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JAS. H. CROCKET, PROPRIETOR.

The York Gleaner.

JAS. H. CROCKET, PROPRIETOR.

FREDERICTON, N. B., MAY 28, 1884.

VOL. IV, NO. 22.

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THE SUBSCRIBER HAS RECEIVED HIS USUAL SUPPLY OF GARDEN, FIELD AND FLOWER SEEDS. FOR SALE
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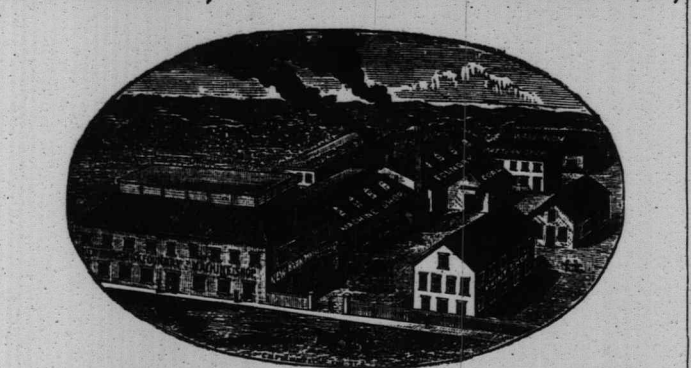
JOHN M. WILEY, Opp. Normal School, Queen Street, Fredericton.

The New Advertisement of
JAS. D. FOWLER,
Watchmaker & Jeweller,
Will appear in the next issue.

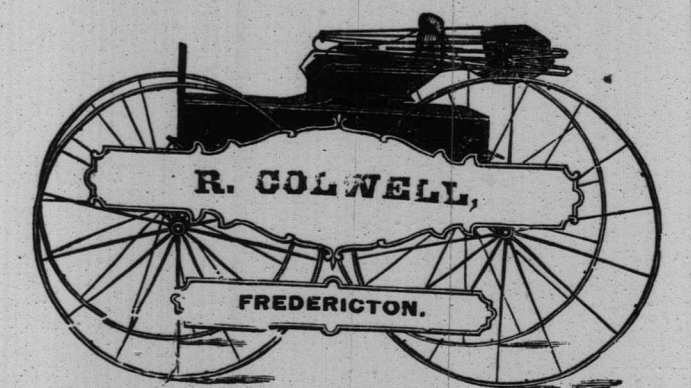
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I have now in store the largest and best stock
of ICE that could be got, having taken it from the
river, above the city, so that it is clear of all
impurities.
I am now prepared to sell ICE by the season,
by the week or by the day, and also by weight. Rates
will be governed by quantity.
I will guarantee a prompt delivery through
city.
Thanking the people for past patronage, I take
this opportunity to say that I will continue to be
at the service of the community.
H. MORECRAFT.
Fredericton, March 26th, 1884.—1 mo.

JAS. TIBBITTS.
Fredericton, April 18th.

LORD ST. LEONARDS.
The Disgraced Baron Threatens to In-
sult on Being Tried by his Peers.

LONDON, May 17, 1884.—Lord St. Leonards, who was arrested last week on the charge of having attempted to assault a maid servant of his lordship and was refused bail and confined in the House of Detention at Clerkenwell, demands that he shall be tried by his peers. This demand creates some difficulty in disposing of his case. It was long ago decided, to be sure, that a peer's privilege could be ignored in cases of indictable offences. But several cases have occurred more recently which render this precedent of doubtful force, and are, at any rate, sufficient to justify the claim set up by his lordship.

DESIGNED BY FRIENDS.
Lord St. Leonards became a daily more obnoxious. He has up to date been unable to raise money enough to pay for the prison luxuries which he has ordered and consumed, and his friends are fast deserting him as they become convinced of the profound rascality of his act. The eminent solicitors who went from London to his assistance have been almost entirely unable to make him understand the meaning of the law. He has been unable to accept bail, and the friends who at first rushed to his rescue with offers of bonds have withdrawn all interest in the case. It is questionable if the noble Lord could today secure bail. If he were allowed to go, St. Leonards would be absolutely deserted by all his friends, and he now threatens to revenge himself upon the nobility for his outcast state.

A DREADFUL THREAT.
His latest threat was made to Lady. He declares that unless he is rescued from his present "disgraceful position" he will claim his privilege as a Baron to be tried by his peers. This is a potent threat. If carried out successfully in this case it would certainly result in popular outcry which might prove irresistible for the abolition of all such remaining antiquated privileges of the Lords. The last time this particular privilege was claimed was by Lord Castlereagh, the hero of Balaclava, when he was arraigned for manslaughter for causing the death of his opponent in his celebrated duel. The tenure of the British aristocracy is sufficiently frail without being further jeopardized by this threatened attack, and it is reported that efforts will be made to change the determination of the criminal.

