POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

PASSING OF NEWGATE PRISON, OF WHICH DICKENS WROTE IN BARNABY RUDGE.

Its History Dates Back Seven Centuries—The Gordon Riots—Hundreds Take Opportunity for a Farewell Look—Some Historic Reminiscences.

Dickens' main object in writing Barnaby Rudge seems to have been to utilize the material afforded by the Gordon riots of 1780. This was both abundant and picturesque, yet so far as he knew no writer of fiction had ever made use of it. Wilkie Collins considered that the episode was dragged in by the heels and spoilt the novel as a whole; Bulwer Lytton, on the other hand, thought it was about the best thing Dickins had ever done; and Andrew Lang feels that if the riots were dropped from the story there would be practically nothing left. The great scenes are those in which the attack of the mob on Newgate prison is described, for Dickens was a past master of the art of depicting the motives and manners of an excited crowd. Even in A Tale of Two Cities, which is in a sense a companion story to Barnaby Rudge, dealing with the insurrectionary doings of a still more excitable people than the English at the same period, there is nothing more vivid or enthralling than this account of the assault on what were probably deemed by the authorities the impregnable defences of the English jail.

Although Newgate—like so many other places in this old country that are called "new" despite the fact that they are of a most crusted antiquity—is perhaps the oldest place for the detention of non-political prisoners in all England, its history as a prison dating back more than seven centuries, the building which the Gordon rioters attacked was barely 10 years old. With stones and picks and sledgehammers and what was more to the purpose, the devouring element of fire, they wrought such damage in a single evening that it cost about $150,000 to repair it, or almost half as much as the original cost of the building.

Just 122 years after the wrecking of the jail by a mob, that is to say in the summer of 1902, the work of demolishing Newgate was again undertaken—this time, however, not by a frenzied crowd of sympathizers with the prisoners, but by the authorities themselves; and it has taken about six months to do not more than one-half the necessary work of destruction. Before the work was begun, Lieutenant-Colonel Milman, the governor of the prison, said: "If he doesn't look out, the man who pulls down Newgate will be a bankrupt." The fact is the building is—or was—a veritable fortress. The outer walls are deeply faced with stone, filled with cemented bricks and clamped with iron. To pierce a doorway even through one of the inner walls, a few years since, took three weeks of continuous labor. The foundations of the building have a depth of 40 feet, the site being that of the old ditch which ran around the city wall. The main entrance—the only legitimate entrance or exit—was guarded, and still is, by a massive old oak and iron-bound half-latticed door, fitted with heavy iron bolts, hinges and a cumbrous lock nearly two feet long and a foot wide. This is the door that was made after the great fire in 1666—the one commemorated by the monument near London Bridge; and is therefore the very one that the Gordon rioters fired and battered down 11 years later. It must have been pretty well restored after that shattering experience, for it bears few evidences today of the rough treatment it received, though there are marks near the top where horseshoes have been fastened. The entrance was further protected by an outer door, a few inches from the main one, but only four feet six inches high (a little more than half the height of the other door), also made of oak and iron, but surmounted by curved wrought-iron spikes. Just how near to verification Colonel Milman's prophecy has come, I cannot say; but one of the means by which the "housebreakers" (as the honest demolishers of old buildings are called in this country) have sought to avert bankruptcy as the result of their jail-breaking, is the sale by auction of a great number of relics of the old jail.

For some time past no one has been allowed to inspect the premises without special permission; but on Monday and Tuesday of this week anyone who paid a shilling for a catalogue was admitted to view the relics and so much as remains of the prison buildings, and hundreds of sight-seers availed themselves of the opportunity to take a last look at a spot that teems with as many and almost as painful memories as the still more ancient Tower of London. I myself was one of the curious visitors who thronged the place and climbed into the dormitory of the Debtors' Prison through the doorway hallowed since early in the 19th century by the beneficient footsteps of Elizabeth Fry; entered the corridor skirting the cells of the condemned; peered into the execution shed where a "large ornamental cast-iron gallows bracket" was suspended, above a yawning abyss; and strolled leisurly through the Press Yard. This part of the premises (which does not take its name, as one might suppose, from having been reserved for representatives of the press) was treated in former times as forming no part of the prison, but rather as belonging to the governor's house, a fee (at one time of 20 guineas) having been exacted for the privilege of walking in it, during one's term of imprisonment. A place less easy to escape from than Newgate jail could not readily be imagined, yet escapes were often made, as they have been made from all prisons—though it was not from the present building that the illustrious Jack Sheppard made his sensational exits early in the 18th century. The door and grille through which he passed the last time, before his final recapture and execution, were amongst the objects sold on Wednesday last.

