N SWIM
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ON LAST NIGHT

Some Of Congre-
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Rev. Gideon Swim de
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GATES TO
CONVENTION
L LEAVE TODAY

Last Three Days
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ial convention of the
W. C. T. U. will open
an Hall, Sackville on
. A meeting of the
held at 7.30 o'clock
he residence of Mrs.
ville, for the purpose
eparations.
delegates will leave
t noon today. Those
chosen to represent
re as follows:
—Mrs. R. Morton
Bullock, Mrs. J. W.
H. Dearborn.
ion—Mrs. J. E. Ea-
anselpecker, Mrs. W.
R. G. Day and Miss

J. H. Grey, Mrs. J.
Geo. Matthews.
resident of the Dom-
U., will be one of
akers. The meetings
days concluding on

LS WILL
KING MAJORITY

26.—James Keir-
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St. 'Phone 2311.

JAPAN LAYS DOWN DREADNOUGHT

Recently Announced Naval Programme of Tokio is Worrying Rivals---United States Uneasy.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 26.—"Japanese Government announces the intention of building 36,000 ton cruisers"

This nine-word cablegram from Tokio, received at the navy departments of the world, has set experts thinking.

What effect on future wars will 36,000 ton cruisers have? What does Japan want with warships heavier than the Dreadnought and larger than the Mauretania?

When, a [illegible] the British Admiralty designed the great Dreadnought with its 17,900 tons burden, naval experts thought the last word in sea fighting had been said.

Battleships Not Cruisers.

United States, doubtless with some such idea in mind, authorized the construction of two great "superdreadnoughts"—the Delaware and the North Dakota, now launched and nearing completion. They are battleships—not cruisers like the Japanese are planning.

The biggest cruiser in the world at present is the British ship Invincible with a displacement of 17,250 tons—less than half the size of the proposed Jap leviathan.

The Invincible has great speed, equal almost to that of the Lusitania and the Mauretania, and carries a formidable armament that would have put it in the battleship class ten years ago.

The Chester.

The fastest ship in the United States navy is the scout cruiser Chester, with a displacement of less than one-fourth that of the Invincible—one-eighth that of the new Japanese warcreature. The Chester has made 27 knots an hour in practice—a little faster than the Mauretania.

Two great problems are put up to the United States navy by the announcement of the Mikado's advisers. One is that of naval construction. The other—What will Japan DO with her fighting machine?

Greater Speed.

In the first place they will have greater speed. They will be able to destroy a smaller ship and rush swiftly away before a contending fleet.

They would be able to overhaul the fastest boats of both big oceans—like the Mauretania and the Minnesota.

Ocean travel in time of war, with one or these monsters in pursuit, would be full of terrors.

The Mauretania, fastest and greatest ship in the world, has a maximum speed of 25 knots an hour. Her hull is 790 feet long. Her gross tonnage is 32,000. Her extreme breadth is 88 feet and greatest draught is 37 feet 6 inches.

In every respect save possibly speed, the new leviathan of Japan will equal the Mauretania and will surpass her in gross tonnage by 4000 tons. And a steamer of 4000 tons is a great ship.

Another Comparison.

There is another interesting comparison in the new boat's size with the Dreadnought. She will be twice as heavy, will have equal speed, and will be at least one-third again as long. In place of the Dreadnought's tripod masts, she will have the basket masts like the new United States warships.

What does Japan intend to do with her big cruiser?

To every nation in the world this question is formidable. Big battleships are intended to harass the warfleets of other nations, but big cruisers are built to destroy their commerce.

