POOR DOCUMENT

FREDERICTON GLOBE.

The FREDERICTON GLOBE is published every Saturday from the office, Sharkey's Block, and mailed to any address in Canada or the United States for One Dollar per annum, in advance.

Advertising.

Advertisements such as: Wanted, Lost, Found, Houses to Rent, Etc., one dollar first insertion, 25 cents each subsequent insertion. Local Notices ten cents per line first insertion, 5 cents each subsequent insertion.

Births and Marriages fifty cents each insertion.

Contracts for yearly advertising furnished on application.

All communications business or otherwise to be addressed to FREDERICTON GLOBE.

Fredericton Globe.

A. J. MACHUM, Publisher and Proprietor.

FREDERICTON, N. B., AUGUST 29, 1891.

THE GRABALL GAME.

It would appear from further developments in Ottawa, that there is no end to political scandals, since the ball has been set rolling by Mr. Tarte in the direction of one of the highest officials in the government. Confederation has forced the maritime provinces into very bad company, for we doubt not that boodleism is not a fungus of recent growth among our Canuck friends in the upper provinces. There have been two elements at work without any chemical affinity ever since the conquest, viz.: the English and French, and these two have seldom met in the heartiest accord, upon the floors of parliament during anti-confederate days, when political questions came up likely to result in a disturbance of the balance of power between the two parties—it was always French and English first, party and principles second. No wonder that the maritime goose was first stuffed and then devoured piece-meal to serve the appetites of our big sisters above. The Tory party—not so much as a party, as the English element—finding they could not get along comfortably with the French, both being about balanced in the legislature, came down upon us "like a wolf on the foal," that we might help them to outvote the French and place them hors-de-combat, and then have everything their own way. But not so fast! If the French are not evenly balanced in the federal legislature as of yore they still hold the balance of power, far more formidable than the Irish party in the British House of Commons. By combination (numbering perhaps with their co-religionists of their nationalities—more than half the body they set in) they could turn out the strongest government in the world. Hence no government could be made up by either party, without first considering the measure and weight of the habitans of Quebec—for they are not only numerically strong, but are increasing in numbers daily—far more so than the English; and there is an overflow into Ontario which now embraces a very numerous French population, and "still they come." But, although the French and English of the upper provinces may not have been able to pull together, say upon national and religious questions, there is one thing in which they appear to be united—and that is in pulling out of the public chest surreptitiously, for this "boodleism" business we believe has been going on, as remarked above, for very many years, as though it had been a part of the political education of our friends above, to look out for "No. 1." And it transpires that both French and English are equal adapts at these slight of hand tricks. But there must be an end to everything. The great discoveries of the present day, which have given us the illuminating power to see things in the dark more visible than ever, have brought to light also than thank fortune, the dark and crooked ways of politicians, especially of those who have been to the front for a long period, and feel that they have a prescriptive right to compromise with their consciences and—steal. And here it may be remarked without fear of contradiction, that the Maritime Provinces will compare favorably with our big sister cities above—for has there ever been a case of boodleism known in our history since Evangeline coquetted upon the "Grand Pree" a place by the way unknown until the creation of Longfellow, no historical evidences of which exist, except the expulsion of the Acadians under Winslow's orders, but the spot of departure is unknown. However, we care nothing for that. The point we wish to make is that no case of political scandal against the Maritime Provinces while they exercised political independence, and men governed themselves, not only like good and loyal subjects, but honestly; who considered the public chest as sacred as the private property of their neighbour—and this brings up another matter. Much as "boodleism" (a new Provincialism) is to be deprecated, it looks to us as if the independence of the respective Provinces is threatened, when the Senate—for want of something to do perhaps—of Canada resolve themselves into a Police force, and consider it to be their duty to go down to Quebec, and hunt up the thieves who it is alleged plundered the Bay Chaleur Railway subsidies, under the mercier regime. Suppose in New Brunswick our legislature profected a Railroad to run from Fredericton to Woodstock on the western side of the river, and the Dominion gave us a subsidy in aid, and suppose the company put the subsidy into their pockets (not a very uncommon thing when companies sell out to "Syndicates," profiting largely, not having put in a dollar themselves, collectively or individually) who but the legislature of the province should bring the guilty parties to book? Would the Dominion government be justified in setting an investigation at Ottawa? We think not. If the Dominion government were to study out and follow up the expenditures of the numerous subsidies they have granted from time to time through the legislature to the several provinces, they would have enough to do and perhaps learn somethiug to their advantage. Such boodlers as these, however, do not belong to that class above referred to, those entrusted with high offices and great influence over the public treasury. These of course ought to be hanged if found guilty. The lesser thieves banished to Halifax, or St. John. No! the moving idea with the Senators in going into the Bay Chaleur grab is to break the fall of the boodlers on trial in Ottawa; but as it appears so far, the case is becoming a boomerang and the guilty belong to the old school thieves who have been making a practice of such small things all their life time

AT LAST.