Other doors having a certain historic interest were the three through which the Fenian, Michael Barrett, passed to be hanged, in 1868, for his connection with the Clerkenwell explosion. These are supposed to have been in use since 1783 when the first public execution was held outside the prison walls; the execution of Barrett himself was the last to be held publicly. Other items of special interest to the visitor were the flagstaff on which the black flag was wont to be hung, to indicate that an execution had taken place within the building; the old toll bell, 3½ feet in diameter and three feet high, in use since 1775; and, not least in grewsome suggestiveness, nine plaster casts of the heads of executed criminals. Among the oddest bits of junk were two old block-tin "shoe" baths, each with four handles, indicating that it took four people to handle them. They were shaped like a clumsy, square-toed shoe, and measured about three feet long by 30 inches high at the ankle. Viewed as curiosities, they did not prove very attractive, for they fetched only about $1.75.

The public sale on Wednesday (admission by catalogue only) attracted several hundred people, only a fraction of whom could get within hearing of the auctioneer's voice, as he moved from place to place about the premises, wherever the "lots" were grouped; and almost as large a crowd was gathered outside the walls, gazing idly in the direction of a scene which they were unable to view. Some of these outsiders improved the shining hour by selling a flimsy pamphlet on pink paper called The Hangman's Record; the Book of the Century, purporting to contain "all the principal executions for more than 300 years." The incompleteness of the record is shown by its omission of the execution of the redoubtable Captain Kidd. Few more incongruous sights could ever have been witnessed by the prison walls than the selling off of the doors, and windows, and gallows and fetters, the flagstaff, the chapel pulpit, and all the odds and ends that were disposed of to the highest bidders. Many of the things auctioned off with the impassiveness of the native auctioneer—whether the object under the hammer by a Shakspeare's first folio, a roll of linoleum or a painting by Gainsborough—had no value apart from their utility (wooden doors, slate shelves, etc.), and on these the bidding was far from spirited; but portable objects of a little sentimental interest brought somewhat more than the market value of similar things in the shops; the copper basins, for instance, from the prisoners' cells, which were knocked down for something like $5 each. Junk dealers got the first-class objects; dealers in second-hand furniture and curios, the second, and collectors and museum owners went in for the objects of more or less historic interest. The bidding was liveliest on the famous toll bell, inscribed:—

"Ye people all who hear me ring,
Be faithful to your God and King."

The person who wanted this the most—or was able to offer the most for it—was Madame Tussaud, to whom it was worth £100; to her also went the condemned cells' fittings, including the door, which by itself fetched £13, and will form a very appropriate accessory in the "Chamber of Horrors" of the world-famous Wax-Works Show in Marylebone road, where it will be companioned by the guillotine used in beheading Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette. The flagstaff brought nearly $60 from the pocket of someone who thought it would be a nice thing to send to Cape Town and hoist the British flag upon it. The crowd cheered the announcement that this was to be its destination. The main door of the prison fetched £30, and Mrs. Fry's door £20, while £9 was paid for the pair of doors with rifle shots through which the keepers fired at the Gordon rioters. For the set of leg irons and fetters which used to hang over the main entrance someone paid £8 10s., and the same price was paid for the pulpit. The nine plaster casts went for five guineas, and the "ornamental gallows bracket" for 35 shillings.

Newgate has been used since 1881 only for the detention of persons undergoing trial at the central criminal court adjoining—the Old Bailey—and such prisoners are housed at present in a temporary structure of "patent dove-tailed corrugated sheeting," erected at a cost of $25,000. They are probably as safe there as within the ponderous walls of the old jail. When the latter has been razed to the gound, its place will be taken by a fine new court house. The old military prison at Brixton, which has been extensively altered, will largely form a substitute for Newgate. It is interesting to observe how many jails formerly situated in or close to the city have disappeared within the memory of people now living. The old Debtors' Prison of the Fleet is the headquarters of the Congregational Union; the King's Bench, at Southwark, is a huge block of model dwellings; the Marshalsea, not far off, is a thing of the past, and Horsemonger lane jail, in Newington Causeway, where Leight Hunt was lodged, was turned into a pleasure ground some years ago. On the north side of the city, Coldbath Felds is now the headquarters of the parcels post, and Clerkenwell prison, where the Fenian explosion took place, is a large and flourishing school.

