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JAS. H. CROCKET, PROPRIETOR.

The York Gleaner.

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GLEANER JOB PRINT
Book and Job Printing of Every Description
Executed at this office, with neatness and despatch.
ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.
JAS. H. CROCKET, - - PROPRIETOR

1884 NEW YEAR. 1884

WILEY'S DRUG STORE.

Fancy Goods, Perfumes, Toilet Articles, Pure Spices, Etc., Etc.

Pure Flavoring Extracts, Ten Gross Diamond Dyes.

JOHN M. WILEY, Opp. Normal School, Queen Street, Fredericton.

Professional Cards.

J. T. SHARKEY, LL. B.,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c.
OFFICE:
QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON
Opp. Officers' Square.
Fredericton, June 20th, 1883.—1 yr.

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

GREGORY & BLAIR,
Barristers and Attorneys-at Law,
NOTARIES PUBLIC,
FREDERICTON.
GEO. F. GREGORY. ANDREW G. BLAIR
Fredericton, March 28th, 1883.

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

A. L. BELYEA,
Barrister, Etc.
OFFICE:
QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON.
2 Doors Below Queen Hotel.
Fredericton, Nov. 28th 1883.—1 yr.

JOHN BLACK,
BARRISTER
—AND—
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c.
FREDERICTON, N. B.
Office on Queen Street, over the W. U. Telegraph Office.
DIRECTLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.
Loans Negotiated. Accounts Collected.
Fredericton, Dec. 19, 1883.

Business Cards.

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

JAMES C. FAIREY,
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Newcastle, Miramichi.
Prompt Returns made on Goods on Consignment.
Newcastle, Nov. 21st, 1883.—1 yr.

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

Michael Donohue,
BLACKSMITH,
HARVEY STATION, York Co.
Wagon Work, Sled Shoeing, Horse Shoeing, Etc. promptly done at moderate rates.
Feb. 2, 1885.

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 Repairing and Jobbing promptly attended to.
QUEEN STREET,
Fredericton, - - N. B.

Business Cards.

FREDERICTON
MONUMENTAL WORKS,
Queen Street.
JUST ABOVE REFORM CLUB ROOMS.
THE Subscriber begs to inform the Public that he is prepared to execute all sorts of
Plain and Ornamental
MONUMENTS, TABLETS,
Fence Stones and Posts.
First Class Material and Workmanship guaranteed.
JOHN MOORE
Fredericton, Sept. 1.

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

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

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

Banking.

The Maritime Bank
OF THE
DOMINION OF CANADA.
Authorized Capital, $2,000,000
Paid Up Capital, $698,000
Head Office, ST. JOHN, N. B.
THOMAS MACLELLAN, PRESIDENT. ALFRED RAY, CASHIER.
FREDERICTON BRANCH:
A. S. MURRAY, - - - Agent.
J. A. & W. VANWART, Solicitors.
WOODSTOCK BRANCH
GILBERT W. VANWART, - - Agent
DIRECTORS:
JOSIAH WOOD, M. P., Sackville.
A. A. STERLING, Esq., Merchant, Fredericton.
JOHN MCMILLAN, of J. & A. McMillan, Booksellers.
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THOS. MACLELLAN, of Maclellan & Co., Bankers.
JOHN TAPLEY, of Tapley Bros., Indiantown.
HOWARD D. TROOP, of Troop & Son, Shipowners.
CANADIAN AND FOREIGN AGENTS
Bank of Montreal and Agencies
WINNIPEG.—Union Bank of Lower Canada.
NEW YORK.—John J. Cisco & Son.
BOSTON.—Merchants' National Bank.
HALIFAX.—Merchants' Bank of Halifax.
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PARIS.—Societe General.
INDIA, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.—Bank of India and China.
WEST INDIES.—Colonial Bank.
LOANS granted. Deposits received Exchange bought and sold, Drafts issued Collections made at, and money telegraphed to all accessible places.
Letters of Credit, Cable Transfers, and other Foreign Business, will have attention.
Correspondence solicited. Collections from Banks and Business Houses promptly remitted for, at lowest rates.
Every facility afforded to customers, and business transacted on favorable terms.
Answers to inquiries regarding the Shares of the Bank's Stock, the rates of interest allowed on Special Deposits, and other matters will be cheerfully furnished.
Fredericton March 6, 1883

Miscellaneous.

NOTICE.
THE partnership heretofore existing between LIMERICK & REID having been dissolved by mutual consent, any persons having any claims against the late firm will render the same for immediate payment to A. LIMERICK & Co., who are authorized to collect all bills and to pay all claims of the late firm. Any person indebted to the said 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 must be closed up by that time; and any accounts standing after that date will be passed into an attorney's hands for collection.
A. LIMERICK & CO.
Fredericton, May 14th, 1883.

LANTERNS.
6 DOZEN Tubular Lanterns,
6 " Lantern Globes,
60 Boxes Glass, assorted sizes,
3 Hay Cutters,
60 Kegs Cut Nails,
4 Barrels Paint oil,
1 Barrel Cod Oil,
1 Case Pocket Knives,
34 Sheet Iron Drums,
2 Tons Stove Pipe,
40 Boxes Horse Nails,
3 Barrels Barn Door Hinges,
1 Barrel T. Hinges,
5 Boxes Iron Washers,
3 Rolls Rubber Packing,
2 Coils Rubber Hose,
2 Gross Rubber anti Rattlers,
2 Pieces Rubber Drills,
1 Case Axe Clip,
800 Feet Leather Belting,
10 Barrels Coal Tar,
30 Cylinder Stoves, Connell's latest pattern.
R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

LITERATURE

SHE LOVES AND LIES.

BY WILKIE COLLINS.

I.

Late in the autumn, not many years since, a public meeting was held at the Mansion House, London, under the direction of the Lord Mayor.

The list of gentlemen invited to address the audience had been chosen with two objects in view. Speakers of celebrity, who would rouse public enthusiasm were supported by speakers connected with commerce; who would be practically useful in explaining the purpose for which the meeting was convened. Money wisely spent in advertising had produced the customary result—every seat was occupied before the proceedings begun.

Among the late arrivals, who had no choice but to stand or to leave the hall, were two ladies. One of them at once decided on leaving the hall.

"I shall go back to the carriage," she said, "an I wait for you at the door."

Her friend answered:

"I shan't keep you long. He is advertised to support the second resolution; I want to see him—and that is all."

An elderly gentleman, seated at the end of a bench, rose and offered his seat to the lady who remained. She hesitated to take advantage of his kindness until he reminded her that he had heard what she had said to her friend. Before the third resolution was proposed his seat would be at his own disposal again. She thanked him, and without further ceremony took his place. He was provided with an opera-glass which he more than once offered to her, when famous orators appeared on the platform; she made no use of it until a speaker—known in the city as a ship owner—stepped forward to support the second resolution.

His name (announced in the advertisements) was Ernest Lismore.

The moment he rose, the lady asked for the opera glass. She kept it to her eyes for such a length of time and with such evident interest in Mr. Lismore, that the curiosity of her neighbors was aroused.

Had he anything to say in which a lady (evidently a stranger to him) was personally interested? There was nothing in the address that he delivered which appealed to the enthusiasm of women. He was undoubtedly a handsome man, whose appearance proclaimed him to be in the prime of life—midway, perhaps, between thirty and forty years of age. But why a lady should persist in keeping an opera-glass fixed on him all through his speech was a question which found the general ingenuity at a loss for a reply.

Having returned the glass with an apology, the lady ventured on putting a question next.

"Did it strike you, sir, that Mr. Lismore seemed to be out of spirits?" she asked.

"I can't say it did, ma'am.

"Perhaps you noticed that he left the platform the moment he had done?"

This betrayal of interest in the speaker did not escape the notice of a lady seated in front!

Before the gentleman could answer, she volunteered an explanation.

"I am afraid Mr. Lismore is troubled by anxieties connected with his business," she said; "My husband heard it reported in the city yesterday that he was seriously embarrassed by the failure—"

A loud burst of applause made the end of the sentence inaudiable. A famous member of Parliament had risen to propose the third resolution. The polite old man took his seat, and the lady left the hall to join her friend.

* * * * * * *

"Well, Mrs. Callender, has Mr. Lismore disappointed you?"

"Far from it. But I have a report about him which has alarmed me; he is said to be seriously troubled about money matters. How can I find out his address in the city?"

"We can stop at the first stationer's shop we pass, and ask to look at the directory. Are you going to pay Mr. Lismore a visit?"

"I am going to think about it?"

II.

The next day a clerk entered Mr. Lismore's private room at the office and presented a visiting card. Mrs. Callender had reflected and had arrived at a decision. Underneath her name she had written these explanatory words: "On important business."

"Does she look as if she wanted money?" Mr. Lismore inquired.

"Oh, dear, no! She comes in her carriage."

"Is she young or old?"

"Old, sir."

To Mr. Lismore—conscious of the disastrous influence occasionally exercised over busy men by youth and beauty—this was a recommendation in itself. He said:

"Show her in."

Observing the lady, as she approached him, with the momentary curiosity of a stranger, he noticed that she still preserved the remains of beauty. She had also escaped the misfortune, common to persons at her time of life, of becoming too fat. Even to a man's eye her dressmaker appeared to have made the most of that favorable circumstance. Her figure had its defects concealed and its remaining merits set off to advantage. At the same time she evidently held herself above the common deceptions by which some women seek to conceal their age. She wore her own grey hair, and her complexion bore the test of daylight.

On entering the room she made her apologies with some embarrassment. Being the embarrassment of a stranger, (and not of a youthful stranger,) it failed to impress Mr. Lismore favorably.

"I'm afraid I have chosen an inconvenient time for my visit" she began.

"I am at your service," he answered a little stiffly; "especially if you will be so kind as to mention your business with me in few words."

She was a woman of some spirit, and that reply roused her.

"I will mention it in one word," she said smartly. "My business is—gratitude."

He was completely at a loss to understand what she meant, and he said so plainly. Instead of explaining herself she put a question.

"Do you remember the night of the eleventh of March, between five and six years since?"

He considered for a moment.

"No," he said, "I don't remember it. Excuse me, Mrs. Callender, I have affairs of my own to attend to which cause me some anxiety——"

"Let me assist your memory, Mr. Lismore; and I will leave you to your affairs. On the date that I have referred to you were on your way to the railway station at Bexmore to catch the night express from the North to London."

As a hint that his time was valuable the ship-owner had remained standing. He now took his customary seat and began to listen with some interest. Mrs. Callender had produced her effect on him already.

"It was absolutely necessary," she proceeded, "that you should be on board your ship in the London Docks at nine o'clock the next morning. If you had lost the express, the vessel would have sailed without you."

The expression on his face began to change to surprise.

"Who told you that?" he asked.

"You shall hear directly. On your way into the town your carriage was stopped by an obstruction on the highroad. The people of Bexmore were looking at a house on fire."

He started to his feet.

"Good Heavens! are you the lady?"

She held up her hand in satirical protest.

"Gently, sir. You suspected me just now of wasting your valuable time. Don't rashly conclude that I am the lady until you find out that I am acquainted with the circumstances."

"Is there no excuse for my failing to recognize you?" Mr. Lismore asked. "We were on the dark side of the burning house; you were fainting, and I—"

"And you," she interposed, "after saving me at the risk of your own life, turned a deaf ear to my poor husband's entreaties when he asked you to wait till I had recovered my senses."

"Your poor husband? Surely Mrs. Callender, he received no serious injuiry from the fire?"

"The firemen rescued him under circumstances of peril, and at his great age he sank under the shock. I have lost the kindest and best of men. Do you remember how you parted from him, burned and bruised in saving me? He liked to talk of it in his last illness. 'At least' (he said to you) 'tell me the name of the man who has preserved my wife from a dreadful death.' You threw your card to him out of the carriage window, and away you went to catch the train. In all the years that have passed I have kept that card, and have vainly tried for my brave sea captain. Yesterday I saw your name on the list of speakers at the Mansion House. Need I tell you now why I come here and interrupt you in your business hours?"

She held out her hand. Mr. Lismore took it silently and pressed it warmly.

"You have not done with me yet," she resumed with a smile. "Do you remember what I said of my errand when I first came in?"

"You said it was an errand of gratitude."

"Something more than the gratitude which only says "thank you," she added."

"Before I explain myself however, I want to know what you have been doing, and how it is that my inquiry failed to trace you after that terrible night."

The appearance of depression which Mrs. Callender had noticed at the public meeting showed itself again in Mr. Lismore's face.

He sighed as he answered her.

"My story has one merit," he said; "it is soon told. I cannot wonder that you failed to discover me. In the first place I was not captain of my ship at that time. I was only mate. In the second place, I inherited some money, and ceased to lead a sailor's life, in less than a year from the night of the fire. You will now understand what obstacles were in the way of your tracing me. With my little capital I started successfully in business as ship-owner. At the time I naturally congratulated myself on my own good fortune. We little know Mrs. Callender, what the future has in store for us."

He stopped. His handsome features hardened—as if he suffered and concealed pain. Before it was possible to speak to him there was a knock at the door.

Another visitor without an appointment had called: the clerk appeared again with a card and a message.

The gentleman begs that you will see him, sir. He has something to tell you which is too important to be delayed."

Hearing the message Mrs. Callender rose immediately.

"It is enough for to-day that we understand each other," she said. "Have you any engagement to-morrow after the business hours?"

"None."

She pointed to her card on the writing table.

"Will you come to morrow evening at that address? I am like the gentleman who has just called; I have my reason for wishing to see you."

He gladly accepted the invitation. Mrs. Callender stopped him as he opened the door for her.

"Shall I offend you," she said, "if I ask a strange question before I go? I have a better motive, mind, than mere curiosity. Are you married?"

"No."

"Forgive me again," she resumed. "At my age you cannot possibly misunderstand me; yet——"

She hesitated. Mr. Lismore tried to give her confidence.

"Pray don't stand on ceremony, Mrs. Callender. Nothing that you can ask me need be prefaced by an apology."

Thus encouraged she ventured to proceed.

"You may be engaged to be married," she suggested; "or you may be in love?"

He found it impossible to conceal his surprise. But he answered without hesitation.

"There is no such bright prospect in my life, I am not in love."

She left him with a little sigh. It sounded like a sigh of relief.

Ernest Lismore was thoroughly puzzled. What could be the old lady's object in ascertaining that he was still free from matrimonial engagement? If the idea had occurred to him in time he might have alluded to her domestic life, and might have asked if she had children. With a little tact he might have discovered more than this. She had described her feeling toward him as passing the ordinary limits of gratitude, and she was evidently rich enough to be above the imputation of a mercenary motive. Did she propose to brighten those dreary prospects to which he had alluded in speaking of his own life? When he presented himself at her house the following evening would she introduce him to a charming daughter?

He smiled as the idea occurred to him.

"An appropriate time to be thinking of my chances of marriage!" he said to himself. "In another month I may be a ruined man."

III.

The gentleman who had so urgently requested an interview was a devoted freind, who had obtained a means of helping Ernest at a serious crisis in his affairs.

It had been truly reported that he was in a position of pecuniary embarrassment owing to the failure of a mercantile house with which he had been intimately connected. Whispers affecting his own solvency had followed on the bankruptcy of the firm. He had already endeavored to obtain advances of money on the usual conditions, and had been met by excuses for delay. His friend had now arrived with a letter of introduction to a capitalist, well known in commercial circles for his daring speculations and for his great wealth.

Looking at the letter Ernest observed that the envelope was sealed. In spite of that ominous innovation on established usage, in cases of personal introduction, he presented the letter. On this occasion he was not put off with excuses. The capitalist flatly declined to discount Mr. Lismore's bills unless they were backed by responsible names.

Ernest made a last effort.

He applied for help to two mercantile men whom he had assisted in their difficulties and whose names would have satisfied the money-lender. They were most sincerely sorry—but they too refused.

The one security that he could offer, was open, it must be owned, to serious objections on the score of risk. He wanted an advance of twenty thousand pounds, secured on a homeward-bound ship and cargo. But the vessel was not insured; and, at that stormy season, she was already more than a month overdue. Could grateful colleagues be blamed if they forgot their obligations when they were asked to offer pecuniary help to a merchant in this situation?

Ernest returned to his office without money and without credit.

A man threatened by ruin is in no state of mind to keep an engagement at a lady's tea-table. Ernest sent a letter of apology to Mrs. Callender, alleging extreme pressure of business as the excuse for breaking his engagement.

"Am I to wait for an answer, sir?" the messenger asked.

"No; you are merely to leave the letter."

IV.

In an hour's time—to Earnest's astonishment—the messenger returned with a reply.

"The lady was just going out, sir, when I rang at the door," he explained, "and she took the letter from me herself. She didn't appear to know your handwriting, and she asked me whom I came from. As soon as I told her I was ordered to wait."

Earnest opened the letter.

