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THE HERALD.

FREDERICTON, JANUARY 12, 1891.

DEMANDS upon the resources of the office caused by the lengthy supplement published this week compels THE HERALD to use a larger letter than usual upon this page. The change is only for this issue.

THE WOODSTOCK MEETING.

We present our readers, in a supplement this week, with a full report of Hon. Mr. Blair's speech at Woodstock, and they will find it worth reading. It is a fair and reasonable statement in regard to the issues raised in local politics. We are told that it produced an admirable impression upon the very large and intelligent audience, and that its effect upon public opinion in the county of Carleton has been excellent. The invitation to speak in Woodstock and the grand gathering of voters to hear him are as great compliments as Mr. Blair has ever had paid him in his public career — no one could ask for a more hearty one. It is said that the attorney general surpassed himself in his masterly presentation of his case and surely the occasion was one to call forth his best powers. The late Hon. William Elden said that he believed that nothing would so popularize a government as frequent contact between its members and the people, without the excitement attending an election contest, and he declared not long before his death that he intended to make himself personally known to and acquainted with the people in every section. This plan is followed to a large extent in England and could with advantage be extended more generally to Canada. We observe that Mr. Blair took occasion at Woodstock to deny a silly story set afloat by The Gleaner to the effect that he was feeling his way in that county to a seat for the house of commons. No one probably believed the story; but these things if not contradicted gain acceptance after a time. Mr. Blair's political future is in the hands of this constituency.

RAILWAY RATES.

Fredericton business men are quite right to agitate for the lowest possible railway rates; but they would not be wise in jumping to the conclusion that the Canadian Pacific authorities will not meet them half way. The adjustment of the tariff on shingles is a case in point. The original order was that 16¾ cents per hundred pounds should be charged to Boston; which would bring the rate up to 43 cents a thousand, an almost prohibitory figure. On the facts being represented to Mr. Tiffen, the freight agent, he decided to establish a conventional weight for shingles, namely two hundred pounds a thousand, no matter what they actually weigh, and this brings the rate to 33½ cents, or 1½ cents less than the old rate. It is scarcely conceivable that the railway people will put on rates that will destroy business, which they ought to be as much interested as anybody in developing. THE HERALD suggests that the city business men prepare a statement of their grounds of complaint and of what they think they can reasonably ask for, and seek an interview with Mr. Tiffen.

VERY much has been said about the duty of the city to remove the ice from the sidewalks. Possibly it ought to. We will not discuss the point. It would be a big undertaking, but if the taxpayers are willing to incur the expense, the aldermen would not complain. Citizens are apt to talk and write sometimes as if there was a great lot of money belonging to the city somewhere, which the aldermen and officers could expend for city pursoes if they were not a stiff-necked and stubborn generation; but a little consideration would show them that such is not the case. During the worst of the slippery walking many private citizens by cutting ice, sprinkling sand, sawdust or other articles, made walking in front of their premises comfortable; and if there is a recording scribe anywhere, who keeps record of the good things said about people, he must have been very busy in giving the citizens in question credit for the expressions of approbation elicited by their thoughtful conduct. The man who writes a letter to the papers about the duty of the city council may be a public spirited gentleman; but he who sprinkles sand on the icy sidewalk before his door is a public benefactor. "He has the sand," takes a new and loftier meaning in this light.

AN INTERESTING discussion is going on in the Maple Leaf as to whether "a prosperous merchant, a councillor, an issuer of marriage licenses, a school trustee, a secretary to the school trustees, a church treasurer, a hotel keeper, a public conveyancer, a Sunday school superintendent, and a Baptist deacon" ought also to sell wine in a Scott act community. Under ordinary circumstances we would be inclined to give a negative answer; but where a man combines so much that is excellent, as the person in question is alleged to, unless he had a little dross in his composition he would be speedily translated like Elijah, and how his place could be supplied, it is not easy to see.

THE death of Mgr. LaBelle, deputy minister of agriculture for Quebec, removes from public life one of the ablest and most picturesque of its ornaments. He was a great lover of his province and his nationality — one of those who make the dream of Canadian-French domination over eastern North America seem almost probable.

A NEW BRUNSWICKER ABROAD.