Across Newgate street, Christ's Hospital (the school of the bluecoat boys) is being torn down concurrently with Newgate prison, and St. Bartholomew's Hospital, adjoining Christ's on the north, is probably doomed. In fact, nothing in London, except, perhaps, Westminster, St. Paul's and the Tower, is really safe from the "march of progress."—Joseph B. Gilder, London, Feb. 6.

Dun's Review of Trade.

New York, Feb. 27.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade will say tomorrow:—

Milder weather not only accelerated the demand for many lines of merchandise, but relieved the pressure for fuel which threatened to become a serious matter and incidentally facilitated efforts to reduce the freight congestion. With no other retarding feature than the holiday, business fully maintains its gratifying position. Manufacturing plants have no complaints as to the volume of business but the cost of production is a disturbing element. In many cases it is possible to secure moderate advances in quotations, the past week recording such changes in some forms of steel, furniture, cottons and footwear. Railway earnings thus far available for February surpass last year's by 16.7 per cent.

Increased interest has been displayed by purchasers of all products of iron and steel, giving a decidedly firmer tone to the market and in many instances quotations have advanced. One of the definite changes was a rise of $2 a ton in wire products, which was not a surprise, and a new ore schedule averaging over 25 cents a ton higher. This makes every step of the process more expensive to the independent producer, ore, pig iron, coke, wages and freights having reached a higher position.

Few additional advances have occurred in quotations of cotton goods, the developments of the week being chiefly in the direction of establishing the market on the higher basis that was suggested by earlier spasmodic advances. There is more conservatism on the part of buyers, rendering the market actually duller, despite distinct improvement in weather. While purchases are being restricted to immediate requirements, it is worthy of note that sellers are equally diffident regarding the acceptance of large contracts, which must be attributed to the fact that stocks of raw material are not heavy, while cost of operating the mills has risen, particularly as to fuel.

Business in woolens has fallen off unexpectedly, some early buyers reducing the size of their initial orders, while in a few exceptional cases there been complete cancellations. The net result is an unsettled market, with no sign of depression, however, as raw wool is fairly well maintained.

New England shoe shops have secured moderate advances in several grades of footwear, chiefly of fall styles in demand by western buyers. Other divisions are very firm, and the entire market exhibits an upward tendency. There is unusual activity in sample lines of fall goods for western jobbers, and eastern wholesalers are also preparing to place large orders. Owing to the exceptional business booked early in the season there are few supplementary orders for spring shoes. Shipments from Boston continue to surpass last year's, and show but a small decrease compared with 1900, the only larger movement to date. A decided improvement is noted in the local jobbing trade, retailers placing liberal orders for eastern goods. Quotations of leather are fully maintained, although trade is quiet in sole. Upper leather is stronger than at any recent date, certain lines of calfskins advancing.

Failures this week in the United States are 211, against 247 last year and 215 the corresponding week last year, and in Canada 28 against 26 last week and 35 last year.

Canadian Trade.

At Halifax the outlook is encouraging and weather favorable for retail trade, while payments are fairly prompt. Provincial elections have a disturbing effect on trade at St. John—wholesalers reporting a very quiet week, although employed in shipping spring goods. Country remittances come in rather better than usual at this season and indications are favorable to an early revival of spring business. Excessive snow has hampered lumber operations in the Quebec district, but distributive trade is good; travelers send in liberal orders and collections are satisfactory. Business continues favorable at Montreal; spring millinery openings take place next week, and a large attendance of outside buyers is looked for; collections are well maintained. Wholesale trade is better at Toronto; dry goods travelers send in larger orders and there is improvement in groceries. Manufacturing is active at Hamilton and prospects good, although bad roads affect retail trade. Collections are well up to the average. Trade conditions are favorable at Winnipeg. Vancouver reports no change in conditions except in the island station, where settlement of the coal miners' strike improves prospects.

Bank Official Short in His Accounts.

