

In taking leave, for the time being, at least, of active participation in New Brunswick journalism, with which I have been connected, more or less intimately, for twenty-seven years, I desire to return my thanks to my brethren of the press for the many acts of kindness and courtesy that they have extended towards me. The heat of political controversy has not interrupted the pleasant personal relations which I have maintained with them, and I say good bye to them all with the best feelings and without a single hard thought. Perhaps I may be permitted to take this opportunity on behalf of Mrs. Lagrin and my family, as well as of myself, to express our warm appreciation of the unvarying kindness which we have received at the hands of the people of Fredericton. Whatever may be our future lot, whether we shall remain away from Fredericton, or return after a short interval, we can never forget, we can never wish to forget, the ties of friendship we have formed, which have been made all the stronger by the events of the last few weeks. We take leave of all with regret. Such occasions, while they are very trying, serve at least the purpose of showing that underneath the hurry and seeming indifference of every day life, there flows a strong current of true friendship.

**AN INJUSTICE RECTIFIED.**  
Apart from his bearing on opposition prospects, it would be impossible for the most captious to object to the terms of the act which passed the popular branch this week, removing the anomaly existing for the past half century in the electoral representation of the city and county of St. John. Why should the citizens of St. John vote for their own representatives to the assembly and also for the county representatives? Such a state of affairs exists in no other constituency of Canada. The practical effect of the system in the past has been that the vote of the rural parishes of St. John has been overwhelmed by the immense vote of the city. The legislative interests of the city of St. John and the rural parishes are separate and they should have separate representation.

Even greater confusion was created by the addition of Pictou to the city. In the recent Dominion elections we had the spectacle of one section of the city of St. John voting for the city representative while another section was voting for the county representative. As the Telegraph remarks "had the excellent government of Sir John Macdonald proposed to divide the St. John constituencies, instead of the wicked government led by the arch conspirator, Blair," the utmost unanimity of approval of the scheme on the part of the Sun and other party organs would have been exhibited.

**DANIEL AS A DEMAGOGUE.**  
A few days ago Mr. Hanington was making the welkin ring with his denunciation of the government because they had, as he alleged, refused to appoint Mr. LeBlanc to a seat in the legislative council. Scarcely had the reiterations of Daniel's thunder tones died away than Mr. LeBlanc quietly takes his seat in that body. And now Mr. Hanington is making the welkin ring because Mr. LeBlanc has been appointed to the legislative council. He is eminently in accordance with the dictates of his civic conscience that, during the present session of the house, he should be endeavoring to rouse race and sectional animosities at every opportunity.

**FALLING INTO LINE.**  
The gratifying intelligence comes from P. E. Island that the conservative government, which has controlled affairs there for so many years, is about to give place to a liberal administration. In the recent federal contest the conservative government resigned their seats to run for the house of commons. On Thursday the bye elections took place to fill these vacancies, resulting in the return of Robertson, Cumiskey and Dr. Jenkins, all opposites in the liberal cause. The result is the more significant from the fact that the Sullivan government is admitted on all sides to have been economical and prudent.

**A LOSS TO LOCAL LITERATURE.**  
It goes without saying that the removal of Chas. H. Lagrin from the province leaves a gap in the ranks of our literary men that will not easily be filled. New Brunswick is famous as a school of journalists and from time to time the press is called upon to record the departure of many of our brightest minds to other and more inviting scenes of labor. Among those who within recent years have so left us, few, if any, have earned a higher fame as a writer for various Canadian and American periodicals than Mr. Lagrin. His work on the press of New Brunswick was graceful and forcible. In the semi-philosophical vein his style was a model. His information upon a vast variety of subjects was wide and he was capable of dealing with any topic he chose to discuss in a graphic manner.

