

THE YORK GLEANER,
PUBLISHED
Every Wednesday Afternoon,
Is delivered in any part of the City, or by mail
to any address in Canada, at
\$1.00 per Year, in Advance.

The York Gleaner.

JAS. H. CROCKET, PROPRIETOR.

FREDERICTON, N. B., DECEMBER 26, 1883

VOL. III, NO. 51

1883

CHRISTMAS. 1884.

WILEY'S DRUG STORE.

Fancy Goods, Perfumes, Toilet Articles, Pure Spices,
PURE FLAVORING EXTRACTS.
TEN CROSS DIAMOND DYES.

JOHN M. WILEY,

Opposite Normal School, Queen Street, Fredericton.

Fredericton, December 19, 1883

IRON. OAKUM.

BOILER PLATES

RECEIVED and in store, Es. Boxes "Paranetta," and S. S. "Hibernian" and "Carpian" -
17,752 Bars Refined and Spike Iron,
580 Bundles Plating and Hoop, various sizes and gauges,
210 Bundles Navy and Iron Pickled and Galvanized,
25 Bundles No. 20, 22, 23, 24 and 25,
25 Bundles No. 20, 22, 14, 15 and 18 Sheet Iron,
2 Cores Galvanized Sheet Iron.

I. & F. BURPEE & CO.

230 Boiler Plates, Best B. B. and B. B. B. and Lowmoor,
Boiler Tubes and Rivets, 410 Balls Sheet Steel,
F. Balls Top Cank Steel, 13 Sheet Plate Steel,
25 Bundles Navy and Iron Pickled and Galvanized,
TO ARRIVE PER "PHOENIX," FROM ANTWERP: 25 Casks Sheet Zinc, No. 6 to 10.

SLED SHOE STEEL.

SHEET ZINC. SHEET IRON.

CELESTIAL CITY BILLIARD HALL,

Corner Queen & Carleton Streets, Fredericton.

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

HOWARD & CRANGLE, Prop's.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

NEW SPRING GOODS

EX. "BUENOS AYRES," VIA HALIFAX.

SCOTCH TWEEDS, BANNOCKBURNS,

CHEVIOT'S WORSTED COATINGS,

CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

Gents' Spring and Summer Suitings,

AT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF

T. G. O'CONNOR.

A. B. - First-Class Cutter, First-Class Work, Lowest "Hand-Pan" Prices. T. G. O'CONNOR. April 11.



TO MILL OWNERS.

Having succeeded in obtaining the Sole Right for the Manufacture of

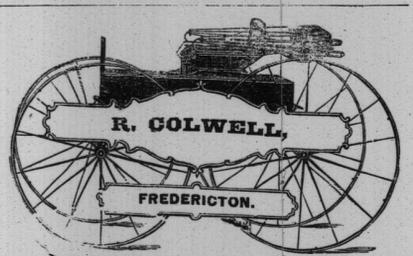
DUNBAR'S IMPROVED SHINGLE MILL,

Patent applied for 1883 for the Dominion

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

Fredericton, April 11th, 1882.

McFarlane, Thompson & Anderson.



Carriages, Wagons, Sleighs and Bungs

Factory, King St., Fredericton, N. B.

Horse Shoes & Horse Nails.

Just received from Montreal,
100 Kegs of Horse Shoes,
100 Kegs of Horse Nails,
For sale low by
J. S. NEILL.

Skates. Skates. Skates.

GREAT skates in the Skate Business. Call and I will sell you a pair of Emperors. (Wholesale) Retail Skates for \$1.25.

Register Grates, Nails &c.

4 REGISTER GRATES all complete,
10 1/2 Register Grates,
10 1/2 Register Grates,
5,000 Feet Double Top Fuel,
1,000 Leather Apron Washers.

JUST RECEIVED and in stock 250 pairs Acma Club Skates. For sale lower than ever.

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

McEWEN & BUCK,

Commercial Wharf, - - - Newcastle, N. B.

Read this Notice Very Carefully.

We have just received the last complement of our FALL STOCK, which we place before the public for inspection.

Furniture Warerooms
Are Now Complete.

WE SHOW BEDROOM SETS, SIXES, BUREAUS, WASH STANDS, TOILET TABLES, SINGLE AND DOUBLE BATHS, COTS, SOFAS. THESE LATTER WE ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR IN THIS COUNTRY. THEY ARE DURABLE BEYOND QUESTION, AND UPOLISHED WITH THE BEST OF MATERIAL. OUR MATTRESSES CAN BE HAD IN ALL SIZES AND STYLES; ALSO, SPRING MATTRESSES ALWAYS ON HAND. ALL OF THE ABOVE AT BOTTOM PRICES.

Provision Department

Hams, Bacon, Green Bacon, Bologna Sausages in Large Quantities.

Hardware.

BUNS, REVOLVERS, AXES, AND A FULL LINE OF EVERYTHING ELSE BELONGING TO THE DEPARTMENT. TISSUE DESIGNS OF PURCHASING A PAIR OF

SKATES

SHOULD NOT NEGLECT TO DO SO AT ONCE. WE ARE SELLING THEM VERY LOW. PREPARE THEM FOR THE RINK THIS WINTER.

Groceries

Of Every Description, and of the Best Quality.

HOME LIGHT OIL.

Don't use any other kind. 'Tis radiant while burning, and outshines the Electric Light.

NOTICE TO CURLERS.

We expect 12 doz. Curler's Brooms very shortly. Wait for their Arrival.

TO LUMBERMEN.

We sell BROWN'S AXES. These are the Best Hand Made Axes in the Market.

