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IRISH NEWS.

IRISH NEWS AGENCY,
Palace Chambers,
London, April 19th.

The Irish News Agency sends the following:—

The speech which Mr. Parnell made at Drogheda was the most important pronouncement he has made for a long time. It was, as your readers will know, the first time he has ever opened his lips on the question of the Nationalization of the land. All the National papers speak with gratification of the lucidity and firmness of the language employed, and the hope is universal that Mr. Parnell's words will, for the present at least, put an end to the pestilent activity of the advocates of this senseless craze. It needs scarcely be said that Nationalization of the land is a theory that has as much chance of acceptance in Ireland as the beauties of English rule. The idea has made just a little way among some very ignorant and conceited people, who had the malign energy that usually characterizes fools. In Dublin, for instance, a number of young men of no particular education, and without any standing, social, intellectual, or political, were only too ready to take up Nationalization, as they would be ready to take up any other Will-o'-the-Wisp which gave them the delightful sensation of posing as greater philosophers than their neighbours. These young gentlemen were, of course, not of the least importance; but by getting their names constantly into the newspapers and by good organization, they could always be used by anybody who wanted to give a fictitious importance to an absurdity that is rejected by the whole common sense of the country. In England, the Nationalisers are a little stronger. The majority, in fact—practically all the Irish in England—belong to the population of towns; and of course it was not difficult to persuade them of the truth of the Gospel that the population of the town had just as good a right as the farmer to the fruits of the soil. In Scotland, the Nationalisers were perhaps even stronger. They were there marshalled by Mr. John Ferguson—one of the most malignant and industrious enemies of Mr. Parnell and the Parliamentary Party. The Nationalisers are thus a Party that are attempting, and with a small degree of success, to disorganize and to disintegrate the National movement in several places. There was another section of the population on whom their appeals were calculated to have a disastrous effect, and to whom, accordingly, they have persistently directed their attention. This is the labourers. The labuorers are, for many reasons, a class whom a demagogue could approach with chances of success. They are very badly treated; they are full of the sense of oppression; they did much for the Land League movement and the farmers, and they think—and not wholly without justice—that the farmers have made them but a poor return; and finally, they are on the eve of being enfranchised, and are conscious of the rapid approach of the day when they will be political factors in shaping the destinies of their country. It will be seen from a recapitulation of these facts that the time is ripe for a movement to sow dissension between the farmer and the labourer; and nationalisation of the land was the weapon that lay ready to the hand of any man who was desirous of doing this evil work. One can easily see how reasonable the proposition would appear to an ignorant and half starved labourer that peasant proprietary was but a new and more odious form of slavery; that the land should belong to every class in the nation; and that the farmers have no more right to it than the labourers whose industry has helped to make the land fertile. If the advocates of Nationalization were honest or sensible, and few of them are either one or the other, they would not have failed to pay attention to the remarks which have been made by several of the English Liberals in advocating a reduction of the Irish Franchise. These gentlemen have not scrupled to say that one of the reasons why they are in favour of reducing the Franchise is that the present constituency of Ireland is homogeneous, whereas the reduction of the Franchise will introduce new elements. The new elements, they prophesy, may prove antagonistic to those already existing and in the collision of these different forces the solid union that at present exists will be broken up; and the Irish, once more divided, will be once more conquered. This is what the Marquis of Hartington said; this is what Mr. Shaw Lefevre said. The latter indeed went so far as to go into details. He pointed out that the interests of the labourers and of the farmers were bound to come into collision at some point, and he noted with satisfaction that already there were some signs of this division of opinion between the labourers and the farmers; and he mentioned a very prominent gentleman in Irish politics as one of those who were stirring up the strife between the two classes. It would be a waste of time to argue the question that if these things were to take place which are anticipated with cynic satisfaction by English Statesmen, and are prepared by foolish and dishonest Irishmen—if there were to arise that internecine struggle between the different classes in Ireland that the day of her legislative liberation would be postponed, if not for ever, for a considerable time.

