

The York Gleaner

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Wednesday, November 7, 1883.

THE RETIRING CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT.

Many who have taken an interest in the educational affairs of the Province, will deeply regret the departure of Dr. Rand from his late field of labor. During his superintendency of twelve years, he has accomplished a great work. Just previous to his assumption of office, the Legislature had passed the Free Schools Act—an Act to which there existed in many quarters very great hostility. It devolved on Dr. Rand to bring the Act into operation. The experience which he had gained in introducing a similar measure into Nova Scotia was no doubt of great service to him, but there were difficulties to be overcome in New Brunswick which did not exist in Nova Scotia. The latter Province was more ripe for a system of Free Schools than was New Brunswick, and was also more advanced with respect to its educational condition. He had therefore to encounter more opposition from prejudice and ignorance—two elements very hostile to progress—than in his former task. A man with less consciousness of right or will-power would have succumbed, or what would have been worse, attempted to patch things up, to meet off temporary opposition. But Dr. Rand worked for the future; he had mastered his subject, thought out his plans, and was determined to carry them out against all opposition unless they could be proved impracticable or out of joint with the Act. It is possible that some of his measures may have been premature, or might have been brought about with less opposition had he given more heed to general opinion, but that they were sound in themselves does not admit of a doubt; and we believe that in years to come, their wisdom and the benefits resulting from them will be universally acknowledged.

Dr. Rand has inaugurated a school system which, according to the testimony of those best able to judge is unsurpassed, if equalled on this continent. Educational officials from Ontario and from the United States have not hesitated to assert the superiority of our primary school system over that of any other country with which they were acquainted. The complimentary notices too, which have from time to time appeared in the educational journals of the other Provinces and of the United States, bear similar testimony. Judge Stevens who has lately travelled much, confirmed these testimonies at the banquet given the other evening to Dr. Rand. "To him," said the learned Judge, "New Brunswick owes a debt of gratitude for making her known and respected far and near for the excellence of her school system."

Much as Dr. Rand has accomplished, he no doubt wished to accomplish more. He is not satisfied with merely having perfected a scheme of primary education. He has for some years been persistent in his efforts to make suitable provision for secondary education, — the connecting link, as he calls it, between the primary school and the University. In his annual Report to the Legislature, he has repeatedly given his views at length on the subject, and has never failed when opportunity offered, to enforce them. All may not agree with him as to the details of his scheme, and some from parsimonious views may dispute the necessity of any such scheme at all, but no one has attempted to dispute the soundness of his principles or the comprehensive nature of his plans. There is no doubt that he regrets his inability to carry out his views on secondary education before quitting his field of labor here, and there is little doubt that he would eventually have succeeded, had he been pleased to remain in office, in bringing the country generally to agree with him.

To a highly cultured mind, fine abilities and singleness of purpose, Dr. Rand joined intense application. As an indefatigable worker in the public service, he has nowhere any superior; and as was remarked by Judge King at the banquet, his example in this respect afforded a valuable lesson to all public servants. The testimony which was borne to his worth by such men as Chief Justice Allen, Judge King, Judge Fraser, Judge Stevens, Hon. Benjamin Stevenson, President Jack, of the University, and that other indefatigable worker, Rev. Joseph McLeod—all of whom spoke from personal knowledge—was a graceful tribute to one whose loss the educational interests of this Province have every reason to deplore.

BEATEN WITH THEIR OWN WEAPONS.

The Tories acting on the aphorism, "It blows the wind that profits nobly," turned their sails to catch the breeze which the hard times had stirred and fanned during the Mackenzie Government. They took advantage of a temporary depression in trade to hold up before the country an infallible remedy against all such contingencies. The bait caught and they were wafted into power, and now they are brought face to face with exactly the same conditions. But these conditions they have brought upon themselves as we shall see.

While the depression under the late government was due to causes entirely beyond their control, the prosperity which followed was entirely independent of the policy adopted by their successors. On the 1st of January, 1879, the United States returned to specie payment. The period of depression had continued with great severity for over five years, but immediately upon this step being taken a

reaction commenced and a period of great prosperity set in which continued until a recent period. The result was, higher prices for barley, lumber and all of our productions that found a market in the United States. The advance in the price of lumber, especially, was very great, and for a few years the price in Canada was at least one-half higher than the price from 1874 to 1878.