"Dear Mr. Lismore: One of us must speak out, and your letter of apology forces me to be that one. If you are really so proud and so distrustful as you seem to be, I shall offend you. If not, I shall prove myself to be your friend.

"Your excuse is 'pressure of business.' The truth (as I have good reason to believe) is want of money. I heard a stranger at that public meeting say that you were seriously embarrassed by some failure in the city.

"Let me tell you what my own pecuniary position is in two words. I am the childless Widow of a rich man—"

Ernest paused. His anticipated discovery of Mrs. Callender's charming daughter was in his mind for the moment.

"That little romance must return to the land of dreams," he thought—and went on with the letter.

"After what I owe to you, I don't regard it as repaying an obligation,—I consider myself as merely performing a duty when I offer to assist you by a loan of money.

"Wait a moment before you throw my letter into the waste-paper basket.

"Circumstances, which it is impossible for me to mention before we meet, put it out of power to help you—unless I attach to my most sincere offer of service a very unusual and very embarrassing condition. If you are on the brink of ruin, that misfortune will plead my excuse—and your excuse, too, if you accept the loan on my terms. In any case, I rely on the sympathy and forbearance of the man to whom I owe my life.

"After what I have now written, there is only one thing to add. I beg to decline accepting your excuses, and I shall expect to see you to-morrow evening, as we arranged. I am an obstinate old woman—but I am also your faithful friend and servant, Mary Callender."

Ernest looked up from the letter.

"What can this possible mean?" he wondered.

But he was too sensible a man to be content with wondering—he decided on keeping his engagement.

V.

What Dr. Johnson called "the insolence of wealth" appears far more frequently in the houses of the rich than in the manners of the rich. The reason is plain enough. Personal ostentation is, in the very nature of it, ridiculous. But the ostentation which exhibits magnificent pictures, priceless china, and splendid furniture can purchase good taste to guide it and can assert itself without affording the smallest opening for a word of depreciation or a look of contempt. If I am worth a million of money, and if I am dying to show it, I don't ask you to look at me—I ask you to look at my house.

Keeping his engagement with Mrs. Callender, Earnest discovered that riches might be lavishly and yet modestly used.

In crossing the hall and ascending the stairs, look where he might his notice was insensibly won by proofs of the taste which is not to be purchased, and the wealth which uses but never exhibits its purse. Conducted by a man-servant to the landing on the first floor, he found a maid at the door of the boudoir waiting to announce him. Mrs. Callender advanced to welcome her guest in a simple evening dress perfectly suited to her age. All that had looked worn and faded in her fine face by daylight was now softly obscured by shaded lamps. Objects of beauty surrounded her, which glowed with subdued radiance from the background of sober color. The influence of appearance of the strongest of all outward influences while it lasts. For the moment the scene produced the impression on Earnest, in spite of the terrible anxieties which consumed him. Mrs. Challender in his office was a woman who had stepped out of her own sphere. Mrs. Callender in her own house was a woman who had risen to a new place in his estimation.

"I'm afraid you don't thank me for forcing you to keep your engagment," she said with her friendly smile.

"Indeed I do thank you," he replied.

"Your beautiful house and your gracious welcome have persuaded me into forgetting my trouble—for awhile."

The smile passed away from her face.

"Then it is true?" she said gravely.

"Only too true."

She lead him to a seat beside her, and waited to speak again until her maid had brought in the tea.

"Have you read my letter in the same friendly spirit in which I wrote it?" she asked when they were alone again.

"I have read your letter gratefully, but—"

"But you don't know yet what I have to say. Let us understand each other before we make any objections on either side. Will you tell me what your present position is—at its worst? I can, and will speakly when my turn comes, if you will honor me with your confidence. Not if it distresses you," she added, observing him attentively.

He was ashamed of his hesitation—and he made amends for it.

"Do you thoroughly understand me?" he asked, when the whole truth had been laid before her without reserve.

She summed up the result in a few words.

"If your overdue ship returns safely, within a month of this time, you can borrow the money without difficulty. If the ship is lost, you have no alternative (when the end of the month comes) but to accept a loan from me or to suspend payment. Is that the hard truth?"

"It is."

"And the sum you require is—twenty thousand pounds?"

"Yes."

"I have twenty times as much money as that, Mr. Lismore, at my sole disposal—on one condition."

"The condition alluded to in your letter?"

"Yes."

"Does the fulfilment of the condition depend in some way on any decision of mine?"

"It depends entirely on you."

That answer closed his lips.

With a composed manner and a steady hand she poured herself out a cup of tea.

"I conceal it from you," she said, "but I want confidence. Here (she pointed to the cup) is the friend of women, rich and poor, when they are in trouble. What I have now to say obliges me to speak in praise of myself. I don't like it—let me get it over as soon as I can.

"My husband was very fond of me; he had the most absolute confidence in my discretion, and in my sense of duty to him and to myself. His last words to me before he died were words that thanked me for making the happiness of his life. As soon as I had in some degree recovered, after the affliction that had fallen upon me, his lawyer and executor produced a copy of his will and said there were two clauses in it which my husband had expressed a wish that I should read. It is needless to say that I obeyed."

She still controlled her agitation—but she was now unable to conceal it. Earnest made an attempt to spare her.

"Am I concerned in this?" he asked.

"Yes before I tell you why, I want to know what you would do—in a certain case which I am unwilling even to suppose. I have heard of men who have been unable to pay the demands made on them, who began business again and succeeded, and in course of time paid their creditors."

"And you want to know if there is any likelihood of my following their example?" he said. "Have you also heard of men who have made that second effort—who have failed again—and who have doubled the debts they owed to their brethern in business who trusted them? I knew one of those men myself. He committed suicide."

She laid her hand on his for a moment.

"If I understand you," she said. "If ruin comes——"

"If ruin comes," he interposed, "a man without money and without credit can make but one last atonement. Don't speak of it now."

She looked at him with horror.

"I don't mean that!" she said.

"Shall we go back to what we read in the will?" he suggested.

"Yes—if you will give a momsnt to compose myself."

(Continued next week.)

AGRICULTURAL.

Cows may be trained to drink milk even when sour, or buttermilk either. But it is an open question if the milk is any benefit, or is an injury under some circumstances. Some dairymen think one way and some the other. The writer has formed no opinion about it, as he has never fed milk to cows.

The Hon. C M. Clay, says that the Jerseys are the native cattle of Russia, and he could load a fleet with them at from $3 to $10 per head. If this is true there is no use in the farmers of the Channel Islands allowing the supply to fall off. It is more than probable if we should import direct from Russia a little careful judgement would give us a stock of Jerseys that would be hardy, vigorous, and able to "hoe her own row."

There are many causes for the white specks occasionally found in butter. An acid state of the milk as it comes from the cow, caused by the food or otherwise, will cause it; it is quite possible that giving sour milk to the cow may explain the trouble. It is easy to ascertain this by stopping the practise and noting the result. It is a useless thing to do anyway, and is of no benefit whatever. If the cream is warmed too quickly before it is churned, and when it is sour, that will cause the specks. No remedy can be given until the cause is known, and among the causes are the condition of the cow; keeping the milk too long before skimming; keeping the cream too long before churning: excessive sourness of the cream; warming the cream too much and too quickly, and also the farrow condition of the cow on the near approach of calving.

The report of the Ensilage Congress held recently in New York, says that some horses have suffered severely from eating ensilage. Sour food is not fit for a horse, which has a very small stomach, and is easily injured or killed by fermenting food. No doubt ensilage is useful for cows under certain circumstances, but it is quite reasonable that it should not be good for horses.

Sweet oil and whale oil are absolutely safe agents for the destruction of lice on cattle. Mercurial preparations are more effective, but are attended with a degree of risk. Rubbing with any of the following is regarded as noninjurious, and repeated at intervals should get rid of the parasites: Sulpher and lard or oil, water and petroleum, or sulphuret of either pottassium or lime—four ounces to a gallon of water. Clean the buildings with petroleum, or carbolic acid, or turpentine.

Where fungus growths on corn and corn stalks are often injurious, and, under some circumstances, absolutely poisonous to stock. They produce in cattle a disease called stomach staggers. Small doses of sulpher are said to be helpful to stock thus affected. Smutty corn should never be put in the crib. It should be gathered at husking time and burned. If allowed to go to crib other corn will be affected, and the disease will increase the following year.

Over-feeding is a very prevalent source of disease, especially in young farm animals. It is also a wast of food, and so becomes a double injury to the farmer. Prof. Knap, of Iowa, declares that the farmers of that State waste $15,000 annually in over-feeding their colts and horses. He might have added an equal sum in loss of service by disease from over-feeding. He says two quarts of oats and two ears of corn twice a day is liberal feeding for a young horse, (and we would add a full grown one when not hard worked,) and that moderate feeding conduces to vigorous health and good old age.

Corn is not a perfect diet for pigs. It is deficient in albuminoids. To correct this we must add an article, say the *Breeders' Gazette*, that will make up for the deficiency. For example, skim-milk is highly nitrogenous and has nearly four per cent. of true albuminoids. Two-and-a-third pounds of skim-milk contain as much albuminous food as if found in one pound of corn. But we cannot always add milk. Linseed cake, meal or pea-meal greatly increases the value of corn as a hog feed. The pig kept in a small pen, getting milk and table scraps with a little corn is noted for continued good health and even development.

The felting of wool upon the sheep's back, and which is technically known as "cotting" is caused by a lack of yolk in the wool first, followed by wet and heating of the sheep as they lie close together and sweat. The heat and moisture, and the pressure cause the fibres to mass together so that when the wool is carded it is torn into short fibres and spoiled for the more profitable uses. There is no remedy for it; prevention by avoiding the causes alone is of any use. It occurs mostly in the short curly fleeces of grade merinos and the short and medium wool and more open fleeces of Southdown and other sheep of this class. No doubt it is due to insufficient grain food first and to exposure and crowding in the pens afterward.

The now prevalent disease in cattle, commonly called hoof ail, is due to inflamation of the feet sometimes caused by exposure to filth or wet snow, or muddy yards, or to disease of the bone for want of proper nutrition. The latter cause is rare, the former is quite frequent. The remedy in this case is to remove the cause at once; to give a few daily doses of one ounce of hyposulphite of soda; to cleanse the feet thoroughly, and apply an ointment made as follows:—4 ounces of lard and 2 ounces of Venice turpentine melted together; then add 2 ounces of spirits of turpentine and one ounce of acetate of copper, finely powdered; stir thoroughly. Apply this to the sore parts after they have been well washed with warm soapy water and the blisters all broken; then cover the parts with a clean rag upon which the ointment has been spread. Put on a bandage passing between the claws and covering the whole foot Keep the feet clean and dry.

ALDERNEYS AND JERSEY.—The *New York Times* says the Alderneys and Jerseys are different breeds. There is no doubt a good deal of nonsense talked at times by breeders of cattle, who, of course, is quite natural, think their favorite breed the best of all kinds. A good many Jerseys are called Alderneys, wrongly, no doubt, and for the reason that 30 or 40 years ago, when Channel Island cattle became fashionable, the Alderneys were first chosen for their beauty and fawn-like form and color. They were extremely popular 40 years ago as ornamental cows for grazing on lawns and in parks in England, and the extreme richness of their milk in time brought them into notice as dairy cattle. But Alderney is a very small island, not so large as many farms in this country, and could not supply the demand, and the largest island of the group, Jersey, was drawn upon and in time monopolized the business. For some years the name Alderney was retained, but as the Jersey breeder became jealous of it, the name was changed to Jerseys, as it should be.

A SUCCESSFUL DAIRYMAN.—Good management is the secret of success, and it is this which has made Mr. Pomroy's small dairy of 20 cows bring him an income of $2,735 last year. The cows are of pure Devon stock, which is a rarity to hear of now, when the Jersey makes so much noise that no other breed has a chance to be heard of. The proceeds of Mr. Pomroy's farming last year were as follows:

8 cows and other animals	$879 00
3,225 pounds of butter at 25 cents	830 75
Pork sold	64 55
Eggs and poultry	30 00
Wool and lambs	51 70
Total	$2,735 00

There is in addition to this, of course, much that has been used in the household, the grand total being a sum of money and an amount of comfort and satisfaction in the aggregate far greater than that realized by many a man in business whose expenses and worry would largely overbalance those of the farmer. Like all other successful dairymen, Mr. Pomeroy (who is a New York State farmer) practises soiling, without which it would be scarcely possible to keep a herd of 53 head, all told, on 150 acres, which he does. The principal soiling crops grown were oats and peas sown together and corn, which was fed with the ears on it as it grew.

THE CARE OF SHEEP.—As the time of lambing approaches the ewes should be strengthened a little in extra feed, say oats, grain ground coarse, cotton or linseed oil cake. I have no experience with sheep in barns, but I would recommend the shepherd to drive the sheep at some time in the day to give exercise, to circulate the blood, and strengthen the muscles for lamb birth. And care should be taken to see that they have plenty of water, and are kept as quiet as possible from alarm by dogs or other fears. At the same time sheep well fed on sweet hay require but little grain. And as the lambs come, cut roots in a warm cellar, prepared and fed at once before freezing, are a good treat to sheep and very promotive of milk. It is only of late years that I have used roots, as turnips, carrots, mangolds, rutabagas, and sugar or other beets as feed, except a few for milk cows. I had a large cellar, and failed to utilize it till now. No roots when frozen once should be used for anything—perhaps the hogs might use them in an emergency. When corn can be profitably raised roots would only fill a minor place. To sheep, however, either winter grass or roots to some are necessary to high development, and full health and milk for lambs.—*Hon. C. M. Clay.*

CORN AND OATS FOR HORSES.—*Market and Farm* says the value of corn and oats may be briefly stated as follows:—The former is deficient in many of the elements of nutrition so necessary for recuperating the constant wear and tear which necessarily take place in the body of a living animal. On this account horses which are fed exclusively on corn and hay do not receive the nourishment which appears necessary for the due support and maintenance of the animal fabric; hence we must not be surprised that corn-fed horses show signs of being languid, by sweating profusely while being worked, lack of vitality, etc. Oats on the contrary, contain more of the essential elements of nutrition than any other article of food which can be fed with impunity to horses. Oats are not only the most natural food for horses, but are decidedly the most nutritious. They are the cheapest, because there is less risk in feeding them and experience has proved that horses properly feed on oats and timothy hay can, with regular exercise, good grooming; and proper sanitary regulations, be brought to the highest state of physical culture, and can perform more work with less evidence of fatigue than when fed on any other article of food.

HOW TO MILK.—Recently we gave extracts from a paper in the *Indiana Farmer* by John M. Stahl on the above subject, and now find place for further selections:

"Milking should be done regularly. Have certain hours for the work and do it at the usual time. The internal milk producing and supplying organs of the cow learn when the udder should be relieved and will kick, and perhaps the cow will do the same, if you don't squeeze at the proper time.

"Likewise milk clean. Blessed is the man or woman that strips for three minutes after the udder is empty. It should be remembered that about three-fifths of the milk production of the cow has been developed by thus mutely asking for more by tugging away at a teat.

In a state of nature the cow gave milk enough to support her calf till it could make its own living. The milk propensity has been developed in squeezing.

"Always rub the udder and teat clean before beginning to milk. To make clean butter is an impossibility. There are to many chances for dirt to get into it. But the nearer you come to absolute cleanliness the nearer you will come to the highest excellence. Comparative cleanliness is essential to good butter. There is always more or less dirt clinging to the udder and ready to fall into the pail unless removed before milking is begun. Keep a cloth about the cow stable with which to rub the udder and teats clean.

"In the name of all that is half-way decent, I beseech you never dip your hands in the pail while milking as your filthy neighbor does. The practice is so very filthy that I shall hold it up to your disgusted gaze on the end of my pen and then drop it.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.—There is always great excitement in case of sudden accident and injury. Every one should be prepared for an emergency. Hagyard's Yellow Oil is the reliable friend in Scalds, Bruises, Lameness, Croup, Sore Throat, Rheumatism and painful affections and wounds.

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Wednesday, February 20, 1884.

THE CRISIS.

Hon. Mr. Costigan has resigned his seat in the Cabinet, and is to oppose the Pacific Syndicate loan on the floors of the House. Last night he moved the adjournment of the debate. Sir John wished the debate to go on, and asked the hon. member to withdraw his motion. He declined to do so, and remarked that the Government were endeavoring to push the resolution through the House with undue haste. His motion was carried. Mr. Costigan will speak to-night. The situation is critical. The Quebec blues are to oppose the loan unless Sir John grants the concessions the Province have asked. A telegram to the writer this morning says: "It is rumored that Sir Hector Langevin, Minister of Public Works, will also resign his seat in the Cabinet." If this be true the Tories are doomed.

THE ESTIMATES.

