POOR CO

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SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1886.

THE WAY THE WIND BLOWS.

As a general thing the opinions of the so-called "independent" press are not worth very much, not because the editorial writers are not men of ability, but because they are not sincere. Your independent editor is usually in point of fact as great a partizan as anybody, and his effort to assume a position between both parties puts a very severe strain upon him, with the effect of making his political deliverances absolutely worthless as matters of opinion. They are not without value as indicators of the set of public opinion, because in lieu of real independence these papers usually confine themselves to scolding both parties, and are particularly severe upon the losing party. Then they are able, when a change comes, and the "outs" get in, to claim that they had foretold it all along and that had their advice been taken everything would have been well. These remarks are suggested by the perusal of some recent editorials in a very bright Toronto paper, which claims a monopoly of democratic ideas and professes to have absorbed about all the independence which was lying around loose in the dominion. On some points our contemporary's views, as expressed from day to day, are sound enough, but in political matters it is about the worst scold we know anything about. Recently it has taken to scolding the tories very severely, and it has eased off considerably upon Mr. Blake. Sometimes one would almost think that our interesting contemporary had become that thing which it professes to despise—a grit organ. Now things were not always thus. Six months ago the horn of Sir John Macdonald was exalted or tooted by our Toronto friend at least three times a week. Clearly it foresees a change. Evidently in our independent friend's opinion the tory party is, as Mr. Mantilini would have said, "going to the demnition bow-wows." As a general rule it may be said that when the independent press shows strong opposition leanings a change of government is not far away, and the Ontario independents, to use their own phrase, are becoming very "gritty" nowadays.

THE STUDY OF MUSIC.

Seeing how important a place music occupies in connection with religious exercises and social enjoyment, it is a matter of surprise that more attention is not paid to the development of the musical talent of this community. Sir William Colebrooke, when governor of the province, gave music considerable of an impetus in Fredericton by assisting in the formation of a choral society which met at government house, and at which many of the singers of the last generation received their musical training. The late Judge Wilmot, who, as every one knows, was an enthusiast in musical matters, Sir James Carter and others in prominent positions, who might be named, considered time devoted to the encouragement of music by no means thrown away. There are living amongst us several gentlemen who have done much in the same direction, but of these it is not our purpose to speak, our object being to point out the real necessity which exists for a greater interest being taken in the general musical education of the young. Let any of the older people compare the present condition of things with that which existed twenty years ago. Let them count up the singers under twenty years of age who give promise of being able to lead our church choirs, or add to the pleasures of society, and compare the number with the names which their memory will recall and they will see that there is real ground for anticipating a dearth of musical talent. This scarcity of young singers is not due to a lack of talent, but rather to the absence of means to develope it. The choral society which has been in operation during the winter has done something towards the bringing out of new voices, but much cannot be accomplished in a few months. It takes time, except in phenomenal cases, but with time and careful training it is possible to develope a fair amount of musical talent in any community. It is the intention of the choral society to become, if possible, one of the permanent institutions of the place, and to bring within its membership as many young people as possible, and this ought to commend it to the encouragement of all musicians and of all persons who enjoy well executed music. But this reference is only incidental. What we desire to do is to impress upon all choir leaders, all teachers and all musicians, to have a sharp lookout for every promise of musical talent and to encourage it. One of the most prominent business men of New Brunswick says that he believes in encouraging the musical aspirations of his employees and neighbors for the sake of the moral influence of music and the refining effect of studies of this art. The study of music gives the young mind an object, the contemplation of which is always beneficial, and whoever shall contribute to the development of music among the young will not only do well in a utilitarian sense, but will contribute towards the moral improvement of the community.

THE FISHERIES.

