paragraph referred to by Mr. Parent. It was published in our last weekly, and in last Tuesday's tri-weekly. We printed it in good faith. We have since ascertained, however, that the statements contained in it are not true; that Mr. Parent did not meet with an accident; that instead of being a laborer, in the sense implied by our correspondent, Mr. Parent is the leading spirit in the building of the church. Our correspondent has evidently taken advantage of the confidence we have hitherto placed in him.

Robbery of Samuel Owen's Store.

Between Saturday night and Monday morning some party or parties entered Mr. Samuel Owen's store and carried away cash and goods to the value of \$50, according to Mr. Owen's estimation. The entrance was made through a coal hole in J. H. Hawthorn's cellar and from thence they went to Owen's cellar and found easy access to the store through a trapdoor. Mr. Owen left the key of his safe in the money drawer and the thieves unlocked the safe and took between \$8 and 10 in silver and two silver watches. They also helped themselves to silk handkerchiefs, umbrellas and such like light portable merchandise. Of course the exact extent of the depredations cannot be ascertained but Mr. Owen thinks the thieves must have fled him to the extent of \$50 at least. The Police are on the track of the parties.

Credit for Fredericton.

There is at Messrs. J. & J. D. Howe's warehouse, in the Market building, over forty specimens of our native woods, which are to be sent to the Edinburgh Forestry Exhibition. They are all fine specimens and the natural grain is brought out beautifully. Any one who sees this will realize what wealth there is in our forests, if we could find a market for our woods. These specimens were collected by Mr. Alexander Mitchell, of Fredericton, for Mr. Jack. They will not be packed for a day or two, and they are well worthy of an inspection by all who have faith in the resources of our Province.—Globe.

The Queen's Birthday.

An Ottawa dispatch says: "A proclamation has been issued postponing the celebration of Her Majesty's birthday until 28th of June. It appears, however, that the birthday of the sovereign is a statutory holiday, and no proclamation can change the statute. In the Banking Act provision is made for changing the date by proclamation, so that, except for banking purposes, the 28th of June cannot be regarded as a holiday in Canada, and the 24th of May will therefore be generally celebrated."

New Caps for the F. B. B.

The members of the Fredericton Brass Band have received their new caps. They are now crowned with a silver band around the bottom and silver cords across the top. In is a wreath enclosing the letters F. B. B.

Recovering.

The many friends of Rev. J. E. Reid and Mrs. Reid will be glad to learn that Mrs. Reid, who has been ill for some time past, is now convalescent.

Contract Awarded.

The contract for laying the water service pipes has been awarded to Mr. N. A. LaForest.

Securing Slaters.

Two workmen were engaged yesterday morning nailing slates on the tower and roof of the City Hall.

SHORT LOCALS.

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

The opening of the Shore Line Railway will be held on the first of June next.

On Saturday morning last the carriage manufactory and blacksmith shops of Lawson & Wallace, of Amherst, were totally destroyed by fire.

A serious and painful accident befell Thos. Foot, formerly of the I. C. R. While taking a drive with a friend at Baltimore, Mr. Foot was thrown from the carriage, by the horse running away, one of his hips were broken and his spine injured.

A young man named Harold, who was convicted of doing malicious injury to property at Grand Falls, escaped from his custodian while being taken to the County Jail at Andover.

On Saturday a despatch was received from Capt. Brown, of the schooner Rob & Harry, at Portland, Me., bound from St. John for New York, stating that his vessel was run into by an unknown schooner and cut to the water's edge, and jibs carried away. There are no particulars.

Maturin Amero died at Doucet Settlement, Digby County, on the 12th inst., aged 100 years and two months, leaving 50 grandchildren, 200 great grandchildren, and 40 great great grandchildren.

Saturday's despatches from Newcastle, report—Vessels are beginning to arrive. The bark Arctus and the Lothair, consigned to D. & J. Ritchie & Co., reached Newcastle this morning. Two or three vessels have arrived at Chatham, and some fifteen or twenty are reported in the river, including a large steamer for George McLeod. Vessels report great quantities of ice in the bay. The Lothair, on 21st April, in latitude 37 41, longitude 84 51 passed a large vessel bottom up.