Sir Leonard Tilley submitted his estimates about two weeks ago. He effects to propose a reduction of expenditure for the coming year of $1,198,688, but the reader need not be misled by Sir Leonard's proposition. His "supplementaries" are invariably very bulky, and we do not hesitate to predict that this year they will exceed in bulk those of any previous year. We would welcome any reduction in the expenditure, however, as a move in the right direction, and this year particularly we would welcome it, provided that reduction were made in useless services, and in the civil departments of Government, and that it would in no way bring decline to our varied and important publ. works, and that with that reduction there was a corresponding reduction in taxation. It is in such season's of depression as this more particularly that the happy qualities of a "heavier-born" financier, who can equalize the expenditure of a country with the paying ability of the people, can be well appreciated. If Sir Leonard wou[illegible] this year at [illegible]

As to the reduction of the expenditure in some departments and the increase in others, as shown by the estimates submitted by Sir Leonard, the country cannot look upon it with favor, for the reduction is not in the interests of the country. Our public works—railways (the C. P. R. excepted) and canals, buildings, etc.,—are to suffer, while the cost of of civil government is to be increased. For instance there is to be an increase of $41,827 on the estimates for which the votes of Parliament are required, and $2,000 in expenditure authorized by statute, the latter being due to the increase of Lieut-Governor Dewdney's salary from $2,000 to $4,000. The increases in the Civil Service cost are—In Justice Department, $965; Militia, $6,180; Interior, $700; Indian Affairs, $1,022; Customs, $2,480; Post office, $5,955; Agriculture, $1,630; Marine and Fisheries, $1,142; Public Works, $1,360; Railways, $597; Stationery Office, $3,000; Departmental Contingencies, $18,000!!; Civil Service Board, $2,250; Others $942. Now these increases are such that the country could very well do without for this year at least. They serve no good purpose to the country; they are not made for the promotion of any worthy object. If, for instance, the increase for agriculture tended to aid that worthy service and to benefit our agricultural classes there would be every justification for the additional outlay, but that increase is made to feed some hungry office seekers, and the like. It is in the civil service that a reduction can well be made, and if Sir Leonard and his Government had the interests of the country at heart it is there a reduction would be made, if a reduction really is to be made. There is the increase of $18,000 for Departmental Contingencies. What call is there for such an alarming increase in this department? Would it not be infinitely better in this, a year of sore depression, to materially reduce the expenses of these departments and to use their means in a way that would benefit the masses. There is to be an increase in the cost of legislation of $6,596; the contingent expenses of the High Commissioner's office show an increase of $500; then there is to be an increase of $6,154 for immigration—this increase is chiefly to meet the contingencies of Canadian agencies,—and for superannuation the allowances are to be increased to $200,000. All these can well be done without. Now, in the reduction of the expenditure, what do we find? In the departmental expenditures, Inland Revenue, $1,500; Finance, $1,162; Secretary of State, $1,015; others, $530. This is well enough, but in services in which the distribution of our means would aid and benefit the masses and assist the business of the country we find a great reduction. For railways and canals there is a reduction of $14,500. For public works, chargeable to capital, $150,000 is to be voted, a decrease of $57,000. On public work chargeable to income, the expenditure is to be $1,852,850 a decrease of $1,296,425, distributed as follows:—

	1883-4.	1884-5.
Public Buildings:—		
Nova Scotia	$ 108,800	$ 82,550
Prince Edward Island	14,000	12,500
New Brunswick	126,200	92,000
Quebec	347,400	202,350
Ontario	473,200	258,000
Disputed Territory	600	
Manitoba	183,000	59,500
North-West Territories	88,100	25,000
British Columbia	83,750	26,000
Generally	15,000	15,000
Repairs, heating, furniture, etc	328,400	346,800
Harbors and Rivers:—		
Nova Scotia	93,200	21,850
Prince Edward Island	14,250	1,250
New Brunswick	129,500	66,000
Maritime Provinces, generally	10,000	10,000
Quebec	225,100	127,500
Ontario	345,800	191,000
Disputed Territory	50,000	
Manitoba	13,000	1,000
North-West Territories	10,000	
British Columbia	19,500	2,000
Generally	6,000	6,000
Dredging	253,600	167,000
Slides and booms	15,000	35,500
Roads and bridges	22,800	13,000
Telegraphs	69,000	41,775
Miscellaneous	103,240	48,500
Total	$3,148,500	$1,852,075

We have given the estimates of last year as well as this so that the reader may be able to see for himself the various reductions, and he can also see that the principle upon which reduction of expenditure is made is not one that will commend itself to the country. The Tory Government would fain have the people believe that they have undertaken to curtail the expenditure, and that in curtailing it they have consulted the interests of the people. but the facts which we have submitted for the consideration of our readers show that the Government are sacrificing the interests of the country to the personal interests of themselves and their friends in office.

If the Government is to reduce the expenditure of the country let them do so in a way that will benefit the tax payer. But we feel, however, that the Government's intention is not to reduce the expenditure. They are sailing just now in narrow straits, and their pretence to have lopped off considerable sums from the varied public works in the different Provinces is designed to entrap some of their cooler supporters into giving them a helping hand in the nefarious syndicate bargain, and if that bargain is accepted the supporters that have played traitor to their country, and serf to their Government, will share "the loaves and fishes," which Sir Leonard's "supplementaries" will provide, but the benefit will be reaped by the members personally rather than by the constituencies they represent.

The estimates, as submitted, are as follows:—

	1883-84.	1884-85.
Public debt, including sinking fund	$9,156,585	$8,921,124
Charges o management	172,140	169,123
Civil government	1,117,746	1,161,048
[illegible] service	615,165	627,[illegible]
[illegible]	15,000	15,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	295,165
Militia	93,159	1,289,410
[illegible] and [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	119,000	95,100
Public works and buildings, do	3,[illegible]	1,85[illegible],075
Mail and steamship subsidies	386,673	386,673
Ocean and river service	211,[illegible]	231,000
Lighthouse and coast service	520,8[illegible]	527,708
Fisheries	260,100	255,500
Scientific institutions	55,750	55,750
Marine hospitals	62,000	62,000
Steamboat inspectors	22,000	25,000
Superintendence of insurance	10,000	10,250
Subsidies	3,525,000	3,525,000
Geological survey	60,000	60,000
Indians	924,400	776,479
Mounted Police	416,000	470,300
Miscellaneous	230,573	239,569
Collection of Revenues—		
Customs	779,400	798,815
Excise	291,025	311,295
Culling timber	67,300	71,800
Weights and measures, gas	89,900	81,700
Inspection of staples	3,000	3,000
Adulteration of food	12,000	15,000
Minor revenues	10,000	7,000
Railways and canals	3,216,034	3,206,722
Public works	214,210	200,434
Postoffice	2,258,510	2,469,966
Dominion lands income	147,919	151,[illegible]
Total consolidated fund	31,010,516	29,811,639

Total increases, $565,744.
Total decreases, $1,764,434.

Comparative estimates of capital expenditure are as follows:—

	1883-4	1884-5
Redemption of debt	1,373,306	34,820,304
Railways and canals	13,733,350	11,444,100
Public Works	267,000	150,000
Dominion lands	600,000	300,000
Total capital	$15,913,656	$46,714,404
Total capital and income	46,923,934	76,526,043

Increase on capital expenditure, $29,602,059.

THE EXCHANGE BANK SCANDAL.

Sir Leonard Tilley loaned to the Exchange Bank of Canada, a few months ago, $300,000 of public money, $100,000 on the personal security of Senator Ogilvie, and $200,000 without any security. $100,000 were returned, and then the bank became insolvent. Sir Richard Cartwright brought the matter to the attention of the House, and called upon Sir Leonard to give some explanation as to his unprecedented abuse of the public money. The explanation was that the bank had got into difficulties, and there was a "run" on it; the manager asked for $100,000; the amount was granted; the "run" continued, and a request for another $100,000 was complied with. But this was not enough; the demands on the bank did not cease, and the manager asked for another $100,000, which was granted on the personal security of Senator Ogilvie, one of the directors, without, as Sir Leonard admitted, making enquiry as to the Senator's ability to pay the amount. In further explanation the Minister said he had made the loans to avert disaster not only to the Exchange, but to other banks and to business men that would inevitably be effected by the downfall. The bank had been called upon to redeem a great deal of its circulation, and "we know," said he,

"By looking at the returns that if to-day two-thirds of the banks in the Dominion were called upon to redeem their circulation, where these banks would be, and where the business of the country would be. Under these circumstances we felt that we were perfectly justified—feeling, at the same time, that we were safe in doing so—in endeavoring to save the country from the consequences which would follow from the breaking down, it might be, of two, or three, or four, or five of the banks."

Such are the facts connected with this Exchange Bank business, and such is Sir Leonard's explanation of his abuse of public money in this connection. His explanation is unsatisfactory and unstatesmanlike, and his course is indefensible.

As to his course, it warrants the severest censure, and if the Tory element of Parliament were composed of any other than blind and sycophant followers, censure would have been passed. Sir Leonard loaned to this bank $300,000 of the people's money without making the slightest enquiry as to its ability to repay that loan, and at a time too when he should have known that other banks discounted the Exchange, and that this very institution was so hard run that it was paying ten per cent. for money, and giving lenders the pick of their bill case as security in addition to their own credit. Yea, more, this loan was made at a time when Sir Leonard knew or should have known, that the bank had, through mismanagement, lost the confidence of the entire commercial community, and that its trouble was caused, not by redemption of its circulation, but by a withdrawal of deposits. What would our readers, what would our business men say of a capitalist that undertook to loan a large sum of money without security to a concern (on its own representations) that was said to be unsound, and that their creditors mistrusted? Would he not be regarded either as a fool or a lunatic? Then, what are we to say of a Minister who occupies the highest financial position in the country, and who so abuses public monies? "The loan was made to avert disaster." This is as hollow as it is mythical. The failure of the bank was discounted by other banks. Business men had no confidence in it. And when the failure did occur it did not even produce a ripple in commercial circles. Sir Leonard's explanations all through are unsatisfactory; no reasonable justification can be offered for his action. He has been guilty of a most unpardonable violation of the public trust. His own friends out of Parliament have expressed their indignation at his course, and even his own organs do not pretend to justify him. His own Deputy openly states that the Minister acted against his advise.

But this is not all. It was not enough for Sir Leonard to make such an unwarrantable loan on such a flimsy pretext. He must go further, and decry the credit of the banks of the country. "If to-day," he says "two-thirds of the banks of the Dominion were called upon to redeem their circulation where would these banks be, and where would the business of the country be." This rash statement will have its damaging effect. It can do no harm in this country, it is true, where Sir Leonard Tilley is well known and where we have long been in the habit of estimating his opinions at just what they are worth, but it will be quite different abroad. In American cities where Canadian banks are doing business the "leading financier" of the Dominion will be given as authority declaring that two-thirds of the Canadian banks are practically insolvent, and they may be very much embarrassed by the prevalence of such an impression. And at a time when our prosperity is so largely dependent upon floating Canadian enterprises on the English market this rash and foolish statement will do us incalculable injury. English capitalists are always chary about investing in Canadian enterprises—often unreasonably so—and what will they say now when the Finance Minister of the Dominion declares that the Canadian banks are in such a bad way. We venture to say that many a promoter will be met with this very extract from Sir Leonard's own words when attempting to float Canadian enterprises in the Old Country.

Sir Leonard has thus succeeded in two things, in defrauding the country of $200,000, and in decrying the credit of the banks and the financial enterprises of Canada. Has he not now, as a Tory, accomplished enough to warrant him in stepping down and out?

THE N. B. LEGISLATURE.

To-morrow week the Legislature will be opened. The time of meeting is later this year than formerly owing to the change in the fiscal year, but while important measures for the material interests of the Province, and the usual amount of ordinary business will be brought before it, the session will no doubt be shorter than usual. There will be night sessions, we believe, from the early days of the session till the close.

The Government will meet the House under good auspices. They will be in a position to submit a satisfactory statement of the finances—at once clear and concise. Though muddled and bungled by their predecessors in office, the present Government have so arranged and systematized the accounts of the Province that the people can understand them. They will be able to show a economical administration of affairs during the past year; that while large sums have been expended on public works and services which their predecessors had allowed to go almost into decay the expenditure has been reasonable and the benefits at least commensurate with the cost. New and important works were undertaken and prudence and economy were exercised in carrying them out. Revenue has been derived from sources which the late administration ever even thought of being capable of producing anything.

The Government, in meeting the House enjoy, as no other Provincial Government have enjoyed, the almost unanimous confidence of the country. They have introduced reforms in the administration of affairs, and they have pledged themselves to other reforms which they will no doubt carry out. And in the House their support has been increased by the acquisition of some excellent representatives to their ranks. On the other hand the Opposition is feeble, not only in the country, but in the House. What little strength they did have last winter has bidden them adieu in the retirement of Mr. P. A. Landry, who resigned his seat in the Assembly because of the fact that there was no opportunity for either he or his party to regain power for many years to come.

The session will be interesting, but we do not predict any lively discussions.

DOING GOOD WORK.

While the Tory members from this Province are wasting their time, and neglecting the interests of their constituents, in doing nothing but giving expression of their profound devotion to their party, the Liberal members are doing good work. Mr. G. G. King, M. P. for Queens, has brought before the attention of the Government the advisibility of the further improvement of the Grand Lake navigation, and his suggestions have been favorably received. We quote a synoptic report of his speech:—

Mr. King, in moving for a report of surveys performed at Jemseg, Queen's County, with a view to have some dredging done at that place, stated that he did so for the purpose of calling attention to the desirability of an early completion of the work, which was one of very much consequence to a large number of vessel owners who are interested in Grand Lake navigation. He pointed out that both parties were committed to it as considerable work had been done in years gone by, and that last year it was very gratifying to find that the sum of $5,000 had been placed in the estimates for the work. He expressed the disappointment felt by the people of his county when it was discovered that the dredge, which was expressly adapted for the class of work required to be done, was taken to Digby N. S., and on reference to the report of Minister of Public Works it would be ascertained that the dredge was entirely unfitted for the work required to be done thereat, as the report showed she could work only three hours per day. The rise of tide there was 25 30 feet, and the dredge being only calculated to work in 18 feet of water, caused a loss for the season of two-thirds of the time, while the expense in no way decreased. He expressed a hope that the minister would deem it necessary in the interest of vessel owners and others to make furthur inquiry, and he felt satisfied he would decide to send the dredge to Jemseg on the opening of navigation, where he would promise her work and full time. In doing so he would confer a great boon on a large number of persons who have been subjected during the past season to serious loss and inconvenience, in consequence of having to leave the lake with vessels two-thirds loaded and that in trips which consumed an average of a month of their time.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTES.

Those who are watching the proceedings in Parliament with reference to the C. P. R. loan will have concluded ere this that even if the loan were doubly onerous it would be supported by a great majority of the members.

Yet it is admitted that this whole business involves many millions more than the $30,000,000 given to the C. P. R. Quebec Tory members will only vote for it on condition that their Province will be cared for, and any one who has watched the proceedings of their local Government, and knows its difficulties financially and otherwise, will readily conclude that no small sum will relieve them. The very members who are prepared to swallow the loan, holus-bolus, without asking anything in return, are the Tory members from this Province. These gentlemen are professedly desirious of securing some concessions on winter port matters, but it would appear so far as though Quebec was making a "cats-paw" of them even in this. The Tory members of that Province want the St. Lawrence bridged at Quebec and ask the Government to acquire a roadway to Montreal, and in this way benefit Quebec, while our members will be content to use the I. C. R. to reach St. John and Halifax in winter. The present opportunity is perhaps the most favorable that will ever offer to do what can be done to facilitate winter port matters, and if allowed to slip may never again present itself. But what difference will this make to our Tory members who do nothing, but continually proclaim their loyalty to party and country?

MR. FOSTER'S LATE SPEECH.

(Ottawa Free Press.)

Prof. Foster's speech last night reminded us of an oration delivered by a senator of Mississippi over the remains of a leading citizen of Wolfburg in that state. The tribute paid to departed worth was a glowing one. Among other things the orator said:—"An incident in the career of our illustrious departed fellow citizen will show his innate nobility of character and the lofty sentiments that always animated him. Some years ago he was president of the Wolfburg Savings Bank. One day the bank burst. A deputation of leading citizens waited on him to find out what had become of the funds of the bank. 'Gentleman' he said, rising to the occasion, like a true born American citizen, 'as for what has become of the funds of the bank, I cannot say, but I must not allow this auspicious occasion to pass without expressing my profound devotion to the American flag and my undying respect for the constitution of the United States.'" Professor Foster could tell nothing about the railway loan, or the Tilley bank theft, but he could, and did, express his profound devotion to the Tory party and his undying respect for this glorious Dominion.