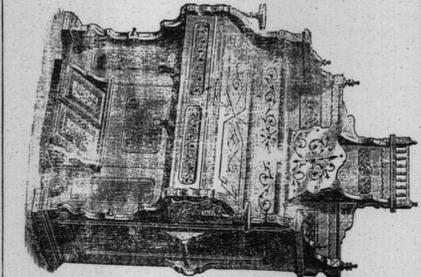
FANCY.

OUR DEPARTMENT OF NICK SACKS AND FANCY FOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS IS NOW FULL, AND EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD CAN BE SUITED. CALL EARLY BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

McEWEN & BUCK.

Commercial Wharf, Newcastle, Nov. 21st, 1883.



TO BATTLE ON THE ORGAN QUESTION

IF YOU MUST BUY

AN ORGAN,

CALL AT

LEMONS' VARIETY STORE,

FOR PRICES

No dealer in Fredericton can beat us for quality of Organ or in low prices. LEMON & SONS.

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, 1882.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between A. LIMERICK & REID having been dissolved by mutual consent, any persons having any claims against the late firm will please send them to the late firm. Any persons indebted to the late firm are requested to make immediate payment of their several accounts, which are now being rendered by the first day of JULY next, as the business of the late firm of Limerick & Reid will be closed up by that time, and any accounts standing after that date will be passed on to an attorney's hands for collection. A. LIMERICK & CO. Fredericton, May 14th, 1883.

HOT AIR FURNACES

REGISTERS

Always in stock. Furnaces fitted up in the most thorough and workman-like manner.

J. O'BRIEN.

30 YEARS!

IMPORTANT TRIAL OF THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE, and a Jury of about a million people have given their verdict that

Minard's Liniment!

Is the Best Information Allay and Pain Destroyer in the world. Five hundred Medical Men, Doctors and use it in their practice, and believe it will worth the name.

KING OF PAIN.

Will be paid for a case it will not cure or help of the following diseases

Diphtheria and Rheumatism

Croup, Chills, Galls, Sprains, Lameness, Swellings, Cuts, Bruises, Broken Breasts, Stomach, Pains, Stings, Frost Bites, Bruises, Old Sores, Wounds, and all other ailments.

There is nothing like it when taken internally for Croup, Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, Pleurisy, Hoarseness and Sore Throat. It is perfectly harmless, and can be given according to directions without any injury whatever.

A Positive Cure for Warts and will produce a fine growth of Hair on bald heads in cases where the Hair has fallen from disease, or thousands of testimonials will prove. A trial will convince the most sceptical that the above is true. Send for testimonials of distinguished men who have used it.

Minard's Liniment

And now have a beautiful crop of Hair and hair dress who have used it are willing to swear that the use of Minard's Liniment they have obtained a new growth of Hair.

W. J. NELSON & Co., PROPRIETORS.

BRIDGEWATER, N. S.

Geo. H. Davis,

Wholesale Agent, Fredericton.

Bridgewater, N. S. Dec. 1st, 1882.

J. T. SHARKEY, LL. B.,

Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c.

OFFICE:

QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON

Opp. Officers' Square.

Fredericton, June 20th, 1882-1 yr.

FREDERICTON

MONUMENTAL WORKS,

Queen Street,

JUST ABOVE REFORM CLUBROOMS.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the Public that he is prepared to execute a sort of

Plain and Ornamental

MONUMENTS, TABLETS,

Fence Stones and Posts.

First Class Material and Workmanship guaranteed.

JOHN MOORE

FREDERICTON, SEPT. 1.

J. M. O'BRIEN

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Conveyancer, Notary Public, Fire

AND

LIFE INSURANCE AGENT.

CLAIMS PROMPTLY COLLECTED.

OFFICE: NEAR QUEEN HOUSE, WATER STREET.

BATHURST, N. S.

Bathurst, Nov. 21st, 1882-1 yr.

NOTICE TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have just received 2 cases of Wringers which I will sell very low.

Z. H. EVERETT

Fredericton, Nov. 28th 1882.

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.

GREGORY & BLAIR,

Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law,

NOTARIES PUBLIC,

FREDERICTON.

GEO. F. GREGORY. ANDREW G. BLAIR

Fredericton, March 28th, 1883.

M. A. FINN,

IMPORTER OF

Wines, Liqueurs

AND

CIGARS,

Cor. Prince William and Princess Streets,

Saint John, N. B.

April 18, 1882.

SULPHUR AND IRON BITTERS

will cure dyspepsia, heartburn, indigestion, biliousness, liver complaint, and other wasting diseases.

JOHN M. WILEY, SOLE AGENT FOR FREDERICTON.

Smokers' Goods, SATCHELS AND PURSES, ALBUMS AND FANS.

Clocks! Clocks! CANS AND ICE STICKS, SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES.

Call and examine before making your holiday purchases.

S. F. SHUTE, SHARKEY'S BLOCK, QUEEN ST., FREDERICTON.

Fredericton, Dec. 4th, 1883.

CHATHAM LIVERY STABLE.

ANGUS ULLOCK, Duke Street, Chatham, MIRAMICHI.

First-Class turnout; stock fresh. Particular attention given to family carriages.

Chatham, Nov. 21st, 1882-1 yr.

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

Prompt Returns made on Goods on Consignment.

Newcastle, Nov. 21st, 1882-1 yr.

HORSE SHOES.

ANOTHER 100 Kegs Horse Shoes just received. All sizes of Shoe Stock on a Top Cank Steel. Cable Chains, &c. For sale lower than usual.

JAMES S. NEILL.

A. L. BELYEA, Barrister, Etc.

OFFICE: QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON.

2 Doors Below Queen Hotel.

Fredericton, Nov. 28th 1882-1 yr.

LITERATURE.