**WHAT TO IMPORT.**

What sort of cattle shall the government import? The question is a serious one, for it would be unwise to make a mistake. The experience of practical men in York county is that the Red Polls, or Polled Norfolk, as some call them, are admirably adapted to the purposes of our farmers. One firm of butchers has been in the habit of sending into the country all the half-bred bull calves they could get and the results have been excellent. This is one of the best possible proofs that can be given of the value of this stock. The Red Polls are good milkers and well adapted for beef raising. Holsteins will meet the needs of many persons, especially those who sell milk. Of good and cupulous milkers they are profitable cattle. Some persons are inclined to think they are tender, but the experience of the State of Maine does not bear this idea out. It is worth considering if Maine is not the best place to buy Holsteins. Some new Short Horn and Ayrshire blood is very much needed. The desirable qualities of these breeds are too well known to need any further reference here. Every year a few animals are imported by private breeders, but there is room for an extensive infusion of new blood in these breeds. The Aberdeen Angus breed is well liked by all who have had experience with it; but they have not yet become popular. Of the less widely known breeds a few may be mentioned. The Kermans are a hardy stock from the west of Ireland, good foragers and splendid milkers. They would do admirably in this country. They are larger than the Jerseys, but not much so. The Sussex breed are large, well formed cattle, much like the Devons only larger. They are a beef breed. Bodwell & Burleigh, extensive Maine breeders, like the Sussex cattle very well. The Devons were quite popular at one time in the province and deservedly so. A new importation would probably be well received. We note that the agricultural committee recommended three breeds only, namely: Holsteins, Short-horns and Ayrshires; but we are satisfied that it would be a mistake to confine the importation to these. The committee also recommended that the best stock available should be got. This is perhaps rather too strong a recommendation; and as we said the other day, the desirability of importing registered stock at all is an open question.

**SENSELESS TACTICS.**  
Can anybody suggest an intelligible explanation of the opposition tactics during the discussion of the St. John representative bill? The alleged reason for their conduct is that they desired Mr. Stockton to be heard; but Mr. Stockton could have heard on the third reading, if he desired to enter his protest against the measure. The fact is the performance is of a piece with the rest of the generalship which characterizes the opposition in handling stock of the province; and makes every one thankful that they are not entrusted with the control of affairs.

**WAS IT A SNUB?**  
The singularly expeditious manner in which the Canadian Commissioners to Washington, Hon. Messrs. Tupper, Thompson and Foster, have returned from the American capital gives color to the belief that there is little if any prospect of reciprocity on the lines designated by Sir Chas. Tupper, being secured. The delegates of course deprecate the idea that they were received in a discourteous manner. But Mr. Foster's statement on his return to Ottawa is not a reassuring one, to say the least. "We did not form an opinion of the state of feeling in political circles on the reciprocity question. We did not have time and even if we had, congress was not in session and none of the politicians were around. I do not consider that our treatment can be looked upon in any way as an affront."

**PARTY INDEPENDENCE.**  
One frequently hears from opposition orators in the assembly eloquent appeals to the members to rise up in their might and vote on this question or on that, in dependence of party lines. Such appeals are of course addressed, exclusively, to supporters of the government in the house. But how would it do for some of our opposition friends to show their independence of party? On what question during the past two sessions has a single solitary member of the opposition been found voting otherwise than as the party voted? Evidently "tame followers" are not less numerous, nor less tame, in the opposition than in the government ranks. The phenomenon has occasionally been witnessed of a government supporter rising with the opposition phalanx on a party division. We have yet to record the like exhibition of independence on the part of any member on the shady side of the house.

**A VIGOROUS POLICY.**  
The local government have given evidence this session of having a vigorous and enlightened policy and of not being afraid to put it into operation. Its measures have been progressive and enterprising and they will meet with the general approval of the people. The bill relating to mines and minerals, the railway incorporation act, the bill relating to the abolition of the legislative council, the bill providing for the importation of sheep and cattle, the bill relating to public printing, the education bill and the public works facilitating bill, are all measures of a most important and comprehensive character. Such a bill of fare contrasts favorably with the platform of the opposition—not a single plank of which up to date, and after two sessions of vigorous warfare—has been submitted to public inspection.

Quebec province maple sugar makers expect to supply 15,000,000 pounds this season.

**THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.**

The prompt manner in which the house of assembly passed the bill to abolish the legislative council may be taken as indicating very correctly the view taken by the country at large in regard to the continuance of that chamber. We mean no reflection upon the gentlemen of the council when we say that the institution has outlived its usefulness. The experience of the last twenty years has not shown the council to be of any material value to the country. There does not seem to be any place for it in the political economy of the province. This is natural enough, for the council is not a representative body in any sense of the word, and the people are not willing to be governed by non-representative, irresponsible bodies. They tolerate the senate only because it does not seem possible to get rid of it; but any political leader intruding a measure into the house of commons to abolish the senate, or make it elective and he will receive the hearty endorsement of the electorate, irrespective of politics. The council is unnecessary. There was a time when it might be characterized by a stronger word; but that day has passed. It is no longer an obstacle in the way of needed legislation and a hot bed of plots against the administration. It is simply no longer needed and therefore it must go.

**CLOSED DOWN AGAIN.**  
That delectable institution which has been aptly called the Fredericton protest factory, whereof squire William McKay and G. F. Gregory are joint proprietors, after a brief season of activity has again closed down for repairs. Judging from the doleful reports of its stock holders, it cannot be said to have been a dazzling success. The only earnings it was ever able to declare were large dividends of conjecture from very trifling investments of fact.

**A LITTLE FARGE AT FREDERICTON.**  
One of the most ill-considered, and, withal, comical moves yet made against the local government was Mr. Geo. F. Gregory's proposal to amend the constitution by an attack upon Hon. Jas. I. Fellows' seat in the Legislative Council. Mr. Gregory seems to have a man named McKay, who is a rooster in Fredericton, ready to initiate such proceedings as "the 42nd member" may think necessary to his peculiar purpose, against any person who may be elected or appointed to office and supports, or is suspected of supporting, the local government. Mr. Gregory is believed to be quite sure in the possession of the services of McKay, and the continued success of Mr. Blair, and his own unbroken record of defeats—both local and federal—have completely "spifflicated" that portion of his mental organism which evolves his political ideas. All the charges against the charges against Mr. Blair in connection with the "Leary corruption fund" with which Mr. Gregory lodged Dr. Atkinson's little gun last session, it was thought that he would, in view of the increased popularity of the "42nd member" and the fact that he was a resident of the province—all of which the rooster declared he could make clear "by learned counsel." After some formalities, the "learned counsel" materialized in the person of Geo. F. Gregory. He appeared before the court of competent jurisdiction, which was composed of members of the legislative council, ably presided over by that historic legislator, hon. Thos. R. Jones, who, probably, knows as much about the progressive powers, privileges and immunities of both upper and lower houses as the judges of the supreme court could learn after years of study.

Mr. Gregory has just been appointed a Q. C., yet he didn't seem to know any better than to appear in the great case of his rooster as a member of that body, on the allegation that he was not a resident of the province—all of which the rooster declared he could make clear "by learned counsel." After some formalities, the "learned counsel" materialized in the person of Geo. F. Gregory. He appeared before the court of competent jurisdiction, which was composed of members of the legislative council, ably presided over by that historic legislator, hon. Thos. R. Jones, who, probably, knows as much about the progressive powers, privileges and immunities of both upper and lower houses as the judges of the supreme court could learn after years of study.