A succession of bad harvests in England and on the continent of Europe created an unusual demand for our breadstuffs, and in conjunction with the extraordinary demand arising from this cause Canada happened to have more than average harvests. The result was an increase in the export of the products of the farm so large that the improvement in this respect alone was sufficient to produce great improvement in business.

The stimulus of protection brought a vast amount of capital into manufacturing. The artfully contrived North West boom swept millions of stored up hard earnings into colonization and other companies only to be locked-up for an indefinite period or lost entirely. For a few years there was a feverish and fictitious prosperity. But mark the fact—real estate never rose in value during those years. Real estate is the last kind of investment to feel the stimulus of improved times. It is an unerring index of the actual growth of wealth. No better proof, therefore, of the collapse of the inflation than the fact of the government could be required than this one fact. We were assured by ministers and by their organs that the National Policy would create great centres of industry, give permanent employment to the working classes, and thus increase the value of farm products which would find a ready market at home.

Now what do we find? After a short period of inflation, caused mainly by foreign demand for our natural staples and the investment of native savings in manufacturing enterprises, the limited market open to our producers of manufactured goods is glutted. Imports were not decreased by the tariff. In fact they increased; the restrictions of the tariff were no barrier against the productions of free trade England. Then came the inevitable. The cotton lords, the woolen lords, and all lords, who used the ministry as so many tools—willing tools, we are sorry to say—to rob their people for their own benefit, put their heads together and came to the conclusion that to compete with each other would be ruinous to themselves. They therefore adopted the expedient of reducing production. Now the Hudson cotton mill has closed down altogether, and the other mills will do the same in a few days!

Is this, we ask ministers and their organs, fulfilling the pledges given to the people? Is this the competition that was to keep down prices? Is this the constant employment for workmen promised by the Conservatives?

The bad harvest of 1876 was a terrible blow to the Mackenzie Government, and Sir John Macdonald to his everlasting shame did not hesitate to declare that "Providence was against the Grits." If Providence was against the Grits then, is it not against the Tories now? The bad harvest of 1833 is as true a sign of Providence as the bad harvest of 1876 was in that year.

But there is this to be said: While the Report to the Legislature, he has repeatedly given his views at length on the subject, and has never failed when opportunity offered, to enforce them. All may not agree with him as to the details of his scheme, and some from parsimonious views may dispute the necessity of any such scheme at all, but no one has attempted to dispute the soundness of his principles or the comprehensive nature of his plans. There is no doubt that he regrets his inability to carry out his views on secondary education before quitting his field of labor here, and there is little doubt that he would eventually have succeeded, had he been pleased to remain in office, in bringing the country generally to agree with him.

BISMARCK AND FRANCE.

It seems to be an admitted fact that the future of the republican government in France is considerably assured by the latent hostility entertained against that country by Prince Bismarck. It is curious that a statesman who cherishes such a profound belief in the desirability of an almost absolute monarchical form of government, should in any way interest himself in the support and continuance of a republican form of government in a neighboring country. The line of reasoning adopted by the German chancellor probably is that, as it is desirable for Germany that France should not again assume the preponderant position she once held in European politics, it is well to prevent her from having a form of government in any way calculated to produce this result. At least, this is the supposition entertained by some of the closest students of German policy, and there are not a few reasons which might be urged in support of such a belief. In the first place, no sooner did it become apparent that the Count de Paris was to succeed to the pretensions of the Count de Chambord, than the official organ of Prince Bismarck came out in a violent article against the warlike attitude of the French people. Later on, the Cologne Gazette, which also shares the credit or odium of official patronage, published a statement to the effect that the Count de Paris and his brother, the Duke de Chartres, had written letters stating that they could no longer continue their family relations with the members of the grand ducal house of Mecklenburg, of which their mother had been a member. This report turned out to be incorrect, but it was evidently a part of a plan to encourage the idea that the Orleans princes were thoroughly hostile to Germany, and that the elevation of their chief to the throne of France would imply an immediate attempt to seek revenge for the disasters of 1870.