Money-Lender's Misfortunes

(Continued.)

PART II.

Mr. Cuthbertson was as good as his house immediately after his message had been received. His principal business being with General Cantwell, he asked for that gentleman, and was ushered into the library. The General made his appearance in a moment after, and though he returned his visitor's salutations somewhat coldly, he did not seem in a particularly angry or vindictive mood.

"I intended to call before I received your letter," Mr. Cuthbertson hastened to say, in his most genial manner, "in order to offer my sincere apologies for the insult you were subjected to in my house. I was not in the way when the unfortunate occurrence took place, or it would not have happened. My wife is even more vexed, if possible, than myself."

"Pray don't say another word," said the General, heartily, extending his hand. "The occurrence was as awkward for you as for me and for my kind friends here."

"I assure you I feel so," said Mr. Cuthbertson, with perfect sincerity. "As regards your request—"

"I think I certainly have a right to demand an apology from the gentleman," interposed the General firmly.

"By all means. I shall insist upon it if you don't. I am scandalized at the idea of a perfect stranger coming to my house and insulting my friends. One of my objects in calling was to urge you to put the matter in the hands of a solicitor."

"Oh! I don't want to go to law. No doubt it was a stupid misunderstanding," said the General.

"I don't suggest going to law," returned Mr. Cuthbertson, inwardly chafing at the General's good temper. "But I certainly think you should demand an apology through a solicitor. The slander was too serious to be treated lightly."

"Oh! if you think it would have a wholesome effect," said General Cantwell with a slight shrug. "However, I have no desire to incur a lawyer's bill."

"Will you kindly leave the matter in my hands, and allow me to instruct my own solicitor?" said Mr. Cuthbertson, eagerly. "I consider I am personally interested."

"I am ready to leave the matter in your hands, if you quite understand that I don't wish to go to law," answered the General, carelessly. "The fact is I am leaving to-day for the North for some weeks, and shall be glad to be relieved of the business."

"Very well. I will undertake that an ample apology shall be forthcoming, and will employ my solicitor simply as—as a friend."

"And now," said Mr. Cuthbertson, anxious to avoid further discussion now that he had gained his point, "let me endeavor to make my peace with our mutual friends here."

Owing to the good offices of General Cantwell and to liberal expressions of regret, this desirable object was easily attained, and Mr. Cuthbertson returned home well satisfied with his morning's work. He intended to give Colonel Montgomery a lesson which would teach him to be more prudent in the future. Availing himself of General Cantwell's authority to use his name, he proposed to instruct a solicitor to threaten the Colonel with an action for heavy dam-

ages. No doubt Colonel Montgomery would, in his perplexity, apply to Mr. Joel Baker to assist him out of his dilemma, and he would then be able to present upon the Colonel to keep his secret in consideration of his undertaking to effect a compromise. In order to render this scheme effectual, it was necessary to instruct his solicitor to decline to accept an apology on any terms, so that by his intervention he might appear to be rendering a more signal service.

Mr. Cuthbertson always went up to town two or three times a week, and a few days later he was seated in his office at his patent medicine establishment when he received, through the telephone, an intimation from his agent in Bond street that Colonel Montgomery had called and wished to see him. Mr. Cuthbertson had foreseen this, and had requested his representative to ask the Colonel to wait. He therefore put on his hat and strolled round to the dingy office which bore the name of Mr. Joel Baker on the door. Here he found Colonel Montgomery fidgeting about impatiently, having been informed that Mr. Baker was out, but would be back almost immediately.

"Had Mr. Baker, I wish to have a word with you," said the Colonel, haughtily.

"Come in here," said Mr. Cuthbertson, leaving the way into the inner room, which his agent vacated at a sign from him. "What is it?"

"I desire to know the meaning of this," exclaimed the Colonel, producing a letter and a legal document, which he thrust under Mr. Cuthbertson's nose.

The latter calmly adjusted his eye-glass and glanced at the documents, saying he was instructed by General Cantwell to commence an action for heavy damages for defamation of character, and the other was a writ of summons. Of course, Mr. Cuthbertson knew all about them, having given the solicitor the necessary particulars, but he assumed an expression of innocent surprise and said quietly, "I don't see how these concern me."

"I couldn't make out what it was all about," said Colonel Montgomery, who was evidently considerably upset, "until I called upon the lawyer. I never heard of General Cantwell in my life. But it appears you are at the bottom of it all."

"What do you mean?" inquired Mr. Cuthbertson, a little uneasily.

"Why, sir, you led me into making an awkward mistake. I don't know you, as I threatened, to Mrs. Cuthbertson the other day, and she naturally spoke to the persons who had brought you. But—"

"I suppose there was a misunderstanding. You told me you came with some friends named Thompson," said Colonel Montgomery.

"Indeed I did not," answered Mr. Cuthbertson, unblushingly.

"What! Do you mean to say that I caught the wrong name?" exclaimed the Colonel turning very red.

"Apparently. You appear to have involved yourself in a serious difficulty. I can only say I have no sympathy with you whatever, and must request you to leave my office," said the *gentleman* Mr. Baker, coldly.

Colonel Montgomery was a little taken aback at Mr. Cuthbertson's attitude, and perhaps felt a trifle ashamed of himself. He saw he had got himself into a scrape for which he alone was to blame. After all he had acted somewhat hastily towards Mr. Baker in denouncing him, and, upon calm reflection, he had regretted the step he had taken. And it now appeared that, in his virtuous indignation he had made a mistake which might involve him in an action-at-law. He was as frightened as Mr. Cuthbertson could possibly have wished at the prospect of having to pay damages or law expenses being a poor man with a large family. The plaintiff's solicitor had already intimated to him that no apology would be accepted, and he realized his awkward position very acutely.