A BURGLES LOVE-MAKING.
(San Francisco Post.)
It has often been said that nothing else business success and money constitutes a claim to social recognition on this coast but, as even with such illustration of that fact as the Sharon trial before them, our Eastern friends can hardly understand how absolute said rule is here, we can hardly expect the following perfectly true incident to be believed out of our own state:
One night not long ago the daughter of one of our best citizens was awakened by a noise in her room, and, upon sitting up, discovered a man disguised in a black mask standing beside her bed and calmly contemplating her features by the aid of a bull's-eye lantern.
"Don't be alarmed, Miss, he said; 'I haven't taken anything yet.'
"Bless me!" said the girl; "I do believe it's a burglar."
"Of course it is," said the housebreaker, with an ungratifying smile, as he lit a cigarette. "And I am proud of it."
"What do you want?" demanded the young lady.
"Well, I did want to sample your jewelry case," said the robber, "but you looked so all-fired pretty lying there with your auburn hair—just my style—that I couldn't help waking you to see if you also had black eyes. I'm terribly fond of light hair and dark eyes, myself."
"Well, I have," said the young lady, glancing at the mirror. "But I must look a fright in this dress."
"On the contrary, white is very becoming to you," said the disciple of Jimmy Hope, tenderly. "By the way, are you engaged?"
"That's telling," said the girl.
"No, but are you—honest Injun?"
"Well, yes, I am—to a young lawyer; but I don't care for him so very much."
"Oh, awfully."
"Exactly," thought as much. Now, my dear girl, don't you know there is nothing in this love-in-cottage business? You don't want to go along nursing babies in some stuffy back room for the next ten years, do you?"
"N-n-o," murmured the girl.
"Then why not let this fellow slide and take me? I'm pretty comfortably fixed. Business has been good this season, and our profits are large. Our firm is now running a tunnel under a Marysville bank, and I've got a fourth interest. Besides, I am secretary of the Burglars Protective Association. What d'yer say?"
"Couldn't I go abroad next summer?" asked the girl thoughtfully.
"Why, certainly. I expect to have to. Just think over the matter, and I'll drop in some night later in the week. I know how to get in." And, shouldering his kit, the secretary stepped out of the window and went off to open a jewelry store for an engagement ring.
And the next day the young lawyer received back his letters and photograph. Our girls know on which side their bread is buttered, and you can bet on it.

THE DYNAMITE WAR.
The Paris correspondent of the Standard gives an account of some interviews which he says he has had with Irishmen who profess to know the plans of the Irish revolutionaries. 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 embassy of the extreme section of the Clan-na-Gael has arrived in Paris from New York, with instructions to put 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 McGafferty, and direct his coming dynamite and dagger campaign. The principal reason for the war is to be 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 attack upon the various harbors where British warships may be anchored, and after directing a torpedo against them, steam away as fast as possible.
THE MIDGETS MARRIED.
LONDON, May 13.—Miss Milly Edwards and General Mite (Mr. Frank J. Flynn), who have been for some time drawing large attentances at St. James' Hall, Manchester, Eng., brought their reception to a close on Saturday. Love has been busy with their two little hearts, and as a result an interesting ceremony took place in Manchester yesterday—no less than the marriage of these, the two smallest people in the world. General Mite is nearly 20 years of age, and weighs only nine pounds. Miss Milly Edwards is about 17 years old, and weighs only seven pounds. The ceremony of marriage between two such morsels of humanity was one of the most extraordinary sights ever witnessed. After the wedding they departed for the Continent to spend their honeymoon, and will visit Amsterdam, Hamburg, and probably Brussels. They will then return to their native land, America, and retire into private life.
Not Up in Wall Street Ways.
(Lancet Critic.)
"Trust men and they will trust you," said Emerson. Ralph Waldo was not a business man.
Why, That's the Conundrum.
(Waterloo Observer.)
One is a fact simile and the other is a sick family, but what on earth is the conundrum?

UTILIZING A RAT AND FERRET.
The Novel Method Employed in Laying an Underground Wire in London.

The Bankers & Merchants' Telegraph Company in this city are putting their wires underground. The other day a workman made the underground receptacle 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 trough. But nothing availed. The whole wire 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 inspecting the wires or repairing or replacing 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 attach 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. Behind there was thrust a ferret. The rat ran from the ferret a short distance and stopped. It was feared that he would slow 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.

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 laysees 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 prospectors close 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 log. 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.

A Too William Young Man.
(From the Burlington Hawkeye.)
"Do you love me as dearly as men have ever loved women?" said Mabel, finding her chance for her check about the latitude of his upper vest pocket and the longitude of his left suspender. "More," said George, with waning enthusiasm, for this was about the two hundred and fourteenth occasion 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 wait and wait for me, as I have 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 men, more than Moses, stronger than Samson, and ten times more particular than Job, the printer; that is, he isn't but he used to be.