One fact in reference to the proceedings of the Nationalisers deserves to be brought to the attention of the Irish race whereever it may be. That is their dishonesty. There is scarcely one of them that does not make the amplest, sometimes it might be said the most fulsome declarations of loyalty to Mr. Parnell, to the Parliamentary Party, and to the National League. Everybody knows that the platform of the National League is Peasant Proprietary; and gentlemen have the calmness to appear one day in the councils of the National League and even to take a prominent part in its proceedings; and the next to appear on some platform and denounce peasant proprietary as almost bad as the old system of landlordism. Similarly some of the Nationalisers are loud in their praise of the Parliamentary Party on public platforms; and immediately after in private conversation exhaust against them the resources of calumny and sneer and misrepresentation. The Nationalisers lose no opportunity, too, of attempting to trip up the Party though they are always careful to veil their designs under high sounding names "democratic principles" and other phrases which go down with ignorant and foolish people. Thus a good deal of the anxiety recently manifested to have County Conventions was dictated by a desire to thrust upon Parnell followers that which would be distasteful and embarassing both to him and to all his colleagues. It must always be recollected that while Mr. Parnell and his colleagues enjoy so large a share of public confidence and affection, there are a certain number of men, as there must be, who are tortured by the spectacle of the prominence which other men enjoy, and regard themselves as ill-used or neglected. A good many of these gentlemen have taken up Nationalisation—not because of any particular faith on that craze—but because it was a counter-cry to that of the Parliamentary Party. Some of these men are ignorant, crochetty, men of 'isms and fads, who would get on with no sensible party in the world, and a half dozen or so of such persons would be quite sufficient to destroy even as large a party as one of seventy-five men. It was hoped that if County Conventions could be organised in the absence of Mr. Parnell and his colleagues in London that some of the soreheads or the crotcheteers would succeed in getting themselves nominated, and so would be able to force themselves on Mr. Parnell and his colleagues whether they liked it or not. Of course, it is scarcely necessary to say that these were not the reasons which were publicly given for the demand for Conventions. These bodies were demanded in the name of "democratic principles," a constituency's right of selecting its own representative, the danger of an incursion of English "carpet baggers" and the like. On the latter point, it should be remarked that it was perhaps the most dishonest of all the cries put forward. It is well known that one of the greatest difficulties of the present, as it will be of the next Party, is the impossibility of securing anything like a large attendance of Irish members regularly. The majority of them are not men of large means; they have business to superintend in Ireland; and the result is that they attend as a rule only on those big occasions when a large measure or a Ministry is at stake. But it may be said without much exaggeration that an Irish Member should always be in his place. There is scarcely a day of the Session or an hour of any day in which he may not by the ever-shifting fortunes of Parliamentary conflict be able to do something for Ireland or against her enemies. There have been at least a dozen occasions in the present Parliament when if all the supporters even of Mr. Parnell were present, there would have been inflicted a defeat on the Government which would in all probability have forced the Government into that appeal to the Constituencies which every sensible Irishman ardently longs for. Everybody will remember the recent occasion known as the "dirty trick" debate, when the Government escaped by only a few votes, and would have been sent out on their heads if there had been present even two-thirds of Mr. Parnell's entire force. The result is that, if he be an honest man, the Irishman living in London is a more useful representative than any other, for he can always be in his place. It need also be scarcely said that there are as good Irishmen in London as there are in New York, and as good in either as there are in Dublin. There have been some instances it which the Irishman taken from England has proved untrue to their trust. The most notable of these is Mr. McCoan, and his chief offence is that he has joined the Ministerial benches, where sit Mr. Shaw and a number of other gentlemen who live, not in England, but in Ireland. The real reason of the attack on the "carpet baggers," was that a few of them who are certain to obtain the approval of Mr. Parnell are well-known as men of sense and experience, who will meet with a firm front excursion into the spectre-land of Nationalisation or any other such folly. The exclusion of these men would, besides, narrow the area of selection in Ireland, and in that way might assist the purposes of the crotcheteers to whom allusion has already been made. Enough now has been said to expose the dangers which beset the National cause at this supreme moment in its fortunes; and enough, too, has been said to prove that Mr. Parnell's words of warning came not one day too soon.

Lansdowne on Canada.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AT THE ST. JAMES CLUB DINNER.