"My reason for calling," he said, as he put the papers in his pocket and took up his hat, "was to say that as you had misled me by mentioning the Thompsons' name, you ought to come forward and explain how the mistake arose. But, of course, I cannot expect any assistance from you under the circumstances," he added, looking crestfallen.

"I should think not," said Mr. Cuthbertson, merrily. "You then, say, then, say Colonel Montgomery, moving off with an air of bravado which was evidently assumed."

Mr. Cuthbertson watched him with a look of exultation, thoroughly enjoying his triumph. It was characteristic of the man that Colonel Montgomery's agitation and nervousness prompted his enemy to be harsh and unforgiving. Mr. Cuthbertson could not bring himself to carry out his original intention and make terms with the Colonel. Though prudence dictated this course, the temptation of harassing Colonel Montgomery a little more and keeping him longer in suspense was too strong to be resisted. If the Colonel had showed a least hint, the result would have been different. But Mr. Cuthbertson perceived that his antagonist had an exaggerated terror of the law, and was likely to prove an easy victim of legal chicanery. He therefore resolved that he should be meted in a bill of costs, at all events, and wrote off to his lawyer, urging him to persist in representing General Cantwell as being implicated. The solicitor was only too ready to act upon the hint, being an uncommonly sharp practitioner.

Nothing occurred for a few days after this, and Mr. Cuthbertson was still gloating over the idea of the hot-headed old Colonel's mental perturbation, when he received an unexpected visit from General Cantwell. The General's appearance started him a good deal, for he had counted on his being safely out of the way for some weeks to come, so that he could carry out his scheme without much risk of detection.

"I was obliged to return to town for a few days," explained General Cantwell, as they shook hands, "so I thought I

THE BEST PAIN-KILLER—I sell more Birkbeck Blood Bitters than I do of any other preparation in stock. J. Jackson, druggist, Toronto. If the reader will ask any druggist in the city he will get a similar answer to his query—a proof that it is the most popular medicine for the blood, liver and kidneys known.—Globe.

A PARALYTIC STROKE—W. H. HOWARD, of N. Y., suffered with palsy and general debility, and spent a small fortune in general remedies, without avail, until he tried Birkbeck Blood Bitters. It purified and revitalized the blood, caused it to circulate freely, and quickly restored him to health.

The York Gleaner

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

Wednesday, December 26, 1883

Another year shall have joined the great past before another issue of the GLEANER reaches its readers, to whom it extends its best wishes for their peace, prosperity and happiness during 1884.

Our newboys will bring no New Year's address, and the patrons of the GLEANER will not be troubled with their importunities. The GLEANER itself will look after the boys.

THE COMING ELECTION FOR THE COMMONS.

It will be seen from the card of Mr. Geo. F. Gregory, in another column, that he is a candidate for the vacancy in the House of Commons for this constituency, caused by the death of the late lamented Mr. John Pickard. Mr. Gregory is well known in this county as having taken an active part in politics for many years; he is recognized by all as a man of sound judgment, a clear thinker and possessing ability and courage to express his views. At the last general election he was very prominently before the constituency in the interest of Mr. Pickard. He addressed many meetings of the electors in different sections of the county, and was very favorably received. Though his political views were known to the electors long before that date the forcible manner in which he set them forth carried conviction with them and pointed him out as the worthy successor of the man whose interests he had espoused. Mr. Pickard himself expressed his deep obligations for the services Mr. Gregory had rendered him on that occasion, and unreservedly stated to many of his friends that at the next election he himself would not be a candidate but would throw his influence in the interest of Mr. Gregory who had shown himself such an able champion of the Liberal cause. Little, however, did Mr. Pickard think, as did his friends, that his own death would occur so early. But since a vacancy has unfortunately occurred in the case of the man who has been directed towards Mr. Gregory; in fact no other Liberal candidate has even been named. It is true that some outside papers have mentioned some names as probable candidates, but these papers did so not from any knowledge they possessed, but through ignorance of the true feeling in the county. They are, however, probably aware by this time that the Liberal party point unmistakably to Mr. Gregory and to him alone.

Mr. Gregory's views, as will be seen from his card, are in accord with those of the more thoughtful of the Liberal leaders. He recognizes the fact that absolute free trade is an impossibility in this country where desirable an equality of tariffs between Canada and other trading nations might be, or in other words a reciprocity of trade. He believes in a revenue tariff, but not in a tariff that the poor man shall be called upon to pay more for his necessities than the rich for theirs. This is vastly different from the Tories mode of raising a revenue. They determine their mode of raising a revenue by consulting the directly interested manufacturers, who of course give counsel from their own standpoint to the disadvantage of their less favored neighbors. The GLEANER has repeatedly shown the injustice wrought upon the industrial classes and all persons of moderate means by the imposition of a greater tax on the articles consumed by them, than on those consumed by the wealthy. It is needless here to specify any instances. This mode of raising a revenue—otherwise called protection—this wringing out of the earnings of the industrial classes has produced accumulations which have led the Government to wasteful expenditures, in the maintenance of offices and salaries, and to a culpable liberality to such contractors as are friendly to their regime. Of this we have recently had painful instances in Ontario. Contractors with pockets well filled with Government money spread themselves like locusts wherever an election occurred, and attempted to buy up votes as men buy cattle—so much a head. Now we want to see an end of all this. York county wants to see an end of all this, and we believe that if Mr. Gregory is returned he will be able in his place in Parliament, to deal with these matters in a way that will commend itself to all.