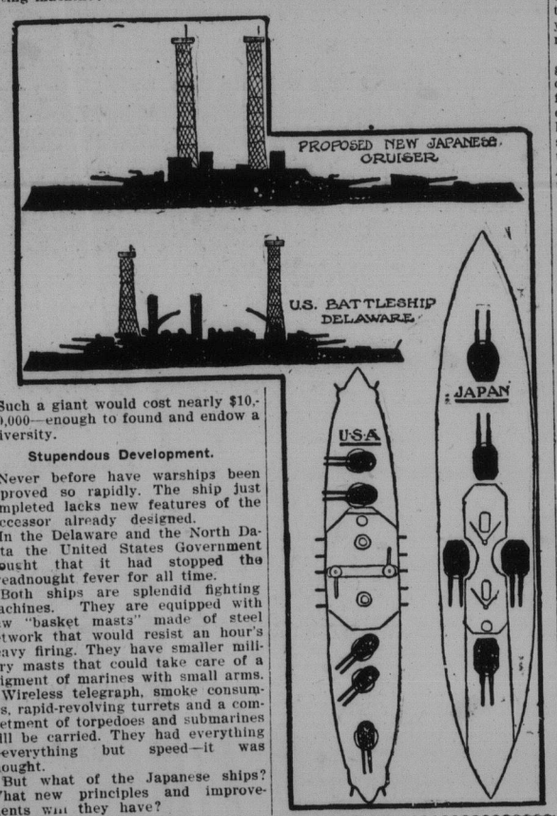
The Philippines.

Against the United States possessions in the orient—the Philippines, and Hawaii, predominantly Japanese in population—against our long Pacific coast line, what could Japan do with her new cruiser in time of war?

Great Britain, the greatest sea power in the world, also will be uneasy until she has a larger cruiser, if such a one can be built. For her commerce along the China coast would be menaced. Most of that commerce is carried on under the British flag.

Japan has her eyes on China. A powerful cruiser—the greatest in the world—would enable her to strengthen her demands for control in China, something that Great Britain and the United States would take the lead in resisting.

And what would happen if these great ships of this new Japanese class should meet in battle?



Such a giant would cost nearly $10,000,000—enough to found and endow a university.

Stupendous Development.

Never before have warships been improved so rapidly. The ship just completed lacks new features of the successor already designed.

In the Delaware and the North Dakota the United States Government thought that it had stopped the Dreadnought fever for all time.

Both ships are splendid fighting machines. They are equipped with new "basket masts" made of steel network that would resist an hour's heavy firing. They have smaller military masts that could take care of a reigment of marines with small arms.

Wireless telegraph, smoke consumers, rapid-revolving turrets and a completment of torpedoes and submarines will be carried. They had everything—everything but speed—it was thought.

But what of the Japanese ships? What new principles and improvements will they have?

AURORA PLAYS PRANKS WITH TELEGRAPHY

Telegraph Systems Throughout World Affected Saturday by Queer Electrical Phenomenon---Operators Kept Busy

Boston, Sept. 25.—Dripped by the mysterious "Aurora," telegraph wires practically all over the world were paralyzed today and from early morning until night communication was erratic and at times cut off entirely between certain points. Old telegraphers called it the "Aurora" for brilliant northern lights usually follows an electrical phenomen but instead of watching for the display, they bent their minds and energies to untangling the snarl and adjusting their instruments.

The First Break.

The first break came shortly before 7 a. m. Eastern Standard time, or noon at Greenwich, and for the next five hours, telegraph wire circuits from Boston to Chicago wrestled with the strange force. That the disturbance was world-wide, was shown by the European cables announcing similar troubles with lines on the continent as well as with submarine cables.

The crest of the wave in the eastern part of this country seemed to have been reached shortly before noon and after that, the wires began to improve generally. Still there were frequent throbs during the late afternoon and evening.

Because similar disturbances have been noticed during the maximum sun spot period which was reported about a year ago, some astronomers have conjected that these so-called electrical waves are only a small part of some greater disturbances in the sun.

MRS. ANNIE ROBINSON IS GUILTY OF MURDER

Convicted of Infanticide, Ontario Woman is Sentenced to Hang November 24--Breaks Down When Sentenced.