It is no doubt true that Prince Bismarck has much less to fear from republican than monarchical France. It may or may not be the case that the present French army is not in an efficient condition, and cannot be made so while political pressure regulates the appointment of its general officers. But, granting that it is as efficient as it could well be made to be, there is an obvious lack of motive on the part of the government which would influence it to enter upon a great foreign war. Imperial and kingly rulers in France have repeatedly sought to win prestige and popularity by this method, and it has also been used, with not a little success, to divert the minds of the people from a too close attention to their domestic affairs. It is, therefore, not unlikely that if the Count de Paris were to change his family name to Louis Philippe II, he, too, would find it expedient to resort to the adventurous devices which have proved so successful in the case of his predecessors, but which have, at the same time, entailed such a terrible cost upon the country. This, at least, would seem to be Prince Bismarck's belief, and it is this which actuates him in opposing the attempts towards a restoration of the united house of Bourbon and Orleans to the throne of France. The republic can be counted upon to preserve the peace of Europe so long as no great popular cause for war exists. A King can send the sons and brothers of his subjects into the field with a light heart; but the electors are by no means so ready to commission their own relatives or themselves to a task of this kind. Even the present trouble in Annam is unpopular with a large section of the French people, for the simple reason that it has involved the loss of life to a few hundred conscripted soldiers, and opposition would become infinitely greater if it were thought that the war would make vacant places in tens of thousands of French households.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The address of Lord Coleridge at Yale, in which he called John Bright our greatest orator, has called forth a good deal of criticism. Gladstone, many hold, is the greatest orator. Perhaps both views are correct. In one sense Bright is the greatest orator, in another, the palm unquestionably belongs to Gladstone.

The French Government has sanctioned a scheme proposed by the Minister of Marine and the Colonies for the creation of a Superior Council for the Colonies, composed of 36 members. It is stated that the Minister intends to utilize Catholic missions to a large extent in the foreign dependencies of France.

CELESTIAL.

Cetewayo has at length surrendered to Mr. Osborn, the British Resident, with whom he has returned to Natal.

PANIC IN A SYNAGOGUE.

In a panic caused by a false alarm of fire in a synagogue in Siwouka, Poland forty women were killed and thirty others injured in the crush which ensued.

THE SPANISH MINISTRY.

Senor Posada Herrera has succeeded in forming a new coalition Spanish Ministry, which is expected to receive the support of Senor Sagasta, the late Premier.

REVOLUTION AT PORT-AU-PRINCE.

In reference to the revolutionary outbreak reported a few days ago from Port-au-Prince, Lloy's agent there states that half the city has been destroyed by incendiaries and bombardment, and that the "town" has been pillaged and the people slaughtered.

CHINA.

A telegram from Hong Kong states that the Chinese are making preparations to block the port of Canton in the event of a war with France.

DAVID AT LONDON.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The land reform meeting last night in St. James' Hall was large and enthusiastic. The principal speaker was Michael Davitt, who deprecated appeals to passion, and counselled calmness and steady persistence in the direction of needed reforms. He said that those who were agitating for the improvement of land had no desire to make threats, and did not propose anything which would tend to subvert society. There was, however, manifest injustice toward workmen in the present interpretation of existing laws, and the agitation which had now been auspiciously begun should be continued until a remedy was obtained. He formulated the creed of the National League, saying that it held that landlordism was theft. He advised that the masses should combine, and concluded by saying that this lingering relic of feudalism must be uprooted, gently if possible, but if in its fall it dragged down other fetiches so much the worse for the fetiches.

THE DYNAMITE DISASTER.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Sir Edward Watkins, Chairman of the Executive Committee, says that the police had warned him recently that they had received news from America which forecast an outrage similar to last night's explosion.

THE FALSE PROPHECY.

Cairo, Oct. 31.—Hicks Pasha, after two battles, entered El Obeid, which he found abandoned. Many of the False Prophet's men were killed and his forces broken up. The Prophet's fate is unknown.

RESULTS OF THE EXPLOSION.

