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THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1886.

THE REASON OF IT.

The St. John Sun has mustered up sufficient courage to discuss the bearing of the recent elections upon dominion politics, and its conclusion is that it is an advantage to the liberals that Mr. Blair's administration has been sustained. With this we concur. It is an advantage to the liberals in several ways. For example the whole influence of the local government will not, at the next dominion elections, be thrown against the liberal candidates as it was at the last dominion election. This is a great advantage, because to contend against both the local and federal administrations at one and the same time meant almost certain defeat. Mr. Blair and his colleagues, while they will as citizens and electors take what part they think best in dominion elections, will not as a government interfere at all. We know from past experience that if the Wetmore—Hannington combination had been successful the whole local machinery would have been employed against the liberals.

To have a prudent and economical administration continued is also an advantage to the Liberals by reason of the contrast it affords with the doings of the federal corruptionists. Day after day discloses fresh instances of abuse of power by the Tory Cabinet; session after session passes illustrating its unwillingness or inability to deal with important subjects of legislation; long sessions during which week after week is lost at vast expense to the country; corrupt bargains whereby the independence of parliament is violated and the treasury depleted; gross neglect causing complications which have in one case led to rebellion and bloodshed and in another bid fair to give the country a choice between a foreign war and an ignominious surrender; increased debt, increased taxation; hundreds of thousands of dollars squandered to reward local party managers—to contrast with such a state of things the record of a government which in three years brought financial order out of chaos, and every year places upon the statute book important and valuable measures against which no scandals have been raised, and in whose favor the vast majority of the electors, liberals as well as conservatives, unite. Such a contrast is an advantage to the liberals, because it gives an idea of what might be accomplished in federal affairs if a change of government could be brought about.

The victory of the local government is an advantage to the liberals because the tory managers have been utterly discredited. They staked their reputation, what they had of such a thing, upon the result and they have lost. For this they have themselves only to blame. The local government sought to raise no such issue, it endeavored to avoid it and succeeded in doing so, the battle at the polls being fought out upon the merits of the administration; but this does not help the tory managers. They endeavored to drag their party into the fight and failed; but what was worse, by the miserable tactics they adopted and the mean exhibition they made of themselves, they disgusted the more respectable part of their political friends. This is an advantage to the liberals.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

An imperial federation is among the probabilities of the future, and the concession of home rule to Ireland will be the first step towards its accomplishment. Within a fortnight after Gladstone introduced his Irish measure there arose throughout the length and breadth of the united kingdom a cry for local parliaments. The demand is not very loud but it gains in strength. With local parliaments in Ireland, Scotland and England, and a central parliament in London, we have the beginning of an imperial federation. As yet no one has suggested any terms upon which the colonies would be likely to enter such a union, but as soon as the federation principle is adopted in respect to the united kingdom, some mode of extending it so as to embrace the colonies will have to be devised or there will be a general break-up in the British empire. The colonial relation will not stand the shock of any radical change in the constitution of the British parliament. The permanence of the empire can be secured only by the adoption of some broad plan of federation.

THE LABOR TROUBLES.

It is not easy to foresee the end of the strikes and the labor riots which are agitating the United States. No doubt the workmen have their grievances. Nobody is free from these, but, looking at the remedy adopted, and judging of it by its fruits, we are disposed to think the workmen have simply changed the form of the tyranny, or rather they have exchanged the voluntary relation of employer to employed for that of a slave to an arbitrary master. It may be that the master workman, or the chief executive, or whatever he or they may be called, who stands at the head of the knights of labor and direct strikes, are representative of the majority of the workmen, and are capable of judging of what is best for the workmen, but it may also be that they are neither representative nor capable, and they may be mere arbitrary mischief makers. These men wield a tremendous power. If an employer discharges his men, or is so unreasonable that his employees leave him, they are free to go where they like, get employment where they choose, and, if they have not lost all character, they do not lose the chance of work elsewhere, because they have lost or left their situations. Such dismissals affect only the individuals immediately concerned, but when Grand Master Powderly says "strike," thousands lay down their tools, and the great majority do so unwillingly, for the great majority have no such grievances as render it impossible for them to continue in their present employment. We are disposed to the opinion that the labor organizations will collapse. The majority of employers are not unreasonable, or, if they are, they will find that it pays better to be reasonable, while, on the other hand, the workmen will find that it is an error to surrender their individual judgment to anybody. Organized labor is an excellent thing; but when it becomes converted into an odious tyranny which leads to bloodshed and the destruction of property, it is plainly a case where a good thing is being put to a bad use. The trouble arises from the fact that the leadership of the labor movement is in bad hands, and the great fault of the organization is that it either leads to the wrong set of men getting charge of it, or clothes good men with enough power to turn the head of any one but a born leader of men. It is a very grave question if the shortening of the hours of labor is a real gain to the workmen in large cities. Doubtless workmen should be well paid, but it is no advantage to them to have much idle time upon their hands. They had better keep working and be paid for it.