Sudbury, Sept. 25.—At 11.30 last night Justice Magee sentenced Mrs. Annie Robinson to be hanged on November 24, for the murder of the infants of her two daughters, Jessie and Ellen.

Justice Magee expressed his extreme sorrow for the pitiful position of Mrs. Robinson, a woman of 45, he said, broken in mind and body, facing the most serious of all sentences. He spoke of the recommendations of the jury for mercy, but did not build up the prisoner's hopes for executive clemency.

Mrs. Robinson stood in the corner of the dock her elbows resting on the rail and with bowed head buried her fact in her handkerchief. Her tears and sobs were those from a broken heart. There is no doubt that every effort will be made to have the sentence commuted. Feeling here is very strong for her.

On With the Play

EDITH TALIAFERRO.

Of course, you've heard of her—but how do you suppose she pronounces her name? This way: T-o-l-l-i-v-e-r! It saves a lot of time, and that's what this winsome littleactress must have been doing all her life, for at seventeen she's a star in "Polly of the Circus," which is certainly going some. In the show she takes the part of a bareback rider, and does it in such a winning way that she's one of the most popular people in stageland.

Letters to the Editor

To the Editor of The Standard:

Sir:—What a marvelous history is this history of immigration. Removing from one kingdom, or state, or country to another is something that has been going on from the earliest times and will no doubt continue. Although it is an important event in the life of an individual or family, yet it is often undertaken without much thought or preparation.

In the fifth and sixth centuries, a great race of sturdy folk left their old homes in northern Germany, and found themselves homes in the isles of Britain. Centuries after, the English settlements in Britain, the descendants of the same people began to make themselves settlements in America. The change to a new land, the sight of new objects, dealings with a new people, cannot fail in some sort to develop men, to widen and sharpen their minds. By new experiences they gain new and useful knowledge.

People changing from one country to another may keep their main customs yet their settlement in a new land must bring about some changes. Everything cannot go on just as it did in the old land. They will learn new ways and new things and in their turn impart important knowledge. Persons coming from some parts of England, Ireland and Scotland, and settling in New Brunswick, will find that they are coming to live with a people as highly civilized as themselves and to a country having in some respects, far greater advantages.

The Province Under-Peopled.

After all that has been said about the use or abuse of the crown lands of our province, there yet remains a large amount of unoccupied land, and our occupied lands are to a great extent, even near the centres of population, but imperfectly cultivated. In no place in our province is population too dense and the country as a rule is everywhere under-peopled, rather than over-peopled.

Whatever difficulties some may apprehend from the increasing power of captains of industry, the directors of manufacture and transportation, we apprehend no difficulties from our landowners, for the reason that they are too numerous to combine and the land is too extensive to be monopolized. We have no "aristocratical system of land tenure," neither can it arise.

Aristocracy as it is known, and understood in older countries, is the result of the conquest and subjugation of one people by another. The great aristocracies of the middle ages were founded by military conquests; the conqueror becoming the noble and the vanquished the serf. In the absence of a vanquished people out of which a servile class could be formed, this country did not, does not, nor ever will afford the conditions necessary for the support of an aristocracy or of aristocratical institutions as known in the Mother Land. Without the harsh influences of warfare, neither the submissive temperament of the surf, nor the arrogant feeling of the lord, would be developed. Here the feeling of bondage and submission, of servitude and fawning as understood by some classes in older countries, is unknown.

A Spirit Of Independence.

Here there is a spirit of independence and self-help which, if guided aright, cannot fail to make our people noble and our land desirable.

The Old Country in some parts is congested while this province has ample room for many more families. For some time past I have thought that if a class of industrious persons of agricultural employment in the eastern counties of England could know and understand conditions in New Brunswick that it would be greatly to their advantage to come out and settle here. If some person could explain to them what our climate, land, streams, and forests are like, it might draw their attention to our province.