The excitement over the explosion in the Underground Railroad last evening, is exceedingly great. A large number of policemen were on duty all night at various stations, and guarding the line. A heavy force is watching the Houses of Parliament and other public buildings. The explosion at Charing Cross occurred 200 yards west of the station. There was no train there. The walls of the tunnel are battered, but the rails are not misplaced. The windows in the station were blown out, but the roof was not damaged. No person was hurt there. At Praed-st., the force of the explosion was terrible. Workmen have been busy all night in removing the debris. The work is not yet finished, nor has the damage been repaired. The tunnel was not destroyed, but a deep hole was excavated in the roadbed. The brickwork was blown out, gas pipes and telegraph lines broken, refrigerator saloon wrecked, and the windows of other rooms smashed. The explosion occurred immediately under the passing train, forty yards west of the station. All the persons injured were in the last two carriages. Twenty eight wounded persons were taken to the hospital. Nine were seriously hurt, but are expected to recover. The others were able to go to their homes during the night. Both explosions occurred at 8.10 p.m. All available detectives are searching for the perpetrators, but no clue has yet been obtained. The police deny that any rocket cartridges have been found. No traces have been discovered of the nature of the explosives. The explosions could not have been caused by coal gas.

Trains were running as usual this morning. No explosive matter has yet been found at Praed street. Inspector Home, who inspected the damaged train, believes that cartridges made of explosives of the first order, such as gun-cotton, were used. The guard states that while he was looking out of the car window, just after the train left the station, he saw a spark nearly underneath the carriage. Immediately afterwards he heard the explosion. The explosive used at Charing Cross was small in quantity, but is not believed to have been dynamite.

SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATIONS.

An investigation made by the scientific advisers to the War Department has led to the conclusion that nitro-glycerine in some form was the agent used in both cases. Later inquiries confirm the report that a large number of people were injured. In addition to over 30 treated at the hospital, a large number are attended by private surgeons.

SARVATIE OF A SURVIVOR.

One of the victims is a corporal of the Hussars. He says he was talking with a friend on the train near Praed street when there was a very bright flash, immediately followed by a terrible report. He was struck and almost knocked insensible. When the train arrived at Edgware-road he staggered across the platform and was picked up by a soldier. He remembers nothing more. This is only one of many similar narratives.

IRISH OPINION ON THE AFFAIR.

The explosions have caused an intense excitement in Irish circles. The Irish almost unanimously think that the outrages were due to the deliberately planned machinations of the enemies of the National party of Ireland, who intend to create an anti-Irish feeling in England. It will be next to impossible they think to have a pacificly impartial jury to try O'Donnell now. It is also rumored that the explosion occurred about the moment when Mr. Davitt was opening his address in St. James' Hall.

UNIONIST REACTIONS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Of Donovan Rossa's start the explosion in London were the work of the Fenian Brotherhood. The work was done by a band of Fenians in London who are in constant communication with comrades in New York. The Woolwich explosion was another sample of what is being done. London, he said, would be in ashes before long unless England gives up Ireland. New developments may be expected any moment. It was the purpose of the Brotherhood to push the work rapidly and reduce England to submission.

PRECAUTIONS IN GLASGOW.

GLASGOW, Oct. 31.—Precautions have been taken here against explosions on the railways. All the banks, public buildings and prisons are closely watched. Extra wardens are placed around the prisoners when talking exercise.

REWARD FOR INFORMATION.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The Government has offered £500 reward for information leading to the conviction of the authors of the explosions on the underground railways on Tuesday night. The Metropolitan and District Railway Companies offer an additional reward of £500. The persons injured at Praed street station sustained ruptures of the tympanic membrane, which can only be the effects of detonation of dynamite. It is evident the explosive used was similar to that employed in the attempt to blow up the Local Government board offices.

THE DYNAMITE DISASTER.

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THE DAILY TELEGRAPH REFERRING TO LAST NIGHT'S EXPLOSION.