Bond to Rise.
(Brooklyn Globe.)
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 banister; it was all noticed 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 man, who had been waiting for him at the fence or some other place besides the parlor stairs.

Humility and Pickenances.
(New York Tribune.)
Humility and children go together in Germany. The usual formula for advertising births in the papers is as follows: "We most humbly announce the birth of a healthy boy." "We most humbly announce the birth of a fine boy and a lively girl."
Getting Civilized.
(Burlington Free Press.)
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-Heads."

Life is full of Discoveries.
(Burlington Hawkeye.)
"A female horse thief" has been arrested in southern Illinois. That's singular. We never thought a horse thief was particular about the gender of the animals he stole.
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 carrier 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 pincers." So far as the pincers 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 pincers, it would seem 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 clenching hold of, and punching holes, red-hot ones, every step taken, a bee's foot can not be equalled.—Puck's Sun.

The York Gleaner
Wednesday, May 28, 1884.

THE CENTENNIAL.
We are glad to learn that Mayor Fowley has decided to call, some time in July or August, a meeting of citizens interested in the celebration of Fredericton's Centennial. Merchants and others who will profit by a grand celebration of our Centennial should give the matter every consideration.

SIR LEONARD TILLEY IN ST. JOHN.

We observe that Sir Leonard Tilley is on a visit to St. John, and we trust that his slumbers will not be disturbed by the hum of industry, or that the smoke from the tall X. P. chimneys will not obstruct his view of the ships which crowd the harbor of "the Liverpool of America." There are ships in port there, we believe, and a good many of them; but they are being loaded with deals, the product of "the waning industry." Sir Leonard will hardly claim that the credit for their presence is due to him or his policy. If the Minister of Finance ever reflects over his past career and compares his promises with their fulfillment, what must he think of himself? He is a kindly disposed man, and of strong family instincts. Therefore while he draws a good salary and can live well, and all his relatives are comfortably feeding at the public crib, it is not to be wondered at that he thinks the country is prosperous, but if he would take a look outside of his own immediate surroundings, if he would seek information at the stores, the workshops, the mills and the farms; if he would enquire of the men whose labor makes the country what they think of the straits into which it has come, he would get answers which would disturb even his equanimity. We do not believe that he deliberately does mischief; but in Sir John MacDonald's grasp he is as clay in the hands of the potter. He has on many occasions advanced excellent principles, only at the order of his chief to act directly contrary to them. His duty in the Cabinet is first to frame a scheme of taxation for his colleagues to endorse, and then to frame an excuse for imposing the taxation.

But as we have said, Sir Leonard is in St. John. He comes on a flying visit preparatory to going to England to borrow money. Notwithstanding the fact that he has taxed the people ten million dollars a year more than he said was necessary for him to borrow money. With all his expedients he cannot raise enough money by taxation to supply the extravagant demands of the government, and so he has to resort to a loan. Our debt under his management is rolling up by millions. In a short time it will be twice as great per head of our population as the debt of the United States is per head of the population of that country, and yet there is no sign of retrenchment. Will Sir Leonard, while in St. John, look around about him and see if the condition of business in this Province is such that a further increase of debt can be borne? If he can discover signs that trade is sound and likely to revive, we are sure that the Liberal press will rejoice to be able to record the fact. But he will see nothing of the kind. On the contrary he will, if he enquires, learn that never since Confederation has the business of the country been in such a condition. Even during the great depression which occurred while Mr. Mackenzie was Premier, there was nothing like the financial stringency and general distrust and hopelessness manifest that there is now. And the reason is that the depression is intensified by taxation. Money is hard to get, and every dollar that is in circulation has to pass through the treasury in the shape of taxes once a year. Sir Leonard can make his visit profitable to himself and profitable to the country if he will try and learn the real effects of his policy upon the country, and act upon the lesson. But he will not try to learn, or if he did he would, as he has often done before, obey the orders of his chief, swallow his convictions, and give the screw of taxation another turn.

FREE CANALS.
The request of the Montreal Board of Trade that a free canal system should be adopted in Canada, opens a matter in which the whole Dominion is interested. A large part of the debt assumed by the United Provinces at the time of Confederation was in the construction of canals. Over \$17,000,000 had been expended in this direction by the Provinces of Old Canada, and since the Union nearly, if not quite, \$20,000,000 have been appropriated by the Federal Government for the same purpose. Upon this immense sum of money the people of all the Provinces are paying interest, the canal dues, which amount to about \$300,000 a year, going into the public treasury. That is to say, there is an annual net charge for interest upon the people of Canada of nearly \$2,000,000, on account of the canals; and the request is now to make that this be increased \$200,000 more, which is equivalent to adding another seven millions to the debt of the Dominion. This is sought to be done in order that Montreal can the more effectively compete with New York, which, it is claimed, is enabled, by reason of the Erie Canal being free, to draw away the grain trade from the Canadian port. The request of such an important trade

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JAS. H. CROCKET, PROPRIETOR.

centre as Montreal is worthy of the most serious consideration, and will, of course, receive it; but we apprehend that enquiry will make it apparent that the abolition of the tolls on the Erie Canal has not had the effect now claimed, at least it was so represented last autumn by the general voice of the United States press.