A man named Daniel Brown was released from Amherst Jail, on Tuesday last, after having spent four years in that institution for debt.

On the 24th there will be quite a day's sport at the Moosepath Driving Park. Several entries have already been received for the Gentlemen's Driving Race.

John Ratcan, Matthew Carroll, Murty Carroll and Timothy Daly, all of Nelson, were before the Chatham Police Court, on Friday, on a charge of selling liquor. All three cases were adjourned for one week.

A Lawn Tennis club is being formed in Chatham. Twelve members have been enrolled, and will meet on Monday for organization.

Sunday last, was the 101st anniversary of the landing of the Loyalists in the Province. In St. John a special reference was made in several of the city churches.

A sailor of the schooner "Modena" was caught smuggling five or six hundred cigars ashore in St. John on Saturday last. The cigars were confiscated.

Three Trains Daily.

After the first of June next, there will be three trains daily from Fredericton to St. John. The time for leaving will be 7 a.m., 1 p.m., and 5 p.m.

Meeting of Ship Owners.

A number of the shipowners of St. John, including H. D. Troop, Robert Thomson, W. Turnbull, Geo. McLeod, R. C. Elkin, J. H. Scammell and others, held a meeting in the office of Messrs. Troop & Sons Saturday afternoon to take action respecting the Merchants' Shipping Bill. An informal discussion took place respecting the bill and its objects, after which it was decided to forward a memorial to the Dominion Government to the effect that as there was doubt as to how the bill would affect our Colonial shipping, and as the Dominion Government have certain powers over Colonial shipping, that they petition the Imperial Government to exempt Colonial shipping from the operation of the act. It was also decided to interview Sir Leonard Tilley on the subject when he arrives in the city.—Telegraph.

The Peter's Combination Lock Company of Montreal.

A meeting of the above company was advertised for Friday afternoon, and a Transcript reporter was on hand to give the public an insight into the proceedings through the instrumentality of his journal. As the meeting was about to be organized, he was politely requested to withdraw from the room. "A resolution was passed authorizing the directors to wind up the affairs of the company speedily as possible; and recommending them to dispose of the property if a sum sufficient to cover the liabilities could be secured. If this cannot be done it is understood the matter will be put into the court. A resolution recommending that 'in the opinion of the shareholders, a call of 30 per cent. on capital stock be made,' was adopted by vote. About 20 persons were present at the meeting.

Personal Intelligence.

Inspector Oakes was in the city yesterday. Rev. Jos. McLeod, of this city, took part in the dedicatory services of the P. C. B. Church at Carleton, on Sunday last.

Rev. J. J. O'Leary, P. P. of Grand Falls, who has been ill for two weeks past, has almost entirely recovered.

Hos. Messrs. Costigan and Caron will visit this city in June. It is said their friends of all shades of politics will tender them a banquet.

J. W. Oudlip, Inland Revenue Inspector, paid Grand Falls an official visit last week.

ST. JOHN NOTES.

The "Bugs" Drivers—The Liquor Buss.

Two "Bugs"—His Worship Mayor Grant and the so-called "bug" plying between Market Square and Indiantown are still at "war." The other day one Loudon was arraigned at the police court for driving without license and fined \$20. Geo. A. Davis, Esq., who appeared for Loudon applied for a copy of the proceedings and intends to appeal. Loudon was one of the many who failed to pass the inspection of His Worship.

A question that is now being seriously discussed is, has the Mayor a right to refuse

licenses and to set himself up as a judge of horse flesh? Well, it is to be hoped the higher authorities will declare he has discretionary power in these matters. Nobody whose business brings them to Portland or Indiantown can help but heartily thank His Worship for his firm stand in this matter. Both vehicles and horses are now creditable. The veteran Spyrag has a new bus on the route with the inscription on it—"New City—Market Square to West End." The latter is quite a good designation for Indiantown.

This Liquor Buss.—The Dominion License Commissioners met the other day and adjourned until the 21st, when they will act upon the new applications for licenses. While the law is being fairly kept in this city that fact is more due to the liquor dealers themselves than to the Commissioners, as up to the present time no attempt has been made to compel a few who are not keeping the law to recognize it. In two or three cases saloons on prominent streets are selling away, uninterrupted.