What is needed is a plain and simple statement of facts as they are at the present time. We have plenty of fish in our waters, timber in our forests, fertility in our soil and health in our climate. It has been said, "There is material enough, money enough, mind enough in this world to make it a perfect paradise."

We are not prepared to say that these things in sufficient qualities would make a perfect paradise, but we are prepared to say that our country has an average amount of all these. We think our educational advantages up-to-date and every boy and girl has the privilege of a fair education.

Preferable to the West.

In reference to the great prairie lands of the northwest one who has not lived there should be, I suppose, slow to give an opinion, and it might not be considered modest for one who has been there on a visit to make a comparison between this province and that province; but from all that I saw while there I would prefer living in this province.

The prairie would become very monotonous and lonesome to me. I would prefer hill and dale, trees and rivers, cleared land and forests, brooks and streams and all that go with them to the livel prairie as far as the eye can see and farm houses at a considerable distance from one another.

Not only do I think it would be an advantage to many individuals and families to come out to this country, but I think it would be a good thing for the province itself. We shall never gain the position we ought to hold among the provinces of the Dominion unless we people some of our now unoccupied but fertile tracks of land. Ont of the most important matters in which our local Government is engaged is the matter of greatly increasing our population by bringing in immigrants and new settlers.

We have in this province an area of over 17,000,000 acres of land and over 47,000 acres of lakes and our whole population including colored and red is less than 350,000. Our population ought to reach in the near future the half-million mark.

Would Bring Us to the Front.

There is nothing that will bring us up out of comparative seclusion and littleness and bring us to the front but a large increase in our population. Especially a large increase in our agricultural popuation. This would bring about a greater demand for all kinds of merchandise and trade in all its various branches would be stimulated.

While we shall hail with delight during the coming months and thousands that will come to our port and pass through our province, we must not forget that it would be as well for many of these if they remained with us and it would be greatly to our advantage.

Owing to our geographical position we shall continue to hold an important place in the Dominion of Canada, but we want to do more than that, we want to have our importance increased by our numbers, by our enterprise and business and by the noble character of our people.

JAMES CRISP.

St. John, N. B., Sept. 25, 1909.

TAFT AS PEACEMAKER PREVENTS RIFLE DRILL

President's Body Guard, Believing Attempt is Being Made to Harm Him, Draw Arms, but No Shots Fired.

Montrose, Col., Sept. 25.—Just after President Taft had opened the six mile Gunnison tunnel yesterday afternoon, bringing water to 150,000 acres of arid land, revolvers were drawn by a volunteer escort of Colorado sheriffs to prevent what the peace officers believed was an attempt to intrude on the Chief Executive. The demonstration followed the knocking down of the supposed intruder.

Attempt To Reach Chief.

Superintendent H. L. Daniels, in charge of the work at the lower end of the tunnel, attempted to reach his chief, I. W. McConnell, consulting engineer.

Sheriff Deguille, of Montrose county, who had come with the escort from Denver, ordered Daniels back into the crowd. When Daniels protested, the sheriff knocked him into the alkali dust. The associates of Sheriff Deguille rushed to his assistance, others took sides with Daniels, revolvers were drawn and for a time bloodshed seemed imminent.

Before a shot could be fired President Taft, surprised at the commotion, turned back into the crowd to act as peacemaker, and when his purpose became apparent, the tumult ended as if by magic. Revolvers were slipped back into their holsters by shamefaced belligerents and in a moment what had threatened to be a truly Western battle became a scene of peace.

BISHOP CASEY IN GREAT ADDRESS

Text of His Lordship's Eloquent Sermon Before the Members of Plenary Council Yesterday.

(Continued From Page 1.)

His Lordship took for his text: "I have chosen you, and have appointed you, that you should go, and bring forth fruit; and that your fruit should remain," John xiv, 16.