An appointment has at last been made to fill the vacancy of County Court Judgeship, made vacant by the death of the late Judge Waters. Mr. B. Lester Peters fills the office—a good appointment for a good conservative. The stability of the government at Ottawa, or perhaps their firmness, or weakness has been exemplified to the world, in a remarkable degree, in this case. Judge Waters has been dead three weeks—the business of the court has been in a state of statu-quo, and therefore suffering because the government could not make up their minds, not having firmness enough to appoint the right man in the right place. Friends of the different aspirants for the office, had been straining the wires between St. John and Ottawa to their utmost tension day and night, coaxing, threatening and storming individual members of the government in support of the claims of their respective friends. The two who lead were Mr. Peters and Mr. Quigley, either of whom would "fill the bill." The great tilting beam—at either end one sat—was kept in motion by the St. John friends of each. Now report said Peters is up and Quigley is down. Then vice versa. And so the process had been going on from day to day, while the ministry were more and more dazed in making up their minds—supposing them to have minds of their own—who to appoint. In the meantime Mr. Peters and Mr. Quigley were resting or rather wriggling upon the points of pins. It depended upon who had the greater influence at the Council Board, Costigan or Abbot—the subaltern or the captain—how soon the terrible pain of suspense would be relieved in both cases. If ever there was a race for office this was one. The "Grits" looked blandly on, perhaps rather enjoyed the fun in this scramble for office, feeling perhaps that their turn will come in due season when the loaves and fishes will fall in their baskets—when, won't there be a time? But, after all, what a reflection upon the government of the day when they have not the fortitude and courage to do their duty, regardless of outside pressure. Had they decision of character and made the appointment themselves on the day after the office became vacant, all the hubbub among the scramblers would have been avoided, as was done in New Brunswick once upon a time. On one such occasion the breath was taken out of the expectants before they had time to open their mouths in supplication of the position.

Why Picnics are so Called.

Everybody knows what a picnic is, but most folks would find it hard to say how it got that name, and yet it is simple enough when you come to learn it. When a picnic was being arranged for, the custom originally was that those who intended to be present should supply the eatables and drinkables. A list of those necessities having been drawn up, it was passed round, and each person picked out the article of food or drink that he or she was willing to furnish, and the name of the article was nicked, or ticked off the list. The open-air entertainment thus became known as "pick and nick." The custom is said to date from 1802, so that the picnic is wholly an institution of the nineteenth century.

An Ancient Chestnut Tree.

In Earl Ducie's park at Tortworth, in Gloucestershire, is the remnant of a tree spoken of as old in the time of King John, which, however, it might well be, even if the chestnut be of Roman introduction. It had in 1766 a circumference of fifty, and, as measured in 1830, a fifty-two feet, at a height of 5ft. from the ground; but it is now a mere fragment. At Burgate, near Godalming, in Surrey, is a grove of some twenty splendid trees, two of which exceed nineteen feet in girth—their enormous twisted trunks recalling bits of Spain, or Salvator Rosa's Calabrian landscapes. In the immediate neighbourhood of London there are no specimens to surpass the fine trees in Kensington-gardens.

CAMP SUSSEX

DRILL TO BEGIN ON THE 22nd OF SEPTEMBER.

General Instructions and Orders Relating Thereto.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 8,
HEAD QUARTERS,
FREDERICTON, 2nd Aug., 1891.

District Orders.

No. 1.—(A) In accordance with general orders of 17th July and 21st August 1891, the undermentioned corps (strength as per general orders) have been selected for drill in the Camp of Inspection for the year 1391-92, to assemble at Sussex on 22nd September next:

Cavalry.

The 8th Princess Louisa Hussars, A. E. F. G. troops,—Lt. Col. Domville.

Artillery.

Newcastle field battery,—Lt. Col. Coll.
Woodstock field battery,—Major Dibble.

Infantry.

Infantry school corps,—Capt. Hemming.
67th battalion (cavalry light infantry,) Lt. Col. Baird, 7 companies.
71st "York" battalion, Lt. Col. Marsh 7 companies.