In the adjoining city of Portland several new licenses have been granted under the local act and the Dominion Act is totally ignored in every particular. The Chief Inspector is head of the police force and pays no attention to the dealers in either capacity.

Business.—In every branch of business there is more talk about hard times than there was in the winter. Two dry good firms in one block on King Street are selling out by auction. There is a fair amount of shipping in the harbor and about one dozen steamships will probably be here by the close of the week, but, apart from giving about a week's employment to ship laborers, do no good, in fact do harm, as they prevent our sailing vessels from coming here, and they take double, and in some cases three times the cargo of a sailing vessel. The steamers also buy no provisions, etc., here, being provisioned for the trip before they come, while sailing vessels take their supplies from here.

New rhubarb, lettuce, radishes, etc., are in the market. A few strawberries have also arrived from the American market. The Electric Light is now booming and as machinery, etc., have already arrived, it looks as if St. John is now really going to have the electric light. May 19th, 1884.

Murder on Board a N. B. Vessel.

A New York associated press dispatch of the 19th inst. says:—The "Myrtle," (Capt. W. S. Carter), bound for Paramaribo, left the wharf yesterday morning and anchored off Whitestone L. I. While there the second mate, Michael Walsh, engaged in a fight with James Williams, a sailor, who attacked him with a knife. Walsh picked up an axe and struck Williams on the back of the neck, breaking the spinal column and knocking him dead upon the deck. Walsh was intoxicated, and being worked up to a state of frenzy by the assault, attacked the other sailors, who took to the rigging for safety. He then turned to the dead body of Williams which he beat to jelly and then retired to the cabin with the bottle of whiskey belonging to the murdered man which he had appropriated. The captain was not on board at the time and the first mate had great difficulty in preventing the crew who were mostly Norwegians from lynching the murderer. Word was finally sent ashore and the deputy sheriff and constable came on board and arrested Walsh, who made no resistance.

The "Myrtle" is owned by Mr. Joseph A. Lively and others of St. John. She arrived at New York on the 30th ult. from Bahia, and had such excellent despatch that on Thursday she was ready to sail. She has on board a cargo of flour and general merchandise. Mr. Lively says that he has heard nothing from Capt. Carter regarding the tragedy. He says that the crew were all paid off in New York, and he does not know yet where Walsh or Williams belong to. The Captain was probably in town clearing his vessel. Had he been on board the tragedy would scarcely have occurred.

Yesterday's Despatches.

LONDON, May 18.—Cairo advices state that preparations for the Khartoum expedition for 12,000 men, 40 steam launches, 400 shallow draught boats and several thousand camel. It is doubtful whether the expedition will be ready before the end of August.

CAIRO, May 18.—Four hundred and thirty Egyptian regulars, under command of Egyptian officers started for Assouat yesterday.

ASSOUAT, May 18.—Cass, the British agent, has been shot by a new wave, while escaping from Berber, were captured by the rebels near Abuhamed.

LONDON, 17.—There is a great rush to-day to buy American stocks. Bankers are calling New York offering to ship gold on security of government bonds.

New York, May 18.—The stock market on Saturday closed firm. There was no more of the failures and the financial flurry is now regarded as a past event. Large orders for American securities continue to pour in from London and the continent.

New York, May 18.—London cables say that it is certain no serious attempt to relieve Berber or Khartoum has yet been organized, and it is considered equally certain that July is the earliest date at which such an attempt will be made.

The latest attack upon the Government's Egyptian policy is in the form of a charge that the Government now engaged in secret efforts to subsidize El Mahdi and to pacify the Sudan by setting him up as a ruler.

Baron J. Hingcs, who has been engaged in this experiment, and the large amount of gold carried with him into the desert is accounted for in no other way. It is believed that the Government has been building hopes of Gordon's safety upon the success of these financial negotiations, and that it is these negotiations Gladstone alluded to on Monday night, when he mysteriously referred to the efforts then making for General Gordon's relief, when everybody knew that no military expedition for that purpose was in progress, or even in preparation. Many of the more intimate friends of Gen. Gordon explain their support of the Government by saying there is perfect concord between the General and the Ministry; that he is really in no danger; that his success in his peculiar mission is assured; that the fuss raised against the Government is purely political and factious, and that when the truth becomes known it will be seen that what has been denounced as "inactivity" and "indifference" on the part of the Government has in reality been a refusal to put the country to the expense and sacrifices of military expedition for which there has been no necessity.