The New York Herald is responsible for the statement that the United States fishermen, who are coming down to Canadian waters, are arming themselves, so as to be in a position to resist seizure by our cruisers. At the same time these fishermen assert that it is their intention not to infringe in any way upon Canadian rights. If they do not they will be in no danger of seizure, unless our naval police are over-zealous and attempt to take vessels upon the high seas. The elements of a quarrel are so many that it is easy to see how one may occur. Just where the three mile limit may be is a matter of opinion, and three or four armed fishing schooners may feel quite able to maintain their own views upon the subject. United States fishermen have an undoubted right to enter our ports to obtain food, wood and water, and they may not always keep strictly to the treaty provisions, or the Canadian officers may think that they have not, and so a collision may come. Or the fishermen may purposely violate the treaty in the hope that, whatever may happen at the time, in the end the United States will prevail and our waters be thrown open. If utterances of the London Times may be taken as indicative of English public opinion, such a conclusion on the part of the Gloucester and Cape Ann fishermen is not unwarranted. The great London journal has no notion that England will fight to protect Canadian fisheries. Indeed, reading between the lines, the Times seems to say that if the Canadian government gets into quarrels with her neighbors over Canadian matters, they may get themselves out of the difficulty the best way they can, and that Great Britain will not concern herself very much about it. We do not believe that this is a correct view to take of the matter, for we think that while the imperial government will put strong pressure upon Canada to make concessions to avoid a quarrel, it would take up arms in our defence if the worst came to the worst. In the particular matter under discussion it may be that the position in which Canada stands is so opposed to the principles obtaining in British foreign policy, that we may find no sympathy or assistance in maintaining it. All difficulties might have been avoided if Sir John Macdonald had invited the co-operation of the imperial government in making a new treaty before the treaty of Washington expired. He did not do this. He allowed things to drift, and if they drift into war or into such a condition that we find ourselves compelled to make valuable concessions to avoid war, he will be to blame. The necessity for action was pointed out to him time and again, the direction which negotiations should take was suggested, but he declined to act, his newspapers scouted the idea of reciprocity, his loud-talking colleagues ranted about bringing the United States to their knees, we were going to be terrible fellows altogether. So our armed cruisers are patrolling the coast and armed foreign fishermen are approaching. Of course our rights must be maintained, if possible, but we may find ourselves compelled to yield to imperial necessities. It must not be forgotten that when Canadian policy touches the foreign relations of the empire Canadian interests become subordinate to imperial considerations. In view of this the negligence of Sir John Macdonald in regard to the fisheries seems criminal.

THE LOST RESTORED.—Ira McNeill, of Poplar Hill, Ont., states that his brother aged 12, was afflicted with a terrible cold, from the effects of which he lost his voice. Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam cured the cold and restored his voice in the most perfect manner. He says it cannot be exceeded as a remedy for coughs and colds.

HOLD THE FORT—Minard's Liniment, Minard's Family Pills, Minard's Honey Balsam and Nelson's Cherokee Vermifuge have not only held the fort over all other preparations of a similar nature but have increased in their sales over 200 per cent., and in their cures several hundred per cent during the past year.

INCH-ARRAN SCANDAL.

The Investigation—How the Officials Managed the Ticket Business.

OTTAWA, April 29.—The Inch-Arran scandal was ventilated in the public accounts committee this morning. Donald Cormier, of Moncton, and formerly checker in the Intercolonial railway audit office, told the whole story of the railway tickets being accepted marked "nil," and that it was done by authority of his superiors.

Mr Robertson, eastern passenger agent at Montreal, next testified that these tickets were issued by instructions from Mr Busby, at the head office. The witness produced a stub marked "nil" and "special or account of Inch-Arran hotel," which was issued by him free of cost. The Grand Trunk had nothing to do with the majority of the tickets produced, but it had with some of the others. Mr Schrieber was the owner of the hotel, and he did not think that Mr. Pottinger owned any portion of it.

Mr Chapleau, secretary of state, who, on several occasions interfered with the examination of the witness, tried to brow-beat Mr Davies, but without success.

Mr Bowell argued that (he Davies), who was conducting the examination was trying to put words in the mouth of the witness.

Mr Davies said that anything the minister of customs, who was a bigoted partizan, could say did not affect anything he said or intended to say.

Mr Murdock said that it was disgraceful that members of the privy council should interfere with the examination of a witness in the way they did. To try and examine a witness before the committee was simply a farce.

OTTAWA, April 30.—A meeting of the public accounts committee was held this morning in regard to the Inch-Arran hotel. The first witness examined was Mr Busby. He testified that servants for the hotel were passed over the road for half fare in 1884. These tickets were overlooked but were afterwards paid for in 1886. Mr Pottinger paid for the tickets.

Mr Bruce, auditor at Moncton, was the next witness examined. He produced bills showing that lumber was passed over the road for the building of the hotel. This lumber was sent to C. Wilson, inspector of buildings on the Intercolonial railway, and was paid for in the usual way. The committee then adjourned.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Some More Canadian Pacific Railway Business.

OTTAWA, April 29.—Hon. Mr. McLelan gave notice that he would, to-morrow, move his C P R resolution releasing the $5,000,000 bonds.

Hon. Mr McLelan moved the house into committee of the whole to adopt an agreement between the government and Canadian Pacific Railway, the terms of which were telegraphed on April 18th. The main feature was that the government take back the land grant at $1.50 per acre to extinguish the balance of debt due by the company to the government, that is $9,880,912. There are other complex arrangements involved.