His Excellency the Governor-General during a recent visit to Montreal was entertained at dinner by the members of the St. James' Club. In reply to the state of his health, he made an eloquent and interesting speech. Referring to himself he said:—I have no hesitation in saying—and I speak with some little experience of official life—that in many respects the office which I have the honor to hold is a most enviable one, and that the person who has the good fortune to be appointed to it may well be congratulated. He is to a certain extent differently situated from other officials; these, as a rule are criticized more fiercely as officials than while they remain in private life. Far from securing them immunity from harsh judgment, their promotion usually exposes them to somewhat severe treatment both from friend and foe. Now, while the Governor-General does not escape criticism altogether, he has at any rate this advantage that, as the representative of the crown, he is secure of an amount of respect and forbearance to which his own merits would not entitle him. He enjoys an advantage of which I believe an exact counterpart is only to be discovered in the history of mediæval courts. In some of these when the king happened to succeed to the throne early in life, there was, during the early education of the youthful sovereign, attached to his person a youth known as the king's whipping boy, who suffered vicariously whenever his master's studies were not satisfactorily accomplished. The Governor General is fortunate in being somewhat similarly provided, and I observe with relief that when things go wrong, when a fault of social strategy is committed, a wholesome usage, which I trust will long be respected, ascribes the fault to the A. D. C. in waiting, and not to his chief. I am perhaps prejudiced, but that seems to me to be one reason at all events why if you are to have an official head of your Canadian community it is desirable certainly for his sake, perhaps also for yours, that he should be absolutely dissociated from the strife and rivalry of party politics. These are all reasons for which it appears to me that the Governor General is a person to be a good deal envied, and I think that having all these advantages, he should be the last to complain if, from time to time, there should be discovered among the quiet surroundings of Rideau Hall some social or political mare's nest of colossal proportions, and if not only his own conduct is sometimes closely scrutinized, but even that of the policeman who guards the frowning portal of Government House, and who, if I am to believe what I read, has been since my arrival in this country "doubled" once a week with such regulations that that long suffering individual must by this time have assumed the proportions of a small but most respectable army.

After referring at considerable length to the great advantages Canada possesses as compared with the Mother Country owing to the more equal diffusion of wealth, the excellence of our municipal, provincial and federal systems of government, and our splendid school system, spoke as follows:—If we want to realize the task we have set ourselves we have only to look at the map of the Dominion and to consider the distances with which we have to deal, and the extent of the territory over which our five million of inhabitants are settled. Try your rule upon the scale and see how far it is westwards from Ottawa to Winnipeg, and again from Winnipeg to Victoria, or eastward from Ottawa to Halifax or Prince Edward Island; look at the physical barriers which we have to overcome—mountain ranges loftier and wider than any in the world—lakes and wilderness vast enough to separate empires! Will the heart of the national capital be strong enough to pump a stream of natural life into the extremities of either ocean? Will the collective aspirations of your people be strong enough not only to overcome these physical difficulties, but to efface differences of material interests more formidable perhaps than mountain chains and inhospitable deserts. If we wish to guage the magnitude of the problem let us ask ourselves what are the influences which in history have given solidity and unity to the nations of the world.

There are, I think, three—geographical propinquity of the parts, the fear of foreign invasion, the identity of interest. Well, gentlemen, as to geographical propinquity, I am afraid that we must admit that in spite of all that railways and telegraphs can do for us, we can never, geographically-speaking, hope to be a compact nation. Then, sir, there is the fear of invasion. What invasion have we to fear? Our kinsmen on the other side of the line hold relations with us which will, I trust, never be less friendly than they are to-day. If a difficulty arises between us it is promptly and cordially adjusted. An occasional suggestion from within or without in favor of a voluntarily alteration of our nationality seems to fall so flatly that we cannot depend upon these as a means of keeping our national enthusiasm at boiling point. But, gentlemen, I am forgetting that we are threatened with an invasion, and the invaders have been kind enough to give us ample notice of their intentions, of the plan of the campaign, of the numbers in which they will enter our territory, and of the names of their commanders, who appear to be almost as numerous as the rank and file. Let us not judge these self-declared foes too hastily. Their demonstration is perhaps, after all, not without its usefulness. I am convinced that if a passing breeze of impatience should flutter in the Northwest, if the great province of Manitoba experiences a little perhaps not unnatural anxiety to emerge post haste from her minority, in which I believe no one desires to retain her an hour longer than is necessary, no surer means of counteracting that passion disaffection could be found than the threat of disloyal interference from without; an interference which I have no doubt whatever her sturdy settlers would be the first to resent and resist. Well, gentlemen, if we are not to count on geographical proximity or on the fear of invasion to counteract any centrifugal tendencies which may manifest themselves, can we count upon identity of interest? I trust that we can, but even here we must admit that only experience can solve the problem, and that it is necessary to look cautiously ahead. The wise regulations to the different provinces of the widest measure of independence with regard to the management of their local affairs will, I should hope, go far to remove any causes of apprehension from this source. He would, however, be a courageous prophet who would predict that occasions would never arise when there might be a divergence of local and federal interests. A great English novelist once complained of the custom of never prolonging the story of a three volume beyond the marriage of the hero and the heroine, and he published a most humorous prolongation of one of Walter Scott's most famous novels, introducing his readers to Ivanhoe and Rowena as a married couple, no longer surrounded by the glamour of romance, but face to face with the humdrum of domestic existence. The story went on to show that Ivanhoe as a husband was not conspicuous for domestic virtues, and that Rowena as a wife parted company with those amiable qualities which had rendered her so loveable as a maiden. I am not sure at what moment it will become possible to describe the Dominion as emerging from this honeymoon of federation, but when it does the trial to which it will be exposed will not be deminished by the fact that in this case Ivanhoe will have half a dozen Rowenas to reckon with. It is quite impossible to say what may not happen in fifty years hence if one of them should insist in "bossing" the whole establishment; if another should carry on a flirtation with a cousin across the road; if a third should be always asking for more pin money, and a fourth should openly allege incompatibility of temperament and threaten proceedings in the Divorce Court. Whether these things will happen "or not" must depend upon the temper and wisdom and patience of the people of this country.