There is mystery, studiously preserved, respecting the European conference, the government refusing all information in regard

to assurances of ministerial organs and avoiding a discussion. Gladstone has answered all questions about limiting the scope of the conference by sphinx-like references to previous statements. The French pretensions, in the meantime, are believed to be increasing on account of the Ferry government's success in imposing their own terms on China, which yields everything except indemnity.

Some people have a remarkable faculty of extricating themselves from peculiarly embarrassing situations. An illustration of this comes to mind. Some time ago a gentleman at a dinner was asked to carve a turkey, but in doing so the bird was precipitated into the lap of a young lady sitting at the gentleman's elbow, completely ruining her dress. Instead, however, of creating a commotion the carver merely remarked: "Miss —, may I trouble you for that turkey?"

Naturalists say that "the feet of the common working bee is a combination of a basket, a brush, and a pair of piners." So far as the piners are concerned, that has been an established fact since the memory of man. But as to the "basket," and "brush," there is a question. If it was a furnace and needle that was found with the piners, it would seem more reasonable, as all who have had any experience with a bee, or who have investigated the subject, are ready to take a solemn oath that for clinching hold of, and punching holes, red-hot ones, every step taken, a bee's foot can not be equalled.—Pock's Sun.

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 which water is introduced in the most satisfactory manner.

Orders left at his store, on QUEEN STREET, next door above Geo. Hatt & Sons, will receive prompt attention.

N. A. LAFOREST.

Fredericton, May 20th.

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POOR COPY

Giving Others a Chance.

In the broker's office: "I understand that I can subscribe here for stock in the Meagher Railroad," said a stranger, whom the hayseed in his hair and the mud upon his brow indicated as belonging to the country. "Yes, sir," replied the broker. "Let's see; this is a safe investment?" "Perfectly safe." "And you have had twice the entire amount offered by leading capitalists?" "Yes, sir." "But the projectors chose to give the people an opportunity to make a good thing?" "That's it, exactly." "Well," remarked the country inquirer, "I guess I'll be generous, too. I ain't no hog. I'm willing to give somebody else a chance. So long!" And, out he went, accompanied by a chuckle in his throat and a twinkling in his eye.

Bound to Rise.

A North Eastern boy who is too lazy to wind up his Waterbury watch in the usual way puts the stem on the banister and rolls it along as he goes up stairs to bed. When he reaches the top of the stairs the watch is wound up, and time and strength are saved. But one day the "old man" discovered some mysterious looking scratches on the mahogany; it was all notched off like a yard stick. "How in the deuce did this come about?" he said as he rubbed his hand along on its once smooth and shining surface. He was not long finding out, and the young rascal will henceforth wind his watch on the fence or some other place besides the parlor stairs.

Humility and Pikaninies.

Humility and children go together in Germany. The usual formula for addressing births in the papers is as follows: "We most humbly announce the birth of a hardy boy." "We most humbly announce the birth of a fine boy and a lively girl."

Getting Civilized.

The Indians are gradually gaining wisdom from contact with civilization. A Sioux brave, who is an awfully poor shot, has been contemptuously named by his fellow-braves, "The Woman-Who-Throws-Stones-At-The-Hens."

Life is full of Discoveries.

"A female horse thief" has been arrested in southern Illinois. That's singular. We never thought a horse thief was particularly about the gender of the animals he stole.

The Red Man's Best Bet.

To, the poor Indian, did not make a brilliant record for himself in the walking match. Where an Indian excels is in a sitting match.

Quite Adequate.

A scientist asserts that a bee can only sting once in two minutes. We would respectfully submit that this is often enough.

Not Up in Wall Street Ways.

"Trust men and they will trust you," said Emerson. Ralph Waldo was not a business man.

Why, That's the Conundrum.

One is a fac simile and the other is a sick family, but what on earth is the conundrum?