(6) The following corps are meeting to carry out their training at local headquarters:—

Artillery.

N. B. brigade of garrison artillery 5 batteries—Lt. Col. Armstrong.

Infantry.

62nd battalion, St. John Fusiliers, 6 companies, Sr. Col. Blaine.
St. John Rifle company, Capt. J. T. Hartt.

(d) The following corps are hereby relieved from the performance of drill for the year 1891-92.

Cavalry.

The 8th Princess Louisa Hussars, B. C. D. troops.

Infantry.

Brighton Engineers, Major Vince.
73rd battalion, Lt. Col. McCulley.
74th battalion, Lt. Col. Beer.

No. 2—The Deputy Adjutant General will command the camp of exercise.

No. 3.—There will be a Brigade Major who will keep and regulate the roster of brigade duties and inspect all guards, outposts and piquets furnished by the brigade.

No. 4.—There will be a supply officer. Regulations for this officer are embodied in Paras. 617 to 623 R O 1887 to which the attention of officers commanding and quartermasters of corps is directed.

No. 5.—There will be a musketry instructor, who will carry out the target practice regulations issued for his guidance.

No. 6.—There will be a camp quartermaster who will issue to (requiring receipts therefor) and take over from the various corps, all articles of camp equipage. He will issue on requisition all ammunition required, and he will be held responsible for the cleanliness of the camp.

No. 7.—There will be a principal medical officer who will comply with the regulations for his guidance contained in general orders (10) and such other regulations as may be issued by the commandant.

No. 8.—The following duties will be detailed daily: There will be a field officer of the day who will under the commandant have the general superintendency of the Camp Brigade; he must be present at the mounting of the Brigade Guards, which he is to visit by day and by night; the inlying piquets are always to be considered under his immediate command; he is to call them out, to inspect them, to order such patrols from them as he may judge necessary to insure the regularity and order of the camp. This officer's report in writing, is to be sent to the brigade office on his tour of duty being complete.

No. 9.—There will be a medical officer of the day, who will be present in camp during the whole of his tour of duty, and who will, with the field officer of the day and the supply officer form the board of inspection and examination as to the quality of rations.

No. 10.—There will be brigade main and rear guards mounted daily at 9.30 a. m. Strength to be regulated by the brigade major.

No. 11. There will be an inlying piquet, told off daily, consisting of one (1) subaltern, two (2) sergeants, two (2) corporals and twenty (20) privates, who will patrol in two detachments of at least ten (10) men with two (2) N. C. officers each, in the vicinity of the camp or work places as may be directed for the purpose of checking any irregularities on the part of the men belonging to the force and bringing back any unauthorized absentees to camp. The piquet will patrol from 8 to 10 a. m. after which the men composing it will not leave their tents unless absentees appear in the tattoo report, in which case the field officer of the day will use his own discretion as to future patrols.

No. 12. Camp police will be detailed regimentally, to be limited to one (1) N. C. officer per battalion, with one (1) private per company; these men will receive such orders regimentally as will preserve order and regularity in camp.

No. 13. A fatigue party will be detailed daily per battalion to keep the camp clean, defaulters, if any, will be told off for this duty. Such fatigue party must attend all parades, (except morning parade) with the companies.

No. 14. The following hours will be observed in camp:—

Reveile—Roll call	6 A. M.
Issue of rations	6.30 " "
First morning parade from	7 A. M. to 7.30 " "
Breakfast	7.30 " "
Guard mounting	9.30 " "
Second morning parade from	10 A. M. to 12 noon
Dinner	12.30 P. M
Afternoon parade	2 " "
Tea	5.30 " "
Retreat	5.30 " "
Tattoo. (First post)	9.30 " "
Tattoo. (Last post)	10 " "
Lights out	10.15 " "

No. 15. The battalion or corps whose band will play at retreat will be named daily in brigade orders. The bands will be brigaded for marching past purposes.

No. 16. Brigade orders will be issued daily at noon to adjutants.

No. 17. Drill parade statements, showing actual strength in camp, as well as actual strength on parade, by corps (absentees from parade should be as few as possible,) must be handed to the brigade major by adjutants of corps at the 10 A. M. parade. These statements will be the check on the issue of pay, rations and forage. The battalion ration returns will be handed to the brigade major by quarter-masters of corps at the same time.

No. 18. The attention of officers is called to the general regulations relating to the payment of corps in camp published in general orders showing that the service roll of every corps must be compared with the pay list at the muster parade.