IMMIGRATION EXPENSES

Under the head of immigration expenses for 1882-83 there are a number of suspicious looking charges. The amount expended in immigration was $373,909. Twenty-seven thousand six hundred and fifty-five dollars was spent upon the London office, including $2,610, High Commissioner's contingencies, and $24,850 upon other European agents. Over $8,000 was spent in printing, advertising, and stationery for the London Agency. The contingencies of the Quebec agency amounted to $5,601. Captain Kirwan drew $150 as "travelling expenses," though he was never connected with the service. Probably the sum was paid on account of services in the Muskoka election. Mr. John Lowe's expenses in the investigation of the alleged exodus were $551; amount paid towards assisted passages, about $75,000; Rev. A. J. Bray, expenses in England, $800; Mr. Bray was said to be engaged by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, but his pay came out of the Federal Treasury; amount paid for transporting immigrants, $64,875; for printing and advertising, $61,498, of which sum the *Mail* Company received $4,478; the Quebec *Chronicle*, $1,140; Montreal *Gazette*, $3,240; the London *Free Press*, $5,447; and the St. John *Sun*, 482; spent upon quarantine service, $63,976.

A SICK MAN'S TRAVELLING EXPENSES.

Sir Charles Tupper, in 1881, was said to be too sick to attend to his public duties, so he took a trip to Europe. He was supposed to bear himself the expenses of that trip. We find, however in the accounts of 1882-83, under the head of immigration expenses, that Sir Charles was paid $1,550 on account of "travelling expenses in Great Britain, for the Minister of Agriculture," a very handsome sum for the travelling expenses of a sick man. There is also in the accounts of about the same date, but this time under the head of Railway Department, charged to Sir Charles, $272 for cab hire, and $1,380 for additional travelling expenses. This is but one of the channels into which the public money finds its way.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Mr. Temple has taken his seat in Parliament.

Senator Wark, in a very well conceived and comprehensive speech in the Senate last Thursday advocated the testing of the route between Richibucto and West Cape for winter communication between Richibucto and the main land.

The following despatch from Buffalo requires no explanation:—"At the monthly meeting of the Buffalo Bankers' Association, yesterday, the only matter discussed was the question of rejecting Canadian currency. The real cause of the alarm at present is the statement of the Canadian Minister of Finance made last week to the effect that if the banks were called on to redeem their circulation they would find it very hard to do so."

Mr. Landry was somewhat disappointing in his maiden speech in the Commons. In speaking on a bill "To enable prisoners charged with misdemeanors to give evidence in their own behalf," he expressed himself in opposition to it on the ground "that it would, if adopted, tend to encourage perjury, a crime which was already becoming too common in the Province from which he came." Mr. Blake and Mr. Weldon were compelled to call Mr. Landry to book for this rash statement, and to show him that perjury was not now as common in his own Province as formerly.

GENERAL

One Echols went to Utah two years ago and joined the Mormons. He recently returned and demanded the allegiance of his wife, who had remained here, and sued out a writ for his child. The writ is being resisted on the ground that Mormonism renders the father unfit to have the guardianship of his child. The case excites considerable interest.

Joaquin Miller has brought suit in New York against McKee Rankin, the actor, for five thousand dollars damages for performing his play of "49." He asks an injunction to restrain defendant from producing the play in future.

Two hundred dollars, the fine imposed by law on a clergyman for marrying a couple without publication of the banns or production of a marriage license, was paid on Tuesday week by Rev. W. G. Lane, of Halifax, N. S., against whom action was recently taken for such illegal performance of the ceremony. The sum was paid to the prosecuting attorney.

SELLING OFF
—AT—
Reduced Prices
From this date
UNTIL MAY 1st,
I will give
10 Per Cent Discount for Cash,
ON FURNITURE
And other Bulky Goods in order to reduce Stock.
A Fine Assortment in each Department to Select from.
All Goods Marked in PLAIN FIGURES.
ONE PRICE ONLY.
J. G. McNALLY.
Fredericton, Feb. 20th, 1884.

STEEL NAILS.
Just Received by Rail:
100 KEGS STEEL CUT NAILS.
For sale lower than usual.
Feb. 20. JAS. S. NEILL.

Direct Importation.
Just Received per Steamer "Durham City" from Liverpool via Halifax:—
1 CASE Shoe Thread;
1 case Stewart's Gilling Cord for fishing nets;
2 cases Pocket Cutlery (Woodhead's):
6 casks Scotch Wagon Boxes;
10 barrels Paint Oil:
8 casks Cable Chain;
4 cases Peavy and Cant Dog Steel:
" Drill Steel;
1 case Padlocks.
For sale Wholesale and Retail.
Feb. 20. JAS. S. NEILL.

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

NOTICE.
THERE will be sold at PUBLIC SALE, on THURSDAY, the 6th day of MARCH next, in the office of the NEW BRUNSWICK LAND COMPANY, limited, in the City of Fredericton, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, 3,200 CORDS HEMLOCK BARK, now lying in the woods near the line of the New Brunswick Railway, in the Parishes of Southampton and Bright, in the County of York, said Bark being the property of the Land and Lumber Company, limited.
For Terms of sale and other particulars apply to the undersigned.
W. T. WHITEHEAD, Agent,
N. B. L. and L. Co. (Limited).

Buck-Saw Plates.
6 DOZ. Best Buck-Saw Plates.
6 Doz. Frames to match.
2 Bundles Frith's Axe Steel.
10 Doz. Fowler's Axes.
Just received and for sale by
R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

GREAT
SALE
—OF—
REMNANTS.
REMNANTS
In all Departments
will be sold at half
price to clear out.
DEVER BROTHERS
Fredericton, January 16th, 1884.

Register Grates, Nails &c.
4 REGISTER GRATES all complete.
125 Kegs Cut Nails.
15 Sett Wagon Axles.
16 Bundles Oakum.
5,000 Feet Double Tape Fuse.
1,000 Leather Axle Washers.
Just received.
R. CHESTNUT & SONS

WANTED.
RAW FURS.
5000 Muskrat Skins,
1000 Bear Skins,
600 Otter Skins,
600 Fisher Skins,
2000 Sable Skins,
1000 Lucifee Skins,
1000 Beaver Skins,
2000 Mink Skins,
500 Raccoon Skins,
1500 Fox Skins.
For which CASH and the very highes prices will be paid at
LEMONT'S
VARIETY STORE.
Bring along your Prime Furs.
Fredericton, January 9th, 1884.

DON'T READ THIS.
The average New Brunswick Farmer toils hard early and late, often depriving himself of needed rest and sleep. For what? To raise corn and turnips. For what? To feed cattle. For what? To get money with which to buy more land. For what? To raise more turnips and corn. For what? To feed more cattle. For what? To buy more land. And what does he want to buy more land for? Why, he wishes to raise more corn and turnips: to feed more cattle; to buy more land: to raise more turnips: to feed more cattle; and in this circle he moves until death stops his proceedings.
We have got a good stock of Hardware which we will sell Cheap, and some of it at half price. We don't want to do as the Farmer, but intend selling out the whole entire stock between now and the first of August next, then look for a good office, high salary and no taxes.
R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

HOT AIR FURNACES!
—AND—
REGISTERS
Always in stock. Furnaces fitted up in the most thorough and workman-like manner.
J. & J. O'BRIEN.

ROPE! ROPE!
JUST RECEIVED
12 COILES Rope,
2 Coiles Tathtie,
10 Boxes Fowler's Axes,
6 doz. Common Fire Shovels,
1 doz. Ash Sifters,
100 Joints Stove Pipe.
R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

1883. 1883.
DECEMBER.
Sharkey's Block.
STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,
Ready-Made Clothing.
LADIES' DRESS GOODS
IN GREAT VARIETY—ALL TEXTURES SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON.
Ulster Cloths, Ulsters, Mantles, Shawls, Scarfs, Squares, Corsets, Hose, Cloth Gloves, Kid Mitts, Kid Gloves, Fur Caps, Fur Muffs and Boas.
READY-MADE CLOTHING!
FOR MEN, YOUTHS AND BOYS, IN
Ulsters, Overcoats, Pants, Vests, White Regatta and Flannel Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Scarfs, Ties and Pocket Handkerchiefs.
FUR CAPS
in S.S. Seal, Astrican, Plush and Persian Lamb
Kid Mitts, Buck and Kid Gloves.
GREY AND WHITE COTTONS
Tickings, Towelings,
Counterpanes, Comforters,
Wool & Hemp Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths,
Ducks, Jeans, Swansdowns,
Blue, Grey, White, Scarlet & Fancy Flannels,
Blankets, Camp Blankets,
Horse Blankets, &c.
SLEIGH ROBES,
Japanese Sleigh Robes, in Grey, Black and Brown. Buffalo Robes with lining and trimming to suit.
A large Stock of Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags, &c.
All of which will be sold at Lowest Cash Prices.
OWEN SHARKEY.

Remnants.
4,000 Yards Remnants of Prints, Cottons, Swansdowns, Dress Goods, Sheetings, Wineeys, Cloths, Tweeds, &c. O. S.
Fredericton, Dec. 19, 1883.

Skates. Skates.
GREAT Slaughter in the Skate Business. Call and I will sell you a pair of Empress. (Whelpley's Patent) Skates for $1.25.
JAMES S. NEILL.

SULPHUR
AND
IRON
BITTERS
will cure dyspepsia, heartburn, malaria, kidney disease, liver complaint, and other wasting diseases
JOHN M. WILEY, SOLE AGENT FOR FREDERICTON.

TO LET.
THE upper flat of the brick building, Queen Street, West End, opposite Estey's Mill. Apply to the undersigned on the premises.
JOHN HARVEY.
Fredericton, Feb., 20th 1883.

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

"NONPAREIL"
Billiard Hall!
SHARKEY'S BUILDING,
OPP. OFFICERS' BARRACKS, QUEEN ST.,
FREDERICTON, N. B.
T. E. FOSTER. - - Proprietor
THIS HALL has been newly fitted up and handsomely furnished, and for room, light, ventilation and neatness, compares most favorably with any Billiard Hall in the Dominion. The Billiard and Pool Tables are pronounced by players to be superior to any now in use in this Province. They are the BRILLIANT NOVELTY, size, 4½ x 9 feet.
The main object in the construction of the Brilliant Novelty, and the one most noticeable, is that it embodies all the more salient or most important features that have rendered popular all the other styles of tables of The J. M. Brunswick & Balke Co.'s make. The Billiard Novelty has all the advantages and good points, including the respective inlays claimed by the "Nonpareil" and "Exposition," "Novelty," "Acme" and "Amaranth" Tables. The "Brilliant" is a happy combination of all those celebrated tables, and has rapidly taken the foremost place in the estimation of all players of Billiard and Pool Tables. The "Novelty" is finished and handsomely inlaid in many different colors, made up from California Laurel, Burl Ash, French Walnut, Birds Eye Maple, Mahogany, Rose Wood, Tulip Wood and Ebony. It is supplied with the finest of Vermont Slate bed, Simonis Cloth, and a first-class outfit of everything necessary.
A call is respectfully solicited from lovers of the game.
Boys under sixteen not allowed in the Hall.
Temperance drinks of all kinds, Cigars, etc.
T. E. FOSTER,
Proprietor.

FRED. B. EDGECOMBE
HAS JUST RECEIVED
NEW COTTONS,
POPULAR BRANDS.
NEW PRINTS,
A BEAUTIFUL VARIETY.
NEW HAMBURGS, VERY CHEAP.
NEW CORSETS,
Including some Novelties.
KNITTING COTTONS, all colors.
COTTON WARPS.
Remnants and Winter Goods are still being cleared out at great bargains.
FRED. B. EDGECOMBE,
February 13th, 1884. QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON.

CALL AT
W. E. SEERY'S
And have your CLOTHING made up in First Class Style!
Perfect Fitting Garments Every Time.
Moderate Prices!
CUTTING FOR BOTH LADIES AND GENTS ATTENDED TO PROMPTLY
The latest Fashion Plates always.
W. E. SEERY - - - Wilmot's Alley.

JAMES C. FAIREY,
NEWCASTLE, N. B
SPECIAL NOTICE.
NEW FURNITURE WAREROOMS.
Received this Day:
Two Car Loads Assorted Furniture
WHICH WILL BE SOLD FOR CASH ONLY AT LOWER PRICES THAN EVER OFFERED.
JAMES C FAIREY
Newcastle, Nov. 21, 1883.

B. LAURANCE'S
SPECTACLES
From Steamboat Inspector Smith.
I am now wearing a pair of Mr. B. Laurance's Lenses, and having been a sufferer with my eyes, I can appreciate comfort, and I conscientiously recommend my friends who require aid to assist them to patronize Mr. Laurance's Spectacles, feeling convinced that they are the finest Lenses procurable anywhere.
St. John, N. B., 28th, 1883. WM. M. SMITH, Steamboat Inspector.
GEORGE H. DAVIS.
Agent,
Cor. of Queen and Regent Streets, Fredericton

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL

Died This Morning.

Henry Lowery, an aged resident at the Mills, below town, died suddenly of heart disease at an early hour this morning.

Dynamite Explosion.

Mr. J. B. Fay, of Port Arthur, who married Helen, second daughter of the late Wm. Needham, of this city, was one of the victims of the late dynamite explosion at Port Arthur.

The Shaw Bros.

Tanneries in these Provinces and in Maine have been re-opened, and are now operated under the directions of the Trustee, Mr. F. A. Wyman. The extract factories will probably be re-opened in the spring.

Water Works.

Superintendent Archill has issued notices forbidding the little boys turning or interfering with the hydrants. Every time a hydrant goes wrong, out their notices go. Where are the little boys that would damage a hydrant?

Social Dance.

Mr. Peter Duffy and his friend Mr. L. C. McNutt, editor-in-chief of the *Maritime Farmer*, are making arrangements for a Social Dance to be held at the Hall in Gibson on Friday evening. A good time may be expected.

Murdered.

A colored man named Kent was murdered on Saturday night about two miles from Digby, N. S. Kent attempted a criminal assault on Howard Jordan's wife (also colored,) and after a skuffle Howard killed him with an axe.

Outside Pages.

First Page:—Literature, "She Loves and Lies," by Wilkie Collins; Agricultural matters. Fourth Page:—Selections, Oregon's Strong Man—A Giant who smashes two-inch planks, A Chequered Career, Our Soldiers, By French or English Law—A Will Legal point, A Fortune Spoiled, etc., Market Reports.

Fire on Regent Street.

A defective flue was the cause of a slight fire last evening in a wooden house on Regent Street, owned by Mrs. Grannen; occupied as a dwelling house by Mr. Mahoney, and as a junk store by Mr. Simmons. Very little damage was done. The building was insured in the Western for $500; John Richards & Son, Agents.

Obituary.

Mrs. Lugrin, widow of the late Chas. S. Lugrin, died on Thursday morning last at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. W. P. Flewelling. Deceased was well known and highly respected for her consistently christian character. Her funeral, which took place on Sunday afternoon, was largely attended by all classes of citizens.

Mrs. R. R. Carvill, of this city, died suddenly of apoplexy, on Sunday last.

I. O. G. T.

Fredericton Lodge, No. 21, I. O. G. T., have installed the following officers:—Frank Gordon, W. C. T.; Louisa M. Cain, W. V. T.; Chas. Wallace, W. S.; Sarah Gordon, W. F. S.; Wm. M. Cain, W. T.; Evelyn McCarty, W. C.; N. Hopewell, W. M.; L. Oree, W. I. G.; J. Eatman, W. O. S.; Mary J. Brown, W. A. S.; Aggie Ratcliffe, W. D. M.; Mary A. Peters, R. H. S.; Hattie McCarty, L. H. S.; James E. Cornelison, P. W. C. T.

Personal.

Mr. G. F. Gregory is at Ottawa on legal business.

Dr. Thompson, a very highly respected medical practitioner in Chatham, died on Wednesday last at the age of 75.

Mr. L. W. Johnson, of St. John, was in town last week. Mr. J. will, we understand, again make his headquarters in this city next summer.

Mr. A. L. Belyea is likely to be appointed Chief Inspector under the new License Act.

Methodist Sabbath School Anniversary.

The anniversary of this School was held last Sabbath. In the morning the Rev. Mr. Tippett delivered an appropriate Sermon, which was listened to with wrapt attention by all present, but more especially the children, to whom it was addressed. They occupied the choir platform, and sang some of their nicest hymns in splendid tune.

In the afternoon the large schoolroom was well filled, and the children again gave a display of their musical talents, with recitations, making the occasion very enjoyable. One of the Infant Class, Miss Lizzie McCain, a child of some three summers, displayed very rare powers of memory in reciting from the platform. In the evening Rev. Thomas Pierce delivered a very appropriate Sermon to the parents and scholars. The children were trained for these anniversary services by Mrs. William Lemont and Mrs. Captain Akerley.

A High Compliment.