Our friend, Slason Thompson, has been making a speech before the Nineteenth Century club of New York, in reply to one delivered by Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, in which he made a powerful plea for what he calls "Americanism in Politics." Mr. Thompson, though a Canadian by birth, is a typical American by descent, and has the instincts of his lineage. It is a genuine pleasure to see him at the front in opposition to the tremendous danger which threatens not only the United States but Canada; the danger of domination by an element that does not understand free government, as it is understood by the race which has been its custodian through many centuries. Our reference is to the Canadian-French element and to the immigration to the United States from the south of Europe. The danger is not immediate, but it is none the less real. The 70,000 French Canadians of 1760 have grown to 2,250,000 including those in the United States, an increase of more than thirty-fold. The increase is still going on. The undesirable immigrants, to whom Mr. Thompson refers, are exemplary in multiplication. The Canadian-French element has for a century and a third stubbornly resisted all efforts to assimilate it with the Anglo-American element, and there is no reason to suppose that the process will be more successful with the immigrants from Southern Europe. We give an extract from Mr. Thompson's speech:

The necessity for a revival of Americanism in politics — absolute, single-hearted and thorough-going Americanism — is pressing in upon us at every election, it confronts us in every muncipality, it appears to our nostrils as we pass through the streets of our leading cities, and it offends our eyes from the dome of your city hall every St. Patrick's day. There is not a considerable city in the United States to-day whose misgovernment is not a reproach and a shame to the Americanism which has surrendered politrcs into the hands of unregenerated professional foreigners.

As your most distinguished private citizen has said, "it is a condition and not a theory that confronts us." We see everywhere throughout this land citizens of foreign birth or parentage flocking off by themselves, embracing the wide opportunities held temptingly out to all, enjoying the advantages and protection of our institutions, and growing arrogant and fat and kicking against any assertion of the right of Americans to do anything but pay taxes in their own land. Of a surety, they are the beggars on horseback, and they are riding this Republic — whither?

That is the question that confronts thoughtful Americans to-day. It is not whether it is good for the immigrants themselves to swarm hither in countless multitudes. Of course it is good for them. They came hither as Stanley went to the centre of Africa, for the ivory there was in it, and not for the good of the Africans. But is it good for the Republic to swallow more of this inferior, raw and sometimes tainted meat than it can digest? It is good for the American race, which for two centuries was recruited from earth's choicest blood, in this its third century, to go on crossing its stock with the impoverished and base blood of an over-populated continent? We would not hope to improve our breed of horses or sheep or swine so; shall we be less fastidious about our breed of men?

And now the question must be answered, shall Americans surrender to professional foreigners or to Mr. Roosevelt's mongrels the government of their country, the making of its laws and the moulding of its customs? Only arrant, political cowardice or as culpable indifference can account for an Americans refusal to assert his Americanism. The American who does not exert his independence, his intelligence, his influence for the benefit of the good government of the United States is a worse enemy to his country than the most voracious vote-mongering, boodling, unassimilated foreigner in our midst. There is no need for the formation of an American party. It cannot succeed. If it did it would be swamped in two years by the professional foreigners, who would fall over each other in their haste to get on board. But we can all think and talk and act as true, fearless Americans citizens should, and in whatever party, faction or church we belong, make the universal good of the American race and nation our first, our only political consideration.

UNITED STATES POLITICS.

The republican party in the United States has fallen on evil times. They were nearly exterminated so far as the national house of representatives was concerned, at the November elections, and now their pet measure, the federal election bill, otherwise known as the force bill, has received such a set back that it is regarded as practically killed. Then the administration has a serious Indian war on its hands and it has "monkeyed" with the Behring sea case until they are in the position of the man, who caught the bull dog — they are "feered to hold on and dassent let go." To stay the rapid fall of his administration in popularity, the president thought a little "tail twisting" might be applied to the British lion with advantage, and so he caused it to be declared by the papers friendly to him that Canadian sealers in Behrring sea would be seized by American ships of war. Whereupon Lord Salisbury caused it to be mentioned to Mr. Blaine, in a confidential way, that this sort of talk was all right, but if there was any seizing done the vessels would be retaken at any cost. Therefore the president finds himself in this dilemma. He must back water or he must ask congress to provide for a war with Great Britain, and if he does the latter the very first question he will have to answer will be the inconvenient one, why he wants to fight over a question, which the other party to the dispute offers to submit to arbitration. It is said that the tone of Mr. Blaine's later dispatches has been very pacific. The secretary of state does not want any war. He has the great Pan-American scheme in hand, which he would not sacrifice for all the seals in Alaska, or for the matter of that, for all the republicans in the United States.