I stood the other day in the vault of the formidable fortress of iron and masonry on Forty-second street, where last year the richest nabob in the world locked up his two hundred millions of dollars in stocks, bonds and other securities. It is one of the most redoubtable works of defence on the American continent, though you may not be entirely certain of that by surveying the building from the outside. Its foundations were blasted out of the rock; the front wall is five feet in thickness and the side and rear walls are three feet, the materials used being pressed brick with brownstone trimmings. The beams, girders and main pillars are iron, incased in fire proof material. The doors, window frames and minor partitions are iron, marble and glass. No wood is to be found in the structure. The great vault is 36 by 42 feet, of wrought iron, steel and Franklinite iron, is imposing in strength and proportions, and is situated on the ground floor. Its four outer doors weigh 8,200 pounds each, and have every effective and known improvement in defensive devices. A massive wall of masonry surrounds the iron work. The vault, which is burglar fire and water proof, constitutes a distinct building in itself. The armed watchmen who guard the building day and night are under the strictest discipline, their hourly movements being recorded by an electric clock, connecting with various points on each floor of the structure, and there are also wires running to police headquarters and the offices of the district telegraph. In one corner of this great vault, behind heavy iron bars, are the heavier iron doors of the works containing the Vanderbilt securities, which can be opened only by skeleton keys held by the owner alone.

I suppose that a hundred men in this building, with Gatling guns, could easily defend it against a mob of one hundred thousand assailants; it could be reduced by nothing less than the continued play of heavy artillery. It may be a year since Vanderbilt, then "wealthy" two hundred millions of dollars, put the larger part of his possessions in the great vault. He could not, perhaps, put more than two hundred millions under guard here at that time, but he has added over twelve millions to his fortune within the year, though it has been a poor year. Thus rapidly does the stupendous volume of his unparalleled pile enlarge. Nothing like such growth of any man's wealth was ever before known in the world. Every year, in the nature of things, the growth increases, so that the estimate of the best informed men is that by the year 1890 he will be able to pile up not less than three hundred millions in his great iron vault behind walls five feet thick.—John Swinton's Paper.

Feed Seed AND FERTILIZERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS THE FOLLOWING AT LOWEST CASH PRICES:—P. L. BLACK AND WHITE SEED OATS; P. L. ISLAND WHITE RUSSIAN SEED WHEAT; CARLETON CO. BLACK AND WHITE SEED OATS; CARLETON CO. SEED BUCKWHEAT; SEED, BALEY AND PEAS, RED CLOVER, ALSIKE AND TIMOTHY SEED, HAY, STRAW, FEEDING OATS, BRAN SHORTS, AND COYON SEED WHEAT; LIME LAND PLASTER, CALCINED PLASTER, ROSENDALE AND PORTLAND CEMENT. ALSO: THE BRADLEY FERTILIZER CO. SUPERPHOSPHATES OF LIME. THE ABOVE COMPANY OFFER \$700.00 IN PREMIUMS FOR THE LARGEST YIELD OF THE DAKOTA RED POTATO GROWN ON BRADLEY'S PHOSPHATE FROM ONE POUND OF POTATOES. FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS ENQUIRE OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

JAS. TIBBITTS.

Fredericton, April 16th.

THOS. W. SMITH

Has just completed his importation of ENGLISH, SCOTCH AND CANADIAN TWEEDS, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SCOTCH Suits and Trousers.

Making the Largest and Most Complete Assortment of Cloths in the City. Call and Examine our stock and leave your measures. We warrant every garment to fit, and styles and finish not outdone by any in the trade. READY-MADE CLOTHING HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES

Gent's Furnishing Goods

On hand as usual, and very cheap for cash.

THOS. W. SMITH.

Fredericton, April 9, 1884.

TO THE ELECTORS

YORK

BELYEA'S BUILDING, GIBSON.

Where I am prepared to furnish all customers with whatever GOODS they may require in the GROCERY LINE.

Flour, Meal, Pickled Fish, Tea, Sugar, Molasses,

FISH!

As Lent is just now beginning, and people are naturally looking for the best place to buy FISH, I would ask you to favor me with a call before you elsewhere, as I have a good assortment of Salt Herring, Mess Shad, Codfish, etc. that I will sell at prices which I think will suit all buyers. Hoping to receive a share of your patronage, I am, Yours, etc., D. R. WHITE. Gibson, March 6th, 1884.