But the suggestion of this concession to Montreal opens a wide field for discussion. Each Province at Confederation handed over certain assets to the Federal Government, and in consideration thereof the Federal Government assumed their several debts. Some of these assets, as for example the lands from St. John to Shediac, have paid the interest on their cost, or nearly so, and in a fair adjustment of the relative assets and liabilities of the Provinces, allowance ought to have been made for this fact. For example, if one Province, such as \$10,000,000 in works, absolutely unproductive either directly or indirectly—as a large portion of the original indebtedness of the Upper Provinces was sunk—it should be charged with \$10,000,000 and credited with nothing; but if, as in the case of New Brunswick, some \$5,000,000 of the debt was spent in a public work which pays interest in the full amount, the Province ought to receive credit for that interest.

Now, Montreal asks that the canals, almost the only productive public works in the Upper Provinces, should be made free; that not one dollar of the interest paid by the people of Canada on their tolls should be returned in the way of tolls. Before such a request is complied with, it is necessary to ascertain, first, whether the proposed abolition of tolls will secure the intended object, and secondly, what compensation the Maritime Provinces are to receive for the share they must pay of the additional charge to be made upon the public revenue. Quebec, Ontario and the West may be said to be alike directly interested in free canals. If the abolition of duties will benefit one it will benefit the other. The Maritime Provinces, on the other hand, derive no benefit in any way or shape from the canals; and if the original terms of the Union are to be altered, and one of the largest assets handed to the Federal Government is to be made absolutely unproductive, they have a good claim to have some corresponding allowance made to them.

RECIPROCITY.
The report is afloat to the effect that one of the principal duties with which Sir Charles Tupper is to be charged is the arranging of a new Reciprocity Treaty between the United States and Canada. We should not be surprised if this proved to be true. Protection is confessedly a failure, and if the Tories are to retain power they can only hope to do so by an entirely new departure. The only course which seems open to them is to effect some sort of an arrangement with the United States, whereby the markets of that country will be opened to the products of the Dominion. A Reciprocity Treaty is the direct opposite of the N. P. They are as inconsistent as it is possible for any two measures to be; but experience has taught the people of Canada that the present dominant party will reverse its policy as often as circumstances require it. The Liberals have for years insisted that a Reciprocity Treaty with the United States would do more to develop Canada than any other measure which could be inaugurated. In this they have been constantly opposed by the Tories; but time has demonstrated that the Liberals were right in this matter and the Tories wrong.

The Maritime Provinces would hail a Reciprocity Treaty with the liveliest satisfaction. Let them have free admission to the United States for their farm produce, their lumber, their coal, their fish and their manufactures, and business would take a new lease and American capital would seek investment here, and the capital now employed here would yield something like a reasonable profit. We believe that in some lines of manufacture these provinces would be able successfully to compete with their American neighbors, and among others the cotton mills. Under a Reciprocity Treaty the insignificant Arapahoe district would become, in a large measure, tributary to the prosperity of New Brunswick towns, if our business men were sufficiently enterprising to secure that share of its trade for the handling of which nature has given us so many facilities. We hope the report of Reciprocity negotiations have a foundation in fact, and that within a twelve-month a treaty will be concluded.

ANSWERING INGERSOLL.
Nearly every United States paper we open contains somebody's answer to Robert G. Ingersoll, and they are called forth by the fact that the Colonel has recently been making a characteristic attack upon orthodoxy. The gentlemen who answer him are mostly clergymen. That they are sincere, that they believe they are doing good, and that they are on the right side few persons will be found to doubt. Yet we cannot but think that they make a great mistake in not letting the "eloquent infidel" severely alone. Colonel Ingersoll says little that is new; perhaps we might correctly say that he says nothing new, but simply presents old arguments in a very graceful and forcible manner. Young men who read one of his speeches and think that Christianity is, or at least ought to be, demoli-

The image shows the front cover of a book. The main part of the cover is a dark, almost black, material with a fine, pebbled texture. A vertical strip of a lighter, off-white or light grey material runs along the left edge, also with a pebbled texture. The spine of the book is visible on the left, showing the same light-colored textured material. There are some faint, dark marks or smudges on the dark part of the cover, particularly near the spine. The overall appearance is that of a well-used, possibly leather-bound or high-quality cloth-bound book.