He concluded by hoping that we would adhere to the determination to make Canada a great colonial power and said if difficulties or dangers should ever beset your path may you feel that your common allegiance to the old country, which has always regarded a strong and united Canada as the brightest ornament of the Empire, is a source of strength and solidity to yourselves.



Always in Perfect Condition.

THOMAS FURLONG,
Sole Agent for New Brunswick.

HATS, CAPS & FURS.

CHOICE SOUTH SEA SEAL CAPS
CHOICE South Sea SEAL MUFFS;
CHOICE PERSIAN LAMB CAPS;
CHOICE Baltic Seal Gauntlet Gloves;
LADIES Coney Shoulder CAPES;
LADIES Squirrel Tail BOAS;
BALTIC SEAL MUFFS;
BALTIC SEAL TIES;
BALTIC SEAL CAPS;
ASTRACAN CAPS;
IMITATION FUR CAPS;
SCOTCH CAPS;
STIFF HATS;
SOFT HATS.

At Low Prices during the Holidays

BARDSLEY BROS.,
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South Side King Street, - - St. John, N. B.

KELLY & MURPHY,

—HAVE ON HAND—

Sleighs and Pungs,
Double Seat Sleighs and
Single Sleighs

—ALSO:—

1 Large Sleigh, 3 Seats,
(SECOND-HAND)
Which they will sell Cheap for Cash.

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Just Received:

100 Gross DIAMOND DYES;
1 " KIDNEYWORT;
5 " THOMAS' OIL;
1 " HYDROLINE;
5 " MORSE'S PILLS;
10 " McKENZIE'S WORM CANDY;
1 " Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery;
1 " " Favorite Prescription;
5 Bbls IRISH MOSS;
5 " METHYLATED SPIRITS;
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20 " LINSEED MEAL;
10 Bales GAMBIER;
25 Boxes Corn Starch;
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50 Bbls Dyewoods;
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For sale by

T. B. BARKER & SONS,
Wholesale Druggists, St. John, N. B.

W. F. Harrison & Co.

HAVE opened their new premises on 6, 8 and 10 Smythe Street, and 1, 3, 5 and 7 Robertson Place, with a full stock of all the

Leading Brands of Flour,

Including Superlative—the best Flour; Star, People's, Freeman's, Extra, Ocean, Buda, Tea Rose, Howland's, etc., etc.

Tilsonburg Oatmeal; Corn Meal;

Barbadoes Molasses; Trinidad Molasses;
Mess Pork: Clear Backs Pork;
Scotch Sugars; Granulated Sugar; Refined Sugars all grades.

TEAS

Various qualities; Rice, Soda, Tobaccos, etc., etc.

For sale at Lowest Wholesale Prices.

W. F. HARRISON & CO.
Office—2 Doors from end of North Wharf, on Smythe Street.
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NEW BOOK

A Catholic Dictionary.

Containing Some Account of the Doctrine, Discipline, Rites, Ceremonies, Councils, and Religious Orders of the Catholic Church. By WILLIAM E. ADDIS, Secular heart: Sometime Fellow of the Royal University of Ireland, and THOMAS ARNOLD, M. D., Fellow of the same University.