The Daily Telegraph referring to last night's explosion says that fresh signs of destruction are apparently at work in the metropolis. Nothing could be more inhuman or detestable. Two such incidents occurring almost at the same moment, several miles asunder, point distinctly to the plot having had for its object wholesale assassination. The News says it is quite impossible to avoid the conclusion that the mysterious explosions were caused by foul play, and it is quite needless to say that the outrage is attributed to the Irish. Fortunately for Davitt who was lecturing in St. James' Hall, news of the explosion was slow in getting abroad. The hall was packed with a demonstrative crowd, largely Irish, and deafening cheers greeted the orator. Had London known what had happened in the underground railroad, the consequences might have been serious.

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SHAW BROTHERS.

A Boston despatch of the 21st inst. contains the following: At an adjourned meeting of the creditors of F. Shaw & Brothers, this afternoon, Geo. F. Morse, for the firm, made a lengthy statement of the condition of their affairs, in reply to the report of the investigating committee. He claimed that the committee greatly over-estimated the value of the assets in the report, showing 72 per cent. of liabilities. The firm offered to settle at 23 cents on the dollar cash. The Shaw claimed that the creditors would not be able to realize more after long delays with the property in the hands of trustees. At the time of the failure last July, the firm reported their assets at \$3,262,000. They now estimate the assets at \$2,664,000. No explanation is given of the remarkable shrinkage. Defence was made of Fayette Shaw's action in dealing members of the family real estate and other property in Newton before the failure. The investigating committee reported the appointment of Jas. B. Forgan co-trustee with Wyman.

A statement was also made in reply to that made by the firm to the effect that the committee does not in anywise change the new condition of the firm's assets, which they estimate at 72 per cent. of liabilities. Furthermore the committee recommended no offer of settlement less than 50 per cent. cash be accepted.

The French in the East.
Paris, Oct. 31.—In the Chamber of Deputies today Mr. Clemenceau (Radical) resumed the debate on the Tonquin matter. He charged the Government with publishing incomplete documents, and severely criticised it for stating in July that the French force in Tonquin was sufficient for all exigencies when the contrary was now admitted. At first the question was the establishment of a protectorate over Tonquin; now it was a question of a protectorate over Annam. The French forces and finances had been committed to operations without the consultation of the Chambers. Premier Ferry, replying to Mr. Clemenceau, declared that the Government had carried the practice of non-intervention and prudence to its furthest limits. There existed no grounds of comparison between the Tonquin and Tunisian questions, and the day was not far distant when French statesmen would cease to be violently condemned for increasing their country's dominions on the Mediterranean. The Tonquin question was not a personal affair. France, as the second maritime power of the world, had special duties to perform. It was the duty of the Government to prepare fresh ground for the activity of future generations. All working nations were marking out for themselves a part of the unexplored regions of the world. Why should not France draw near to China, which contains 400,000,000 consumers.

MILITARY OPERATIONS.

Regarding military matters in Tonquin the Premier said the capture of Hue had been effected by an unlooked for opportunity, and if the Government had waited to allow the Chambers the propositions advanced would have been lost. The Government had assumed the responsibility of dispatching reinforcements to Tonquin because the assembling of the Chambers before the issue then would have been positive of much ill-fall in the negotiations with China. There was no rupture of diplomatic relations between China and France.

MARQUIS ZHENG UNWAVERING.

Continuing Mr. Ferry said: "We have no Ambassador to China, but we have an agent, and we have just received a despatch in which Mr. Tricon announces that Li Hung Chang insists upon his remaining in China. Li Hung Chang is very much perturbed and emphatically disavows the Marquis Zeng's policy. Chinese affairs are not like those of Europe. China protests without breaking diplomatic relations. For example, she protested annually for 400 years against the occupation of Macao by the Portuguese. China has no interest in anticipating events, and only recognizes them when they are accomplished. She will be more conciliatory when we have captured Sontay and Banninh. Chinese statesmen formally repudiate all connection with the Black Flags. The French Government do not believe that China will declare war, nor have we any intention of doing so.

FRANCE'S POLICY.