HER MAJESTY'S JUBILEE.

On June 20, 1887, Her Majesty will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of her coronation. The event will be celebrated in a magnificant manner in Great Britain, plans having been formed already for a series of festivities which will extend over a considerable period. It is not too soon to suggest that the occasion should be marked in some way in this city. What would be the best way to do so may be a matter upon which there will be a great many opinions, but among other things there will of course be an address to Her Majesty. She will receive a good many hundreds of these, probably every city in her vast dominions will lay a tribute at the foot of the throne. But we think that the occasion should be marked by some permanent memorial, and it is with that idea that we mention the matter now. Probably Mayor Fenety may think it desirable to invite the citizens to meet him in the council chamber upon some convenient day to discuss the whole subject.

HOW IT WOULD BE.

Doaktown bridge was carried away the other day. Now if the County of Northumberland could have its desire, as it is alleged to have been expressed at the last general election, and have the stumpage abolished, it would also probably have the privilege of taxing itself to rebuild that bridge. It is an astonishing thing that men of fairly good judgment will claim that the province ought to surrender its revenue from stumpage and allow the lumber to be cut for nothing. Yet this is what Messrs. Adams & Co. tried to persuade the people of Northumberland to favor, and what they want the public to believe they have pronounced in favor of.

ONE DOLLAR AGAINST FIVE HUNDRED.—Isaac Brown, of Bothwell, Ont., was afflicted with chronic humor in the blood. He says one dollar bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters was worth more than $500 paid for other medicines. It is a reliable blood purifier.

For Towing Rafts.

The Messrs. Glasiers have accepted the coaditional permisson of the city relating to the boom pier, in the river opposite the city hall, and have already hung the sheer boom to aid them in towing rafts through the the bridge. They had a couple of rafts broken up before the boom was put into position.

Rifle Association.

The York County Rifle Association will hold its annual meeting in the drill hall on Tuesday evening next, when officers will be elected and important business transacted.

Died at Last.

The little child of Mr. David Ryder, upon whom the operation of tracheotomy was performed on Monday night last in an attempt to save its life, has since died.

A DOUBLE BENEFIT.—Harry Ricardo, of Toronto, certifies to the benefits received from the use of Haggard's Yellow Oil as a cure for rheumatism and deafness, his affliction with these combined troubles being a severe one.

RIOT AND BLOODSHED.

A Scene of Horror in the Streets Of Chicago.

Many Socialists Shot Dead in Milwaukee and Bay View by the Troops and Police.

Deadly Work of the Dynamite —Four Rioters held for Murder.

CHICAGO, May 4.—It is now reported that six socialists were killed and twelve wounded by the police in the fight at McCormack's works last night. Late at night the socialists issued a fiery circular, which was posted throughout the city, calling the workingmen to arms to revenge the death of their comrades. This morning the strikers, to the number of 4,000, attempted an assault on two or three large works on the outskirts of the city, but were met by police in force and dispersed before they had done much damage. Several of the leaders were arrested.

In Milwaukee, Wis., and Bay View, Mich., there has been some disorder, and upon the strikers becoming more violent troops were ordered out and are now guarding those cities. The situation in those places is regarded as serious and bloodshed is imminent.

At half-past two this afternoon a crowd of anarchists assembled on Eighteenth street, and becoming violent they were charged by the police. In the struggle that followed one policeman was killed and one wounded, and several rioters were badly hurt—some probably fatally. The crowd was finally dispersed.