Mr. Blake said that all his fears in former years that another demand would be made upon the country to make the bargain final for this year had been realized. This proposal in effect added $10,000,000 now counted as an asset to the permanent debt of the country. He entered into an elaborate criticism of the estimate of immigration, upon which the government in a former session based its demands for an endorsation of concessions to the Canada Pacific, and demonstrated their failure.

The house went into committee on the resolution and after considerable discussion adopted the same. A bill founded on the resolution was introduced and read a first time.

The minister of justice gave notice of a bill amending the law, respecting crown cases reserved; also of a resolution abolishing the stipendiary magistrates in the Northwest territories, and creating a supreme court of civil and criminal jurisdiction composed of five judges at $4,000 salary annually, and dividing the territories into five judicial districts, each with a sheriff and clerk.

OTTAWA, April 30.—In the house of commons, this afternoon, nearly the whole time was occupied in discussing the bill respecting the protection of navigable waters. The clause of the bill which caused the most diverse discussion was one forbidding any owner, tenant or employe of any saw mill or any other person to throw sawdust or saw mill rubbish into any river which is navigable. The objections were not upon party lines, but rather upon industrial connections or affiliations. Those interested in saw mill districts naturally denounced this clause as objectionable, while others not so interested favored it. A portion of the clause also applied this prohibition to other water any part of which is navigable or which flows into any navigable water. The bill was read a second time and passed through committee.

The house then went into committee on a resolution proposing the establishment of experimental farm stations. During the prolonged discussion which followed, almost exclusively confined to Ontario members, it appeared that these stations were to be principally located in the northwest and one in Ontario near Ottawa. The resolution was adopted and a bill, founded upon the same, introduced.

Short, Sharp and Decisive.

"How much shall I make of this?" said a reporter to the city editor, referring to an attempt at burglary, when the midnight marauder was frightened away by the screaching of a parrot.

"Four words," laconically replied the man of brevity.

"When the report was handed in, it read "Parrot yelled; burglar pell-melled." —[New York Journal.]

DIPHTHERIA—To cure diphtheria use Minard's Liniment freely on the throat spread on brown paper or fat pork. Put a teaspoonful in one gill of water, gargle the throat often and take ½ teaspoonful in a tablespoonful of molasses every 3 hours, giving Minard's Family Pills according to directions.

Baird's French Ointment is an excellent article for any kind of Humor, such as Salt Rheum, Pimples, Pustules, Rash, and a sure cure for the Itch. It quickly heals obstinate Sores and Ulcers, &c. Sold by dealers.

HOME RULE FOR SCOTLAND.

Professor Blackie's Advocacy.

Ex-Professor Blackie has written the following characteristic letter to the cotsman:—As a thinking man, more concerned about the investigation of principle than about the administration of affairs, I do not imagine that any practical man, in general circumstances, would consider any word from me worth looking at. But as matters now stand, I suddenly see, to my surprise, that not a few persons of sound administrative intelligence are beginning to think and to speak on the subject of home rule exactly as I have been doing within my own soul quietly for many years back. My strong conviction has always been that good government lies in the just balance and wise distribution of metropolitan and provincial functions; and *a fortiori*, where two separate and independent kingdoms such as England and Scotland are united, they will certainly fall short of the ideal of well-regulated social machinery, unless to each kingdom be preserved its own separate domain of local administration, distinct from, though in due subordination to, the great central authority which controls the movement of the empire; and in this view it has always appeared to me that the statesmen who carried out the union between the two kingdoms at the beginning of the last century made no small mistake in relegating to London much administrative business that would have been gone through more expeditiously, more cheaply, and more intelligently in the capital of the kingdom to which the business belongs. And not only so, but the abstracting of so much local life to an extraneous and a distant centre has a tendency to denationalise the people, to rob them of their characteristic features, and to make them lose their individuality in a mass that has no superiority but that of mere position and multitude. For these reasons I should gladly see any such change in the management of public affairs as would give more free play to the Scottish element in Scotsmen, and prevent Edinburgh from falling into the unworthy position of a mere pendant of London. But however this matter of administration may be arranged, I am constrained to see with great sorrow that from a combination of unhappy influences the people of Scotland are more and more losing their distinctive character, and that men like Sir Walter Scott, and women like the Baroness Nairne, who carry with them a genuine Scottish flavor which recommends them to every discerning foreigner, are yearly becoming fewer. Some part of this lamentable change is, no doubt, owing to circumstances over which we have no control; but it is owing principally to the radical defect of our Scottish education, in which the principle of nationality is systematically ignored. And thus it has come to pass, that, to confine myself to one instance—while our rare treasures of national music and our musical lyric dialect have been allowed to fall into disuse, every poor girl who aspires to make a respectable figure in a drawing room is laboriously drilled into the execution of whatever German, French, Italian, or Cockney ariette may be the fashion of the hour. The upshot of this meretricious parade of borrowed charms is in nine cases out of ten a mere dexterity of the throat and tickling of the ear, utterly destitute of the educative virtue which lies in the rich world of healthy human emotion and stirring human story of which our Scottish songs and ballads are the classical expression. The excuses which are invented for this shameful neglect of our native lyrical treasures are not unknown to me; but when weighed in the balance they are found wanting; and when looked at honestly, they resolve into an unseasoned medley of stupidity, ignorance, servility, affectation, and vulgarity in the masque of refinement. Whether there may still be good hope to redeem the rising generation from this lamentable phase of self-disownment, I cannot say. In certain quarters, I fear, the disease is rottenness in the bones, and so past all remedy; but it is the duty equally of piety and philosophy to hope the best; so I may find sympathy in the meantime for a whiff of patriotic indignation, and a gleam of hopeful promise in the following fourteen lines arising out of the political situation:—