We are desirous of firmly establishing ourselves in the Red River delta by gaining possession of Sontay and Banninh. When that object is achieved nobody will be able to drive us out. With patience, sang-froid, and our own forces we shall be proof against everything. This prudent policy will lead to the settlement of the Tonquin affair. Our African empire, for long years the subject of constant discussion is today one of the glories of France. The best means to avoid war is to show that we have no fear. M. Clemenceau replied, saying that the capture of Hue was an act of theft. The Republic should be a Government of honest men. France had been lowered in the eyes of Europe, and the Government no longer merited confidence. They were pursuing a policy tending to the effacement of Europe. "Whenever," said he, "the standard of France is planted in any part of the world it must be sustained and respected whatever happens." The motion to appoint a committee to inquire into the situation in Tonquin was rejected; the order of the day, pure and simple, was negatived, the Government opposing it. Then followed a vote of confidence in the Ministry by 329 to 160, after which the Chamber adjourned until Monday.

MARQUIS ZHENG TO LEAVE.

It is rumored that owing to the Ministerial statements regarding the Tonquin negotiation and the adoption of a vote of confidence in the Government, the Marquis Zeng will leave Paris.

WINDSOR, N. S. NOTES.

WINDSOR, Oct. 27.
The Spanish Students gave one of their excellent concerts here, on Wednesday evening, in the "Convocation Hall" of King's College. The youthful violinist, Master Crufty, elicited the admiration of the audience and was loudly applauded. His manipulations can not be excelled.

PROFESSOR FOSTER, M. P., OF KING'S COUNTY, N. B.

Professor Foster, M. P., of Kings County, N. B., gave two very eloquent lectures here on Monday and Tuesday evenings, in the Temperance Hall. His eloquence will doubtless avail more in this cause than in the political arena.

The citizens were much excited last week by the appearance, in the Basin, of a large shoal of blackfish. The fishermen succeeded in capturing a large number of the monsters. These fish are about 20 feet in length, 3 feet in diameter, and are considered to be valuable for various purposes.

There is to be a match game of cricket to-day between the Acadia College eleven and the King's College team; as both these teams are in a way excellent, we may expect an interesting match.

We learn that the Rev. Mr. Ruggles has collected over \$20,000 towards the endowment fund for King's College. The Rev. gentleman will shortly visit Windsor and we hope he will meet with equal success here.

The Windsor water-works are nearly completed. The pipe laying is being pushed on with wonderful rapidity. X. Y. Z. Q.

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

"NONPAREIL" Clocks! Clocks!

Just opened a full line of beautiful Cases, beautifully finished, in a great variety of designs. Time Pieces, Alarm and Striking One and Eight Days. WARRANTED GOOD TIMERS. Call and examine before buying, and be convinced that no good clocks can be made in Canada so cheaply, and prices MUCH LESS than imported.

S. F. SHUCE, SIARKEY'S BLOCK, Queen Street.

Back to the well, back to another earth-hatched man, to grow his life and grow strong for its duties, that he might eat of first fruits, and drink of perfect fountain there above, he may become filled with that which overflows his fellows, leave him first at all improvements.

ELY PERKINS

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

W. E. SEERY, FASHIONABLE TAILOR, WILMOT'S ALLEY.

GARRIAGES, WAGONS, SLEIGHS AND PUNGS

Build to order in the latest and most durable style. Material and workmanship of the best. Particular attention given to Painting, Trimming, and repairing Carriages, &c. Terms, &c., to give satisfaction.

FALL AND WINTER STYLES for 1883 and 1884, HAVE ARRIVED.

And I can letter prepared than ever to attend to all orders entrusted to me. Clothing Made up in the Latest and Most Fashionable Style. THE PROPRIETOR GIVES HIS PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO THE Cutting and Making of Ladies' Saques and Ulsters. The Latest Styles in the above garments always on hand. CUTTING DONE PROMPTLY. A FIRST-CLASS FIT EVERY TIME.

AN ORGAN, LEMONT'S VARIETY STORE, FOR PRICES.

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

CAMP SUPPLIES

FRED B. EDGECOMBE has now in stock an extensive range of DRY GOODS Suitable for LUMBERMEN'S USE. Everything necessary for a Complete Outfit. PRICES LOW.

Wholesale & Retail FRED B. EDGECOMBE, QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON.

FRED B. EDGECOMBE has now in stock an extensive range of DRY GOODS Suitable for LUMBERMEN'S USE. Everything necessary for a Complete Outfit. PRICES LOW.