No. 16. In addition to the articles of uniform, clothing, arms ammunition shown in R &O, 1887, that each man should have in possession when going into camp or when on active service, each company should bring an axe, spade, saw and lantern, together with the camp kettles, and four large tin dishes to carry the bread and meat rations from the supply tent to their own kitchen.

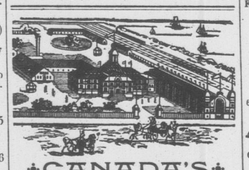
No. 20. Regiments or corps to use red banneroles with their number or badge thereon, the commanding officer having a larger bannerole in front of his tent.

No. 21. In accordance with general orders, officers in command of corps will direct their quartermasters to proceed to to camp on Monday 21st of September by the first morning train. On arrival they will report themselves to the camp quarter-master and will carefully take over camp equipments. The officers commanding corps will make such requisitions for the authorized half ration for men and horses for the first day.

No 22. Instructions relating to details of transport to camp will soon be issued to officers commanding corps, and these officers will see that all orders on this subject are carefully carried out.

No. 23. Attention is called to the system of instructions pointed out in detail in general order (13) of the 13 of July last; officers should previous to proceeding to camp study the most important parts of the drill regulations there referred to and thus be prepared to impart the knowledge thus acquired to others.

George F. Maunsell, W. C. D.
Dy. Adjutant General Commanding.



+CANADA'S+
INTERNATIONAL
EXHIBITION,
INDUSTRIAL
—AND—
Agricultural -:- Fair!
ST. JOHN, N. B.,
September 23rd, to October 3rd,
1891.
Competition Open to the World Space and Power Free.
The Largest Array of Special Attractions ever Collected together in the Maritime Provinces.

Balloon Ascensions with Parachute Drops, Splendid Fireworks Displays, Electrical and Mechanical Novelties in large variety, Mammoth Concert with about 250 voices, Promenade Concerts daily (two military and four additional bands already engaged.) One of the best Minstrel Troupes on the Continent. Magical, Conjuring and Punch and Judy Shows, (daily.) Trained Dogs, Birds, &c. Numerous Variety Entertainments of novel caaracters Splendid programme of Horse Races (by the Moosepath Driving Park Association,) purses over $30,000.

Other attractions too numerous to mention.
☞For full information, address
IRA CORNWALL,
Sec'y. Exhibition Association.
Fredericton, Aug. 19, 1891.

Notice of Sale.

TO Manly London, of the Parish of Sheffield, in the County of Sunbury, farmer, and all other persons whom it may in any wise concern:

Notice is hereby given under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain indenture of mortgage, bearing date, the seventeenth day of October, in the Year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, made between the said Manly London, therein described as of the Parish of Sheffield, in the County of Sunbury, farmer, of the one part, and the undersigned, Thomas J. McElroy and Thomas J. McCaffry, administrators, of all and singular, the goods, chattels and credits of Terence McElroy, deceased, of the other part, which said indenture of mortgage is recorded in Sunbury County, records in Book E. No. 2, pages 279, 280, 281, and 282. There will, for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said mortgage, default having been made in the payment of the interest due on the same as well as in the payment of certain other moneys secured thereby, be sold at public auction at the front of the Record Office, in Oromocto, in the Parish of Burton, in the County of Sunbury, on

Saturday, the Twenty-fourth Day of October Next,

at the hour of eleven o'clock, in the forenoon, the lands and premises mentioned and described in the said indenture of mortgage as follows:—

"All that certain farm, piece or parcel of "land, situate, lying and being on the north-"ern side of Maquapit Lake, Parish of Shef-"field, County of Sunbury, Province of New "Brunswick, known and distinguished as part "of lot number twenty-seven, formerly owned "and occupied by one Edward M. London, "and bounded as follows: "Commencing at a "marked rock on the south side of the High-"way Road, running north to the Ferguson "side line, thence northeast to the Hudlin "Line, thence south to the Lake Shore, thence "west forty-one rods, thence north to the "place of beginning, containing by estimation "eighty acres more or less, also all that other "certain piece or parcel of land also being part "of lot number twenty-seven formerly owned "and occupied by the said Edward M. Lon-"don, and bounded as follows: "Commenc-"ing at a marked rock on the south side of "the Highway Road, thence running north to "Ferguson's side line, thence northeast, a suf-"ficient distance to give a breadth of fifteen "rods at right angles, thence south to the "Lake Shore, thence west fifteen rods, thence "north to the place of beginning, containing "by estimation thirty acres more or less; also "all the right, title and interest of the said "Manly London, in and to all that other "piece or parcel of land, being part of lot "number twenty-eight, in the parish and "county aforesaid, and bounded as follows: "Commencing at the north side of Maquapit "Lake thoroughfare, running north along "Thomas Thompson's side lines to Maquapit "Lake, thence a south easterly course along "the said lake to the mouth of the thorough-"fare, thence along the said thoroughfare to "the place of beginning, containing by esti-"mation twenty acres more or less."