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**THE LOCAL LEGISLATURE.**

**MONDAY, April 9.**  
Hon. Mr. Mitchell introduced a bill amending several acts relating to Milltown, Charlotte county.  
Mr. McKewen committed the bill establishing liens in favor of mechanics, laborers and others, Dr. Atkinson in the chair. The motion to read the bill section by section was lost 12 to 14.  
Hon. Mr. Mitchell committed the university bill, Mr. Burchill in the chair.  
Mr. Hanington moved that the government appoint eight members to the senate, and that the teachers institute shall have the appointment of two members. This was lost by 13 to 17. The bill was finally agreed to with slight amendments.  
The St. John protestant orphan asylum and the bill respecting railways, were agreed to with amendments.  
Mr. Hanington committed the bill authorizing the sale of certain lands and premises in district No. 2 in Dorchester, Mr. Anderson in the chair.  
Hon. Mr. Blair introduced a bill relating to the legislative council.  
The LeBlanc investigation was continued by the committee on privileges.  
R. W. L. Tibbitts told of the resignation of Mr. LeBlanc, and said that he telegraphed to him, and he resigned to two members.  
Mr. Sayre contended the election was illegal and said that Mr. LeBlanc's resignation was not binding because of having accepted nomination in an election which was void.  
Mr. Colter asked if proceedings had been taken against Dr. Leary on the same grounds. Mr. Sayre said that he had not heard of any. The committee then adjourned.

**TUESDAY, April 10.**  
The bills respecting Carleton county agricultural society; the police establishment of St. John; and the Bathurst district were agreed to by the committee.  
Bills were introduced by Mr. Ketchum to alter the time for holding the second annual meeting of the Carleton county council; and by Mr. Powell further amending the law incorporating the Moncton gas light and water company; by Mr. Alward, amending the law relating to the Intercolonial extension; also, an addition to the law relating to the city of St. John and the local government of said city; by Mr. McKewen amending an act incorporating the St. John gas light company.  
Mr. McKewen committed a bill amending the law incorporating the New Brunswick pharmaceutical society and to regulate sale of drugs and medicines, Mr. Powell in the chair. Agreed to with amendments.  
Hon. Mr. Blair called the privilege committee of the house together and read a letter from Mr. LeBlanc announcing his intention of resigning his seat.

**WEDNESDAY, April 11.**  
Hon. Mr. Blair committed a bill to abolish the legislative council. Agreed to.  
Hon. Mr. Blair committed a bill amending the N. B. election act of 1880, Mr. Porter in the chair.  
Mr. Alward committed the bill as applying especially to St. John. He complained that the measure was similar to the one introduced last session.  
Mr. Hanington committed the bill limiting the operation of the franchise to property qualification. He denied that some 800 or 900 names had been properly placed upon the lists. The fact was these names were properly put on in the first place and then improperly struck off by the revisors.  
Hon. Mr. Pugsley—Who struck them off?  
Mr. McKewen—The revisor.  
Hon. Mr. Pugsley—Who appointed the revisor?  
Mr. McKewen—Well, I do not know exactly. The opposition members were not in favor of the county having only one representative instead of two.  
Hon. Mr. Blair thought the last speaker had argued with great acuteness the real point which formed the basis of the enactment. The bill did not proceed upon the principle that St. John was too largely represented and therefore it was not a parallel case with other counties. In St. John, the population of the county is one of the other, within the territorial area of the city and county of St. John, and there were thousands and thousands of people in that county who voted in two constituencies for two bodies of representatives upon one qualification. The state of affairs existed no where else in this province or in the Dominion of Canada.

**THURSDAY, April 12.**  
After speeches by Dr. Atkinson, Phipps and Stockton, the bill was agreed to with slight amendments.  
Mr. Ryan committed the bill to facilitate the construction of public works. The bill was agreed to.  
Mr. Hanington committed the Dorchester sale of lands bill; agreed to with amendments.  
**FRIDAY, April 13.**  
O. J. LeBlanc, ex-M. P. for Kent, was sworn in a member of the legislative council by his honor, the chief justice.

**AUCTION SALE.**—There will be an auction sale of household furniture at the house recently occupied by Chas. H. Lagrin, 229, corner of St. John and Brunswick streets, commencing Thursday morning, April 12th, at 10 o'clock. One Miller piano, a handsome walnut parlor suite, an extra fine lady's writing desk, dining room and kitchen furniture, Brussels and other carpets. No reserve. The piano will be sold at 2.30. P. S.—The piano will be sold at 2.30. H. G. C. Wetmore, auctioneer.