While attending the Montreal carnival, Arthur M. Magee and Geo. Trites, who is a clerk at T. B. Barker & Sons, were requested by Fred. Hanshaw, of the Victoria Skating Club, Montreal, to execute some fancy skating before Lord and Lady Lansdowne. This they did while in fancy costume at the Victoria Rink, last Thursday evening, to the delight of the Governor General party. On Friday morning last, Geo. Trites was again on the ice, when Lady Melgund requested him to favor Lady Lansdowne with a further exhibition of his skill. Complying with the request, he skated for the edification of Lady Lansdowne and party for three-quarters of an hour. When he had concluded, Lady Melgund complimented him very highly on his proficiency on skates, stating "he was the most graceful skater she had seen."—*St. John Sun.*

The Children's Carnival.

This carnival, held at the rink on Friday evening last, was fairly well attended by the young and old. The characters were well represented. "Little Miss Muffet," was awarded the first prize for the girls, after the judges had seen who it was that represented that character. Miss Blanche Seely, as "Sea Nymph" was much admired. Master Berton Beckwith, as "Viking Chief" was awarded the prize for the boys. List of skaters:—

GIRLS.

Olie Gaunce, Gipsy Fortune Teller.
Blanch Seely, Sea Nymph.
Maggie Nicholson, Little Bo-Peep.
Nellie Wetmore, Kate Greenaway Figure.
Marion Blair, Phyllis.
Fanny Burnside, Little Miss Gamp.
Aggie Neill, Mother Goose.
Mattie McGinn, Indian Girl.
Mary Owen, Scotch Lassie.
Amanda Miller, Circassian Lady.
Eliza Hunter, Kate Greenaway Girl.
Mary Wetmore, Little Miss Muffet.
Maud Beckwith, Wideawake.
Lilly Estey, Flower Girl.
Anna Hatheway, Yachting.
Annie Stanger, Snow.
Maggie Allen, Queen of the Forest.
Ida Allen, Blue Bell of Scotland.
Ethel Hatt, Hope.
Mary Blair, Flower Girl.
Nellie Robinson, Godmother.

BOYS.

Lee Street, Little Dude Boy.
J. G. Pickard, Boxer.
P. Biggs, Boxer.
C. O'Neill, Jockey.
A. Woods, Canada.
Myrtle Dunphy, Prince of Winter.
Charlie Neill, Snowshoe.
Frank Cooper, Acadian Shepherd.
H. McKee, Day and Night.
G. Segee, Fireman.
E. Russell, Fireman.
W. McGinn, Fireman.
H. Johnson, Fireman.
C. McGinn, Newsboy.
Val. Wetmore, Sailor.
O. Crocket, Driver.
G. Stanger, Forest Boy.
H. Woodworth, Snowball.
Harry White, Soldier.
Billy Parks, Uncle Sam.
B. Crocket, Dude from Galway.
F. Berton Beckwith, Viking Chief.
R. Lottimer, Comical.
Fred. Hatt, Spanish Duke.
B. Lemont, Cricketer.
Archie Tibbits, Turk.

BRIEFS.

Curlers' Bend on the 21st inst.

A Special Meeeting of the City Council is to be held this evening.

The Street property on York Street has been purchased by Dr Currie.

This February number of the *University Monthly* is a good number.

The Curling and Skating Club's benefit to the Fredericton Brass Band was well attended. The receipts amounted to $59.

The January number of the *Dalhousie Comet* received. It is well printed and an interesting number.

During the summer excursion season a steamer will be placed on the route between St. Andrews, Campobello and Eastport to connect with the Flying Yankee at St. Andrews.

The Rose Publishing Company of Toronto, have just issued a sketch of the life of Lord Lansdowne, by J. E. Collins, author of the "Life and Times of Sir John A. Macdonald."

The City Council of Montreal has abolished, by an overwhelming majority the mayor's salary of $2,000 per annum. Hereafter an annual remuneration of only $100 will be allowed.

The landlords of Montreal have given notice of an increase of rents for dwelling houses of from 20 to 25 per cent. The increase to take place on 1st May.

Royal Templars.

On Friday, 15th inst., E. C. Freeze, assisted by J. P. Sherwood, organized at Gibson a Council of the Royal Templars of Temperance, and the following officers were installed:—Benj. Dayton, W. C.; Wm. Davenport, V. C.; Benj. H. Babbitt, P. C.; John C. Cowie, Chap.; H. L. Macklin, Rec. Sec.; Herbert Perley, Fin. Sec.; George Wise, Treasurer; Christopher Gill, Herald; Walter Russell, Sentinel; Wm. Carter, Guard; Miss Kate Davenport, Asst. Herald.

A Hint to Housekeepers.

Frequently, ladies who have undertaken the following out of recipes from books and newspapers, find that through carefully carrying out the instructions they have spoiled their dishes, while in other instances the very same instructions have been followed with very satisfactory results. The same trouble has been experienced by cooks who keep to their own methods of preparing pastry, and as often as the result was unsatisfactory so often would the cause be ascribed to the poor quality of flour or perhaps, to neglect of putting in the requisite quantity of some of the ingredients. No doubt in some of the cases such was the cause, but some facts just brought to light, prove that other causes exist. Not long ago a well known grocer in town, either out of curiosity or from a belief that the article was not pure, sent a quantity of cream-tartar to Mr. W. F. Best to be analyzed. It was proved on examination that it contained 72 per cent, of terra alba—a clayey substance of a white color. Tests have also been made of other powders used in the kitchen, proving that the articles used were, to say the least, far from being pure.—*Gnobe.*

NOTES FROM THE NORTH.

Our Jacquet River correspondent writes:—"A cow belonging to Mr. Randal McAllister of New Mills (Restigouche Co.,) was while crossing the track on Monday, the 11th inst., run over and killed by a special."

ST. JOHN NOTES.

ST. JOHN, Feb. 18.

INCENDIARIES.—That there are one or more incendiaries in our midst there is no doubt, as indications most assuredly point to that belief. A short time ago an unsuccessful attempt was made to fire the beautiful building of the Young Men's Christian Association, while a day later a most diabolical attempt was made to destroy that handsome and massive stone structure—the Domville building, situated on the corner of King and Prince William streets. The scoundrels, however, proved more successful in their third attempt, which resulted in the total destruction of Mr. C. A. Stockton's residence at Mount Pleasant, at an early hour Saturday morning. The house has been unoccupied for the past month or two and no fire had been lit in it during that time, besides the strong smell of paraffine that issued from the building during the early progress of the fire fully proves the incendiary theory. Chief of Police Marshall has not yet got a "clue," but so certain is the noble chief that a fire bug is among us, that he has instructed his men to keep a sharp look out and arrest all persons lurking about alleyways, etc., and not giving a satisfactory account of themselves, between the hours of 9 in the evening and 5 in the morning.

THE MAYORALTY.—Several gentlemen are now spoken of as candidates for the Mayor's chair. Ald. J. McGregor Grant has been presented with a numerously signed requisition asking him to allow himself to be placed in nomination, and he has accepted. Messrs. Harry Allen, Geo. F. Smith, and Ald. Reynolds are also mentioned as likely candidates, but none of them, except Mr. Allen in the public print.

SKATING.—Even if the times are hard it affords opportunity for enjoyment. Witness the tremendous throng that enjoy the now good skating on Lily Lake. Saturday it was perfectly "black" with both sexes, and if a person wants to form any real idea of how many people are working for "Street & Walker" just let him visit Lily Lake on any fine afternoon when the skating is good. He won't find the bank clerk, the business men, etc., there, but the "bone and sinew" of the country enjoying themselves in the absence of a better paying occupation.

HEAVY THAW.—Last week we had another heavy, old fashioned February thaw, which considerably reduced our small quantity of snow.

THE ALLENDALE AFFAIR.—The Allendale prisoners were examined last Monday before the Portland Police Magistrate on the second charge—wilful destruction of furniture in Mr. McPherson's house—and seven of them were remanded for trial at the March sitting of the Circuit Court.

WINDSOR N. S. NOTES.

Windsor, Feb. 15.

The Windsor Post Office, to be built the ensuing year, will cost $14,000.

On Tuesday afternoon last the stockholders of the "Commercial Banking Co." held their annual meeting. The accounts are a good proof of the popularity of this Bank. Suffice it to say that the Directors are in every way pleased with the past year's work.

The skating carnival last Thursday evening was well attended, and the costumes were, at once, costly and handsome.

At the meeting of the County Council, held recently, it was decided to proceed at once with the rebuilding of the Court House.

UNIVERSITY JOTTINGS.—On Saturday last there was a general meeting of the Students called, for the purpose of forming a literary club, to perpetuate the memory of the late Judge Haliburton—"Sam Slick." The movement seems to be in the right direction, and we predict a glorious future for "The Haliburton Literary Society."

TWO MORE SCHOLARSHIPS.—Daniel Hodgson, Esq., has donated a Scholarship to the University, which is tenable for three years at $125.00 per annum. This handsome sum goes to the Matriculant who makes the highest marks at the Matriculation Examinations, held in June and October; also, the University receives the Scholarship known as "The Mountain Divinity Scholarship." The infinite advantages which belong to this venerable seat of learning should not be overlooked by those who seek for a higher education.

PERSONAL.—F. W. Frith, Esq., B. A., a graduate of "Kings College," has recently passed a most creditable examination at the University of Cambridge.

P. W. Dodwell, Esq., former Student of "Kings" has been very successful in passing the Matriculation examination at "London University."

C. Y. Z. Q.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Temple's Rum in Bright No. 1.

To the Editor of the GLEANER:

SIR,—The Election is past, and has left some very strange results, which are calling forth severe censure, indeed such as was never known in the Parish of Bright. But the scene at the premises of a Rev. gentleman not many miles from the polling booth, has called forth much comment and general disapproval by all the moral and Christian inhabitants of the Parish. The scene at the premises in question on the 29th of January, resembled that of a low tavern in olden days when the election poll was carried around the County. It appears that although the "O be Joyful" supplied was not strong enough to stand the frost and prevent many of the bottles from breaking, it did cause those who indulged in its use to make a very disgraceful appearance. The language said to have been used on the occasion was of the most filthy and blasphemous character. It is not really known yet whether the whiskey was provided by the gentleman in question or imported by the jackdaw party; be that as it may, the affair has brought down upon the reverend gentleman much censure for stepping down from the position so sacredly held by his predecessor in this Parish. In fact the Clergy of all classes feel that an injury has been done to the Clergy in general and to the cause they espouse. It is in my opinion an open violation of all law, both sacred and secular, for a clergyman to open his premises for dram drinking on Election Day; an opinion universally shared in by the members of the reverend gentleman's own Church.

Yours, &c.,

LAYMAN.

Bright, 8th Feb. 1884.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, Feb. 13.—Sir Charles Tupper said in reply to Mr. Landry, that the St. Charles branch of the Intercolonial Railway would be open to traffic on the first of July next.

In reply to Mr. Holton, Sir S. L. Tilley said the Government had made no inquiry respecting the financial position of Senator Ogilvie and Mr. Buntin, when these gentlemen offered their personal security for an advance of $100,000 to the Exchange Bank.

Mr. Cameron (Huron) moved the second reading of a bill to enable prisoners charged with misdemeanors to give evidence in their own behalf.

Mr. Tupper (Pictou) objected, arguing at length that it was a dangerous innovation.

Mr. Landry, of Kent, followed in the same strain contending that the amendment, if adopted, would tend to encourage perjury, a crime which was already becoming too common in the province from which he came.

Mr. Lister said that if a man had a right to go into a witness box and give evidence in his own behalf, in cases of trespass and assault, there was no reason why those charged with other misdemeanors should not have the same privilege.

After remarks by Messrs. Wood of Brockville, Cameron (Huron), Rosse and Blake, Mr. Weldon protested against the statement of Mr. Landry, that prejury was becoming prevalent in New Brunswick. His experience warranted him in saying the very reverse was the case.

Mr. Chapleau argued that if a prisoner had the privilege of testifying in his own behalf, and did not wish to do so, it would be taken as a proof of his guilt. The bill was wrong in principle.

Mr. Davies said the arguments now advanced against this bill were those that had been raised when it was proposed to allow parties interested in civil suits to give evidence in their own behalf. It was said that reform would encouage perjury, but experience did not justify the assertion.

Mr. Laurier said the bill was receiving opposition that was offered to every just and proper legal reform.

Sir John Macdonald thought the House should go into committee, when any clause of the bill that was considered objectionable could be amended or struck out.

The House divided on the motion to go into committee—yeas 86, nays 81.

In reply to Sir Richard Cartwright, Sir Leonard Tilley said he was not in a position to state when the budget speech would be made.

Feb. 14.—In the House of Commons, nearly the whole afternoon session was spent in committee over Mr. Charlton's bill to make seduction a crime of offence. The bill was finally reported with some amendments.

Mr. Casgrain's bill to prevent fraud in relation to Government contracts was read a second timo.

Mr. Davies moved for a statement showing the names of officers or persons, the yearly salary and the time of entering the service of employee on the Intercolonial and P. E. Island Railways in certain departments. He wanted to know from the Minister of Railways why workmen on P. E. Island road received much lower wages than men in similar positions on the Intercolonial?

Sir Charles Tupper replied that when the Island road paid any over working expenses it would be time enough to talk of increasing the salaries of employes. It was absurd to say that officials on the P. E. Island road should be paid the salaries as those on the Intercolonial, whose duties were heavier and the responsibilities much greater.

Mr. Davies said he had not referred to high class officials but to ordinary laboring men who on the Island Railway received $1·25 per day, while on the Intercolonial, while sixty miles away, men doing the same kind of work receive $2 per day. The motion passed.

A return brought down to-day shows that the revenue and expenditnre up to 10th February in the fiscal years 1882-83 and 1883-84 was as follows:

	1882-83	1883-84
Revenue	$21,791,236	$19,750,145
Expenditure	17,323,672	19,023,405

From this it appears that the revenue for the first seven months and ten day of the current year fell off to the extent of $2,241,091, as compared with the receipts for the same period last year, while the expenditure shows an increase of $1-700,379. The surplus of revenue over expenditure up to the 10th inst. was only $527,094, compared with $4,467,569 at the same date last year. This indicates that the expenditure for the full eight months of the current year will at least equal the receipts for the same period, and that the Finance Minister will have to face a large deficit at the end of the year. The revenue returns show a reduction from almost every source. The total revenue of the Intercolonial Railway for the sixth months ending 31st Dec. was $1,235,534, and the working expenses $1,150,832.

Feb. 18.—In the House of Commons to-day, the debate on the Pacific Railway resolutions was resumed by Mr. Lister, who denounced the proposed loan as monstrous and unjustifiable. henever the Tories sought to perpetrate an iniquitous job they charged their opponents with want of patriotism, but to such an extent had this species of humbug and hypocrisy been carried that the member for Queens, (P. E. Island) Mr. Brecken, felt obliged to rebuke his friends by quoting Dr. Johnson's statement that "patrotism was the last refuge of a scoundrel." He said it was a very remarkable coincidence that the member for Argenteuil, Mr. Abbot, who was the central figure of the great Pacific Scandal of ten years ago, was now here sitting in Parliament, the paid solicitor of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. The man who had been telegraphed to for "another ten thousand" was now here directing this new raid upon the Dominion treasury, and demanding that resolutions proposing to vote $30,000,000 to his employers should be rushed through without discussion. He was the power behind the throne which the Government were unable to resist. Were not these circumstances alone enough to excite the utmost suspicion that there was in the proposition now before the House something quite as corrupt, quite as atrocious and criminal as in the arrangement entered into with Sir Hugh Allan in 1873? He showed that while, by natural augmentation and immigration, the population of Canada should have increased about 1,100,000, it really increased only 640,000. Here was a deficit of 400,000 and it was a remarkable fact that this deficiency corresponds with the American exodus returns. The Tories had quoted these returns in 1878 to prove that the country was being depopulated, but now when it was shown that the exodus had quadrupled under their own administration, the returns were pronounced false. This was the patriotism of the Tory party. In the name of his constituents he protested against this proposal to place a burden of $30,000,000 upon the people for the benefit of a company of monopolist.

Dr. Orton followed, contending that the interests of the Northwest demanded the immediate completion of the Pacific Railway.

Mr. Cameron (Huron) ridiculed the claims of the Tory party to patriotism by quoting from speeches delivered by Sir John, Sir Leonard Tilley and Charles Tupper in 1878 and 1879, when they decried the country and injured its credit and prospects for the purpose of making a paltry political point. He showed, however, every prediction and promise put forward by the Government when the syndicate contract was entered into, had not been fulfilled, and there was no guarantee that the present calculations and promises would not be falsified in the same way. Why was it that the company were not asked to give up their monopoly privileges? He would venture to predict that time, which unfolded many mysteries, would before long disclose relations between the Government and Pacific syndicate that would startle the country. In conclusion, he moved in amendment to the resolution that before such a loan could be granted, a select committee be appointed to examine into the whole affairs of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and especially into their stock jobbing operations.

Mr. Rykert complained that the Opposition had made this a party question. The loan was a necessity, as without it the railway company must fail in their contract. The opposition to the resolution was prompted by the Grand Trunk Railway.