Together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon and the appurtenances to the said lands and premises and every part and parcel thereof belonging or in any wise appertaining.

Dated August 26th, A. D., 1891.

T. J. McELROY,
THOS. J. McCAFFREY,
Administrators of all and singular, the goods, chattels and credits of Terence McElroy, deceased.
C. E. DUFFY,
Sol. for Mortgagee.

C. C. GILL,
Painter and Decorator
SIGN PAINTING
A SPECIALTY.
Tinting in Oil or Water Colors, Papering and Graining.
☞Orders by Mail Promptly Attended to.
SHOP AND RESIDENCE:
59 BRUNSWICK ST.
Fredericton, June 7.

RAILROADS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y.

NEW BRUNSWICK DIVISION.

All Rail Line to Boston, &c. The Short Line to Montreal, &c.

ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS.

In Effect June 1st 1891.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

LEAVE FREDERICTON.

7.10 A. M.—Express for St. John and intermediate points; Vanceboro, Bangor, and points West; St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Houlton and Woodstock.
10.40 A. M.—Accommodation for Fredericton Junction, St. John and points East.
4.20 P. M.—For Fredericton Junction and St. John, &c.

RETURNING TO FREDERICTON

From St. John 6.25, 8.30 a. m., 4.30 p. m., Fredericton Junction 8.10, a. m., 12.10 5.55 p. m., McAdam Junction, 7.00 a. m., 10.30 p. m., Vanceboro, 10.25 a. m., Stephen, 5.45. 7.45, a. m., St. Andrews 7.20 a. m., arrive in Fredericton 9.15 a. m., 1.20 and 6.40 p. m.
*Mondays and Wednesdays at 5.15 a. m.

LEAVE GIBSON.

6.55 A. M.—Mixed for Woodstock and points north.

ARRIVE AT GIBSON.

4.45 P. M.—Mixed from Woodstock and points north.

C. E. McPHERSON, Dist. Pass. Agt.
H. P. TIMMERMAN, Gen. Supt.

CANADA EASTERN RAILWAY.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

In Effect Nov. 10th. 1890.

Trains Run on Eastern Standard Time.

A Passenger, Mail and Freight Train will leave Fredericton daily (Sunday excepted) for Chatham.

Leave Fredericton

3.00 p. m; Gibson, 3.05; Marysville 3.15; Durham, 3:45; Cross Creek, 4:20; Boiestown, 5:20; Doaktown, 6:05; Upper Blackville, 6:45; Blackville, 7:10; Upper Nelson Boom, 7:40; Chatham Junction, 8:05; arrive at Chatham, at 8:20.

Returning Leave Chatham

7:45, a. m; Chatham Junction, 8.15; Upper Nelson Boom, 8.30; Blackville 9.15; Upper Blackville, 9.40; Doaktown, 10.45; Boiestown 11.30; Cross Creek, 12.40; Durham 1.20, p. m., Marysville, 1.55; Gibson, 2.00; arriving at Fredericton, 2.05.

Connections are made at Chatham Junction with I. C. Railway for all points East and West and at Gibson with the N. B. Railway for all Western points and St. John, and at Cross Creek with Stage for Stanley.

Tickets can be procured at F. B. Edgecombe's dry goods store.

THOMAS HOBEN,
Superintendent.

HOTELS

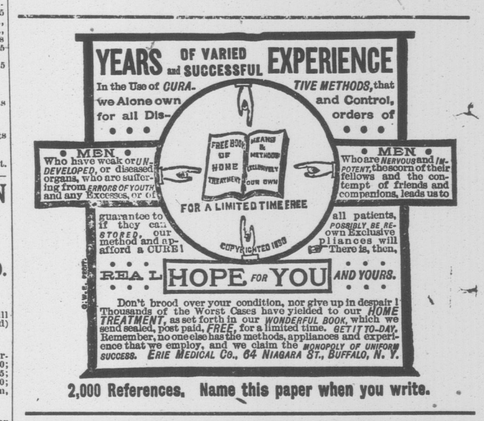
Queen Hotel.
FREDERICTON, N. B.
J. A. EDWARDS, Prop.
FINE SAMPLE ROOMS
IN CONNECTION.
ALSO:
First-Class Livery Stable.
Fredericton, N. B., April 5.