**SCENE IN THE HOUSE.**—The members of the house grew weary over the protracted night session of Wednesday. Several amused themselves by playfully throwing books at one another, exchanging the felt hats forwarded from Washington, and popping up toy balloons. It was a merry burlesque, and the expenditure of opposition wind was immense.

**A WINTER COOP.**—A resident of this city in overhauling his garden this week came upon a fine lot of parsnips which had survived the winter admirably. He had the crop dug up, and has now a good addition to the vegetables stored in his cellar.

**A NEW STRIKE.**—The sheriff sale of the Sun resulted in Alfred Markham purchasing the paper for \$50. He also assumes the liabilities which amount to \$19,500. This was due to the expenditure of opposition wind in the recent libel case.

**VENUS IN THE SKY.**—A resident of this city in overhauling his garden this week came upon a fine lot of parsnips which had survived the winter admirably. He had the crop dug up, and has now a good addition to the vegetables stored in his cellar.

**CONA'S HARRY WILKES NOT A FAILURE.**

R. W. Pascoe, M. D., writes from his home in Louisville, Ky., in defense of Harry Wilkes, to-wit: "I read in The Horseman of March 28th some statements regarding Harry Wilkes 1882, by his provincial critics, whom John H. Reid, is quoted as saying 'that he did not believe that he was the sire of Rosalind Wilkes, 2144, at all; to which you make a gross and completely untrue reply; I write this, not thinking it necessary to reply to such idle talk, but to do justice to Harry Wilkes. I owned Cigarette, the dam of Rosalind Wilkes, 2144, and she was several years to my buggy in my practice. She was never bred to any other horse and there is no doubt of the paternity of Rosalind.' She was foaled on my property on April 18, 1882. I have not my other criticism, 'Why has he not more in the 220 list? I reply that when Harry Wilkes left Kentucky he had only about sixty living foals. These were out of nearly all common farm mares, not more than half a dozen of which had a pedigree that could be traced, and I can count up only three standard-bred mares that he ever served; even Cigarette was not standard until made so by the performance of Rosalind Wilkes.

"Harry Wilkes was sold and taken to Fredericton, N. B., in March, 1887, therefore his oldest foals there are three years old this spring, and none older than two years have been traced. Sunday's critics must be in haste to condemn him. I doubt whether he has served a better class of mares there in Kentucky, and of his produce here I have taken some pains to ascertain the true facts. He has ever sired a horse of training, and have been handled the following list, which I believe in the main to be correct: Rosalind Wilkes, record 2144; Horse Wilkes, record 228; Wilkes W., 228, in a race; Bonnie Wilkes, 228, race record; Frederick, 228, trial; Fleet, 228, pedigree, trial on half-mile track; Billy Wilkes, 227; Louise Wilkes, 240; Concord, 240, trial; Emma Wilkes, 240; Stella Wilkes, 245; Cuyler Wilkes, 243; Kitty Wilkes (two years), 248; George Wilkes, Jr., 248 and Alice Wilkes, 250. Now here are fourteen of his got that have trotted a mile from 2144 to 250, which is one-fourth of all his produce in Kentucky.

"In looking over a recently published statistical table of George Wilkes and his descendants I notice several of his sons whose claims to greatness as progenitors consist in having sired one or two fast ones. These stand for high fees—from \$200 to \$500—and not one of them, except William L. McKewen, has ever sired a horse that could trot below 2144, and Rosalind Wilkes is the fastest trotting grand-daughter of the Wilkes family. Lillian Wilkes, 2144, being a pacing record. Give Harry Wilkes credit for what he has done. In conclusion I am authorized to say to his present owners that if he is still sound and well, and they are disappointed in him, if they will ship him to the Dominion they can get their money back, besides his services for the past three years.—Chicago Horseman.

**CANADIAN NEWS.**  
The attention of the officers of the Finance Department has been called to a practice which is being indulged in by some smart individuals in Western Ontario. Dominion bills have been mutilated by scissoring out different portions of one dollar bills, and then by carefully pasting the pieces together an entirely new bill has been made. Thus five single dollar bills have been converted into six bills, and the government cheated to the extent of one dollar in six.