A meeting of socialists and anarchists was held near the Haymarket this evening. At first the crowd was large but dwindled to about 1,000. The utterances of the speakers were still of the most inflammatory character, however, and the hearers who still remained grew riotous in their demeanor. The police concluded to put an end to the disturbance, and advancing ordered the crowd to disperse. Suddenly, three bombs were thrown. The police retorted instantly with a volley from their revolvers, and the rioters answered with theirs. The mob appeared crazed with a fanatic desire for blood, and, holding its ground, poured volley after volley into the most of the officers. The latter fought gallantly and at last dispersed the mob and cleared the market place. Immediately after the first explosion, the officers who were left standing, drew their revolvers and fired round after round into the mob. Large numbers of these fell, and as they dropped, were immediately carried to the rear and into many dark alleyways by their friends. No estimate of the casualties can be given, but the police at Desplaines street station state that fully 50 of them were wounded. Before the firing had ceased the neighboring police stations were turned into temporary hospitals. At 11 o'clock 20 policemen lay on the floor of Desplaines street station, all disabled and probably half that number are seriously so. Others were reported to be still lying in the open square, others dead or badly wounded.

LATER.

CHICAGO, May 5.—The anarchists of Chicago inaugurated in earnest last night the reign of lawlessness which they have threatened and endeavored to incite for years. They threw a bomb into the midst of a line of 200 police officers and it exploded with fearful effect, mowing the men down like cattle. Almost before the missile of death had exploded the anarchists delivered a murderous fire from revolvers upon the police as if their action was prearranged, and as the latter were hemmed in on every side the effect upon the ranks of the officers were fearful. When the police had recovered from the first shock of the attack they gallantly charged upon their would be murderers, shooting at every step and mowing them down as their fellow officers had been by bomb. The anarchists fled in dismay before the charge, but everywhere they turned a withering fire from the revolvers of the policemen, who followed them, thinned their ranks. The mob finding their attack completely failed to annihilate the officers, and that a force large enough to cope with them was left, fled in all directions, seeking the darkness of alleys and side-streets to escape the fire of the police. The collision between the police and the anarchists was brought about by the leaders of the latter—August Spies, Sam. Fieldenes, R. Parsons—endeavoring to incite a mass meeting to riot. From socialistic headquarters they issued, late in the afternoon, the following circular, which was distributed throughout the laboring quarters of the city by thousands: "Attention workmen: Great mass meeting to night, at 7.30 o'clock, at Haymarket, Randolph street, between Desplaines and Halsted. Good speakers will be present to denounce the latest act of the police shooting of our fellow workmen yesterday afternoon. Signed by the executive committee." At 8 o'clock large crowds had collected on Desplaines street, just north of Randolph, in a dimly lighted spot near which were many wagons and trucks. August Spies was the first speaker. After a long rambling talk on labor problems he asked "What means this display of Gatling guns, cannon, bayonets, patrol wagons and clubs? What means the calling out of the first regiment? Is it as an entertainment for you, gentlemen? The demand of the McCormick men was reasonable and yet McCormick denies that he is responsible for the bloodshed yesterday. I say he lies. He is responsible for the death of our brothers. There are 25,000 or 30,000 families in Chicago suffering starvation to day because the husbands and fathers are not men enough to stand up for their rights." Loud cheers followed this speech and the cries of "The Lake" and "The Rope" were heard from hoarse throats. Sam. Fieldenes, a socialistic Englishman was the speaker. He harrangued the mob in loud blatant way and asked what was the crowd before him. He said: "We who come here to address you are socialists, rebels to the law. The Legislature will never help you, never. Martin Foran went to Congress in the interest of labor and he tells you that no legislation can be had for workingmen. Can't we find some. When the rich man understands that it is not healthy to live among a lot of discontented workingmen we shall be able to get legislation and not before." That the mob was in sympathy with his utterances was evidenced by the wild applause which was accorded him.

STILL LATER.