THE HERALD wishes to put on record its appreciation of the work done by the Rev. Mr. Mowatt in this city. His strong personality and enthusiasm were ever on the side of right. He made many friends and will be very greatly missed not only by his congregation, but by the citizens generally. In expressing the hope that success will attend him in his new field of labor, we voice the sentiments of the entire community.

A RELIGION OF PROGRESS.

In a Constantinople periodical, a paper recently appeared from the pen of Ahmed Mithad Effendi, which has created not a little sensation. The writer takes the ground that mohammedanism is essentially a religion of progress and that christianity is not. He takes very bold ground. For example, he questions the value of a progress from a condition of society, wherein a savage can keep his valuables in safety in an unguarded hut of straw, to one wherein, with an elaborate police system, and all the machinery necessary for the enforcement of a comphensive code of laws, we are unable to protect property within iron safes enclosed within solid stone houses. He is thankful that mohammedanism has none of this sort of progress. He tells us that if we are to judge of progress by the success attending missionary efforts, we need only look to Africa, where in a few years sixty million blacks have been converted to Islam. And he emphasis the fact that the converts are thoroughly converted — there are no nominal mohammedans. If advance in science and art is the test, he reminds us that mohammedanism found Arabia in the darkest barbarism; but that in two centuries after its textile fabrics and mechanical work were the marvels of the world; that the Arabs took up the sciences where the Greeks dropped them, added algebra to mathematics and generally kept the torch of learning alive. If asked where are the evidences of its triumph, he answers that the christian nations destroyed the libraries wherein the learning of years was gathered and put to death the men of learning — a dismal fact which there is no longer any use in denying. By way of illustration he reminds us that the carpets the mohammedan tramples under foot, the so-called leaders of progress hang on their walls as marvels of beauty. With a coolness, which is absolutely refreshing, he classes Jenghiz Khan and Ferdinand and Isabella together as barbarians, who failed to appreciate the true light of science and ruthlessly extinguished it, as far as they were able. He tells us of the progress of education, of the excellence of the school system in mohammedan countries, in the higher grades of which English, German and French are obligatory studies. He tells us that the Koran enjoins love of learning upon the faithful.

We shall not follow the writer through his criticisms of christianity, which are, indeed, rather criticisms of the creed-making business, and not of the vital forces in our religion. He certainly makes out a very good case for mohammedanism, and after one has read his paper, the thought arises that it is just possible that the christian world has been taking too much for granted in assuming superiority in all points over its great rival, Islam.

A singular circumstance in connection with this paper is that the Turkish government has indefinitely suspended the periodical in which it appeared, because it gave offence to christians living in Constantinople. Remember it was a mohammedan periodical published in the mohammedan capital in the mohammedan language for mohammedans; yet because it attacks the religion professed by strangers living in the city it is suspended by a mohammedan government. The reason given is that as the Turkish government will not permit the state religion to be attacked by christians through the public press, it ought not in fairness to permit the christian religion to be attacked. There is about this ruling very much of what we are told is the basal idea of christianity, the doing unto others as we would they should do to us. Imagine the British or American governments suspending a paper for attacking Islam.

WHAT ABOUT THE NEGRO?

Our neighbors are a good deal troubled over the negro problem. Slavery has been extinguished for a quarter of a century, a new generation of negroes has come upon the stage, and has never known any other condition than one of, at least, nominal freedom; but those, who anticipated that the negro would take his place upon a position of equality with the white, think the happy day long in coming. Yet it is evident that we must look forward to a time when the negro will do this. The suggestion that the colored people be deported to Africa will never be acted on. They are citizens and have the right to come or go as they please. Moreover they are Africans only by descent, and a long descent in most cases, and are not probably more fit for the African climate than white people would be, The negro problem will probably solve itself. The race will never become merged in the white. The chances of such a result have been immeasurably reduced since the abolition of slavery. The negro will remain a distinct race, but by education and experience in the exercise of citizenship will come in time to be fully abreast with the best samples of the white race. The prejudice against him on account of his color will wear away in the United States, as it has worn away in Canada, where a negro's standing depends altogether upon himself personally. Our schools, churches, colleges and professions know no color line. The negro question in the United States will be answered when people cease to ask it.