A dark, high-contrast image showing a vertical strip of light on the left side, possibly a page edge or a binding, against a black background. The light strip has a textured, slightly irregular appearance, suggesting it might be a scan of a physical object like a book or a document. The rest of the image is solid black.

This image shows a vertical strip of a document page. On the left side, there is a dark, textured binding edge. The main part of the strip is a lighter, textured surface, possibly paper or fabric, with some faint vertical lines and small dark spots. The right side of the strip is a solid black area, likely representing the rest of the page or a shadow.

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Gentlemen:-

I AM NOW SHOWING A NOBBY LINE OF

GENTS' TWEEDS,

DRESS AND COLORED SHIRTS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Hats and Caps, Trunks and Valises.

CAN FIT YOU OUT FROM HEAD TO FOOT IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

Fred B. Edgecombe,
Agent for the St. John Dye Works.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Plenty to do in Canada.

We are informed that Mr. McDougall, New Brunswick, has been appointed to the position of the Minister of Militia in the Canadian government for service in Egypt. Our opinion of Canadian young men would find considerably if more than a dozen of them could be found to take part in any such foolish project.—*Globe*.

Death to High Tariffs.

Workmen once thought machinery must lower wages, yet to day they see that every step in this direction has increased their wages. They once thought high tariff meant high wages; they began to see that such a promise is a delusion and a snare, let them proceed to the high tariff, if they want high wages.—*Montreal*.

Western States Prospects.

Go West, young man. If you want a short life and an exciting one—if you want to be driven from civilization, forced to wear the offerings of mankind, and shot down at last like a dog or hanged at a moment's notice, just when you ought to be enjoying life at its brightest—go west and be a cowboy.—*Philadelphia Record*.

Retaliation.

There can be little doubt but the accusation of forgery brought against Mr. Mitchell, a principal witness in the notorious bribery case, was a retaliatory measure inspired by those he had testified against.—*Bytown*.

Charm of Politics.

Evidently the life of the politician is trying; he is now called upon to worry and be worried, not only on the floor of Parliament but on a hundred platforms, and one after another of the class breaks down. Yet not one of them, once enlisted, is afterwards ever weaned from the pursuits of government; they all die with their teeth in the pants.—*Bytown*.

Mitchell's Midnight Call.

In wee snu' and very dark hours of Saturday morning Mr. Blank's front door bell rang violently. The worthy citizen went at once to the door, where he found his neighbor Mitchell in a great state of mind. Mitchell said that he had that night been blessed with an addition to his family; that the doctor called in at attendance had demanded immediate payment for his services. Having no money in the house, he had called upon Mr. Blank to borrow some. Mitchell immediately received what he wanted, and with profuse apologies for calling on him at an unreasonable hour, departed. The next morning Mr. Blank's daughter who had heard the bell ring, asked who it was that called so late, and they were informed of the circumstances. "Too little thing!" sympathetically exclaimed a bright little miss of twelve summers; "it came o. c. d. didn't it?"

The Elm Trees at the Lower End of Town.

A correspondent writes:—The handsome elm trees at the lower end of the city, alluded to in a late issue of the *GLEANER*, were set out about fifty years ago, by Hon. George St. John, Clerk of the Peace and Assistant General of Militia. The sidewalk there, forming a grand promenade, is now being cut and injured by the driving of teams and carriages upon it contrary to law. Where is the Road Master?

Notice.

In order to settle the affairs of the late firm of McMurtry & Burkhart, all accounts must be paid by the 1st of June next, at the Photograph Studio of Geo. A. Burkhart. Any accounts not paid at that date will be collected by me.

Repeating Mr. Tennant's Liquor.

On Monday night Mr. Tennant's liquor was carried away by a party of men who were not the Sheriff's men. The Sheriff is at present in the hospital, and the men who were carrying away the liquor are now being sought for by the Sheriff's men.

Nearly Run Over.

Two or three ladies, who were going to the Post Office on Monday evening, were very nearly run over by some careless man who was driving a white horse carriage. Some persons who were near at the time, were very much annoyed at the man's carelessness, and more so at the indifference he displayed when spoken to by the ladies.

A New Novel.

The Hon. L. St. John's late Postmaster General of Canada has in press a novel, the title of which is "Pro. Conant." The Rose Publishing Company, Toronto, are the publishers.

Accident.

A man named Haining had one of his hands badly jammed, yesterday, by a heavy stone falling upon it. He had been hauling stone from a woodpile at the Union Line Wharf to the new Kirk.

Contract Awarded.

Mr. Joshua Limerick is the successful tenderer for the building of the new school house on Charlotte Street. The contract has not yet been signed.

Bliss to Come.