When the police ordered the socialist crowd last evening in the name of the state of Illinois to disperse, a spluttering spark of fire arose through the air from the opening of an alley and over the speakers' wagon. It was the burning fuse of a dynamite bomb. It was well aimed in its deadly mission and fell directly in the middle of the street. The instant it struck the ground it exploded with a terrible roar. Men fearfully wounded and dying fell on all sides, the death dealing contents of the bomb reaching almost to the rear ranks. Twenty-nine mangled officers were groaning on the ground. A scene of horror followed, the details of which may never be known. The officers were demoralized and for an instant broke ranks, but almost instantly recovered their presence of mind. Before, however, they had time to realize the destruction which had been wrought in their ranks, a crowd of anarchists gathered in front and on either side of them opened fire with revolvers at almost point blank range. The first volley of the mob was quite as fearful in its effect as was the explosion of the bomb, but the officers did not lose their heads. In the briefest possible space of time they were charging the assassins on every hand, dealing death and destruction to them with their revolvers. The anarchists did not sustain the charge an instant but fled as soon as they could distinguish the blue coats and bright buttons of the officers through the smoke from their revolvers. The list of casualities as far as can be learned foot up as follows: One socialist dead, two officers dead, four other officers who may not survive, and thirty more police who have wounds, many of a serious character. In addition to this probably fifty people, nearly all members of the socialist crowd of the vicinity, were shot or otherwise injured. A compilation of the detailed lists made almost impossible, the confusion and excitement is so great. A great number of injured were quickly taken to the different hospitals and to private houses, so that it may be days before the full extent of the horror can be brought to light. This morning the body of a police officer was found with nine bullet holes in the corpse. The distance from the scene of the carnage on West Randolph street, led to the theory given that he had been shot down while on his beat. Spies, Fielings and Parsons, the speaker who incited the riot, have been arrested.

Eighteen hundred men in the Deering harvester works stopped work this morning without notice or warning of any character, and without having made any demands. The cause of the strike is at present unknown.

In the town of Lake, last evening, a crowd of Bohemian socialists were swaggering up and down the walk at the corner of 48th and Laflin streets, and with loud curses ventilating their grievances. All had been drinking freely and were very boisterous. Officers McManus and Moran, who appeared on the scene, were showered with clubs, bottles and stones. Both drew revolvers and commenced firing at the crowd. The socialists turned and fled but the leader in the riot, a man named Blank, dropped dead shot through the heart. The officers were frightfully cut and bruised about the head, and their clothing torn to shreds.

Latest reports from Bay View state that six military companies were marched out of the grounds and poured a volley of bullets into the crowd of rioters. The mob made a hasty retreat when it was learned that five lives had been sacrified and several wounded. One of the killed was a schoolboy who had his school books under his arm when he fell. The city of Milwaukee is in a great state of excitement. A large crowd of socialists and strikers were preparing to carry out a programme of riot and destruction when they were dispersed by a platoon of policemen. A disturbance took place at Best's brewery and two persons were shot dead.

CHICAGO, May 5.—An inquest was held on the body of one of the policemen and the jury ordered that Spies, Fieldings and Parsons be held for murder.

GENERAL NEWS.

Another liberal victory has been scored in Quebec, Bernard having been elected over his tory opponent by a majority of 150.

Bishop Jamot, of Petersboro, Ont., died on Tuesday night of inflammation of the lungs. He had been ill about a week. His disease was the result of a cold contracted at Belleville. It was seen that afternoon that the patient must die and Vicar General Laurent administered the last rites of the church to him.

The Queen formally opened the Colonial Exhibition on Tuesday. The weather was beautiful, with brilliant sunshine. Crowds gathered along the route taken by her majesty from Buckingham palace, and greeted her with enthusiastic cheers. The main hall, in which the opening ceremonies were conducted, was crowded with the elite of London.

Enforcing the Prohibitory Law Among the Indian Tribes in Maine.

BANGOR, May 3.—The prohibitory law has for some time been a dead letter among the Indian tribes who are still wards of the State. Some time ago, upon the recommendation of C A Bailey, agent of the Penobscot Indians, Gov. Robie appointed Joseph Nicolar, one of the most prominent members of the tribe, as special constable for the enforcement of the liquor law. Since the appointment the most effective temperance work ever seen on the island has been done. Every time a drunken Indian makes his appearance he is promptly arrested, and when sober the choice is given him of 60 or 90 days in jail or telling where he got his liquor. He usually gives the information, and the rumseller is then promptly arrested, fined 100 and costs, together with imprisonment. Several Oldtown men have been dealt with in this way. Drunkenness is on the decrease in the tribe because of this work.

A Case of Supposed Faith Cure.

PORTLAND, May 2.—A case of supposed faith cure is reported in Calais. Mrs. Charles Porter of that place has been confined to her room for fourteen years with nervous prostration. She has not been able to walk, has been cared for like a child, and could not allow the faintest light to penetrate her room. Under the "faith treatment" she has so far recovered that she is able to sit up and to walk, and she now recognizes her friends by sight, not having been able to do so for many years. She had not looked upon her husband to recognize him for fourteen years until last week. A Portland woman has been instrumental in producing these results, and the secret of her work seems to be that she has convinced Mrs. Porter that she is not half so bad off as she thought she was.