Mr. Armstrong continued the debate until half past one o'clock, when Mr. Wood, of Westmorland, moved the adjournment of the debate.

In answer to Mr. Irvine, Sir John Macdonald said it was the intention of the Government to make provision for paying inspectors appointed under the liquors license act of 1883 in counties which have adopted the Canada Temperance Act or Dunkin Act.

It is now believed that the debate will go over until to-morrow night when, in all probability, a vote will be reached. This will depend somewhat upon the success of Sir John to coerce his Quebec followers. The opinion here is that their demands involving millions more will be acceded to, as it is only in this way that the ranks can be maintained unbroken. The Conservatives from New Brunswick are counted on to give a solid vote in favor of the loan, notwithstanding a pamphlet has this evening been placed in their hands throwing light upon the negotiations entered into by the C. P. R., to secure the Atlantic terminus at Portland, Me. The correspondence referred to goes to show that negotiations were suspended just previous to the general election. The writer expresses himself in a letter written in May, 1882, as follows: "As public opinion in the lower Provinces is very strong against allowing the Canadian Pacific to make a winter port of any place outside of Halifax or St. John, that feeling must, for political reasons, be respected by both the Government and the Canadian Pacific until after the elections, when they can do as they like in the matter." The speech of Mr. Stephen, at Portland. is quoted, showing that the president of the C. P. Railway said his company intended to make that port their Atlantic terminus.

Senate.

OTTAWA.—Mr. Dickey urged the establishment of an additional school for militay instruction for Nova Scotia and P. E. Islandt a some point on the mainland. He said the school at Fredericton was inconveniently located, and could only be regarded as belonging exclusively to New Brunswick.

Messrs. Wark, Odell, McClelan and Dever approved of the selection of Fredericton.

Messrs. Botsford and Power supported the proposal for additional school.

Mr. Haythorne brought up the question of winter communication between P. E. Island and the main land. The matter was discussed at length by Messrs. McFarlane, Howlan and Carvell.

Mr. Wark supported the proposal to test the route between Richibucto and West Cape.

Sir A. Campbell promised to lay the suggestions made before the Ministers of Marine.

HOPE IN HOPEVILLE.—Mrs. McArthur, of Hopeville, declares she could not keep house without Hagyard's Pectoral Balsalm. It is a remedy in which the suffering may easily hope for speedy relief and effectual cure of Coughs, Hoarseness, Bronchial, Throat and Lung Troubles which neglected end in hopeless consumption.

DEATHS.

In this city on the 13th Feb. inst., at the residence of W. P. Flewelling, Martha L., widow of the late C. S. Lugrin, in the 66th year of her age.

At Fredericton, on the 13th inst., of jaundice, Edward Stanley, aged 13 years, son of S. J. and Anna S. King.

At French Lake, Burton, Sunbury, on the 8th inst., Gain B. Mersereau, in the 91st year of his age. Deceased was the last member of the lodge of Free Masons held in Sunbury County nearly 70 years ago.

At Carleton, Bonaventure County, P. Q., on the 11th inst., after a lingering illness, Charles D. Stewart, son of the late Matthew Stewart, aged 68 years.

At Chatham, on the 13th inst., John Thomson, Esq., M. D., aged 75.

TELEGRAPHIC.

The Egyptian War.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Lord Wolseley telegraphed last evening to Lieut. General Stephenson, commanding the forces of Egypt to collect a force for the relief of Tokar, if this is possible, and if not, for the defence of the Red Sea ports. There is to be a brigade of five solid battalions in line within a few days. The 10th Hussars, now in the Suez Canal, homeward bound, are ordered to Suakin.

Papers have been presented to Parliament regarding Gen. Gordon's mission in the Soudan. Among them are Sir Evelyn Baring's instructions to Gen. Gordon with respect to the evacuation of the Soudan. Gen. Gordon is given the fullest liberty to use his own discretion in the premises; £100,000 have been placed to his credit, and additional funds will be granted if necessary. Gen. Gordon's memorandum of January 2, in which he unfolds his plan for restoring the petty sultans to their ancestral power, leaving El Mahdi out of the calculations is also among the papers. He advises that the arsenals be handed over to the various Sultans. His greatest difficulty will be in the disposal of the arsenals at Khartoum, Dongola, and Kassala, where there are no Sultans because those places have sprung up since Mehemet's conquest. He advises that the final decision be postponed until the inhabitants have been consulted. Gen. Gordon believes that the bulk of El Mahdi's troops at El Obeid will refuse to cross the Nile. He thinks only 4,000, chiefly blacks, will cross, and that the latter will desert El Mahdi if offered fair terms. He considers it to be an iniquity to reconquer the Soudan for the Khedive, as it would be a useless possession on account of its deadly climate.

The expedition for the relief of Tokar has started for Suez. The last transport will leave Suez on Monday, carrying Gen. Graham, who is in supreme command of the expedition.

Yeomen in Arabia is in full revolt.

Four million cartridges are being shipped to Egypt.

CAIRO, Feb. 15.—The Black Watch regiment will start for Suez at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning. A medical inspection of the men was made and only three per cent of them were rejected. Many of the latter wept with vexation.

Sir Evelyn Baring, British minister here, is ill with chills and fever.

El Mahdi recently sent two Mollahs to the ruler of Kafa Province, at the source of the Blue Kile, to order him and his subjects to renounce Fetish worship and embrace Islamism. The Mollahs, after they had delivered El Mahdi's orders, were strangled by the natives.

The rebels have evacuated their position ten miles from the Saukin.

Mr. Wylde, of the intelligence department, has returned from Abysinnia. He reports four tribes are hostile to El Mahdi, and are awaiting an opportunity to attack him. The Hadendowah tribe, however, has declared for El Mahdi, whose emisaries are also stirring up rebellion in Yemch, Arabia.

It is believed by officials that Osman Digm's forces are massing at Tokar. Alarm is felt because the defenders of the town are short of ammunition.

Gen. Gordon telegraphs: I have formed a committee of defence with well-to-do families of Berber. Precipitate action may have thrown them into the arms of the enemy. Patience alone is requisit. He asks the authorities at Cairo to send arms and ammunition for the Berberines.

The rebels killed at Sinkat two hundred women besides a number of children.

SUAKIN, Feb. 15.—The rebels are mustering in great forces. Osman Digma, whose camp is pitched sixteen miles south-west of Suakin, has proclaimed that he will obtain Tokar before the British can possibly arrive, and that he will then capture Suakin.

CONSTATINOPLE, Feb. 15.—The Porte has resolved to protest the abandonment of the Soudan.

CAIRO, Feb. 16.—It is reported from Khartoum the small-pox is increasing there. According to the latest advices the supply of food at Tokar is plentiful, but the water is bad and ammunition is scarce.

CAIRO, Feb. 17.—Scouts sent from Trinkitat towards Tokar report that Osman Digma, the rebel leader, is massing his men near a defile closing the road from the coast at a spot where he defeated Tahir Pacha and Colonel Moncrief. It is supposed that Osman Digma's plan is, if he fails to reduce Tokar before the arrival of English troops he will give battle at the defile. Sheik Marybani and Colonel Messafidaha, who were sent from Suakin to stir up the tribes in that vicinity, report that they only succeeded in securing a promise of neutrality from the chiefs. Admiral Hewitt is advancing his lines four miles outside of Suakin zone. His trenches are within range of the guns of the English fleet and forts.

A few Egyptian soldiers presented to the Khedive, on Saturday, an address protesting against the despatch of Egyptians to Soudan, and demanding the remal of British military officers. General Sir Evelyn Wood was immediately summoned to the palace and on his arrival confronted the mutineers, who were arrested. The incident is considered of very grave import, especially following the departure of British troops from Cairo for Suakin.

General Gordon has arrived at Khartoum.

Gen. Gordon has a proclamation posted at Khartoum recognizing El Mahdi as the Sultan of Khardofan, remitting half of the taxes and placing no restrictions on the slave trade. The Arabs of Khartoum express great satisfaction.

Tokar is hotly pressed by rebels, who have turned against the town. A number of Krupp guns were recently captured from the Egyptians. The Hussars have started for Suakin.

The Porte will send 10,000 men to Jiddah, in Arabia, to be kept in readiness for service in case they are needed in the Soudan.

SUAKIN, Feb. 17.—The rebels fired on the forts to-day but soon retired.

Some of the shots fired by the rebels to-day reached military headquarters, and Baker Pacha had a narrow escape.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—The *Sun's* London despatch says that Gladstone's speech absolutely revolutionizes the situation. Up to last Tuesday the position of the Cabinet was miserably bad. The Liberal press howled as loudly against them as the Conservative press. Their supporters were openly mutinous, or moaned in abject depression, and even the most faithful could not pluck up courage to give Gladstone anything but a faint cheer. The Conservatives were noisy and exultant, and just before Gladstone rose, on Tuesday, the capture of Sinkat apparently filled the ministerial cup of humiliation to overflowing. When the Premier sat down the Liberal ranks were closed up in one solid body, and the Conservatives were once more flabby and forlorn. Not more than five or six Liberals were expected to shirk voting, and the conclusion of the fight became at once foregone. Though the talk was kept up, there has not been one spark of vitality in the attack on the ministry ever since. Mr. Forster, alone, made a little sensation, watching with wolfish vigilance and careful regard for the popular passion, for any weak point in the armor of his former friends. He made a savage attack, but having exhausted all the epithets of vituperation, he declared his submission to Mr. Gladston's restored omnipotence by promising to vote for the Government. An indirect effect of Mr. Gladstone's success has been to further break up Sir Stafford Nothcote, who is now denounced from all sides as the real cause of the failure of so promising an enterprise as the attack on the Goverment. There is an open agitation in favor of making Lord Salisbury sole leader of the Tories, and a preference has been shown for Churchill's militant tactics by his election as president of an important Conservative committee, in spite of Northcote's hostility, and perhaps still more by the deference he receives in the House from those who once disliked and derided him.

As to Egypt, the appearance is that the British soldiers will easily carry all before them on the march to Tokar, and Gordon's despatches on his way to Khartoum are full of hope.

SUAKIM, Feb. 17—11 p. m.—The enemy are mustering for an attack. Three thousand of Baker Pasha's troops are ready to fall in but nobody trusts them.

CAIRO, Feb. 18.—An order was received from London to-day that no officers of the Egyptian army were to be employed in the present expedition. This order creates fresh confusion, as a dozen officers are already on the way to Suakin.

From fear of assassins Mahdi has surrounded himself with a life guard. Visitors are permitted to approach him only on all fours and even then must remain at a considerable distance from his sacred person. The Christian missionaries, comprising six nuns, two priests, and one lay brother, are in a most deplorable position. Another priest and lay brother have become Mussulmans. They receive a monthly stipend and dwell apart from the Christians. The latter live in straw huts outside the town, and are destitute of food, clothing and money. Their negro novices have either been enrolled in the army or sold into slavery.

Geo. Stephenson has apologized, in the name of the British army, to the Italian Consul here for the insult offered the Italian flag by a British officer at the circus on Friday.

SUAKIN, Feb. 18.—The enemy were quiet during the night.

The commander at Tokar has written that he has supplies sufficient to last until the end of the month. He asks, however, for arms and ammunition.

The harbor at Suakin is too small to contain all the vessels ordered there. Admiral Hewitt has directed transports to seek anchorage at Rasmagda, 45 miles southwest.

The leader of the friendly tribes report that when Osman Digma receives The guns recently captured from Baker Pacha he will attack Suakin. A friendly Arab warns the garrison here to prepare for a night attack.

Spies have brought a letter from the commander at Tokar saying that the rebel guns kill some of the garrison daily. He asks that two men of war be sent to Trinkitat to make a demonstration in his support until the troops arrive. The rebels have summoned the Tokar garrison to surrender, promising that if they do so their lives will be spared.

Mr. Gladstone stated to-day in the House of Commons that England would defray the expenses of the British expedition to the Soudan.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The *Standard's* Cairo correspondent says there is the best reason to believe that the disbandment of the Egyptian army is virtually settled.

The *Times* says that Gen. Gordon's proclamation, as regards slavery, means that his present mission has nothing to do with the slaves, and not that he desires to encourage slavery.

KHARTOUM, Feb. 18.—Gen. Gordon's proclamation has been sent to all the tribes.

SUAKIN, Feb. 18.—Three hundred men of the Tenth Hussars, 300 of the Irish Fusiliers and 81 artillery arrived to-day.

CAIRO, Feb. 18.—The people of Khartoum have hailed Gen. Gordon as their deliverer.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Gen. Wolsley has ordered that the expedition to Tokar be finished in three weeks, within which time the troops are to return to Cairo.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The *Telegraph's* Cairo correspondent sent a despatch to Gen. Gordon yesterday on behalf of the *Telegraph*, assuring him that a countless number of Englishmen and Americans were anxious for his safety. Gen. Gordon replied that the people of Khartoum had received him well; that El Mahdi would not yet advance; that he was trying to raise tribes but would not succeed, the General thought, if concessions were made them.

Foreign.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says that Prince Bismark has returned to Herr Von Eisndecher, German minister at Washington; the resolution of condolence on Herr Lasker's death passed by Congress, with a counter request to return the resolution to the House of Representatives, as the position of Herr Lasker in Germany was not such as to justify the resolution. The *Times* adds, that although the above appears incredible, the fact is that the relations between Washington and Berlin are in a state of great tension, chiefly owing to this question. The *Times* concludes: "One thing is certain, we have not heard the last of the Lasker incident. The Americans are much too proud, too sensitive and too independent for that."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—It is reported that Prince Bismarck having returned to the House of Representatives at Washington, through the German Minister, a resolution of regret recently passed in the House on the death of Herr Lasker, it will cause an antagonistic feeling in the House. It will probably result, if the report is true, in prompt counter legislation, whereby German importation will be restricted. This would be in retaliation to Germany's prohibition of American pork products.

BERLIN, Feb.—The American legation, here, has no information regarding the reported return by prince Bismarck of the resolution of condolence over the death of Herr Lasker, adopted by the U. S. House of Representatives.

Tagablett hopes the Ame rican will not hold the German responsible for the acts of Prince Bismarck.

WARD'S WORM WAFERS.—Pleasant to take; requires no after physic; best in the wide world; 25 cts., of J. M. Wiley.

Apple Parers.

12 DOZ. APPLE PARERS, new and simple; 9 doz Patent Can Openers; 1 doz Vegetable Graters. Just received and for sale as usual by

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

MEAT CHOPPERS.

2 DOZEN MEAT CHOPPERS, the latest and best of their kind out.

These machines do not grind or tear the meat, but chop it.

We have no hesitation in saying these machines will chop meat faster, finer and nicer than any other machine ever made, up to 1884. For Sale only by

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

Masury's Coach and House Painters' Colors.

BURNT UMBER, Indian Red, Ivory Black, Tuscan Red, Crome Green, dark and light; Ultermarine Blue, Flake White, Patent Dryer, Window Blind Green, Car Body Colors, Oak Graining, Vandyke Brown, Prussian Blue, Crome Yellow, Western Red, Raw and Burnt Sienna, &c., "Ground in Japan and Oil."

1 case Liquid Iron Brown Paint (the best Paint made), in one gallon tins.

Just received and for sale by

Feb. 20. R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the next Session of the Legislature for leave to amend Chapter 69 of Consolidated Statutes of New Brunswick by the enactment of a provision for the appointment of a Special Commissioner for the purpose of the collection and expenditure of the monies due under the said Act from the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Company as well as from the New Brunswick Land and Lumber Company (Limited).

Fredericton, Feb. 5th, 1884.

DEC. 12, 1883.

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desires to say to his first-class customers that he is stocked up, and continues to receive every week new Goods, which will be sold at **Lowest Rates**

IN STORE:

FLOURS, in different grades,
CORNMEAL, OATMEAL,
FISH, in Half and Whole Barrels
CODFISH, BOX FISH,
TEAS, SUGAR,
MOLASSES, RICE,
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SPICES OF ALL KINDS

which are NEW AND FRESH. Please call and I warrant to sell to you if I can.

I am, with respect,

ELY PERKINS.

Fredericton, Dec. 12, 1883.

GRAND FURNITURE WAREROOMS.

—:o:—

BEST STOCK. Cheapest Prices.

—AT—

LEMONT'S Variety Store.

Fredericton, Jan. 30th, 1884.

THOS. W. SMITH'S GREAT HOLIDAY SALE

—OF—

Overcoats. Boy's Ulsters and Reefers,

TREMENDOUS CHEAP. CALL AND SEE.

LINDERS AWERS

—AND—

READY-MADE CLOTHING

for both MEN and BOYS, very cheap.

Men's Overshirts, Trunks and Valises.

The cheapest in the Market.

Fur and Cloth Caps

will be sold regardless of cost.

LADIES' SACQUE CLOTHS AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.

Overcoatings in every style.

Exceedingly cheap.