On the 4th prox, an interesting event will take place at St. Stephen in which one of our leading jewellers will take a prominent part.

Grand Furniture Warehouses.

A dispatch of the 22nd instant from Bathurst says:—All the mill hands at R. A. & J. Stewart's mill struck this morning for higher wages. It is said the mill will remain firm. In some mills here the men are only paid every fortnight, while the hawker ticket and cash day bill system are in full blast in all. Public sympathy is largely with the strikers.

Best Stock.

Cheapest Prices.

Lemont's Variety Store.

Fredericton, Jan 10th, 1884.

Notice.

THE partnership heretofore existing between LIMERICK & REID having been dissolved, the said LIMERICK & REID have agreed to sell the late firm's stock and fixtures for immediate payment to L. LIMERICK & CO., who are authorized to collect all bills and to pay all accounts due to the late firm. The said LIMERICK & CO. are requested to make immediate payment of their several accounts, which are now being rendered, by the first day of July next, at the business of the late firm of LIMERICK & REID, which will be closed up at that time, and all accounts standing after that date will be passed into an account of LIMERICK & CO.

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THE SPORTS.

The Annual Sports of the U. A. Club on Monday.

The annual sports of the University Athletic Club, which had to be postponed on Friday on account of the disagreeable weather, came off Monday afternoon. The attendance was very large, even larger than on any previous occasion. Several visitors from different parts of the Province, who had come solely for the purpose of seeing the sports, were present. The Fredericton Brass Band, clad in their new uniforms, were in attendance and discoursed sweet music, though not an overabundance of it. Bad seats were provided for the ladies, most of whom, until this year, were compelled to stand throughout the entire afternoon. The President of the Society, Mr. Quigley, and the committee, are to be congratulated upon the highly successful manner in which everything was carried out. Among the contestants Mr. Teed bore off the palm. In nearly every contest he entered he was successful. He was the best goal-kicker who has ever attended the University. Mr. Brewer of the Freshman class, C. A. did remarkably well. He was admitted to less for his athletic form, than for his performance. The students of his class, as well as the sporting men in the city, look to him as the coming man. The difference races were particularly interesting. The half-mile and mile were very closely contested, the time made in the latter being the best ever made on the grounds. The Bar Performance and the tumbling were also very interesting. In both, Messrs. Hall and Quigley showed "quickness of parts" at which even the learned Professors of the University were astonished. The High Jump was very truly contested. The Silver Cup awarded for it, was won by becoming the property of Mr. Broderick, who had won it two years in succession, but Mr. Teed out-jumped him and will hold it for the ensuing year. The Fowler Silver Cup and the Butler Medal were won respectively by Mr. Teed and Mr. Wright. Appended is a list of the prize winners and prizes.

Throwing Ball-Entries: Quigley, Regan, McGarrigle, Miles, Broderick, Kenney, Peck. Winners: Quigley 1st, 107 yards, gold pin; Broderick 2nd, 104-1-5 yards, gold pin; Kenney 3rd, 111-2-11, 2 in. cigar holder.

Standing Broad Jump-Entries: Bridges, Broderick, Fritz, Wright, Teed, McGarrigle. Winners: Wright 1st, 11-8-11, gold pin; Fritz 2nd, 11-5-11, gold pin; Broderick 3rd, 11-2-11, 2 in. cigar holder.

100 Yards Race-Entries: Bridges, Peck, Hamilton, Hayes, Quigley, Peck. Winners: Peck 1st, 10 seconds, cup presented by Geo. H. Davis; Hayes 2nd, Bridges 3rd.

Running High Jump-Entries: Teed, Fritz, Broderick, Wright, McGarrigle, Brewer, Bridges. Winners: Teed 1st, 5 feet, 11 inches, silver cup presented by Geo. H. Davis; Bridges 2nd, 5 feet, 11 inches, silver cup; Wright 3rd, 5 feet, 11 inches, silver cup.

Graduates Race-Entries: A. C. B. Jack, 781; F. St. John, 781; S. W. Boone, 781. Winners: Jack 1st, 10 seconds, gold case; Boone 2nd, silver breakfast fork.

One Mile Race-Entries: Kenney, Bridges, Miles, McGarrigle, Currie, Teed, Theo. Quigley. Winners: Bridges 1st, 5 min. 11-5-11, silver cup presented by Geo. H. Davis; Teed 2nd, gold chain; Currie 3rd, watch chain; Currie 4th, silver pin.

Bar Performance-Entries: Hall, W. C. Quigley, Wright, Quigley, W. Ganong. Winners: Hall 1st, 111 lbs; Quigley 2nd, 111 lbs; Wright 3rd, 111 lbs.

Hardie Race-Entries: McGarrigle, Fritz, Bridges, Hayes, Peck, Miles, Broderick, Kenney, Peck. Winners: Fritz 1st, 10-2-11, silver watch presented by Geo. H. Davis; Hayes 2nd, photograph album; Teed 3rd, paper scales.