He spoke as follows:

"Your Excellency, My Lords Arhcbishops and Bishops, dearly beloved; nineteen hundred years ago the Eternal Son of the Living God, Christ the Redeemer and the Judge of the world, addressed these words to a body of men whom He had chosen to complete his mission, received from God the Father; and right before me is a spectacle that magnificently illustrates the partial accomplishment of this Divine commission. My text is the word delivered to us, by whom "all things were made that were made," and afterwards He saw that "they were very good." He placed the sun in the heavens to mark the lines of day and night. After thousands of years, it shines on with unblemished splendor and will not rest until the end of the world. No one questions this; though its only assurance is the fact of creation. Now, the Word that in the beginning created light, is heard again; it comes forth, too, in power, in a new creative act. This time it is addressed, not to nothingness, but to 12 men, recreating them, endowing them with a mission that He compares to His own, and such as no man ever had before. "As the Father sent Me, I also send you." For its limits He assigns the ends of the earth; for duration, the consummation of ages; for its fulfillment, the everlasting presence: "Behold I am with you all days, unto the consummation of the world."

A New Universe.

This is a new, a living universe which the Son of God erects in the midst of creation, making a man the foundation-stone, for He says to one: "Upon this rock I will build My church;" and making eleven others the walls of the structure, as He says to the twelve: "I have appointed you that you should go and bring forth fruit; and that your fruit should remain."

All history with Divine tradition agrees that these creative words of the Lord God were addressed to the Apostles, chosen as the teachers and governors of His everlasting church. Should or could there be a flaw in the delivery or fulfilment of this commission, then Christianity crumbles to ruin; for before appointing them, He reveals His Divnity, claiming almightiness as His own, and in virtue of this, sends them forth to teach the world unto the end of time. "All power is given to me in heaven and earth. Going, therefore, teach all nations."

No one can be a Christian and pretend that these words are vain. There must therefore, still exist a body of men vested with this Divine mission to teach the nations, as in fact, there is one such body that has never ceased and never will cease, to claim and exercise it—the Episcopate of the Catholic Church united with the Bishop of Rome, the See of Peter. All history, sacred and profane, shows that the Catholic bishops in union with Peter's successor at once assumed the government of the Church, even before the last of the "Twelve" had died. Divinely established in the apostalic office, they have ever shared with the Sovereign Portiff in teaching and governing the flock of Christ.

Priests and Bishops.

After the decrees of several Councils, notably that of Trent, we are not free to believe that the office of the bishop is not superior to that of the priests. The priest is, as it were, a branch of the episcopal tree; and, transcendent though his office be, he can bear fruit only in unity with the bishop. When duly elected and consecrated a bishop he becomes himself a tree in the Lord's vineyard to bring forth precious fruits of grace and holiness. A priest of God, he can beget children unto everlasting life in the saving waters of baptism; he cannot make them perfect Christians by the gifts of the Holy Ghost. He can absolve from sin, but the exercise of this power is dependent upon episcopal authority; he can offer the tremendous sacrifice of the new law, the "clean oblation" foretold by the prophet, but only in temples and on altars consecrated by the bishop's hand. In fine, that marvellous fruitfulness, which is the unending life of the Church, is wholly in the Episcopate; for, the Bishop not only ordains priests and inferior ministers, and performs all sacred functions, but by the power that is in him, perpetuates the Episcopate itself, for the future life of the Church. "I have chosen you, and have appointed you, that you should go, and should bring forth fruit; and that your fruit should remain."

Chief Pastors Of The Church.

Through their office of teaching and ordaining, the bishops become the chief pastors of the church. It is for them to guard the sacred deposit of revelation amidst the variations of human opinions in its integrity and purity against all the attacks of pride and power. It is inherent to the bishop's office to teach the divine word, and no voice can be raised for the spiritual guidance of the faithful without his authority. It is he who must judge that the doctrine is round and true, and not weakened by ignorance or malice. All religious teachings in his diocese are subject to him, for he is the father and teacher and pastor of all.