B. LAURANCE'S SPECTACLES

From Stambout Inspector Smith. I am now wearing a pair of Mr. B. Laurance's Lenses, and having been a sufferer with my eyes since Mr. Laurance's eyes, I feel convinced that they are the best Lenses procurable anywhere. W. M. SMITH, St. John, N. B., 25th, 1881.

GEORGE H. DAVIS, Agent, Cor. of Queen and Regent Streets, Fredericton

Billiard Hall!
SHARKEY'S BUILDING,
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Wholesale & Retail FRED B. EDGECOMBE, QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON.

FRED B. EDGECOMBE has now in stock an extensive range of DRY GOODS Suitable for LUMBERMEN'S USE. Everything necessary for a Complete Outfit. PRICES LOW.

B. LAURANCE'S SPECTACLES

From Stambout Inspector Smith. I am now wearing a pair of Mr. B. Laurance's Lenses, and having been a sufferer with my eyes since Mr. Laurance's eyes, I feel convinced that they are the best Lenses procurable anywhere. W. M. SMITH, St. John, N. B., 25th, 1881.

GEORGE H. DAVIS, Agent, Cor. of Queen and Regent Streets, Fredericton

POETRY.

BOTH SIDES OF THE HOUSE. A COMBINATION BUREAU. Wanted-A wife who can handle a broom...

A COMBINATION BUREAU. Wanted-A husband who thinks of his wife...

LITERATURE.

Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew."

By CHARLES AND MARY LAMB.

Katherine, the Shrew, was the eldest daughter of Baptista, a rich gentleman of Padua...

And now Baptista entering, Petruccio told him his daughter had received him kindly...

And now Baptista entering, Petruccio told him his daughter had received him kindly...

stand." But this was not all Petruccio intended to bring her to, and he replied...

On the Sunday all the wedding-guests were assembled, but they waited long before Petruccio came...

Petruccio could not be persuaded to change his mind; he said Katherine was to be married to him...

Baptista had provided a sumptuous marriage-feast, but when they returned from church...

At length, after a weary journey, during which Katherine had heard nothing but the wild ravings of Petruccio...

In the mean time Petruccio was setting with himself the mode of courtship he should pursue...

And now, my honey love, we will return to your father's house, and reveal it as bravely as the best...

What, have you dined? The haberdasher presented a cap, saying, "Here is the cap your worship bespoke..."

Why, sir, I must have leave to speak, and speak I will. I am no child, no babe...

GRAPE JELLY.-Separate skins from pulp; put the skins on stove to cook; heat the pulp till the seeds begin to separate...

MUSHROOM SAUCE.-Mushroom sauce, which is considered by the epicures as such a delightful addition to roast duck...

LEE & LOGAN, DIRECT IMPORTERS OF Brandies, Gins, Whiskies, WINES, ALE, PORTER, JAMAICA RUM, SYRUP, ENGLISH TEAS, PICKLES, SAUCES, RELISHES, CURRANTS, &c.

45 & 47 DOCK STREET, SAINT JOHN, N. B. Just Receiving 50 CASES ROCK AND RYE QUARTS & PINTS...

BRANDON'S PURE PARIS GREEN --AT-- DAVIS, STAPLES & CO. Fredericton, June 29th, 1883.

matters it to a man if he gain the whole world and loses his own life." And he loses his life who travels from Dan to Beersheba...

HOUSEHOLD. VERMILIN DESTROYER.-A boiling solution of sulphate of copper applied to a floor before laying a carpet will keep away moths...

CEANOS.-A pretty cushion can be made by embroidering a spray of old-fashioned pinks on a ground of blue...

GRAPE JELLY.-Separate skins from pulp; put the skins on stove to cook; heat the pulp till the seeds begin to separate...

MUSHROOM SAUCE.-Mushroom sauce, which is considered by the epicures as such a delightful addition to roast duck...