Tumbling-Entries: Hall, W. C. Quigley, Wright, Hayes, W. Ganong, E. Ganong. Winners: Quigley 1st, writing desk; Hall 2nd, ladies' companion.

Three Standing Jump-Entries: Fritz, Bridges, Wright, Teed, Broderick, E. Ganong, Brewer, McGarrigle, Wright. Winners: Wright 1st, 23 ft, silver medal presented by H. C. Kenney; Brewer 2nd, 22 ft, 11 in; Teed 3rd, 22 ft, 11 in; Hayes 4th, 22 ft, 11 in; Kenney 5th, 22 ft, 11 in; Tennyson 6th, 22 ft, 11 in.

Footing with Pole-Entries: Teed, W. C. Quigley, Fritz, McGarrigle, Bridges. Winners: Teed 1st, 8 ft, 11 in; Quigley 2nd, 8 ft, 11 in; Fritz 3rd, 8 ft, 11 in; McGarrigle 4th, 8 ft, 11 in; Bridges 5th, 8 ft, 11 in; Kenney 6th, 8 ft, 11 in; Hayes 7th, 8 ft, 11 in; Kenney 8th, 8 ft, 11 in; Hayes 9th, 8 ft, 11 in; Kenney 10th, 8 ft, 11 in; Hayes 11th, 8 ft, 11 in; Kenney 12th, 8 ft, 11 in; Hayes 13th, 8 ft, 11 in; Kenney 14th, 8 ft, 11 in; Hayes 15th, 8 ft, 11 in; Kenney 16th, 8 ft, 11 in; Hayes 17th, 8 ft, 11 in; Kenney 18th, 8 ft, 11 in; Hayes 19th, 8 ft, 11 in; Kenney 20th, 8 ft, 11 in; Hayes 21st, 8 ft, 11 in; Kenney 22nd, 8 ft, 11 in; Hayes 23rd, 8 ft, 11 in; Kenney 24th, 8 ft, 11 in; Hayes 25th, 8 ft, 11 in; Kenney 26th, 8 ft, 11 in; Hayes 27th, 8 ft, 11 in; Kenney 28th, 8 ft, 11 in; Hayes 29th, 8 ft, 11 in; Kenney 30th, 8 ft, 11 in; Hayes 31st, 8 ft, 11 in; Kenney 32nd, 8 ft, 11 in; Hayes 33rd, 8 ft, 11 in; Kenney 34th, 8 ft, 11 in; Hayes 35th, 8 ft, 11 in; Kenney 36th, 8 ft, 11 in; Hayes 37th, 8 ft, 11 in; Kenney 38th, 8 ft, 11 in; Hayes 39th, 8 ft, 11 in; 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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

A British Ship Wrecked and 70 Passengers Drowned.

Sir Richard Cartwright Reviews the Work of Last Session.

ANALYST WINS THE RACE IN AUSTRALIA.

A British Ship Lost—Seventy Passengers Drowned.

(Special to Glasgow.)
LONDON, May 22.—The British ship *Syria* has been wrecked at the Fiji Islands. Seventy of her passengers were drowned.

An Anchor Line Steamship Ashore.

(Special to Glasgow.)
LONDON, May 22.—Steamer *Castalia*, of the Anchor Line, is ashore off Denia, Spain, and is in a bad position, and whether prevents assistance reaching her.

The Bennett-Mackay Cable.

(Special to Glasgow.)
ROCKPORT, Mass., May 22.—The shore end of the new Bennett-Mackay cable was successfully laid to day, amid great rejoicing and enthusiasm of the people. There still remains 250 miles to complete before connection is had with Dover Bay.

Indian Wins Another Race.

(Special to Glasgow.)
LONDON, May 22.—A Sydney, Australia, despatch says that Indian has won the sculling match with Laycock by half a boat length. A tremendous sum of money has changed hands by the result.

Sir Richard Cartwright's Recent Speech.

(Special to Glasgow.)
TORONTO, May 22.—The Grand Opera House was crowded last evening on the occasion of Sir Richard Cartwright's address, on the political situation, and his review of the work of last session. Sir Richard said the Tories had to-day a well organized system of government, and the review of the work of last session. Sir Richard said the Tories had to-day a well organized system of government, and the review of the work of last session.

The Oriental Bank Failure.

(Special to Glasgow.)
LONDON, May 19.—Widespread destitution and nearly a score of suicides have followed the failure of the Oriental Bank, which was compelled to close its doors on the 3rd inst. No single failure which has occurred in Great Britain since the suspension of the City Bank of Glasgow has caused so wholesale ruin and so many cases of absolute destitution. The organization of the Oriental Bank corporation was peculiar in having over one hundred thousand shareholders, although its entire capital was only £1,500,000.