Here it is Again!

ANOTHER SURPRISE!

WHAT IS IT? IT IS

W. E. SEERY'S

ADVERTISEMENT.

W. E. Seery wishes to inform the public that he is still making up the

Most Fashionable Clothing in the City

At Prices that Defy Competition.

W. E. SEERY,
Wilmot Avenue.

Fredericton, May 6, '86.

Removed!

Next Door Above Lemont & Son's Variety Store in the Coy Block.

In announcing the Removal of his Stock of

GROCERIES

the Subscriber desires to thank his customers for the liberal patronage bestowed during the past six years, and to solicit a continuance of their favors at the new stand.

W. R. LOGAN.

Fredericton, May 6, '86.

JUST RECEIVED:

50 California Sugar Cured Hams.
2 Bbls. Cape Cod Cranberries.
25 Boxes Fancy Biscuit.
25 Boxes Soap.
10 Cases Oranges.
1 Bbl Pure Pepper.

W. R. LOGAN.

Fredericton, May 6, '86.

NEW GOODS.

Watches, Clocks,
Broaches, Bar Pins

IN ELEGANT DESIGNS.

Collar Buttons,
Watch Chains and Charms.

JUST RECEIVED BY

F. J. McCAUSLAND,

Opposite Normal School,

Next door below J. J. Weddall's.

Fredericton, May 6th, 1886.

Molasses! Tobacco!

JUST RECEIVED,

50 Hhds. Choice Barbados Molasses,

IN STORE:

75 Boxes Pilot TOBACCO;
20 " Crown do;
150 Caddies Index do;
100 " Napoleon do;
100 " Little Sergeant do;
50 " Gold Coin do;

JAMES HODGE.

Fredericton, May 4, 1886.

Mixed Paints

Ready for Use.

50 GALLON CANS;
50 Half Gallon CANS;
150 Quart CANS; 150 Pint CANS;
250 Half Pint CANS; 25 Tins Carriage Black;
300 lbs Vermillion;
100 lbs. Dry Burnt Umber.

The above Paints are first class in every respect, saves time and money. Just received and for sale by

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

The Mutual Life Insurance Co'y

OF NEW YORK. ESTABLISHED 1843.

Assets from 1845 to 1886. (Reckoning a period of every ten years from 1845.)

1845 - -	$97,490.34
1855 - -	2,850,077.56
1865 - -	12,235,407.86
1875 - -	72,446,970.06
JAN. 1, 1886 -	108,908,967.51

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WILLIAM B. BOLLES, Astoria, N. Y.

POLICY, No. 5,900. AGE 52.

AMOUNT - - -	$2,500.00
Issued, 1849, Annual Premium	122.50
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Dividends Added, - - -	5,353.00
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MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE SECURITY AT MODERATE INTEREST

BLACK & HAZEN, Barristers

First Instalment of ROOM PAPER.

JUST ARRIVED:

A Fine Assortment of Gilt & Bronze Papers with Borders to Match.

Also: 10,000 Rolls Cheap Paper

From 5 Cents Upward.

To be Sold Wholesale and Retail.

BOOKS, STATIONERY and FANCY GOODS.

W. T. H. FENETY,

Opp. Officers' Barracks, Queen St.

CITY HALL!

Friday, May 7.

CHARLES L. DAVIS'

WORLD-RENOWNED

ALVIN JOSLIN

Comedy Co.

CELEBRATED

Operatic Solo Orchestra and $10,000 Challenge Band.

New Scenery! 180 *Laughs in* 180 *Minutes.*

Reserved Seats 50 and 75 cents. For sale at FENETY'S BOOKSTORE. may 1 3i.

CHURNS.

1 DOZ. SWING CHURNS, Best Churn made and easiest operated. Every Churn Guaranteed.
2 BUTTER WORKERS,
1 BUTTER PRESS.

For Sale Low by

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

Fredericton, April 29, 1886.

Little Sweethearts,
The Crown Pictures, The Foster Mother

Can be FRAMED to order at

G. W. SCHLEYER'S Photograph Studio.

Cheap for cash. Apr. 14

STEAMER

"Florenceville!"

DURING the season of 1886 this steamer will

Leave Fredericton for Woodstock

on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings at 6 o'clock.