**W. E. SEBRY,** Merchant Tailor, Has Just Received a splendid new stock of CLOTHS AND TWEEDS, Spring Overcoating, Suits, and Trousers, and Trousers, which he is prepared to MAKE UP in the LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES AT MODERATE PRICES. W. E. SEBRY, WILMOT'S AVE.

**FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT INSURANCE.**  
NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE OF EDINBURGH. LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE OF LIVERPOOL. COMMERCIAL UNION (Limited) OF LONDON. NATIONAL OF IRELAND OF DUBLIN. PHENIX OF LONDON. ROYAL OF LIVERPOOL. TRAVELERS ACCIDENT OF HARTFORD. The above Companies are represented in Fredericton by FRANK I. MORRISON, Office, Opposite Post Office.

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**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**FURNITURE, PIANO, &c.**  
AT AUCTION.  
ON THURSDAY MORNING, April 12th, commencing at 10 o'clock, at the house recently occupied by CHAS. H. LAGRIN, 229, corner of St. John and Brunswick Streets, all of the Household Furniture, comprising:  
1 Handsome Repp Covered Walnut Parlor Suite;  
1 Miller Piano (in good order);  
Extra Fine Lady's Writing Desk;  
Dining Room Furniture;  
Bedroom Furniture and Bedding;  
Brussels and other Carpets;  
Kitchen Furniture and Utensils;  
1 Novel Standard Cooking Range and Utensils;  
Crockery, Glassware, Lamps, with numerous other articles.  
Terms at Sale. No Reserve.  
P. S.—The Piano will be sold at 2.30 o'clock.  
H. G. C. WETMORE, Auctioneer.  
April 11, 1901.

**Lace Leather.**  
JUST TO HAND:  
18 RIDES very best Lace Leather made; 6 boxes of Rabbit Meat. No not better when this is used.  
R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

**Sale of Horses.**  
THE undersigned Stallions, the property of the Government of New Brunswick, will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, WITHOUT RESERVE, ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, at 2 o'clock, p. m. AT THE Government Stables, Fredericton.

**W. E. SEBRY,** Merchant Tailor, Has Just Received a splendid new stock of CLOTHS AND TWEEDS, Spring Overcoating, Suits, and Trousers, and Trousers, which he is prepared to MAKE UP in the LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES AT MODERATE PRICES. W. E. SEBRY, WILMOT'S AVE.

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**LACE CURTAINS.**

A Beautiful Assortment  
VERY LOW PRICES.  
CURTAIN JUTE TAPESTRY, Furniture Coverings  
POLES, and Curtains.  
JOHN J. WEDDALL.  
April 11th, 1901.

**New Brunswick Foundry and Machine Shop.**  
McFARLANE, THOMPSON & ANDERSON, MANUFACTURERS OF  
Buckeye Automatic Cut Off Engines, CELEBRATED  
DUNBAR IMPROVED SHINGLE MILLS  
Improved Rotary Saw Mills, Mill Machinery, Enclosed Gear Mowers, Ithaca Horse-rakes, Stoves and Furnaces, Railway Castings.  
One 50 Horse-power Buckeye Engine on Hand.  
One Rotary Saw Mill in hand.

**1891 NEW GOODS. 1891**  
We can assure the ladies by reading the following list of  
**NEW GOODS**  
They will find something they require:  
New Veiling (large spot), Evening Gloves, Corsets (proper fitting), Children's Hosiery, Children's Aprons, Infant's Cloaks, LADIES' WHITE GOODS.

**JOHN HASLIN. DEVER BROS.**  
OPENED THIS DAY,  
**NEW - WOOL - CARPETS**  
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, ALL WIDTHS.  
**DEVER BROS.**  
Bath Tubs, \$3.25, \$4.50, \$6.00. Parlour Suites, \$33.00 to \$100.00. Bedroom Set, a beauty, at \$20.00. and a handsome assortment of Decorated Linen Blinds with Spring Rollers.

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