Price $5.00. For sale by

T. O'BRIEN & CO.,
Booksellers, Stationers, and News Dealers,
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SUGAR.

Ex Steamship "Austrian," from Glasgow:

7 CASKS SCOTCH REFINED SUGAR, (good article).

For sale cheap by
JOHN O'GORMAN,
8 and 10 Dock St.

IRISH SPADES AND SHOVELS.

50 doz Long-Handled Spades,
200 doz Steel-Pointed Shovels.

GEORGE CARVILL,
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SPRING GOODS!
Arriving Daily.

No Shoddy. All Solid Leather Goods

—AT—

JAMES McCONNELL'S,
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Now Landing

Ex Barque "Paramatta":

17 702 Bars Best Refin'd and Spike IRON;
210 BDLS. CAKUM

Ex S.S. Hibernian (last week.)

175 Bdls. SLED SHOE STEEL;
91 Best BOILER PLATES;
151 STEEL PLOW PLATES
3 Cases Galv'd Sheet Iron.

Per S. S. "CASPIAN" (this week):

139 Boiler Plates, Best B.B., B. B. B. & Lowmoor.
580 Bdls. Plating & Hoops, various sizes and gauges.
313 Bdls. Nos. 22, 23, 24 and 26, 10 Sheets Nos. 10, 12, 14, 16, 18 } SHEET IRON.
296 Bdls. SLED SHOE STEEL.
47 Bundles
TOECALKSTEEL.
37 Bdls. and 15 Bars
RD. MACHINE STEEL,
5-16 to 3 in.

To arrive per S. S. "Phœnix" from Antwerp:

1 Casks SHEET ZINC.

I. & F. BURPEE & CO.

FRENCH DRESS GOODS.

MARCH 1st.

M. R. & A. have opened full lines of Black and Colored French Dress Goods, and will exhibit them on the centre counter in front of Dress Department on

MONDAY, MARCH 3.

A Full Assortment
—OF—
Wool Bareges
—IN—
BLACK, MYRTLE,
SEAL & NAVY

MANCHESTER,
ROBERTSON
& ALLISON.

GREAT Fall in Price of COTTONS!!

Grey and White Cottons

At less price than it cost to make them.

Grey and White Sheetings,
PILLOW COTTONS,
WHITE DRESS SHIRTS,

Sizes 14, 14½, 15 and 15½ inches.

A LARGE LOT SELLING AT 70 CENTS EACH
LESS THAN HALF PRICE.

H. & H. A. McCullough,
42 Prince Wm. Street and Market Square.

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Orono and Common Peevies
With and Without Handles.

Peevie Handles.

W. H. THORNE & CO.,
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SILK BOLTING CLOTH.

We have just received a full stock of all sizes.

W. H. THORNE & Co.,
Market Square.

YORK MILLS BLANKETS!

For Servants' Use,
Camping Out,
Charitable Institutions,
Stable Men, &c.

Superior for wear and very cheap.

T. R. JONES & CO.

BRANDY. BRANDY.

Just Received, via Halifax:

10 Qr. Casks COGNAC BRANDY,
50 Cases do. do.

Quarts and Pints.

For sale low by
JOHN O'GORMAN,
8 and 10 Dock Street.

UNION LINE.

River Saint John.

DAILY TRIPS.

To Fredericton, - - Fare One Dollar.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE Steamers will leave Indiantown for Fredericton, Gibson and Intermediate Steps, as follows, viz:—

Steamer STAR on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY Mornings at Nine o'clock. Steamer DAVID WESTON on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY Mornings at Nine o'clock.

RETURNING, will leave Fredericton on alternate days, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Connexion made with New Brunswick Railway for Woodstock, Aroostook, Edmundston, etc. Also, with Steamer Florenceville, for Eel River, Woodstock, etc.

Through Tickets—Single and Return—issued to all Stations at Special Reduced Rates.

R. B. HUMPHREY,
may3 Manager.

NOVA SCOTIA STEAMSHIP CO'Y,

(LIMITED.)

1884. SPRING ARRANGEMENT. 1884.

BAY LINE!

Three Trips a Week

—TO AND FROM—

DIGBY,	HALIFAX,
ANNAPOLIS,	WINDSOR,
WEYMOUTH,	KENTVILLE,
YARMOUTH,	BRIDGETOWN,

and all Intermediate Stations.