NEGOTIATIONS are said to be on foot for the sale to the Maine Central of the branch of the Grand Trunk which runs to Portland. This if well founded is important. The Grand Trunk cannot do without an Atlantic winter terminus. In fact it is said in the paragraph giving the intelligence, that the company has acquired an outlet through New Brunswick. The reference can only be made to the proposed extention of the Temiscouata railway.

THE INDIAN WAR.

The accounts which come to hand from the scene of hostilities between the United States troops and the Indians are conflicting and probably exaggerated; nevertheless the situation is undoubtedly critical and much bloodshed will be inevitable. Following the death of Sitting Bull came the affair at Wounded Knee Creek. Moderate United States papers admit that the public has not been put in full possession of the facts of this engagement, or massacre, whatever may be the correct name for it, and the suspension of Col. Forsyth, who was in command at the time, give corroboration to this view. The several versions of the affair agree that an attempt was made to disarm a number of Indians, who attacked the soldiers at an unexpected moment, pulling their rifles from beneath their blankets and firing upon the troops from less than a rifle's length in some cases. The suddenness and deadly nature of the attack for a time demoralized the soldiers, but they rallied, and a gatling gun being brought up, the execution among the savages was frightful, women and children being included in the slain. The survivors made good their escape and joined their fellow tribesmen in the Bad Lands, where, at last accounts, a large force of Indians was gathered. General Miles, who has nearly half the army of the United States with him, or about ten thousand men, is endeavoring to surround the hostiles, and to compel a surrender without bloodshed. Such, at least, are alleged to be his instructions from Washington; but no one believes he can carry them out. However much he might be disposed personally to do so, the enemy will render it impossible. They have rejected with contempt all offers of negotiation, and have sent out instead a declaration of their intention to capture and destroy Pine Ridge agency. They have strengthened their position with rifle pits and entrenchments, and it is conceded that, while they may be overcome if a largely superior force is brought against them, the victory will cost the lives of many soldiers. Opinions agree that the most serious battle in the history of Indian warfare is impending. One correspondent, in reply to the suggestion that he is magnifying the danger, says the simple truth is bad enough. Probably none of the reports of this condition of affairs at the Bad Lands is much overdrawn: the exaggeration consisting principally in the report of demonstrations in other localities. For instance, it has been alleged that the Canadian Sioux were going in large numbers to join the combatants: but there appears to be no truth in this. The mounted police are on the alert to prevent such a step, if it is in contemplation, of which up to the present no evidence has been made public. Reports of threatened risings at other points in the western states are probably largely due to the imagination of correspondents. There is some talk of calling for volunteers to go to the front; but this also is doubtless premature. The fact, which points most strongly to a determined effort upon the part of the Indians now in revolt to attack the agency at Pine Ridge, is the warning sent by them to the friendly Indians and half breeds. These warnings have had the effect of causing the persons who received them to flee from the agency. Cattle are being killed, buildings are being destroyed and small raids are frequent on the part of the red men, and their success in these leads them to regard victory in a general engagement as almost certain.

Red Cloud came into the agency this morning. The old man stepped out of the hostile camp last night with his wife and walked sixteen miles to this place.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Gen. Schofield received the following telegrom from gen. Miles: Reports from gen. Brooke state that lieut. E. W. Casey, of the 22nd infantry, was killed to-day. There has been fighting and skirmishing on that part of the line for several days. Lieut. Casey was out with the scouts watching the hostile camp with one Cheyenne and met two Indians.

As lieut. Casey turned to go away one of them fired, striking him in the back of the head, killing him instantly. Lieut. Casey was one of the most brilliant officers of the service. There is a report of heavy firing in or near the hostile camp that may be between the two elements of the Indian camp.

PINE RIDGE, S. D., Jan. 8.—Last night gen. Brooke sent out a detachment under lieut. Getty to recover the remains of lieut. Casey. The body was found stripped, but not mutilated.

Secretary Noble, this morning, sent a despatch to agent Roger at Pine Ridge, dismissing him from the service. The secretary directs him to turn over the property to capt. Pierce, of the first infantry.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. D., Jan. 9.—Col. Corbin to-day announced a movement of troops upon the hostile Indian village. Soldiers are pressing upon the savages from the rear and flanks. The mouth of the funnel is Pine Ridge, and it is here the redskins will be driven and crushed. The hostiles are nearly 1,000 strong, and to-day they sent word they will not surrender until the soldiers have taken to the railroad. Preparations for receiving the hostiles in their rush through the funnel are now completed.