Nor is the church a mere school or academic institution; she is constituted to direct souls on the narrow road that leads to life, to govern the faithful, to guard the religious interests of the nations. Again the Sovereign Lord has placed this governing power into the hands of the bishops, for we find the Apostle of the Gentiles thus speaking to those of his day: "The Holy Ghost has placed you bishops to rule the Church of God."

Recognized In Fact.

In the very primitive days of Christianity, episcopal authority is recognized in fact; for the council of Antioch, in 341, confirms a canon that had come down as attributed to the Apostles: "Let nothing be done without the counsel of the bishop." However excellent any work, if it were carried out in defiance of this universal rule, it bore fruits but of schism, heresy and atheism. It militated against Christian unity and resulted no less in the first century than in the modern world in a religious anarchy, that grimly foreshadows that region of confusion "where no order, but everlasting horror dwelleth."

The episcopate, therefore, became the saving bond of Catholic unity. The great doctor of the early church, St. Cyprian, after declaring the primacy of Peter necessary for the unity of the church, adds these striking words: "We especially ought to adhere firmly to this unity and to defend it, we bishops who preside in the church, to show that the episcopate is one and indivisible. Yes, the episcopate is one, in which every bishop participates without division of the whole." And Pope, Saint Symmachus, speaks still more emphatically: "The Christian priesthood is maintained in unity by the bishops, after the example of the adorable trinity whose power is one and individual."

God's Saints.

In the short time allotted us this morning, we cannot attempt to consider the ten times ten thousand bishops that merit our admiration since apostolic times, to note their labors and successes; for the struggles of the church are the lives of her prelates, her triumphs are their crown. The Holy Ghost has placed them, none can doubt their fitness, their myriad numbers emblazoning the roll of saints are its sanction. The dioceses of Europe and Africa, of Great Britain and Ireland, have splendid representation among the "just and perfect," the honor roll of God's saints. Even in young America, there are already two, the venerables, first bishop of Quebec and fourth bishop of Philadelphia, that promise well to be, in the early future, saints Francis de Laval and John Nepomucene Neumann. Though but few may reach the honors of the altar, the marvellous growth and expansion of the church in America testify to the exalted character of our pioneer bishops in union with the army of their faithful priests in Canada and the United States.

Never The Least.

And, while immediately concerned with the sovereign interests of saving their flocks, the bishops were never the least among the benefactors of their country. A nation cannot prosper without duly attending to the sanctity of human relations, of law and justice; for these are the foundations of civil and national life. In his unceasing labors for the promotion of truth and virtue for upholding the dignity of labor and insisting on the duties of capital, for spreading far and wide the noblest aspirations of humanity, there can be no truer patriot than the bishop. It is his office unceasingly to make known all things the Divine Master commanded His Apostles; and, in fulfilling it, he penetrates the whole moral atmosphere of His country with the truth as it is in Jesus. Not those only that acknowledge Him as their teacher, but all his fellow-citizens are enlightened by the truths which he is commissioned to teach, and which in various degrees, reach the minds of all, without, as well as within the church, to the well-being of the commonwealth, the advancement of civilization, and the gradual extension of Christianity. Our fathers in the episcopate did their work well; now for ours! We inherit their faith, their responsibility, their mission all divine.

Launch Not Into The Deep.

Yes, most reverend and reverend brethren, let us, as did Peter of old, launch out into the deep. The great waters of our new Canadian life are surging in every direction. Over their depths we guiding the episcopal barks of 33 dioceses from Halifax to Vancouver have a divine commission to preach the gospel to non-Catholics no less than to Catholics. We take up in God's name the work of introducing the church to our separated brethren and of inviting them to enter the fold of Christ under one Shepherd. The work before us is vast—the conversion of the millions still in unbelief, for whom the Redeemer died. The outlook, to the human eye, is appalling, but to the eye of faith, He is with us who is our Elder Brother, "the Bishop of our souls," He, who said to our predecessors "Fear not, come after Me, and I will make you fishers of men." He is our strength, our support. The guarantee is in the words with which I began, and with which I conclude: "I have chosen you, and have appointed you, that you should go, and should bring forth fruit, and that your fruit should remain."