Returning, will Leave Woodstock

on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings at 8 o'clock.

N. B.—No way freight will be received or taken charge of until prepaid unless by special arrangement.

H. D. CREED, Agent.

Fredericton, May 5, 1886.—3m,w.

Tire Steel, Tire Steel.

JUST ARRIVED.

75 Sets TIRE STEEL.

Z. R. EVERETT.

Fredericton, May 5.

FURNITURE

—AND—

HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

A splendid stock of FURNITURE, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE and LAMPS, and all kinds of Household Goods, very Cheap, at

LEMONT'S.

Fredericton, Apr. 29, 1886.

TO FARMERS.

GRASS and CLOVER SEEDS,

SUPERPHOSPHATE,

Lime and Land Plaster,

Just received, and for sale

Low for Cash

—BY—

A. H. VANWART,

Next door below James Tibbits',

CAMPBELL STREET,

Fredericton, May 5, 1886.

Hand Bags!

LATEST DESIGNS AT

GEO. W. SCHLEYER'S Novelty Store,

Apr. 14. OPP. NORMAL SCHOOL

CLYDESDALE STALLION,

ANGUS CHIEF (1913).

ANGUS CHIEF is a Pure-Bred Clydesdale, a beautiful bay in color, and weighs 1,700 lbs. He was imported from Scotland by Powell Brothers, from whom he was purchased at a cost of $3,000. He will stand this season at the

BARKER HOUSE STABLES, FREDERICTON.

Terms—Single service, $10.00. Season $15.00. Payable 1st September. To insure $20.00. Payable when mare proves in foal. $5.00 payable at first service.

Parties desirous of securing the services of the above Stallion can do so by applying either by letter or personally to the subscriber.

Pedigree:—Angus Chief, Bay Clydesdale Stallion, with white pasterns and white spot on forehead; foaled May, 1880; bred by David Falconer, Scotland; imported by Messrs Powell Bros., Shadeland, Springfield, Crawford County, Pa., in 1882; Sired by "Earle of Angus," [26.]; Dam Peg [1224]; by Landseer.

MICHAEL BRANNEN.

Fredericton, N. B., May 2, 1886.

SPECTACLES ON SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES.

D. HARRIS, English Optician,

OFFICE: 52 Germain St., St. John, N. B., Near Market

Mr. Harris is enabled to suit perfectly even most difficult cases, and his stock being made up on purely scientific Principles, he can, with confidence, submit them to his patrons

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A book of 100 pages. The best book for an advertiser to consult, be he experienced or otherwise. It contains lists of newspapers and estimates of the cost of advertising. The advertiser who wants to spend one dollar, finds in it the information he requires, while for him who will invest one hundred thousand dollars in advertising, a scheme is indicated which will meet his every requirement, or can be made to do so by slight changes easily arrived at by correspondence. 140 editions have been issued. Sent, post-paid, to any address for 10 cents. Write to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, 10 Spruce St. Printing House Sq.), New York.

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Provincial, P. E. Island and Canadian Seed Oats. P. E. Island Scotch Fyfe and White Russian Seed Wheat. Seed Barley, Corn and Peas, Western and P. E. Island Timothy Seed, Alsike and Northern Red Clover Seed.

ALWAYS ON HAND.

Hay, Oats, Straw, Middlings, Shorts and Bran.

—ALL KINDS OF—

COAL,

by the undersigned, Campbell St., above Hall

JAMES TIBBITS.

Fredericton, April 27, 1886.

TO LET AND FOR SALE.

I HAVE to let, in the City of Fredericton, one flat, suitable for small family, situate on Queen Street, West End, Fredericton. Possession first of May.

Also, for Sale in said City, one Lot of Land, fine building chance, next above Mr. Chas. E. Smith's, on George Street.

Also, Four Building Lots on Little River Road, near Nashwaak Bridge, in Saint Mary's.

Also, Two Flats in a desirable locality, on Macklin Street, St. Mary's, a little below Bridge across St. John River. Rent moderate; immediate possession

Particulars on application.

CHAS. W. BECKWITH, Barrister, City Hall, Fredericton

Fredericton, Feb. 3, 1886.

GREGORY & BLAIR,

Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law,

NOTARIES PUBLIC,

FREDERICTON.

GEO. F. GREGORY. ANDREW G. BLAIR

Fredericton, March 28th 1883.