Boots, Shoes, Rubbers and Overshoes,

AT ANY PRICE.

The above

OREGON'S STRONG MAN.

A Giant who Smashes Two-inch Planks—He Meets Sullivan —The Result.

From the Astoria Independent.

Our citizens are all familiar with Sylvester Le Gowriff, a native of France who has lived in Astoria for some time. Probably no man on this coast has as much muscular power as this giant of strength. In wrestling he has thrown a number of professional wrestlers in San Francisco, and his wonderful powers of endurance have surprised every one who has seen his exhibitions. Last winter, on a wager, he performed a remarkable feat. Two men seated themselves in chairs, and Le Gowriff, grasping the bottom back round of each chair, lifted one with each hand and set them on a counter three feet high. Not long ago he was making his brags that he could break a two-inch plank with his fist, and a number of gentlemen anxious to see this done, tried to find a plank, but unsuccessfully. They produced three boards one inch thick, and nailed them together and set them up. Sylvester marched up to the boards and let drive with his fist, and the boards were split in several pieces. His fist did not show even a bruise or scratch. We do not know that this wonderful man has the requisite scientific knowledge to cope with a man like Sullivan, but one thing we are certain of, if he ever gets a blow in on Sullivan, the great champion of the world will be evicted from this world to the next. Sullivan has published in every city he has visited that he will give $1,000 to any man that will stand up to him for four rounds, each round to last three minutes. Le Gowriff has accepted the proposition.

THE RESULT.

From the Northwest News.

John L. Sullivan, the champion, arrived at Astoria yesterday afternoon on the steamer Oregon, and was received by an immense crowd. The exhibition given at Occidental Hall was well attended. Everybody wanted to see the champion, and more than that, they wanted to see Le Gowriff stand up before him. After some sparring between members of the combination, Le Gowriff and Sullivan made their appearance. Le Gowriff is a well-built, muscular fellow, and is a perfect giant in strength. In wrestling he has thrown a number of professional wrestlers in San Francisco, and his wonderful powers of endurance have surprised every one who has seen his exhibitions. Le Gowriff, when he met Sullivan, exhibited a look that showed he had lost hope of being able to stand up the four rounds, and it was well he did so, for he was not then doomed to disappointment. Sullivan simply did a little light sparring for about nineteen seconds, and then he threw out his left hand and hit Le Gowriff a slap on the face that sounded like a meeting between a fog horn and a political orator, knocking him down and completely out of time. The yells sent up at this feat were terrible.

A CHEQUERED CAREER.

Some of the Incidents in the Life of the Prisoner Marshall.

Marshall, who among others, attempted to escape from jail the other night, has had a chequered career. He comes of a very excellent Nova Scotia family and has had many educational advantages. In early life he removed to New York and gave a great deal of attention to mechanics, being very skillful at planning and deft at executing most difficult work. After a good deal of experimenting, he perfected a breech-loading gun and took it to what he thought the best market for weapons of warfare. Louis Napoleon was at that time just comfortably seated upon his throne, and to him Marshall went with his invention. The Emperor was pleased with it. He saw in it something which would avenge Waterloo, and so he gave many an audience to the inventor, who was then as tall and handsome a young man as one would like to see. He invited him to dinner, and the unfortunate man, who now relieves his hunger on municipal bread and water, knows what it is to have sat at the same table with the beautiful Empress Eugenie. And it is not improbable that as he looks out of his barred windows, his memory reverts to the horseback rides which he and the third Napoleon took on the soft June mornings through the Champs Elysees. Fortune seemed to have smiled on Marshall. Wealth and fame seemed at his grasp. Instead of the St. John gaol a palace in Southern France or an hotel in Paris seemed before him. But alas for human hope! Just when the bargain was about to be closed, which would make Marshall a wealthy man, another invention for the same purpose, and requiring one-half the time to work it in practice, was brought into competition with it and Marshall's ingenuity proved all for nought. Leaving France and his imperial friends he came to America and went to the West, where he invented quite a number of useful articles. By degrees things began to go wrong with him and he drifted to New Brunswick. On his arrival he built an hotel and while temporarily staying there he was warned out to break the roads. He would not go, was prosecuted and imprisoned, but was discharged for some irregularity in the proceedings. Having shortly afterwards incurred the displeasure of some rowdies they determined to punish him. Hearing of their intention he armed himself with a dirk and went out into the road. The rowdies ran against him, a quarrel ensued and one of his assailants was stabbed, the knife glancing off a rib and so sparing the fellows life. This caused Marshall a second visit to the jail. He was tried and although the judge directed the jury to find him guilty, they brought in a verdict of "not guilty," adding in reference to the wounded man that it served him right. For two other offences Marshall found his way to jail, but each time escaped on some technical objection. Now he is charged with assaulting his alleged wife with intent to kill. He has been indicted by the courts, found guilty, and while in jail awaiting judgement of the court as to the validity of his conviction, became a party to an attempt at jail-breaking. Truth is after all stranger than fiction.—*Telegraph.*

SHE DECLARES IT SAVED HER LIFE.—Mrs. F. Taylor, of Toronto, was a great sufferer from inflammatory rheumatism, which for a long time baffled all treatment. At last she tried Hagyard's Yellow Oil, and declares it saved her life.

PROOF POSITIVE.—If you suffer from pain in the region of the shoulders, head ache, irregular bowels, faintness, sick stomach, variable appetite, bad taste in the mouth and sallow complexion, your liver and biliary organs are seriously affected, and Burdock Blood Bitters is the prompt and certain remedy.

BY FRENCH OR ENGLISH LAW.

A Case of Alleged Forgery--A Nice Legal Point.

An interesting question came up in the Superior Court yesterday. Judge Rainville was hearing one of the innumerable cases arising from the late C. B. Mahan's operations. Mr. Walters, he plaintiff, sued Mr. St. Onge, a farmer of Contrecœur, for $397, the amount of a promissory note said to have been given by St. Onge to Mahan's agent. The defendant, however, declares the signature on the note to be forged, he being unable to read or write; he denies that he either signed or authorized any one to sign for him. It is alleged, on the other hand, that St. Onge's daughter-in-law signed the note in his presence and at his request. The defendant's attorney objected that, by the French law regulating authorization in this province, even if the daughter-in-law had done as alleged, the forgery might still be proved. To which the plaintiff's attorney replied that promissory notes were governed by the English law of the Dominion, and that this law recognized a signature made under these circumstances. This question will be decided when judgement is rendered. In the meantime the evidence was allowed to go on, and eleven witnesses were examined, two of them deposing that the daughter-in-law signed the note. The young lady herself, however, swore to the contrary, declaring that she wrote the old gentleman's name on a large sheet of paper, and only to give his address to the agent.—*Montreal Witness.*

OUR SOLDIERS.

Regulations for the New Military Schools.

The last militia general orders contain detailed information for the guidance of those wishing to join the new military schools. Those desiring to join for instruction will be required to join, unless otherwise directed, the school nearest to the head quarters of their corps. Ten officers and twenty non-commissioned officers and men are authorized to join each short course of three months, at the conclusion of which the most efficient will be selected for a long course. All officers will rank among themselves according to their militia rank and the dates of their commissions, but in all duties connected with the schools they will, whatever rank they hold be considered junior to the permanent officers of the school. Officers desiring to join must apply through the Deputy Adjutant-General of the district, and non-commissioned officers must be recommended by officers commanding their corps. Officers authorized to join schools will be entitled to first class fares and non-commissioned officers to second class fares. The pay for commissioned officers will be $1 per day and for non-commissioned fifty cents. Full particulars are also given of the course of instruction and the qualifications for certificates.

A "Fortune" Spoiled.

An Irishman seeing the gas lighted shortly after his arrival in London, examined the fixtures closely, went to a store and purchased one like it, threw up a good job and returned post-haste to Ireland. "An' why is it ye're home so soon?" enquired his old mother. Shure, whisht it is mother. It's a fortune I've brought behind me. Wait a bit an' I'll show ye." Pat accordingly proceeded to make a hole in the mud wall and to fix the gas-pipe therein. "In about the waste of a minute yer eyes'll be fit to hang me hat on," he remarked to the wondering family, as he struck a match and applied it to the end of the pipe. Match after match burned away without producing the brilliant flame which Pat had seen in London. He sat down and scratched his head in despair. Shure," he said, "if it would only go as it went in London I'd a made no end of a fortune sellin' it."

Catastrophe at a Wedding.—Thirty-five Lives Lost.

While a wedding party was crossing the river Theiss, near Donerad, in Hungary, on Monday, the ice broke and thirty-five of the party perished by drowning. The party occupied seven carriages, and were returning from the wedding. When half way across the river the vehicles followed each other too closely, and the ice gave way, engulfing the whole party. Only a gypsy musician was saved. There were a number of witnesses on the bank, but they were unable to render any assistance. The screams of the victims were heard for some moments as the carriages sank slowly in the water.

A CERTAIN RESULT.—If your blood is impure it will burst forth in blotches, pimples and sores, festering and unsightly. Burdock Blood Bitters will thoroughly cleanse the blood and eradicate all foul humors from the system.

THE MARKETS.

Boston.

FLOUR—Dealers note more inquiry and a disposition to buy well known brands in fair sized lots: Fine, $2.50@2.75; superfine, $2.75@3; common extra, $3.25@3.50; medium extra, $3.75; choice extra, $4@4.25; Minnesota bakers, $5@5.75; New York roller, $5.50@5.75; Michigan, $5.@5.10; Michigan roller, $5.25@5.50; St. Louis and southern Illinois rollers, $5.75@6.15; Ohio, Indiana and Illinois rollers, $5.50@5.75; choice Wisconsin spring wheat patents, $6@6.50; Minnesota, $6.50 to $7; winter wheat patents, $6.25 to $6.50. The receipts for the week have been 28,106 obls. and 57,861 sks. The visible supply of wheat has been reduced to 32,786,734 bus.; previous week, 33,948,812 bus.; same week last year, 22,289,436 bus.

MEAL—The market is very dull for cornmeal. Oatmeal is firm. Cornmeal, $2.70@2.7 bbl.; ℔ bag, ℔ $1.20@1.25. Oatmeal $5@5.25 for ground; cut $6@6.25. Rye flour, $4 @ $4.25. Rye sells in a small way at 75@ 75c. ℔ bus.

CORN—The market Saturday was very slow. Steamer mixed 64c.; steamer yellow, 66@66½c.; half mixed, 68c.; no grade, 59@62c.. The receipts for the week have been 281,639 bus. The visible supply is 12,770,798 previous week, 11,574,748 bus.; some week last year, 10,709,651 bus.

OATS—Liberal sales on call at prices about ¼c up must be noted. On the spot, the market is firm. Sales of No. 2 white at 45c. and 45½c., are noted: No. 1 white and extra 46 @ 49c.; barley oats, 46 @ 50c.; No. 2 white, 45½ @ 45½c.; No. 2 mixed, nomial at 42½ @ 43½c. The receipts for the week have been 56,301 bus. The visible supply is 5,523,638 bus.; previous week, 5,773,445 bus.; some week last year, 4,352,164 bus.

PORK AND LARD—The market is very firm and the demand good. There has been a good export movement for the week. The immediate prospect is that prices will be advanced. Hogs are higher; Boston backs, $20@$20.50; short cut, $19,50 @ $20; long cut, $19 @ $19.50; lean ends, $19@ $19.50; new mess, $18 @ $18.50; old mess, $16.50@17; prime mess. $18@$18.50; extra prime pork, $16; lard, in tierce, 10@10½c.; in packages, 10 lbs., 10½ @ 10¾c.; 5 lbs., 10¾ @ 11c.; 3 lbs., 11 @ 11½c.; hams, 12½ @13½c., according to size and cure: rib bacon, 12 @ 12½c.; boneless bacon, 13 @ 13½c.; smoked shoulders and ribs, 9½ @ 10c.; pork tongues, $18; dressed hogs, 9½ @ 9½c. ℔ lb. for city, and 9c. for country; live hogs, 7¾c.

CURED BEEF—The market is firm, with hams and tongues higher: Extra plate $15 @ $15.50 ℔ bbl.; plate, $14 @$14.50; extra family, $15; extra mess, $13; mess, $11 @ $12; beef hams, $26@26.50; beef tongues, $22 @ $22.50; in half barrels, $11.50 @ $12.

FRESH BEEF—Trade is somewhat irregular, but generally rather slow. The prices of fore quarters are sustained, while hinds are dull Whole cattle are quoted at $8.50 @ $10.50 per cwt.; hindquarters, 9½ @ 13½ ℔ lb.; forequarters, 7 @ 8c.; ribs, 8 @ 9c; rattles, 6 @ 7c; sirloins, 14 @ 20c.; rumps and loins, 14½ @ 17c.; rumps, 14 to 15c.; rounds, 9½c.; short ribs, 14c.; chucks, 7 to 7½c.

MUTTON AND VEAL—Saturday's trade was very dull in mutton and lambs, but veals are quick: Choice lambs, 9½ to 10c.; fair to good, 8 to 9c.; common, 6 to 8c.; extra mutton, 8½c.; yearlings, 7½ to 8c.; fair to good, 6 to 7c. Veals, eastern, 10 to 11c.; Worcester county, 12 to 12½c.

POULTRY—Fresh is not coming in very freely, but the supply of held stock is so large as to begin to be burdensome. The market is dull. Western turkeys, 16 to 17c.; fair to good, 14 to 15c.; choice chickens, 16 to 16c.; fair to good, 13 to 14c.; poor and fowls, 10 to 12c.

BUTTER—The market is very dull, and nothing is firm except choice grades, which may be scarce: Fresh western creameries sell at 33@36c.; fall, 26@28c.; June, 22@25c; York state, September and October, 30@32c.; June and July, 25@26c.; Vermont fall dairies, 23@25c.; new dairies, 20 to 30c.; ladle packed, 14 to 16c.; good fresh, 20 to 23c.; fancy, 24c. The receipts for the week have been light at 8424 pkgs; previous week, 12,244 pkgs.

CHEESE—The market is very firm and the price is higher. Choice small lots sell at 15 to 15½c.; northern, 14½ to 14¾c.; western, 12 to 13c. Liverpool quotes 69s. regular. The receipts for the week have been 1096 bxs., largely of through shipments for export.

EGGS—The market is about steady. The New York market is active at a large advance; Fresh eastern, 35 to 36c.; western and southern, 34 to 35c.; pickled, 28 to 30c.; The receipts for the week have been 48 bxs. 25 bbls. and 857 cs.

BEANS—The market is firm and quotations are highest at $3.40 to 3 45 ℔ bu. for improved yellow eyes, common yellow eyes, $3.35 to 3.40; large hand picked pea, $2.75 to 2.80; small, $3 to 3.10; medium, $2.70 to 2.85 foreign medium, $.225 to 2.50; pea, $2.50 to 2.75. The receipts for the week have been 1831 bbls.

POTATOES—The market is very slow, and the supply ample for trade. Aroostook rose are quoted at 45 to 46c; northern rose, 40 to 45c.; other classes, 38 to 42c.; Burbanks, 35 to 40c. A few sweets are offering at $4 ℔ bbl. The receipts of white potatoes for the week have been but 61 cars, or about 22,500 bus.

St. John.

FEBRUARY 4.

The poor travelling of the past week accounts, no doubt, for the fact that the market was poorly supplied on Saturday. The quotations were:

Buckwheat, per cwt	$0 00	to	$0 00
Butter (tub), per lb	0 18	"	0 19
Butter (roll), per lb	0 20	"	0 22
Beef, per lb	0 06	"	0 08
Cheese, per lb	0 12	"	0 13
Carrots, per bbl	1 25	"	1 50
Chickens, per pair	0 55	"	0 65
Ducks, per pair	0 75	"	0 85
Eggs, per doz	0 30	"	0 32
Geese	0 80	"	0 90
Hams (smoked), per lb	0 13	"	0 15
Hay, per t n	10 00	"	12 00
Lamb, per lb	0 06	"	0 08
Lard, per lb	0 14	"	0 16
Mutton, per lb	0 06	"	0 08
Oats, per bush	0 40	"	0 42
Potatoes, per bbl	0 80	"	1 50
Pork, per lb	0 07	"	0 08
Sausages, per lb	0 12	"	0 15
Straw, per ton	7 00	"	8 00
Turnips, per bbl	0 90	"	1 00
Turkeys, per lb	0 16	"	0 18
Veal, per lb	0 07	"	0 10

Fredericton.

Jan. 30, 1884.