Milford, Mass., Feb. 28—Waler S. V. Cooke, treasurer of the Milford Co-operative Bank, is, according to President R. C. Eldridge, of the bank, short in his acounts about $14,000. The exact figures will not be made public until Geo. W. Manson, the expert accountant at work on the books, submits his report to the directors, 10 days hence. The bank directors met tonight and elected Horace A. Brown, teller of the Home National Bank, secretary pro tem of the co-operative bank.

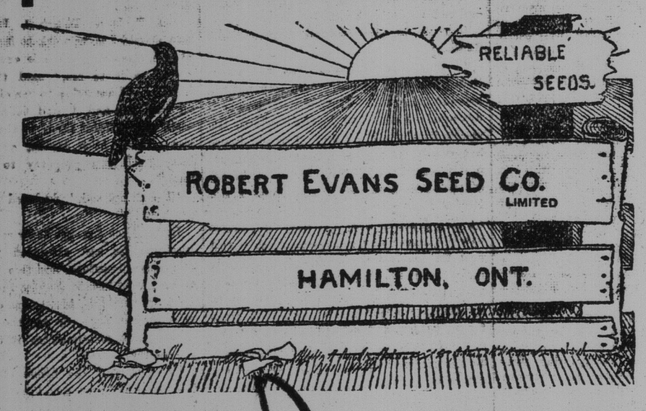
Monster Workmen's Convention.

New York, March 2—It is announced that what will be the biggest workingman's fair in the history of this city will be held in Grand Central Palace from March 28 to April 5. It is expected 150,000 persons will attend. The trades unions, the workingmen's sick death benefits societies, singing societies and other labor organizations are working for its success. Many kinds of entertainments have been arranged and hundreds of donations valued at thousands of dollars have been obtained.

Genuine Castoria always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Special Seed Offer!



Every year about this time we make a special offer of vegetable and flower seeds, at prices that discount all competition. This year we surprise even ourselves with the quantity and quality of seeds to be had at a mere trifling expense. These are full sizepackets, and will grow with a flourish from start to finish. Select any 15 or 32 varieties from the different lists, and order promptly by mail:

VEGETABLES

1 Beans—Dwarf Wax.
2 Beet—Early Flat Red.
3 Beet—Early Blood Turnip.
4 Beet—Long Smooth Blood
5 Cabbage—Early Summer.
6 Cabbage—Early Winningstadt.
7 Cabbage—Large Late Drumhead.
8 Cabbage—Red Dutch.
9 Carrot—Early Scarlet Horn.
10 Carrot—Scarlet Intermediate
11 Cauliflower—Early Paris.
12 Celery—White Solid.
13 Corn—Early White Cory.
14 Corn—Mammoth Sweet.
15 Cucumber—Green Pickling
16 Cucumber—Table Variety.
17 Herbs—Sage.
18 Herbs—Summer Savory.
19 Herbs—Sweet Marjoram.
20 Lettuce—Summer Cabbage.
21 Lettuce—Early Hanson.
22 Melon—Musk, Early Prolific
23 Melon—Water, Early Sweet.
24 Melon—Citron, "preserving."
25 Onion—Large Red Wethersfield.
26 Onion—Yellow Danvers.
27 Onion—Small Silverskin.
28 Parsley—Extra Curled.
29 Parsnip—Hollow Crown.
30 Peas—Earliest of All.
31 Peas—American Wonder.
32 Pepper—Large Red.
33 Pumpkin—Large Pie.
34 Radish—Early Turnip, Mixed.
35 Radish—Olive Shaped, Mixed
36 Radish—Long Scarlet.
37 Squash—Hubbard.
38 Squash—Vegetable Marrow.
39 Tomato—Extra Early Red.
40 Tomato—Large Smooth Red
41 Turnip—Yellow Fleshed.

ANY 32 PACKETS, 50 CENTS
POSTPAID

ANY 15 PACKETS, 25 CENTS
POSTPAID

FLOWERS

42 Alyssum—Sweet.
43 Aster—Fine Mixed.
44 Balsam—Mixed.
45 Candytuft—White.
46 Mignonette—Large.
47 Morning Glory—Climbing.
48 Nasturtium—Tall Mixed.
49 Nasturtium—Dwarf Mixed.
50 Pansy—Very Fine Mixed.
51 Petunia—Fine Mixed.
52 Phlox—Fine Mixed.
53 Pinks—Beautiful Mixed.
54 Poppy—Showy Variety.
55 Portulaca—Mixed Colors.
56 Stocks—German, Mixed.
57 Sweet Peas—Choice Mixed
58 Verbena—Showy Variety.
59 Wild Flower Garden.
60 Zinnia—Double Mixed.