WESTFIELD.

Westfield, Sept. 24.—Mr. Leander Lingley has completed the foundation for a new barn he is building, which when finished will be one of the finest barns in the vicinity. It will be 26x45 feet. The walls were built by Mr. Henry Hamm, of South Bay and reflects much credit on the builder.

Miss Cornie and Grace Lingley have returned home after having spent a well earned vacation. Miss Cornie with friends at Woodstock, N. B.; Miss Grace at Boston.

Dr. Arnold and family returned home last night having spent a few days at the Fredericton exhibition.

Mr. H. H. Bigger, of Sussex, former school teacher of this place spent a few days here renewing old acquaintances.

AUCTION SALES

POTTS

Steam Ferry Boat Ouangondy

BY AUCTION.

The City of St. John offers for sale by public auction at Chubb's Corner, so-called, on Saturday Morning, October 16th, at 12 o'clock noon, the steam ferry steamer formerly used between the east and west side of harbor for passengers and teams. Following is a description: Registered tonnage 98.81 tons, length 114 feet; breadth of beam, 29.2; depth of hold, 9.7; low pressure engine, 90 h. p. For further particulars, inquire at City Engineer's office, City Hall.

F. L. POTTS, Auctioneer.

St. John, Sept. 24, 1909.

Sales Solicited. Prompt Returns.

TLC **T. L. Coughlan** AUCTIONEER.

70 Princess St. ST. JOHN, N. B.
Clifton House Building.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One large oak refrigerator, built by Quinn, of Portland, Me., 13 ft. long, 7 ft. high, 7 ft. deep, with space for ice in centre. Can be delivered latter part of June. RAYMOND & DOHERTY, Royal Hotel.

WANTED

WANTED—By married woman with one child a warm comfortable room for the winter months. Address D, C/o The Standard.

Wanted at once 50 laborers at $1.75 per day. Apply at Grant's Employment Bureau, 105 Charlotte St. West.

Wanted—Boys to learn trade. Apply 16 G Hevenor, Cor. Smythe and Nelson Sts.

Wanted—A partner with capital to join into one of the best established retail business chances in St. John. Address "Business" care of Standard.

WANTED—Four energetic young men of good appearance to put a good thing before the public in this city. Salary and exclusive territory. Address A. E., C/o Standard.

LOST

Lost—A roll of money between King Street near Germain and South Wharf. Liberal reward if returned to The Standard Office.

FOR SALE—10 Single Comb Brown Leghorns, and 2 Barred Rock Cockerels. Price $1.00 each. ROCKWOOD POULTRY YARDS, 141 Hawthorne Avenue, St. John, N. B.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHY
REAL TYPEWRITTEN LETTERS in any quantity from 1-2c each. DOMINION STATIONERY CO. 78 Prince William street.

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All the new things in show cards and window signs. Latest airbrush effects. 'Phone me and I will furnish estimates. HAMPTON KING ST.

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NEW DOMESTIC, New Home and other Sewing Machines. Genuine Needles and Oil, all kinds Sewing Machines and Phonographs Repaired. I have no agents; buy from me and save $10. William Crawford, 105 Princess street, opposite White Store.

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ST. JOHN, N. B.

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Royal Bank Building,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

Crocket & Guthrie,
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, &c.,
Offices, Kitchen Bldg., opp. Post Office,
FREDERICTON, N. B.

H. F. McLEOD,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.
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Opposite Post Office.
Queen St. FREDERICTON, N. B.

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Now Landing, Scotch Splint Soft Coal for Grates or Cooking Stoves.
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