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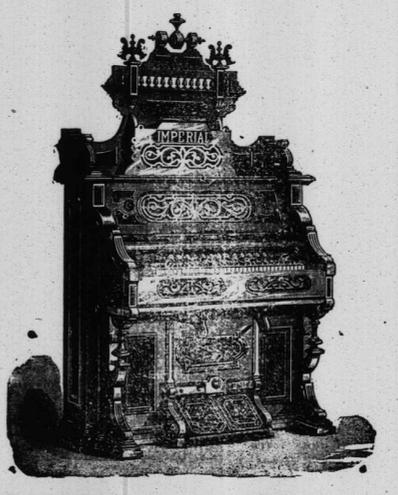
DOUGALD McCATHERIN SOLE AGENT CELEBRATED BELL ORGAN.

For York and adjoining counties for the AHEAD OF ALL OTHERS. Beware of Imitations.

The Bell Organ having become so popular among amateurs, some manufacturers in Canada have constructed an instrument which they call the "Bell Organ," and are endeavoring to force it upon the market...

THE UNIVERSAL, LA BELLE, THE CABINET.

Finished with Beautiful Gold Transfers. A Substantial and Desirable Organ in every particular.



NEW IMPERIAL DOUBLE BANK ORGANS.

A MAGNIFICENT ORGAN For Churches or Professors. SIX FULL SETS OF REEDS. 18 STOPS.

WM. BELL & CO., GUELPH, ONT. D. McCATHERIN, AGENT, PHENIX SQUARE, Fredericton, N. B. A LARGE STOCK OF STOOLS AT VERY LOW RATES.

Register Grates, Nails &c.

Register Grates, Nails &c. I have now on hand the largest and best assorted stock of...

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

Ever shown in my Warehouses. A large proportion in the Furniture Department is finished by the premier...

GROCCER, Wine and Spirit Merchant,

No. 1 KING SQUARE, SAINT JOHN, N. B. D. BREEZE, Wholesale and Retail.

FEED! FEED!

12 Tons of Short and Heavy Seed. WHEAT BRAN, Lime! Piaster!

General Groceries of the Finest Quality. W. E. MILLER & CO'S Feed and Seed House.

JUST OPENED, FINE LOT Youth's CLOTHING,

FOR CASH. THOS. W. SMITH, Fisher's Building, Fredericton, August 1st, 1883.

M. A. FINN, Importer of Wines, Liqueurs,

CIGARS, Saint John, N. B. April 18, 1883. STOVES! STOVES!

Horse Shoes & Horse Nails.

Just received from Montreal. 105 King Street, Fredericton, N. B.

New Brunswick Railway Co. (Operating 443 Miles.)

WINTER TIME TABLE. COMMENCING MONDAY, OCT. 15, 1883.

St. John Division. DEPARTURES. 8:30 A. M. - From Water Street, St. John - Passengers and Mail Train...

ARRIVALS. 7:00 A. M. - At St. John, N. B. - Passengers and Mail Train from all points West...

New Brunswick Railway Co. (Operating 426 Miles.)

SPECIAL LIMITED TICKETS.

Good to go by CONTINUOUS TRAINS ONLY. Will be sold at the undermentioned ticket office...

ST. JOHN TO (WOOLSTOCK) \$3.00. ST. JOHN TO (ST. ANDREW'S) \$3.00. WOODSTOCK TO (ST. JOHN) \$2.00.

DE FOWLERS' EXTRACT-WILD STRAWBERRY.

CURES CHOLERA, CHOLERA INFANTUM, DIARRHEA, AND OTHER COMPLAINTS.

EVERY MAN The New Foundry WEST END QUEEN STREET.

"FARMER" The heaviest castings, best draft and cheapest stove in the city.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS. ACTS UPON THE BOWELS, LIVER, KIDNEYS AND THE BLOOD.

LONDONDERRY IRON. CAR LOAD LONDONDERRY IRON, 375 Bars and 70 Bundles, well assorted.

YARMOUTH, N. S. To DR. BENNETT A HERBON, 47 HORSFIELD STREET, ST. JOHN.

DEAR SIR - I desire to express my feelings of profound gratitude to you who have helped me so much by the use and administration of your Burdock Blood Bitters.

MRS. R. HERRARD. Remember you can be bought any time from GEORGE H. DAVIS, who is the agent at Fredericton, N. B., 9th, 1883.