GUTHRIE, Ok., Jan. 9.—Much fear is felt over the menacing attitude of the Indians in this territory. The inland towns are putting themselves in readiness to aid the border settlers in the event of open hostilities.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 9.—The Indians on the reserves south of Deloraine, within a mile or so of the international boundary, have begun war dancing. They are mostly refugee American Indians. This morning col. Scott, customs collector, received the following despatch from the sheriff of Bottineau: "Indians are armed and are holding war dances. They are threatening the settlers on the Dakota side of the line. Please send the mounted police at once to investigate to-day." The despatch has been sent forward to major McGibbon of Morden, who has charge of the detachment of mounted police which is on duty along the Manitoba frontier for preventing stealing of Manitoba lumber by Dakota lumberers. The major has communicated with the headquarters of the force at Regina. It is estimated that there are about five hundred bucks in the southern Manitoba.

THE Carleton Sentinel, referring to the attorney general's meeting in Woodstock, says editorially: "It was the largest audience we have ever seen in a building in Woodstock."

AFTER clamoring for the prosecution of the alleged murderers at Belledune, the Sun now raises doubts as to the advisability of their arrest and committal for trial. It is just as well in matters of this kind for the press and public to suspend judgment until the machinery of the law has had an opportunity to do its work. Everyone hopes that the story of Williams being seen alive after his alleged murder is true It is quite unfair to try prisoners in the the columns of a newspaper.

CHARLOTTETOWN has repealed the Scott Act by a majority of fourteen.

The Proposed Board of Trade.

In response to a circular distributed to the merchants of this city, a meeting was called for Thursday afternoon at the city council chamber for the purpose of forming a board of trade. Mayor Allen presided, and there was a fair attendance of business men.

His worship stated the object of meeting which was for the purpose of organizing a board of trade. He expressed the various methods under which this might be effected and called upon the secretary to read the dominion act relative to the affiliation of boards of trade with the dominion and laws of that board. The matter was then called attention to the constitution and byefully discussed by most of those present.

It was moved and carried that a board of trade be at once organized, W Lemont, A G Edgcombe and M Tennant were appointed a committee to obtain the signature of thirty business men to prepare the necessary certificate to forward to the secretary of state at Ottawa.

The meeting then adjourned until Tuesday next at 4 p. m.

FROM PROVINCIAL UNIVERSITIES. — Alex. Robinson, B. A., principal of one of the city public schools, is a graduate of Dalhousie university, where he won the Monro scholarship. His career as an educationist in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick is a brilliant one and here he is highly regarded among his fellow teachers. F. M. Cowperthwaite, B. A., first assistant in the Central school, is a graduate of the university of New Brunswick, and a scholar of much eminence. T. A. McGarrigle, principal of the West school is a graduate of the university of New, Brunswick, and is a successful teacher. — Vancouver World.

The Irish Leadership.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Advices received in this city from Boulogne state that O'Brien is empowered to ask Justin McCarthy to retire from the chairmanship and the Parnell section of the Irish party in favor of John Dillion, M. P., or it is understood the conference agreed if O'Brien preferred to do so he (O'Brien) could serve as chairman. According to the same advices O'Brien and McCarthy are to have an interview at Boulogne to-morrow when a final settlement of the subject will be made. Gladstone is understood to have secretly approved of the plan decided upon. The Parnellites it is said will be pledged to abandon Parnell if he proves insincere to the pledges given.

Every Country in Europe Wrapped in Snow.

LONDON, Jan 9.—It is now the seventh week of the prevalence of frost throughout the United Kingdom. From John O. Groat's house to Land's End the country is wrapped in snow. The canals and streams are ice bound, and numerous deaths have resulted from the extreme cold. Midland newspapers declare that thousands of persons in that region are in a condition of semi-starvation. Many laborers are compulsory idle without fires or food. The mayors of cities are directing the organized distribution of bread and coal and starting relief kitchens. In every country on the continent there is suffering because of the severe weather.

The coasts of Belgium, Holland and North Germany were blocked with ice. At Port aux Haven, North Germany, several vessels have been stuck by immense masses of floating ice and the hulls badly damaged. The boats rapidly filled and soon went to the bottom, and in every instance the crews were saved from death with great difficulty.

At Antwerp ten thousand workmen have been thrown out of employment owing to the unusually severe weather prevailing.