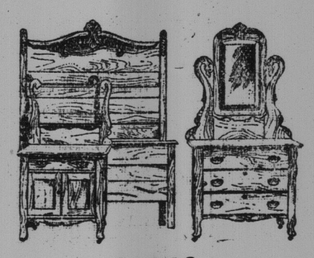
These are our regular full size 5 and 10 cent packets. Order by number or mark the varieties wanted, send money, your name and address, and the seeds will reach you promptly.

ROBERT EVANS SEED CO., Limited HAMILTON, ONT.

TWO SPECIALS:

Low Price Bedroom Suits

We illustrate below two Elm Bedroom Suits which we are selling at very special prices. These sui are grand value, well made in every way, finely finished, and have perfect mirror plates.



$13.50

Bedroom Suit, golden finish, mirror 14x24 ins.

$14.50

Elm Bedroom Suit, golden finish, mirror 14x24 ins

WRITE FOR PHOTOS OF BEDROOM FURNITURE.

Manchester Robertson Allison, Limite

ST. JOHN, N. B.

DOWLING BROS. The largest retail distributors of Ladies' Jackets, Co Capes and Blouse Waists in the Maritime Provinces.

More Bargains--Ladies' Winter Jackets

Heavy Fawn Beaver Jackets,
21 to 23 inches long, sizes 32, 34 and 36. 3 unlined and 7 with mercerized lining, worth $7.50, for..... $2 00.

Heavy Fawn Beaver Jackets,
21 to 23 inches long, sizes 32, 34 and 36, with satin and silk linings, worth $10.00, 12,00 and 15.00, now.....$3 00, 4.00 and 5.00.

Heavy Black Beaver Cloth Jackets,
21 to 23 inches long, sizes 32, 34, 36 and 38, silk and satin linings, worth $10.00, 12 00 and 15.00, now.....$3.00, 4.00 and $5.00.

Heavy Black Rough Cheviot Jackets,
21 to 30 inches long, sizes 32, 34, 36 and silk and satin linings, worth $7.00, 10 00 a 12.00, now.....$2.00, 3.00 and 4.00

DOWLING BROTHERS, - 95 King Stree

PARADE BOSTON WITH THEIR ARMS.

Honorable Artillery Company of London Will Be Granted Their Petition.

Boston, Feb. 28.—The committee on military affairs yesterday morning gave a hearing on the petition that the Honorable Artillery Company of London may parade with firearms in this commonwealth during the present year.

Maj. Sidney M. Hedges of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company reminded the committee that the Boston organization was allowed to parade the streets of London with firearms during its visit in 1896, the first time an armed foreign body had done such a thing for 800 years.

The London company, he said, would probably parade in Boston from their boat to their hotel, from thence to the banquet hall, and make other short parades during their week's stay.

The necessary permission to parade with firearms in America has already been granted by the United States government.

Major A. A. Folsom read from his scrapbook an article cut from the London Standard of July 9, 1896, on the Ancients' parade that day in London, in which it was remarked that this was contrary even to the comity of nations, and that London was even jealous of having her majesty's troops parade in her streets. The article applauded the parade, however. Maj. Folsom said that troops were not permitted to march in London by platoon, but were compelled to march in column of fours.

Adjt.-Gen. Dalton favored the petition, saying the permission asked the secretary of state in behalf of the London company by the British ambassador was immediately granted as an act of courtesy between a foreign nation and this country. There should be a limit to the privilege, he thought, as it would be unwise to grant a general act, giving the company this authority when the authority given by the national government had terminated.

There was no opposition, and the hearing closed.

MAILS TO SYDNEY FROM MOVILLE IN FIVE DAYS.

The new steamship which the Allans have contracted for on the Clyde, and which is to be ready for service in a year's time, will make a valuable addition to that company's fleet.

The vessel will be as large as the present depth of water in the St. Lawrence will permit of, and of a sea speed of 16 nautical miles per hour. This will enable the steamer to deliver the mails at Sydney in 5 days from Moville or at Rimouski in six days, or taking the entire run from Liverpool to Quebec, the steamer will land her passengers seven days exactly after sailing from Liverpool.