LEE & LOGAN,

We have in Stock the following

CHOICE Wines, Liquors,

Etc., Etc., Etc.

Fine Old Port Wine, Choice Brown Sherry, Royal Banquet Sherry, Superior Ginger Wine, Claret in qt. Btls., Champagne, qts. and ptes., Guinness' Dublin Porter, Bass' Pale Ale, Syrups, assorted in cases, Rye Whiskey, 6-year-old, Kentucky B. Whiskey, Martell Brandy, XXXXX, Hennessy's Brandy, old, Wine Growers' Brandy, Old Small Still Whiskey, Superior Irish do., Bullock Lake do., Fine Old Tom Gin, Old Glenlivet Whiskey, Keweenaw's Jamaica Rum, Kinnahan's LL Whiskey, DeKuyper's Holland Gin, Pura Lime Juice.

Wholesale & Retail.

LEE & LOGAN,

DOCK STREET, SAINT JOHN, N. B. St. John, Dec. 29th, 1883.

GRAND FURNITURE WAREROOMS.

BEST STOCK. Cheapest Prices.

LE MONT'S Variety Store.

ALABASTINE

JUST RECEIVED. 7 CASES Alabastine for sale low.

TIN STAMPED WARE

Just to Hand.

CARRIAGE GOODS.

12 DOZEN Fifth wheels for Carriages, 6 dozen Sets Wrought Iron Corner, 12 Sets Shaft couplings complete, 12 Sets Whip Couplings complete, 25 Sets Standard Wheels, wood and iron hubs, 11 Cases Square nuts assorted sizes, 50 Sets Shaft irons complete.

GET YOUR PICTURE FRAMES

G. W. Schleyer's

Fancy Goods Store, OPPOSITE NORMAL SCHOOL. Fredericton, April 2nd, 1884.

KALSOMINE.

JUST RECEIVED: 13 cases prepared Kalsomine in bulk—13 different colors. You can buy any quantity you want, from 1 lb. up. Kalsomine is a valuable discovery; it constitutes a permanent finish for walls, and will not rub off; it is a disinfectant and renders apartments healthful. For sale by JAS. S. NEILL.

PAINTS AND OIL.

Just Received and in Stock:—2 TONS Brand's Genuine White Lead, 2 London Al White Lead, 2 tons Colored Paints, red, yellow, black, green and blue; 15 cases ready-mixed Paints, in 1 and 2 pound tins; 3 barrels Finest, Metallic Paint, for roofs and barns; 5 barrels fire-proof paint; 1 ton Anti-Corrosive paint; 10 barrels raw paint oil; 6 barrels boiled paint oil; 3 barrels turpentine; 20 barrels whiting; 1 case yellow ochre; 1 case red ochre; 6 barrels lamp black; 5 barrels glue; Varnishes, all kinds. For Sale by JAMES S. NEILL. April 16.

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 STANGER,

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

JAMES C. FAIREY,

NEWCASTLE, N. B. SPECIAL NOTICE.

NEW FURNITURE WAREROOMS.

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"—17,792 Bars Rolled and Spoke Iron, 500 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 P. B. B. and Lowmoor, 47 Bds. Box Cast Steel, 151 Steel Rivet Plates, 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 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.

GLASS, &c., HORSE POKES

Just Received: 24 DOZEN Glass, 20 Bundles Round Iron: 20 Bds. Round Iron, 12 Wall Buckets, 20 Sets Sledge Springs, 20 Sets Light Wagon Axles, 20 Kegs 5 gallons each, 10 Cases Alabastine, 15 Sets Wagon Wheels, 4 Dcs. Manure Forks, 4 Dcs. Garden Spades, 50 Kegs Cut Nails, 1 Dcs. Sets Messures, 1 Dcs. Half Bushels, 1 Barrels Raw Lined Oil, 1 Dcs. Bowling Balls, 1 Dcs. Pale Bottled Oil, 2 Cols. Tarred Net Line, 3 Dcs. Sheep Shears, 3 Cols. Tarred Net Line. J. CHESTNUT & SONS. Fredericton, April 16th, 1884.

WATER, STEAM AND GAS PIPE.