Centenary of a Doctor.

(Special to Glasgow.)
HALIFAX, N. S., May 19.—The following resolution, reflecting on one of the leading members of the medical fraternity here, has been adopted by the city dispensary board:

The Findings of the State.

(Boston letter in New York Graphic.)
Mark Twain tells this story of Mr. Bergh: "A lady was talking with Mr. Bergh one day and chanced to speak of a friend of hers who had lately been traveling west. In crossing the frontier it became necessary that the father, mother and three children should cross a somewhat swollen ford. Their only beast of burden was a mule. So the father placed two of the children on his back, then plunged in and led the beast in with him. It swam obediently behind him and all reached the other shore in safety. At the man's bidding the intelligent mule returned to where the mother and child were waiting to cross. The mother fearing to put too heavy a burden on the already tired animal, put one of the child upon its back, bade him hold fast, and, with a prayer, led the animal to the water's edge. They plunged in, swam bravely for a time, then was seen to struggle and go down."

A Victim of misplaced Confidence.

The individual who places trust in many of the claims of advertised remedies is often sadly disappointed, but the array of facts regarding the honest virtues of Burdock Blood Bitters are indisputable. It positively cures the ailments of the blood, liver and kidneys. Investigate the proofs and testimonials.

AGRICULTURAL.

Profitable Farming.

The Country Gentleman says: "The farmer who has a thoroughly tillable drained farm, has entire control of the season through. He can begin work as soon as the frost is out of the ground. He has plenty of time to subsoil his land, and by repeated plowing and harrowing to reduce it to the condition of a garden. His crops are put in early. They get a timely and vigorous start, outstrip the weeds in the latter are permitted to grow at all and insects make less impression on them. If the summer is wet, the surplus water is held like a sponge in the deep mellow soil, or is carried off in the tide drains. If a severe drought occurs, the deep soil holds enough moisture for the growing crop. Timely and repeated cultivation keeps the weeds under and promotes growth. With such land and such management, the owner is in a great measure independent of wet and dry seasons; he has heavy crops every year. There are of course certain adjuncts which are carefully attended to, as for example the saving and manufacture of manure, its timely spreading and thorough intermixture with the soil; a well-digested rotation; good labor saving implements; and clean and comfortable farms and regular feeding for all domestic animals."

A TOUGH NEGRO.

After Running Amuck Through a Texas Town, He Was Killed, Mangled, Riddled with Bullets and Jailed Again.

DENVER, Tex., May 20.—At 9 o'clock last night a negro attacked Alice Hanna, aged 15, and a daughter of Judge Gilbert, but they succeeded in breaking from his grasp and escaped. The former received a severe gash on the forehead, and had an eye badly injured. The latter was struck in the side with a knife, but making a dash, she escaped. The negro was pursued by a posse of citizens, and was finally killed by a shot through the head. The body was found in a field, and was badly mangled. The negro was found in a field, and was badly mangled. The negro was found in a field, and was badly mangled.

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FREDERICTON, N. B., April 26.—Here is the birthplace of the Scott Act agitation in Canada, and the scene of many of its most resolute struggles. Here the Act was first adopted after its passage by the Federal parliament, and here the celebrated case of *Russell v. The Queen* had its origin. The Act was passed by the Legislature of New Brunswick on October 31, 1878, and carried by a vote of 403 to 203. In a contest for its repeal, however, in October 1882, it only succeeded in maintaining its hold by a majority of 41, the vote on that occasion being 233 for and 232 against. In conversation with a citizen on the evening of my arrival here I casually inquired as to the success of the Act in the city. The gentleman whom I questioned promptly pronounced it a failure and a curse to Fredericton. He alleged that previous to the adoption of the Act 18 or 20 was the average number of places in the city for the sale of liquor, but that since the passage of the Act he had known as many as 40 or 50 in full blast. Of course he said the law had not been favorable to the Act, and throughout a great portion of the time the Act has been nominally in force the temperance people were not in a position to enforce it. Since the appointment of the Inspectors under the Dominion License Act, however,

A VIGOROUS EFFORT.

was being made to make the law effective, and the sale of liquor was being stopped to some considerable extent. Still he believed there were some fifteen or twenty places in the city where liquor was sold.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Horribly Fatal Fire at Sharbat Lake, Ont.

KINROSS, Ont., May 19.—The following particulars of the Sharbat Lake horror have been received. George Peters, a laborer on the Ontario and Quebec Railway, his wife and family, lived in a frame house of a house, and four or five of the Peters' associates boarded with him. Last night was spent in dissipation, and the sleep of the night was disturbed. The fire broke out at about 11 o'clock, and the flames were seen to rise from the roof of the house.

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