Well done, old Gladstone! if home rule is the cry,
Let it uprise for Scotland! 'tis high time
That we, being made of sterner stuff, should
cry
Some other way to make our lives sublime,
Than licking England's paws, and making
fat
That monstrous London with our heart's
best blood;
And spreading out the softly plaited mat
For Cockney feet in servile flunkehood
Come! let us be our stout old selves again,
As when we stood with Bruce for Scotland's
cause;
Walk our own ways, and hold our heads
like men;
Sing our own songs, and brook our home-
grown laws;
Thus shall we beg no boon, and fear no
wrong,
In native panoply complete and strong.

Mr. Thomas Nelson on Home Rule.

Mr. Thomas Nelson, the Edinburgh publisher, in a letter to the Scotsman on Home Rule in Canada, adds:—"The chief blot, in my opinion, in Mr. Gladstone's Irish scheme is the exclusion of Irish members of Parliament from Westminster. Irishmen have had their full share in building up the great Empire to which we all belong, and they ought still to share in its government. It is not an English Empire, nor a British Empire, nor an Anglo-Saxon Empire, but an Anglo-Celtic Empire of English, Scottish and Irish blended together. Let us do justice to our Irish brethren, and wipe out the disgrace of centuries of English rule in Ireland. The Irish are capable of self-government. Give it to them, and its responsibilities will speedily educate the people to legislate well in their provincial assemblies. They will submit to laws from their own countrymen which they would not accept willingly from Englishmen. I believe the ultimate settlement of government in the British islands will be some form of provincial assemblies, not only for Ireland, but for England, Wales and Scotland—not one for each, but several. For England there would probably be required a Northern Assembly, a Midland, a Southern, and a Metropolitan. For Scotland probably a Lowland and a Highland; and for Wales, a Welsh Assembly, all under the one central Government at Westminister, Central for the British Islands, and Imperial for the Empire."

GENERAL NEWS.

Hon. Neal Dow, the father of the Maine law, will shortly visit Nova Scotia on a temperance lecturing tour.

Mr. Gladstone denies the story recently circulated that he has decided to join the Roman Catholic church and that he had requested the decision to be kept secret for six months for political reasons.

A Montreal despatch says:—One hundred and fifty men Grand Trunk iron and brass founders, have gone out on strike because two men were discharged for assaulting another who was unpopular among them.

The St. Catherine's News has been boycotted by the knights of labor for using in the afternoon type used in the morning by a Buffalo paper, thereby saving the price of telegraphic despatches and cost of putting them in type.

The Scugog paper mill, owned by Patterson Bros. and Wilson, of Montreal, was totally destroyed by fire on Friday. The loss is $35,000; insured for $20,000. It was running its full capacity. A large number of workmen are thrown out of employment.

News was received in Halifax of the death of Rev. J. W. McLeod, Presbyterian missionary in Trinidad. Although not in good health for some time past, the news of his death was not expected. Mr. McLeod was a native of Colchester, was a brother of Rev. Dr. McLeod, of Vale colliery. He had been in the mission field about six years.

James King and John Wilson were on Friday committed to stand their trial at the next assizes for the murder of farmer Bailey and his hired man in Keppel township, Ont. Ellen McClarey who, on her own confession, charged these men with being the murderers, is held as a witness, and being unable to procure bail was committed to jail.

Joseph Wade of Granville, Nova Scotia, celebrated his 100th birthday on Friday last. Over 150 relations and friends assembled to do honor to the venerable gentleman. In the morning he rose at six o'clock and showed himself, and was smart and active during the day. He was presented with a beautiful easy chair by his nephews, and a long historical address was read. It was the largest family gathering ever held in the county, relatives coming from Chicago, Boston, Halifax, etc.