Her passenger accommodation will be of the highest class, combining all the features of the favorite steamers, Tunisian and Bavarian, with additional improvements and greater speed.—Montreal Star.

The village church at Upleatham, North Yorkshire, is claimed to be the smallest in England. The church dates back 900 years. Some of the tombstones in the graveyard are dated 1550.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyn

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR

Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, Sept. 23, 1895, says:
"If I were asked which single medicine I should prefer to take abroad with me, as likely to be most generally used, to the exclusion of all others, I should say CHLORODYNE. I never travel without it, and its general applicability to the relief of a large number of simple ailments forms its best recommendation."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.
THE IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe trade mark. Of all Chemists, 1s., 1s. ½d., 2s. 1d.S. and 4s. 6.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS
J. T. Davenport, Ltd., Lon d

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
—DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Ar Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY denote which he coined the word CHLOR DYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVE OR, and as the composition of CHLO DYNE cannot possibly be discovered by alysis (organic substances defying elimi ation) and since his formula has never b published, it is evident that any statem to the effect that a compound is ident with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne must be fa This caution is necessary, as many p sons deceive purchasers by false represen tions.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
—Vice Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—See The Times, July 13, 1894.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralg Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

SUEING LADY COOK FOR SERVICES AS DETECTIVE.

Secretary Declares He Was Engaged as Spy on Her Late Husband.

London, Feb. 26—John Henry Wallace, the former private secretary of Lady Francis Cook, who Tennessee Claflin, is suing the widow of the famous banker for $50,000 damages.

Sensational disclosures are expected. Wallace declares that in June, 1897, Lady Cook, suspecting Sir Francis of an intrigue, agreed that if Wallace, in addition to his secretarial duties, would undertake certain special work for her she would make him independent for life. Wallace asserts that he performed this special work in 1897, and again in 1891, which involved investigations of a detective nature to discover whether Sir Francis was involved in intrigue.

Wallace asserts that he reported his information to Lady Cook, but has never been paid.

Wallace also alleges that Lady Cook accused him of an effort to blackmail her by circulating a rumor that Sir Francis had not died a natural death. Wallace also alleges that Lady Cook caused the publication of a paragraph sating that since the death of her husband she has learned of a plot concocted before his death to blacken his character and blackmail her. Wallace alleges that it was hinted he was the blackmailer.

Wherefore he sues for $2,500 damages for slander and $50,000 for unpaid services of the character mentioned.

Landing!

700 Bags Corn and Oats;
400 Bags Heavy Feed;
500 Bbls Flour — Ogilvie's, 5 Roses, Buffalo, Star, Peoples' and Royal Family;
3000 Bushel Oats;
15 Casks Choice Molasses.

JAMES COLLINS,
208 and 210 Union Street,
St. John, N, B.

Sheriff's Sale.

There will be sold at Public Auction WEDNESDAY, the sixth day of May, A 1903, at twelve o'clock, noon, at Chur Corner (so called), in the City of St John, in the Province of New Brunswic all the right, title and interest of Elizabe J. Dean in and to all that lot, piece a parcel of land situate on the south side King street in the City of Saint John in t City and County of Saint John and Pr ince of New Brunswick, being lot num 426 fronting on King street (east) forty and running southward preserving the width one hundred feet and lying bet Wentworth and Carmarthen streets, an buildings thereon, the same being subje a lease bearing date the twenty-eighth of May, A. D. 1878, and made between Howe of the one part and Thomas W and William J. Dean of the other for the period of five years from first day of June then next, reserving annual rent of eighty dollars per yea containing a covenant for the renewal of. The same having been levied on seized by me under an execution issue of the Supreme Court of the Province o New Brunswick aforesaid against the said Elizabeth J. Dean at the suit of Benjamin H. Dean, executor of the last will and testament of Sarah Howe deceased.

Dated this twenty-seventh day of January, A. D. 1903.

ROBERT R. RITCHIE,
Sheriff of the City, County of Saint John.

To Those

Wishing to secure a Commercial, or Shorthand & Typewriting Training, the

Fredericton Business College

offers advantages unsurpassed by any other institution in Canada. Attendance larger than ever.
Write for catalogue.

W. J. OSBORNE, - Principal.
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Bone Cutters

Portable Forges, Drilling Machines, Manufactured. Mill and Steamboat Repairs.
JOSEPH THOMPSON'S MACHINE W
43-53 Smythe Street, St. John, N.