There are many other proposals, in which we are interested, that will be brought up before Parliament for solution, and which will require clear heads and sound minds to deal with. Prominent among these is the question of Provincial Rights. It has been too manifest for some time that the present Government are disposed to seize all subjects for legislation, and on the smallest pretext to set to naught every claim of power or right vested in the Provincial Legislatures, the result of which though not as yet seriously felt in this province, except perhaps in the usurpation of all right to legislate on the sale of spirituous liquors, will, if not resisted, demoralize the Provinces of all political status.

These are points which we have no doubt the electors will think over, and if they give to them dispassionate consideration, we feel assured that they will send to Parliament a man who is conversant with all the political questions of the day, and who is able to represent his views in telling and forcible argument, and that man they already know is Mr. George F. Gregory.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

The *St. John Globe* has again brought up the question of the abolition of Government House as an official residence, and asks for an expression of opinion from the Press on the question. The *Globe* has itself, we think, treated the question in a manner that will meet with general approval. He is of opinion that the expense connected with the maintenance of such a residence might very properly be diverted towards other objects affecting the material interests of the Province. While personally as a resident of Fredericton we should wish to see Government House maintained, and while we think His Honor the Lieut. Governor has conducted his management with as much economy as is consistent with the dignity of his position, as have also his predecessors, yet we think that the expenses connected therewith are more than we can well sustain with our limited revenue, and with the legitimate demands upon it for the effective prosecution of the country's varied interests. The roads and bridges and other public works require, and will require, a very large expenditure for some time to come in consequence of the late Administration's neglect to keep them in proper condition. Besides if there is any surplus there are many ways by which it might be utilized towards the advancement of the material interests of the Province. We do not wish to see our Lieut. Governor deprived of any dignity which belongs to his position, nor do we think that any one who respects the institutions under which he lives, would desire it, but we do think that the people of the Province consider that the dignity of their Governor might be maintained intact without their being called upon to furnish and keep up for him so expensive a residence as the present Government House. Should a bill be brought before the Legislature for this purpose, as we may not unreasonably expect, we have little doubt that it will meet with general approval.

THE BRIDGE.

The Government, as will be seen in our advertising columns, have called for tenders for the construction of a bridge across the river, opposite this city, the tenders to be in by the fifth of February. We congratulate the Government, as well as the county, upon the promptness and decision with which this bridge matter, which from year to year the late Administration kept dangling before our eyes, has now been taken hold of. We will give particulars in another issue.

THE MAYORALTY.

We publish with pleasure the names of the requisitionists who solicited Mr. Fenety to allow himself to be put in nomination for the Mayoralty. This is one of the most laudable requisitions which our community has, we believe, ever presented to any man. It must be gratifying to Mr. Fenety to find that he enjoys so large a share of public confidence—a confidence which he so richly deserves to enjoy.

MUNIFICENT CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Mr. Alex. Gibson, of Marysville, yesterday presented each member of the choir of the Marysville Church with the sum of \$25 as a Christmas gift. He also presented each family in the village with a turkey and a neatly bound book. It is not often that a paper has the pleasure to record such munificence. This is not the first time, however, that Mr. Gibson's magnificent generosity has been manifested in this way.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

To-morrow is nomination day in South Huron. Sir Richard Cartwright will, in all probability, be elected by acclamation.

It is understood that members of the present Canadian Pacific Railway directors are trying to unload their stock with a view to getting out of their frail ship. The withdrawal of J. J. Hill, of St. Paul, from the concern some little time since, was the first step in this direction, and it is generally believed, from what has transpired within the past day or so, that before this time next year not one of the present directors will sit at the board.—*Edison Herald.*

Present appearances point to just such a condition of affairs as foreshadowed in the above. The position of the C. P. R. Co. is assuming a very serious aspect indeed. Its various schemes to raise means in its different forms have been called into question by high financial authorities, such as the *London Economist* and the *Standard*, the latter condemning particularly the scheme by which the Dominion Government were forced practically to endorse the Company's paper. Eventually, we believe, the bottom will fall out of the concern, at least so far as the present company is concerned, and that the road which was to be constructed, as at first announced by the Tory organs, at a trifling cost, will entail upon the people of Canada burdens that they will feel for all time to come. Certainly, if the present Government terminates as present appearances indicate it will terminate, in an utter collapse, and the present Government are allowed to continue the administration of affairs the upshot will be heavily increased taxation for all time. The latest rumor is that the President of the Company is anxious to dispose of his stock.

Mr. Arthur Peel, youngest son of the late Sir Robert Peel, Member for Warwick, and a politician who has had some experience in many branches of Parliamentary official service, and as a whip of his party, has been invited, and has accepted the invitation, to be nominated as Speaker in the British Parliament in succession to Sir Henry Brand.

Mr. Morrow has filed a petition against the return of Mr. Arthur Glaser, contrary to the expectations of the county generally and of some of his most intimate friends. After the election Mr. Morrow had evidently no intention of taking such a step, and those most intimate with him are no less surprised than are those to whom, it is said, he expressed himself very differently. We believe Mr. Morrow's own judgment would have dictated a different course, but he has allowed himself to be led by others who are merely seeking to serve their own ends.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SUMMARY.

The Marquis of Lorne presided at the anniversary festival of the Scottish Corporation in London last week, and, in speaking of the enterprise of Scotsmen, remarked that from Cape Breton to the inner part of British America he had everywhere found men who claimed to be Scotch, some of whom possessed more estates in Canada than those on whose lands in the old country they were born. He also spoke of the kindly feeling that animated Canada towards the mother country. Sir Archibald Alison, in responding for the army, said that the result of the Egyptian campaign had been to restore the military prestige of Britain in the eyes of the nations of Europe. The Earl of Wemyss responded for the House of Lords, and Sir George Campbell for the House of Commons. Subscriptions were intimated to the amount of £2020.