Just Received per steamer "Durham City" from Liverpool via Halifax:—15,000 FEET Wrought Iron Pipe, 5,000 feet Galvanized Iron Pipe. Also in stock a large assortment of Water, Steam and Gas Fittings. I am making a specialty of the above line and filling orders at low figures. If in want of any of these goods, I think it will be to your advantage to place your orders with me. Feb. 20. JAS. S. NEILL.

STAGE LINE.

From Fredericton to Marysville.

New Brunswick Railway.

Operating 443 Miles. WINTER TIME TABLE.

ALL TRAINS ARE RUN BY EXPRESS STANDARD TIME, WHICH IS 36 MINUTES SLOWER THAN ST. JOHN, ACTUAL TIME COMMENCING MONDAY, DEC. 9, 1883. Trains will run as follows:

St. John Division.

DEPARTURES.
8 00 A. M.—From Water Street, St. John—Passenger and Mail Express for points West and for St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Houlton, Woodstock, and all points North and South of McAdam; also for Fredericton, connecting by Branch line at Gibson to all points North.
11 00 A. M.—From Carleton, with all local and through freight.
3 30 P. M.—From Water Street, St. John—Accommodation 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 of McAdam.
6 25 A. M.—From Fredericton—Accommodation for St. John.
9 00 A. M.—From Fredericton—Passenger and Mail for McAdam and points West, North and South.
2 00 P. M.—From Fredericton for St. John.
7 20 A. M.—From Gibson for Woodstock and points North.

At YALB:

6 30 A. M.—At St. John—First A. L. Train for all points West, and from St. Stephen, Woodstock, Houlton, and all points North of McAdam.
10 10 A. M.—At St. John, Water Street—Through Accommodation from Fredericton and local stations.
1 00 P. M.—At Carleton, with through freight.
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 of McAdam.
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 40 P. M.—At Fredericton—Passenger and Mail from St. John.
5 35 P. M.—At Gibson from Woodstock and points North.

Trains to and from Gansey. Bertha secured at ticket office, Water Street—G. A. FREEZE, agent.

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

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

Through connections are made from Boston on Sunday nights.

Connections are made at Yarmouth 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.

Tickets for sale in Fredericton at New Brunswick Railway Ticket Office, and at Messrs. J. Richards & Son's Agency, Queen Street.

E. R. BURPEE, Gen'l. Pass and Ticket Agent. St. John, N. B., Dec. 8, 1883.

New Brunswick Railway Co.

(Operating 443 Miles.) SPECIAL LIMITED TICKETS

GOOD to go by CONTINUOUS TRAINS ONLY. Will be sold at the undermentioned ticket stations at the following reduced rates:

ST. JOHN TO WOODSTOCK, \$3.00
CARLETON TO HOULTON & ST. ANDREWS, \$3.00
WOODSTOCK TO ST. JOHN, \$3.00
HOULTON TO CARLETON, \$3.00
ST. JOHN TO ST. STEPHEN, \$3.50
CARLETON TO ST. JOHN, \$3.50
ST. STEPHEN TO ST. JOHN, \$3.50
CARLETON TO ST. JOHN, \$3.50

N. T. GREATHHEAD, General Manager. Woodstock, July 2nd, 1883.

EVERY MAN

In York wants the cheapest and best Store he can get. If you do call at

The New Foundry

WEST END QUEEN STREET, Opposite the Orange Hall, where you will find a new kind of COOKING stove called the

"FARMER"

The heaviest castings, best draft and cheapest store in the city. To parties paying this store we warrant to give perfect satisfaction, if not return it to our foundry and we will refund your money, and make you a present of five dollars. Constantly on hand a new and first-class assortment of Parlor Cook, Case and Cylinder Stoves. Fancy and ornamental castings of all kinds done, cheaper than the cheapest in this city. We pay cash for old iron or take it in exchange for our stoves. Our motto is "Quality, small profits, and first-class workmanship."

O'Toole & McCaffrey

West End, Opposite Orange Hall Fredericton, Feb. 3, 1883.

LOOK OUT

FOR—HOT WEATHER

THE undersigned begs to inform his numerous customers that he is prepared during the following 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 sewage.

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 store of J. R. EVERETT, YERKA & YERKA, opposite City Hall, or with the undersigned on the Street.

H. MORECRAFT.

Fredericton, March 26th, 1884.—4 mos.