New Advertisements.

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

WEST END Saw Mill AND Lumber Yard

Season 1886.

THE Subscriber, intending to pay greater attention to the RETAIL LUMBER BUSINESS than for the last few seasons, begs to inform the public generally that he has on hand the usual stocks of SPRUCE, PINE, and HEMLOCK LUMBER on hand or sawn to order, will keep constantly on hand
DRY SPRUCE FLOORING and SHEATHING,
PINE SHEATHING, DRY HEMLOCK,
SPRUCE and PINE BOARDS, and PLANK PLANED on ONE SIDE.
Also intends to keep LATHS and PICKETS constantly on hand,
and all sorts of CEDAR SHINGLES well and Smoothly Sawn and Very Carefully Assorted.
☞ Office on QUEEN STREET, directly opposite mill.
R. A. Estey.
Fredericton, May 1, 1886—1y wtw.

CREAMERS — The Best and Cheapest —AT— **LEMONT'S.** — CREAMERS

Children's Carriages!
JUST RECEIVED:
A Large Stock of Rattan and Wood Carriages. Prices away down. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
LEMONT & SONS.
Fredericton, April 29.

CREAMERS. CREAMERS.
JUST RECEIVED, the LATEST and BEST CREAMERS in the market.
Z. R. EVERETT
Fredericton, Apr. 7.

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

THE LARGEST AND BEST PROFIT PAYING COMPANY IN THE WORLD. The following is one of the many examples:—
WILLIAM B. BOLLES, Astoria, N. Y.
POLICY, No. 5 900. AGE 52.

AMOUNT	$2,500.00
Issued, 1849, Annual Premium	122.50
Premiums Paid,	4,410.00
Dividends Added,	5,353.00
Amount of Claim Paid,	7,853.00

J. W. FITZPATRICK, Travelling Agent. BLACK & HAZEN, Barristers, Agents York County

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.

WILEY'S DRUG STORE.
Seeds. 1886. Seeds.
THE SUBSCRIBER IS NOW RECEIVING HIS SPRING STOCK OF SEEDS, CONSISTING OF
Timothy, Clover, Turnip, Mangel, Beet,
AND ALL THE DIFFERENT VARIETIES OF
GARDEN —AND— FLOWER SEEDS!
TO ARRIVE IN A FEW DAYS:
1 Car Load Timothy & Clover,
Which will be sold low.
JOHN M. WILEY.
Opposite Normal School,
Queen St. - - - Fredericton

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
Office hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Saturdays till 10 p. m. Nov.3, '85. 1y

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 18 0; bred by David Falconer, Sec land; imported by Messrs Powell Bros., Shadeland, Substocers, Crawford County, Pa. in 1882; Sired by "Earle of Angus," [2262]; Dam Peg [1224]; by Landseer.
MICHAEL BRANNEN.
Fredericton, N. B., May 2, 1886.

Just Received from the Manufactory:
200 FEET
PICTURE FRAME —AND— ROOM MOULDINGS.
LATEST DESIGNS. Selling cheap, at
G. W. SCHLEYER'S, Opp. Normal School.
April 14, 1886

Easter Cards!
Good Assortment —AT— G. W. Schleyer's,
OPPOSITE NORMAL SCHOOL.
Fredericton, April 13, 1886.

PHILIPS BROS.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Boots & Shoes
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
Main Street,
PORTLAND, N. B.
July 11, 1885.—1 yr

ALL READY IN STORE.
THE SUBSCRIBER has completed the packing of his ICE for the Summer Trade, and has in store
3,500 Cakes of Good, Solid **ICE;**
And is now ready to receive further orders.
Prompt and regular delivery during the Summer Season.
Terms moderate.
ASA H VANWART,
Successor to H Morecraft.
Fredericton March 25, 1886.

Burnt Out!
BUT STILL ALIVE.
THE SUBSCRIBERS, thankful for past favors, beg to inform the public that they are again to work at the OLD STAND, where they will be pleased to see their old friends and as many new ones as wish to call.
We have now on hand for purchasers to select from, a good assortment of
CARRIAGES,
which will be sold cheaper than the cheapest.
We are also prepared to make to order, from the best of stock and good workmanship.
Any Style or Make of Carriages Required.
☞ REPAIRING in all its branches attended to with neatness and despatch.
Cooper & Pinder.
Fredericton, April 21.

WAGGONS.
3 HIGH FARM WAGGONS. For sale low
Fredericton, April 28. J. NEILL.