On Saturday evening week Marquis Hartington presided at a crowded meeting of his constituents at Ayrington. The right hon. gentleman repeated the suggestion that in his speech at Manchester on Parliamentary reform he had stated that there were any possible difficulties in the way which would prevent the Government from dealing with that question. He replied to recent attacks of Sir R. Cross on the foreign policy of the Government, and pointed out that the latter were unable to convert the French Government to the principle of Free-Trade. At present France was engaged in enterprises in almost every quarter of the globe, and as this country had interests in nearly every part of the civilized world, it was not surprising that questions should arise between the two Governments. During the last few days the British Government had received intimations that the German Government were willing to operate with them for the protection of subjects of the two nationalities in China. He submitted that the state of affairs in India was unsatisfactory, and showed that under Lord Ripon's administration the country had been relieved of taxation. After a reference to the tactics of the Opposition in regard to Ireland, he briefly reviewed the legislation of the Government during last session.

Mr. Chamberlain, M. P., addressing a large meeting of Liberal constituents at Wolverhampton, dealt at length with the franchise question. He said nobly denied that the whole Liberal party pledged to the extension of the franchise in counties, an nobly denied that the Liberal Government was pledged to introduce a measure for the settlement of this question during the present Parliament. They were told that there were difficulties in the way; but let them also remember that statesmen only existed to overcome difficulties, which he did not think would be less in 1885 than in 1884. In 1885 the Crimes Act in Ireland came to an end, and he did not think it would be wise to embitter the discussion of such a question as the extension of the franchise by considerations which are likely to arise in reference to the repeal or continuance of the Crimes Act. It seemed to him, therefore, more expedient on every ground to deal with this question at once, and in time of comparative tranquility, because this was one of those questions that grow hotter the longer it was kept.

Mr. Childers on Wednesday week addressed his constituents at Pontefract. After referring to the army reforms that engaged his attention while at the War Office, he proceeded to deal with national finance, and instituted a comparison between the taxation and the expenditure, per head of the population, six years ago and now, showing that while the taxes at the former period yielded 40s. 10d. per head of the population, they now produced but 44s. 1d. The cost of the army and navy was at the beginning of the period he referred to, 16s. 2d. per head of the population, while now it was 13s. 3d.—the expenditure, however, in such beneficial directions as education, relief of local burdens, and payment of the national debt, being largely increased. Referring to recent Irish legislation, he said Ireland required sympathetic justice, and although no part of the kingdom made such demands for imperial aid, generosity should mark our dealings with that country. Mr. Childers also briefly referred to the great ameliorative measures expected of the present Liberal Government—the extension of the franchise and the reform of London and county government. These the Government were pledged to carry, and he did not fear the result.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer addressed his constituents at Kninsley on Thursday. After discussing the political acrimonious discussion between the party ranks was narrowing, he said the extension of household franchise to

counties was now almost generally admitted as desirable. Sir Stafford Northcote, in Ulster, had taken population and wealth as criteria in advocating a larger representation there; but Lancashire and the West Riding of Yorkshire on that basis had very much stronger claims. He hoped the country would encourage the present Parliament to deal with the reform of county and London government by introducing a broad representative system. He heartily congratulated shipowners on the result of their recent negotiations with M. Lesseppe in regard to the Suez Canal; and with regard to the Australian Conference at Sydney, he admitted that premature enlargements of territory were mischievous, but Britain's colonial empire must expand, and one of the best proofs of statesmanship was wise regulation and guidance of that expansion.

A deputation of working men waited on Lord Salisbury lately, to ask his cooperation in a movement for the improvement of the dwellings of the poor in the Metropolis. His Lordship remarked that while all were agreed as to the extent of the evil, there was great divergence of opinion with respect to the remedy. A "herbic" remedy was not, he thought, required, and he believed the solution of the question lay largely in the hands of the railway companies, in the institution of cheap railway transit.

Lord Salisbury, speaking at a Conservative banquet at Watford last night, said Lord Hartington had assigned to the Upper Chamber the function of saying aye to the House of Commons but he did not think it required so numerous or able a body to perform this duty, and he apprehended that the true function of the House of Lords was to correct, if necessary, the decision of the other House. In reference to the question of Parliamentary reform, he contrasted recent utterances of Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Hartington, and said that Lord Hartington's function appeared to be to mix water with Mr. Chamberlain's wine.

The present attitude of the Conservative party was that of spectators, but if the existing measure at all resembled the picture drawn of it by its promoters, it was likely to be strongly opposed. He urged that more time be given to necessary legislation, and less to the exciting and hurtful work of making organic changes in the Constitution.

A demonstration of Border Liberals, under the presidency of the Earl of Minto, took place on Tuesday week at Kelso, resolutions were adopted in favor of the equalisation of the burgh and county franchise, an act of proper provision being made in any scheme of distribution for the increase of representation of Scotland in Parliament. The chief speaker was Mr. Trevelyan, M. P., who responded to a resolution expressing confidence in the Government, and in its ability to deal with the subject of Parliamentary reform.

Lord Ray, Mr. Jennings, M. P.; the Hon. E. Marjoribank, M. P.; the Hon. A. Elliot, M. P.; and Mr. Craig Sellar, M. P., also spoke. The meeting was large and enthusiastic, and was addressed by a number of representatives of the unfranchised agricultural laborers and farmers, all of whom agreed in expressing the demand for an extension of the franchise as a right which could no longer be denied them.