Royal Hotel
Fredericton, N. B.
Mrs. B. Atherton, Prop.
Fredericton, N. B. July, 5th, 91.

NELSON CAMPBELL,
Hats and Caps. Boots and Shoes.
TRADE MARK
178 QUEEN ST.

AUGUST 4, 1891.
Trunks! -:-
-:- Trunks!
FINE TIN COVERED TRUNKS.
—PRICES—
$2.00 & $7.00
Valises all Sizes.
45cts. and Upwards.
CALL AND SEE THEM.
THOMAS STANGER,
280 QUEEN STREET.
Fredericton, April 11th, 1891.

Dever Bros.
DRY GOODS.



2,000 References. Name this paper when you write.

GOOD BARGAINS NOW!
We will cut Prices on all kinds of Carpets for remainder of Season, to Close Out Spring Importations.
June 24th, 1891. J. G. McNALLY.

BEST VALUE!
☞Our Parlour Suites take the Lead. We Manufacture them and Guarantee the work. Don't pay $50 for a $30 Suite, because you get a long time to pay for it. You can do better at
J. G. McNALLY'S.

250 WINDOW SHADES ☞At a Big Discount To Close Out.
J. G. McNally.

LOWER PRICES! 700 Oak and Cane Seated Chairs, Rattan Rockers, Oak and Walnut Chamber Suites, Side-boards and Secretaries Just Received. Greatly Reduced Prices at
J. G. McNALLY'S.

DOMINION WIRE BED Best in the World. Reduced to $4.75, former price $6.50.
J. G. McNally.

Do You Want A Wedding Present? Toronto Silver Plate Co., make most reliable Goods. A Fine stock Cheap at
JAMES G. McNALLY'S.

Go to York Street
TO BUY YOUR FRUIT!
Bartlett Pears, Grapes and Bananas.
LARGE WATERMELONS, ONLY 50 cts.
☞Rex Wheat, 20cts.; Grits, 25cts.; Brown Bread, 25cts. and Germ Meal at 15cts. per Package. Makes Excellent Porridge and Muffins.
If You Want Value for Your Money, Try Our 25c. and 40c. TEA.
B. Yerxa & Co.,
YORK - - - STREET.

All the Latest Styles of
PhotoS
—AT—
HARVEY'S.
Studio, - 164 Queen Street.

BE A MAN!

VIGOR and STRENGTH!
For LOST or FAILING MANHOOD, General and NERVOUS DEBILITY, Weakness of BODY AND MIND, Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Robust, Noble MANHOOD fully Restored. How to enlarge and strengthen WEAK UNDEVELOPED ORGANS and PARTS OF BODY. Absolutely unfailing HOME TREATMENT—Benefits in a day. Men testify from fifty States and Foreign Countries. Write them. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) FREE. Address
ERIE MEDICAL CO.,
BUFFALO, N.Y.

NEW YORK STEAMSHIP CO.,
"CITY OF COLUMBIA"
LEAVES
SAINT JOHN FOR NEW YORK,
Via Eastport, Me., and Yarmouth, N.S.
Every FRIDAY at 2 p.m.
(LOCAL TIME)
Return Steamer will leave NEW YORK from Pier 40, East River, every Tuesday at 5 p. m.
Freight on through Bills of Lading. Ticket holders are entitled to State-room, Berth and Meals.
H. H. WABNER, President.
N. L. NEWCOMB, Gen. Manager, 63 Broadway, New York.
J. H. SHERMAN, Agent, St. John, N.B.

Administrators Notice

ALL persons having any claims against the Estate of the late J. F. McManus, barrister, of this city of Fredericton deceased, will please present them duly attested at the residence of James McManus George Street within three months from date.

And all persons indebted to said Estate will please make immediate payment of same.

JAMES McMANUS,
ADMINISTRATOR.

Dated at Fredericton the 22nd day of June, 1891.—3 mos.

WILLIAM ROSSBOROUGH,
MASON,
Plasterer and Bricklayer,
SHORE ST., NEAR GAS WORKS,
FREDERICTON, N. B.
☞Jobbing a specialty.
Workmanship first-class.
Prices Satisfactory.
Fredericton, N.B., Mar. 28.