Buckwheat, ℔ cwt	$1 75	to	$2 00
Butter, ℔ lb	0 20	"	0 22
Beef, ℔ lb	0 06	"	0 08
Cheese, ℔ lb	0 12	"	0 13
Carrots, ℔ bbl	0 75	"	0 80
Chickens, ℔ pair	0 35	"	0 40
Ducks, ℔ pair	0 40	"	0 50
Eggs, ℔ doz	0 19	"	0 21
Geese	0 40	"	0 50
Hams (smoked), ℔ lb	0 13	"	0 14
Hay, ℔ ton	7 00	"	10 00
Lamb, ℔ lb	0 07	"	0 08
Lard, ℔ lb	0 16	"	0 17
Mutton, ℔ lb	0 05	"	0 07
Oats, ℔ bush	0 38	"	0 40
Potatoes, ℔ bbl	0 80	"	1 00
Pork, ℔ lb	0 08	"	0 09
Sausages, ℔ lb	0 10	"	0 12
Straw, ℔ ton	4 00	"	6 00
Socks and Mitts, ℔ pair	0 20	"	0 25
Turnips, ℔ bbl	0 75	"	0 70
Turkeys, ℔ lb	0 12	"	0 13
Veal, ℔ lb	0 04	"	0 05

WARNING.—If troubled with constipated bowels, never neglect it, or the system becomes clogged, the secretions dried up and the system poisoned with foul gases. Burdock Blood Bitters cure constipation by unlocking the secretions and regulating the glandular system.

HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL CURES RHEUMATISM

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and effectual Destroyer of Worms in Children or Adults.

LEE & LOGAN,

We have in Stock the following CHOICE

Wines, Liquors,

Etc., Etc., Etc.

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

Wholesale & Retail.

LEE & LOGAN,
DOCK STREET,
SAINT JOHN, N. B.

St. John, Dec. 20th, 1883.

HALL'S

BOOK

STORE.

At this establishment can be found all kinds of

School Books,

University Books,

College Books

Books of Theology,

Books of Poetry,

Books for the Old,

Books for the Young,

Books for Sunday Schols.

MUSIC BOOKS

Of all Kinds.

SHEET MUSIC

Vocal & Instrumental.

MASON & HAMLIN'S

ORGANS.

LEDGERS,

JOURNALS,

DAY BOOKS,

STYLEGRAPHIC

PENS.

Subscriptions

Taken for the ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MAGAZINES AND PAPERS

M. S. HALL,

OPPOSITE NORMAL SCHOOL

Fredericton, January 9th, 1884.

83. MERRY XMAS 83.

JAS. D. FOWLER'S

Is the Cheapest place in the City to buy

GOLD and SILVER WATCHES.

ELEGANT GOLD SUITS OF JEWELLRY,
FINE GOLD NECKLETS AND LOCKETS,
ROLLED, PLATE, SILVER AND JET JEWELLRY,
GEM RINGS, GENTS' SIGNET RINGS, SCARF PINS, BUTTONS,
LACE PINS FAIRCHILD'S GOLD PENS AND PENCILS

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!

of all kinds and at prices to suit the times. The finest stock in the City of

SILVER WARE.

All new patterns in TEA SETTS, PICKLE JARS, CAKE BASKETS, CASTORS, CARD RECEIVERS, JEWEL CASES, TOILET STANDS, FRUIT STANDS, NAPKIN RINGS, KNIVES, FORKS AND SPOONS.

Also agent for BARNE'S PATENT EYE GLASSES. The finest thing in the market. Does not hurt the nose. A perfect fit guaranteed. Spectacles for Old Men a specialty. REMEMBER THE PLACE.

JAMES D. FOWLER,

Successor to John Babbitt, opposite New Post Office, Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B

December 12, 1883.

IRON. OAKUM.

BOILER PLATES

RECEIVED and in store, Ex. Batque "Parisienne," and S. S. "Hibernian" and "Caspian":—
17,752 Bars Refined and Spike Iron.
680 Bundles Plating and Hoops, various sizes and gauges.
210 Bundles Navy and Best Picked Oakum.
378 Bundles Nos. 20, 22, 23, 24 and 26.
450 Sheets Nos. 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 Sheet Iron.
3 Cases Galvanized Sheet Iron.

I. & F. BURPEE & CO.

30 Boiler Plates, Best B. B., and B. B. B. and Lowmoor.
Boiler Tubes and Rivets, 400 Bdls Sled Shoe Steel.
47 Bdls Toe Caulk Steel, 151 Steel Plow Plates.
6 Bdls. and 15 Pars Round Machine Steel, 5-16 to 3 Inch.
TO ARRIVE PER "PHŒNIX," FROM ANTWERP: 25 Cases Sheet Zinc, Nos. 6 to 10.

SLED SHOE STEEL.

SHEET ZINC. SHEET IRON.

CELESTIAL CITY BILLIARD HALL,

Corner Queen & Carleton Streets, Fredericton.

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

HOWARD & CRANGLE, Prop's.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

NEW SPRING GOODS

EX. "BUENOS AYREAN," VIA HALIFAX.

SCOTCH TWEEDS, DANNOCKBURNS,

CHEVIOTS WORSTED COATINGS,

NEWEST DESIGNS, And a

CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

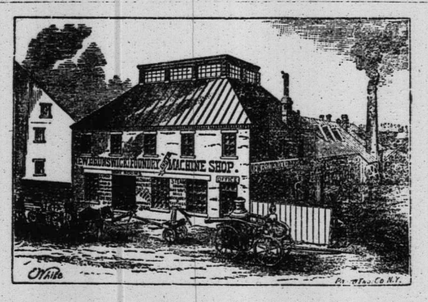
Gents' Spring and Summer Suitings,

&c. &c.

AT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF

T. G. O'Connor.

N. B.—First-Class Cutter. First-Class Work. Lowest Honorable Prices. T. G. O'C. Apr 11.



TO MILL OWNERS.

Having succeeded in obtaining the Sole Right for the Manufacture of

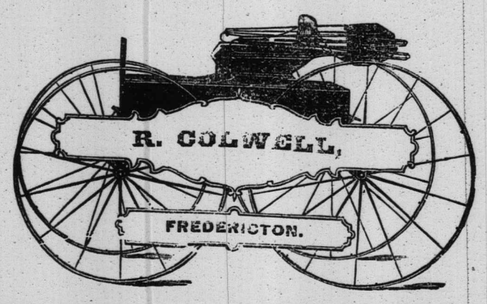
DUNBAR'S IMPROVED SHINGLE MILL,

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 SCARR, Stanley, York Co., who are now running these mills.

McFarlane, Thompson & Anderson.

Fredericton, April 11th, 1883.



Carriages, Wagons, Sleighs and Pungs

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

FACTORY, KING ST., FREDERICTON, N. B.

Fredericton, October 10th 1883.

DR. SCOTT'S PREPARED SPICE

For Horses, Cattle, Sheep & Swine.

It has no equal in curing Horses of the several ailments to which they are subject. For COUGHS, COLDS, ROUGHNESS of the HAIR, BOTTS SCURVY, &c., it is invaluable, and administered in smaller doses, acts as a Tonic, resulting in a healthy condition and fine appearance of the animal. Is also equally beneficial to CATTLE, SHEEP and SWINE. For sale everywhere.

SOLE PROPRIETORS:

J. G. KEMP & CO.

MONTREAL, P. Q.

GEORGE L. ATHERTON SOLE AGENT FOR FREDERICTON.

MODEL WAREHOUSE.

'83 WINTER, '84

JAMES HODGE.

1300 Bbls. FLOUR

comprising the following grades: Peerless, Perfection, Buda, First Premium, Strathroy, Comet Bincoose and Pet Bars.

400 Barrels Cornmeal.
50 " Oatmeal.
50 " Granulated Sugar.
25 " Granulated "
100 " Bay Herrings.
50 " No. 1 Shore Herrings.
50 " No. 2 " "
25 " Cod " "
100 half bbls Pork.
100 bbls. Pork.
100 hhds. Barbados Molasses.
50 " Trinidad " "
50 " Antigua " "
75 tierces and hhds. Barbados Molasses.
150 qrs. Cod fish (Large and Medium)
150 boxes Colt's Scrap.
20 " Rankin's Beef (Solid and Sliced)
10 bbls " " "
70 cases Matches.
25 boxes Cream Tartar.
50 " Pepper.
15 " Ginger.
200 " Valencia Raisins.
100 " Loose Muscatel Raisins.
400 " Tea (comprising all grades).
100 cadies Tea (fine, pick one)
50 " " (2's)
350 boxes Tobacco (all grades)
10 kegs soda.
1 dozen Brooms.
100 " Pails.
25 " half Pails.
2 doz. Dark Apple Cordial.
25 " Sherry.
500 boxes Smoked Herrings.
20 " Cod Oil.
2 boxes Confits.
10 bales Sheet Sall.
30 cards Rice.
25 half cases Rice.
12 boxes Starch.

THE ABOVE GOODS WILL BE SOLD LOW FOR CASH

JAMES HODGE.

Fredericton, Nov. 21st, 1883.

30 YEARS!

IMPORTANT TRIAL OF THIRTY YEARS decided, and a Jury of half a million people have given their verdict that

Minard's Liniment!

Is the Best Inflammation Allayer and Pain Destroyer in the world. Five hundred Medical Men endorse and use it in their practice, and believe it well worthy the name

KING OF PAIN.

$100

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

Diphtheria and Rheumatism

Scalds, Chilblains, Galls, Sprains, Lumbago, Bronchitis, Burns, Toothache, Broken Breasts, Sore Nipples, Felons, Stings, Frost Bites, Bruises, Old Sores, Wounds, Earache, Pains in the side or back, Contraction of the Muscles.

There is nothing like it when taken internally for Cramps, Colic, Croup, Colds, Coughs, 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, as thousands of testimonials will prove. A trial will convince the most sceptical that the above is true. Send to us for testimonials of distinguished men who have used

Minard's Liniment

And now have a beautiful crop of Hair and hundreds who have used it are willing to swear that by 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

Feb. 27, 1882.

APPLE PARERS.

Just received

5 Cases Apple Parers
" Apple Parers, Corers and Slicers.

J. S. NEILL.

OIL! OIL!

From New York.

4 BARRELS Fine Lard Oil.
1 Barrel Pure Animal Oil.
1 Barrel Extra Heavy Machine Oil.
4 barrels Spirits Turpentine.
4 " Southern Oil.
4 " Southern Pitch.
3 Bale Cotton Waste.
1 Case Sperm Oil.

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

AXES. AXES.

Just Received.

25 DOZEN Forlers Axes.
25 Doz. Campbells Axes.
40 " Brookfords.
100 " Nelson Axes.

Every axe guaranteed. The above axe is a good pattern, heavy poll and narrow bitt.

I will warrant every axe.

JAMES S. NEILL.

CLUB RATES

—OF—

York Gleaner

For 10 Subscribers (for one year) 75 cts each.
For 5 " " " 85 "

These rates will continue only to the 15th of February. Subscription price in advance in every case.

PAINTS AND OILS.

BRANDRAMS GENUINE WHITE LEAD, Elephant White Lead, London White Lead Colored Paints, Parkers Paint Oil, Earls & Kings Oil, Bells Oil, Turpentine, Colored and Dry Paints.

I have a stock of the above, and Paint and oil have not been so cheap for years, it is a very desirable time to purchase, call and leave your orders and I will guarantee you the lowest prices.

J. S. NEILL.

STOVES! STOVES!

WE HAVE NOW A GOOD LINE OF HOTEL Stoves, Cooking Stoves for small and ordinary families; Ranges double and single, with and without hot water tanks and warming closets; Parlor Stoves, something new and beautiful, high art, suitable for rich or poor. Our very large Hotel Stove, probably the largest cooking stove in the Dominion of Canada, six feet six inches long, and three feet six inches wide, with two immense ovens a Warming Closet and Copper Tank which will hold thirty-five gallons of water, also nine ten inch holes for Pots and Kettles, and the fire box takes a thirty-eight inch stick of wood—JUST THINK OF IT. Beautifully adorned with Nickle Plated trimmings.

"Come and see the Monster."

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

Fred'ton, aug 8.

New Brunswick Railway Co.

(Operating 443 Miles.)

WINTER TIME TABLE.

All Trains are run by Eastern Standard Time, which is 36 minutes slower than St. John actual Time.

COMMENCING MONDAY, DEC. 9, 1883, Trains will run as follows:

St. John Division.

DEPARTURES.

8 00 A. M.—From Water Street, St. John—Passenger and Mail Express for points West and for St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Woodstock, Houlton, Woodstock, and all points North and South of McAdam, also for Fredericton, connecting by Bridge at Gibson to all points North.

11 00 A. M.—From Fredericton with all local and through freight.

3 30 P. M.—From Water Street, St. John—Accommodation for Fredericton.

8 30 P. M.—From Water Street, St. John—Night Express for points West, and for St. Stephen, Woodstock, Houlton, and all points North of McAdam.

6 25 A. M.—From Fredericton—Accommodation for St. John.

9 00 A. M.—From Fredericton—Passenger and Mails for McAdam and points West, North and South.

2 00 P. M.—From Fredericton for St. John.

7 30 A. M.—From Gibson for Woodstock and points North.

ARRIVALS.

6 30 A. M.—At St. John—Express Train from all points West, and from St. Stephen, Woodstock, Houlton, and all points North of McAdam.

9 15 A. M.—At St. John, Water Street—Passenger from Fredericton.

1 00 P. M.—From Fredericton with freight.

5 40 P. M.—At St. John, Water Street—Express from points West, and from St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Woodstock, Houlton, Fredericton, and all points north and South of McAdam.

4 35 P. M.—At Fredericton, from McAdam and points West, North and South.

7 00 P. M.—At Fredericton—Accommodation from St. John.

11 40 P. M.—At Fredericton—Passenger and Mail from St. John.

3 00 P. M.—At Gibson from Woodstock and points North.

Parlour Sleeping Cars run on all Night Trains between St. John and Vanceboro. Tickets can be secured at the office, corner Prince William and Princess streets.

N. B. Freight received up to 5 p. m. at Freight Shed, Smythe street, daily.

A Freight Train will leave St. John for the West every Saturday morning at 7 o'clock.

Through rates can be obtained at the West Saturday morning.

Through rates can be obtained at the Union Depot, Boston on Tuesday and Friday.

Connections are made at Vanceboro with trains of the Maine Central Railway to and from all points in Western Maine, Boston and the Provinces, and at Gibson with the Canadian Pacific for all points north.

Tickets for sale in Fredericton at New Brunswick Railway Ticket Office, and at Messrs. J. Fitchett's Livery Stable, Queen Street.

N. T. GREATHEAD, Gen'l Pass and Ticket Agent. E. R. BURPEE, General Manager.

St. John, N. B., Dec. 8, 1883.

New Brunswick Railway Co.

(Operating 443 Miles.)

SPECIAL LIMITED TICKETS

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

ST. JOHN or CARLETON	TO	WOODSTOCK, HOULTON & ST. ANDREWS	$3.00
WOODSTOCK HOULTON ST. ANDREWS	TO	ST. JOHN or CARLETON	$3.00
ST. JOHN or CARLETON	TO ST. STEPHEN.		$2.50
ST. STEPHEN TO		ST. JOHN or CARLETON.	$2.50

E. R. BURPEE,
General Manager

N. T. GREATHEAD
Gen. Pass and Ticket Agent.

Woodstock, July 2nd, 1883.

DEC. 12, 1883.

ELY PERKINS

desires to say to his first-class customers that he is stocked up, and continues to receive every week new Goods, which will be sold at Lowest Rates

IN STORE:

FLOURS, in different grades,
CORNMEAL, OATMEAL,
FISH, in Half and Whole Barrels
CODFISH, BOX FISH,
TEAS, SUGAR,
MOLASSES, RICE,
TOBACCO, BROOMS,
PAILS, RAISINS, CURRANTS,
SPICES OF ALL KINDS.

which are NEW AND FRESH. Please call and I will show goods to you if I can.

I am, with respect,

ELY PERKINS.

Fredericton, Dec. 12, 1883.

EVERY MAN

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

The New Foundry

WEST END QUEEN STREET,

Opposite the Orange Hall, where you will find a new kind of cooking stove called the

"FARMER"

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

O'Toole & M'Caffrey

West End, Opposite Orange Hall,

Fredericton, Feb. 3, 1883.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

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

LONDONDERRY IRON.

CARGO LOAD LONDONDERRY IRON, 378 Bars and 76 Bundles, well assorted.

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

Fredericton, Aug. 8th, 1883.

YARMOUTH, N. S., Oct. 15th, 1882.

To DR. BENNET & HEBRON, 43 Horsefield Street, St. John.

DEAR SIR,—I desire to express my feelings of profound gratitude to you, for have helped me so much by the use and application of your wonderful Pad. I was sick about two years and spent a large sum of money, but received very little benefit until I tried your absorptive treatment. When I commenced using it this summer I could scarcely walk across the floor. I had such a weakness across me, and now I can walk a mile at a time and attend to household duties, and feel only too glad to recommend this truly great treatment to any person or persons who may be afflicted as I was. You are at liberty to make any disposition of this that you may deem proper. MRS. R. HIBBARD.

Remedies can be bought any time from GEORGE H. DAVIS, who is the agent at Fredericton.