Remarkable evidence was given in London in the case in which several men are charged with having last month conspired together to destroy the German Embassy. Colonel Majendie having spoken to the alarmingly dangerous character of the explosives found with the prisoners, and accented by a small bomb. His story was that one of the prisoners, Wolff, employed him to buy powder, told him he intended to destroy the German Embassy with "infernal machines," that the explosion would kill every one in the street, that there would probably be a reward of £200 offered for the capture of the perpetrators, that there was a police officer in the plot, and that, by an arrangement which witness described, the crime would easily be connected with some German living near where Wolff and the police officer would arrest as soon as the war was announced. All in the plot would share the money.

The Exchequer returns show that the revenue up to the 1st inst. amounted to £23,387,354, compared with £22,801,201 at the corresponding date last year.

A telegram was received in Cairo Monday week from the Austrian Consul at Khartoum, which will tend to raise hopes that the overthrow of Hicks Pasha's army by the Mahdi has not been so crushingly complete as has hitherto been supposed. Letters has reached the Consul from Korofan, coming by way of Fashoda, to the effect that one-third of the Egyptian army, exclusive of the staff of the expedition, were killed; but that the others are encamped at Bahad, and have asked for reinforcements. The Egyptian authorities have received no confirmation of this news, and there are, unfortunately, other reasons that render it necessary to regard it with doubt. Fashoda is an Egyptian post on the White Nile, some three hundred miles south of Khartoum, and the district of Takel, where the remnants of the Sudan expedition are represented as drawing their supplies, is about half-way between the two places. It is just possible that the broken army, having its retreat towards Khartoum cut off, may have attempted to make its escape to the south. The Egyptian Government is understood at Cairo to have unofficially requested the friendly offices of the British Cabinet in order to obtain the permission of the Porte to enlist recruits in Turkey for the Sudan.

While the "Mahdi" is making progress in the Egyptian Sudan, something is being another movement of Mohammedan fanaticism is being developed from an opposite point of the compass.

Intelligence from Tehran states that a "rabble" of 2000 learned "Thronians" have entered Persia, led by a Mussulman fanatic named Khaf Seyd, and, along with other two bands of freebooters, are advancing on Meshed, the "Holy City" of Persia. Troops have been sent to stop them, but, it is said, are falling back as Khaf Seyd advances. Ayoub Khan, who fought with the British troops for the possession of Kandahar, is about to leave Tehran, professing that he desires to pay a visit to Bokhara. It is suspected, however, that his real design is to make a dash at Herat.

The opponents of the libel Bill seem to have adopted a new mode of showing their antipathy to the measure. Lord Ripon returned to Calcutta on Saturday week and while he was heartily welcomed by a vast crowd of natives, he was hissed by Europeans and Eurasians, who also destroyed banners inscribed "God bless the Viceroy." To avoid further insults, the route from the station was changed. Lady Ripon was in company with the Viceroy. At the St. Andrew's Day dinner in Calcutta on Friday, only twenty or thirty Europeans present are said to have stood up to the toast of "The Viceroy," which was received in silence.

A British expedition engaged in surveying duty in the neighborhood of the "Takht-i-Soleiman" (Solomon's seat), the chief summit of the mountain system separating Afghanistan from India, has been attacked by tribesmen. The assailants were, however, broken off with a loss of twenty killed. The British force had no casualties.

The Yellow-looks have been issued at Paris dealing with the Tonquin question. On the 19th ult. the Marquis Tseng communicated to M. Jules Ferry, in pursuance of an Imperial decree, a despatch in which it was pointed out that the Kingdom of Annam had been for more than 200 years a tributary of China; that notwithstanding the well established position of China as suzerain, the French Government had, without reason, sent its troops into Tonquin, and a local Hanou Nam durb, and other towns; that the Imperial Government, for a regard for the great commercial interests existing between China and the foreign powers, was most desirous of maintaining good relations with France; and if this design was reciprocated, it was ready to come to an understanding with her to effect a friendly arrangement; but if the French Government insisted upon encroaching upon the persistent non-execution of engagements entered into by King Tu Duc in 1874, but that this French's intervention constituted no innovation as far as China was concerned. In the course of further correspondence, the Marquis Tseng regretted M. Ferry's declaration, in the Chamber of Deputies on the 31st of October, that the French Government regarded the occupation of Sontay, Hong Hoa, and Bac Ninh as indispensable, on 1 failed to perceive the imperative necessity urging the French Government to occupy places which had been occupied for some time by the Imperial troops.

A provisional agreement of great importance has been concluded between the English shipowners and the Suez Canal Company, represented by M. Charles de Lesseppe, as a basis for the future administration of the waterway.

On Sunday week the Khedive received a telegram from the Acting Governor General of the Sudan stating that two men had arrived at Khartoum on the previous day, bringing intelligence from El Obeid concerning the news of the defeat of the Egyptian army. One of the men declares that the Mahdi has returned to El Obeid with guns, rifles, and other stores belonging to the Egyptian army.

General.
The *Edison Herald* says:—The Committee having charge of the affair of P. Shaw & Bros. sent to the creditors yesterday by a circular enclosing a letter from Mackay Shaw of Montreal, offering to purchase the assets of P. Shaw & Bros., and to arrange with the creditors for a settlement and discharge of their claims or assignments thereof. By the terms of the offer the creditors are to be divided into three classes, designated by their election, respectively, to accept either of three propositions, viz: First, to pay 33 cents on \$1 in cash within 60 days from Jan. 1, 1884, to those who choose to accept this offer; second, 55 per cent, in cash, 60 days from Jan. 1, and 15 per cent, in notes to those who do not elect to choose the first offer; third, to the creditors who do not elect to accept either of the two above propositions, he proposes that they remain in and share in the marshalling and distribution of the property the same as if no arrangement had been made with the other creditors upon this point, however, that he shall have proper time to liquidate the estate and to use up the bark, or a greater portion of it, now on hand, in tanning leather; he deems it advisable, in order to realize the largest sum out of the property, that the bark should be divided into three classes, designated by their election, respectively, to accept either of three propositions, viz: First, to pay 33 cents on \$1 in cash within 60 days from Jan. 1, 1884, to those who choose to accept this offer; 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TELEGRAPHIC.