THE Splendid and Very Fast side-wheel Steel S.S. SECRET, having been re-built and re-furnished, will, until further notice, leave St. John on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 7.24 Eastern Standard Time, or 8 o'clock, St. John time.

RETURNING SAME DAYS.

Tickets for sale at Chubb & Co's., Prince William Street, R. B. Humphrey, Dock Street, and on steamer.

N. B.—Commencing MONDAY, 5th MAY, Steamer will leave St. John on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAYS.

Returning — TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.

Freights received up to [illegible] m.

F. PHEASANT, Agent,
may3 St. John, N. B.

1884. International Steam Ship Co.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Three Trips a Week.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 5th, and until further notice, the Steamers of this Line will make Three Trips a week, leaving St. John every

Monday, Wednesday and Friday Morning, at 8 o'clock,

for Eastport, Portland and Boston, connecting both ways at Eastport with Steamer "Charles Houghton" for St. Andrews, Calais and St. Stephen.

Returning will leave Commercial Wharf, Boston, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY Morning, at 8.30 o'clock, and Portland at 6 p. m., for Eastport and St. John.

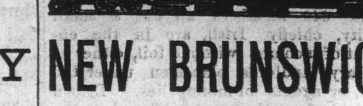
With more frequent trips in June, July, August and September, of which due notice will be given.

Through Tickets can be procured at this office and at CHUBB & Co.'s, to all points of Canada and the United States.

No claims for allowance after goods leave the Warehouse.

Freight received Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday only, up to 6 o'clock, p. m.

H. W. CHISHOLM, Agent,
may3 Reed's Point Wharf.



NEW BRUNSWICK RAILWAY CO.

Operating 443 Miles.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

All Trains are run on Eastern Standard Time, which is 36 minutes slower than Saint John actual time.

COMMENCING DECEMBER 9th, 1883, Trains will run as follows:—

St. John Division,

DEPARTURES:

At 8 00 A M—From Water Street, St John, Passenger and Mail Express for points West and for St Stephen, St Andrews, Houlton, Woodstock, and all points North and South of McAdam; also, for Fredericton.

At 11.00 A M, from Carleton, with all local and through freight.

At 3 30 P M—From Water street, St John—Accommodation for Fredericton, by Branch Line at Gibson to all points North.

At 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

ARRIVALS:

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

At 10 10 A M, at St John, (Water street)—Through Accommodation from Fredericton and local stations.

At 1 00 p m, Carleton, with through freight.

At 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.

Pullman Sleeping Cars run on all Night Trains to and from Bangor. Berths secured at Ticket Office, Water Street, G A Freeze, agent.

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

A train arrives from the West on Sunday morning and a Train leaves for the West on Sunday night.

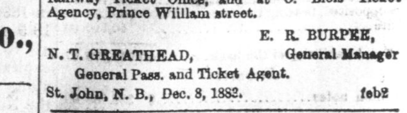
Through connections are made from Boston on Sunday nights.

Connection is made at Vanceboro with Trains of the Maine Central Railway to and from all points West.

Special Limited Tickets good on Continuous Trains only, will be sold to and from St. John and all other important points on Line at reduced rates.

Tickets for sale in St. John at New Brunswick Railway Ticket Office, and at O. Blois' Ticket Agency, Prince William street.

E. R. BURPEE,
N. T. GREATHEAD, General Manager
General Pass. and Ticket Agent.
St. John, N. B., Dec. 8, 1882. feb2



Gr'nd Southern Railway

SAINT STEPHEN and SAINT JOHN.

ON and after MONDAY, Oct. 1st, 1883, Trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: Leave ST. JOHN at 8.15 A. M., Carleton at 8.35 A. M., for ST. GEORGE, ST. STEPHEN and intermediate points, arriving in St. George at 11 a. m., St. Stephen at 12.45 p. m.

Leave ST. STEPHEN at 8.20 a. m., and ST. GEORGE at 10.05, arriving in Carleton at 12.25 p. m., and St. John at 12.40 p. m.

Freight, up to 500 or 600 lbs.—not large in bulk—will be received by JAS. MOULSON, 40 Water street, up to 5 p. m.; all larger weights and bulky freight must be delivered at Sand Point before 6 p. m., Baggage will be received and delivered at MOULSON's, Water street, where a truckman will be in attendance.

F. W. HOLT, Superintendent J. N. GREENE. Manager.

THE ST. JOHN WEEKLY FREEMAN

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