OTTAWA, Dec. 13.—The Grand Trunk Railway agrees to purchase from Mr. L. A. Senecal and others interested in the North Shore Railway syndicate \$1,500,000 of bonds belonging to them.

Following the Liberal success of yesterday comes the news by cable of another triumph for provincial rights. The case of Hodge vs. The Queen has been decided, by the Privy Council declaring that the Provincial Legislature of Ontario has the right not only to pass laws, but to substitute in those laws power for delegating the licensing power of the government to commissioners.

The liquidators of the Exchange Bank have come across another suspicious cheque, similar to the celebrated \$16,000 bearing E. K. Green's name and signed G. W. Craig. The cheque is said to be signed by Arthur Fitzmaurice, payable to the order of G. W. Craig for \$320,000, and accepted by Thomas Craig as cashier of the bank.

OTTAWA, Dec. 15.—The British Columbia Government have put in a claim for a share of the Halifax Islay award. Toronto, Dec. 15.—The Globe this morning says: We congratulate not only the Liberal party, but all right thinking citizens of this Province upon the result.

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abolished they will have an indefinite loss of life for the Mormon theocracy. The present Legislature, although made up of innumerable Mormons, is throughly a creature of the church. It is probable that while the church will keep up a sham show of opposition it will instruct the Legislature to pass a law making polygamy a crime, and the territory, thus purged of the only wrong known to the general public, will apply for admission as a State with a good prospect of getting in, giving the priest-hood a proportionately increased power.

PAIDADELPHIA, Dec. 13.—Edward McLaughlin, of Philadelphia, last night at Assembly buildings, defeated John Randolph Heiser, of New York, in a one thousand point game of billiards, French caroms. McLaughlin went out in 14 innings and finishing with a run of 805. Score at close was: McLaughlin, 1,000; Heiser, 134 points.

Boston, Dec. 13.—A wrestling match, this afternoon, between Duffur and McMahon, for the heavy weight championship of the world and \$250, proved a farce. After wrestling two hours, during which Duffur threw McMahon once but which was declared no fall, McMahon claimed he was 20 lbs. over-weight and withdrew, forfeiting the stake to Duffur. He said, however, he would wrestle Duffur for \$1,000 to \$5,000 a side any time within six weeks. All bets were declared off.

DEVER, Dec. 13.—One of the largest cattle sales on record was consummated here today. H. D. J. W. Snyder & Co., of this city, bought of Snyder Bros., Georgetown, Texas, over 29,000 head of cattle and 400 horses for \$600,000 cash. The former firm now owns nearly 54,000 head of cattle and 1,000 horses.

New Orleans, Dec. 13.—An order has been issued for the arrest of Senator Quetton, Mayor of this city, on a charge of being one of the principals in the recent train robbery on the Mexican National Railroad. The authorities of the State of Louisiana have refused to surrender him. Other prominent Mexican officials are involved in the robbery, and the affair is assuming a serious aspect. Several robbers have escaped through the delay and indiscretion of the officials in charge of the investigation.

MONDAY, Dec. 13.—August Monday dragged Omer Anderson on Sunday afternoon, obtaining his trunk with money wherewith to buy up the constituencies. The work of corruption was carried on in broad light of day by infamous agents, who knew no shame and cared for no reproach; but all was of no avail; many honorable men preferred a conservative party stood aloof, preferring defeat to dishonor, whilst our friends, indignant at the bare-faced attempt to corrupt the electorate, worked in a manner beyond all praise. If this defeat but teach the Conservative party that the baser element wherein their ranks must no longer be dominant, it will have done good service to the cause of political morality in our fair Province. We accept, as the whole Province will accept, the result as a complete endorsement of the principles and policy of our local administration. If there were any doubts in the minds of the public as to the stability of the Government, by the result that doubt has been removed. The honest, energetic and integrity which have characterized the administration of our Provincial affairs is now asserted for an other parliamentary term beyond possibility of dispute and last but not least, of all the benefits conferred upon a Province suffering from the effects of these constituencies is the benediction from the weary cars of all her citizens of the parrot cry, "Movat mat go."

LONDON, Dec. 13.—A despatch to the Times from Khartoum says that a well known native, who was with Hicks Pasha's army, has returned here from El Obeid, whence he was enabled to escape—because of his black color and because he wore no uniform. He says Hicks Pasha fought like a lion and was the last officer to fall. The members of his staff fell in one group. After the battle 120 soldiers were found wounded. El Mahdi gave orders that none of the wounded should be ill treated. The European and Egyptian officers were decapitated and their heads fixed over the gate of El Obeid. The Arabs resolved to erect a tomb for Hicks Pasha's body, because of his great bravery. El Mahdi has forbidden that Visconti, the Graphic artist, shall be ill-treated. El Mahdi has threatened to punish Fargalla because he failed to join him. The Sheikh has sent a deputation saying that he has 1500 warriors and seven years provisions.

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HARDWARE. Just Received Per Steamer. 1 Cask, 1 Bbl, 5 Boxes and 3 Pails. Hardware.

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SEE HERE. A Christmas Present for every Customer. \$200.00 OF XMAS CARDS

THOS. W. SMITH'S GREAT HOLIDAY SALE. Overcoats, Boy's Ulsters and Reefers.

Santa Claus' PREPARE FOR CHRISTMAS. Make the Children happy! IT DON'T COST MUCH

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