In northern Italy snow began to fall on Wednesday and did not cease till to-day. The inhabitants of that region are suffering acutely. Such weather is entirely unknown to them.

A telegram from Madrid reports heavy snowfalls in Spain.

A violent storm, accompanied by hail and snow, extending a long distance inland, is reported from the seaport of Algiers, North Africa.

A number of persons have been frozen to death in France.

VIENNA, Jan. 9.—At Fiume traffic of all kinds is almost entirely suspended on account of the severely cold weather and heavy snowfalls. On all tramways centering there trains are at a standstill. Snow has been continuously falling fifty hours at Manhua. It is reported several persons perished in the storm.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—At Fiume and Trieste, on the Adriatic, the storm rages with unbated fury. In both cities all the theatres and other places of amusement are closed and street cars have stopped running. The blizzard is so fierce it is dangerous to venture out. Traffic is at a complete standstill and the streets are almost totally deserted.

BURDETTE OUT WITH THE BOYS.

The Reverend Funny Man Falls in With the Ungodly and Suffers a Relapse.

ST. LOUIS, MO., jan. 6. — Robert Burdette, the humorist, has become involved in an affair of a scandalous nature since his advent in St. Louis three days ago. As is well known he was, about 18 months ago, ordained as a minister of the Baptist church, and a sensational church trial probably will follow. Friday Burdette arrived in St. Louis to deliver a lecture before the Y. M. C. A., and fill the pulpit to-day of the Delaware Avenue Baptist church, one of the most fashionable in the city. The reverend funny man Friday night spoke to a large throng of young men at the christian association hall. Upon returning to the Southern where he was stopping, he was met by a coterie of newspaper men and actors.

At Burdette's invitation the party adjourned to Faust's restaurant. During the repast that followed champagne flowed freely, and the participants were all in a hilarious mood when the little spread was over. Securing carriages they all started to take in the town. It was almost daybreak when they ended their fun at a place on Thirteenth street. Burdette was aroused at 1 o'clock to take a train for Jerseyville, Ill,, where he was to speak before the Y. M. C. A. For some reason he failed to return to-day in order to fulfil the promise to speak at the Dalmar Avenue church. The facts leaked out and created a great sensation among the religious folk.

STARVING IN IRELAND.

LONDON, Jan. 9. — Balfour's fund for the distressed poor in Ireland amounted to £10,000. Many contributions of clothing have also been received.

CORK, Jan. 9. — While the meeting of the board of guardians of Clonakilty was in progress to-day a mob of about one hundred laborers from the seacoast neighborhoods suddenly broke in upon the board, heedless of the remonstrances and show of resistance made by the police. The poor laborers insisted upon having a hearing. The guardians consented to listen to the spokesman of the party. The latter said they and their families were literally starving. They had individually not been able to earn a shilling in six months, and they demanded work. They told the guardians they were driven to desperation by the sufferings they and their families endured. The guardians promised to do their utmost to relieve the distress. The means of the guardians are limited.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Per S. S. Polynesian.

2 CAR LOADS.

1 LENGTH half inch Link Cable Chain, ten hundred pounds;
269 Bars best Refined Iron, from ¼ to ⅝ inch;
582 Bars best Refined Iron;
70 Bundles Plow Plating, assorted.
All the above the best quality of its kind.
Just received and for sale by
R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

GEO. A. HUGHES, B.A. JNO. W. WETMORE, B.A.

HUGHES & WETMORE,

Attorneys and Solicitors,
NOTARIES, CONVEYANCERS, &c.
OFFICES: WILEY BUILDING, Opp. Normal School, QUEEN ST. } Fredericton, N.B.

Steel Sinks.

JUST RECEIVED:
12 STEEL SINKS, almost indestructible. Best Sink ever made. For sale by
R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

Bells. Bells.

JUST RECEIVED, a lot of Sleigh Bells, various kinds and styles. We have a special Bell (all nickel frame and Bell) which we are offering remarkably low in price.
R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

Ready Mixed Paints.

14 CASES READY MIXED PAINTS in one and two pound cans, half gallon and gallon tin cans; 12 gallons Light Oil Finish; 12 gallons Light Oak Varnish. Just received and for sale low by
R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

Just Stored:
PURE CANADIAN LARD
in Tubs and Cases of 5 lb. and 3 lb. tins (very choice).

Pork & Beans,
New Codfish,
CANNED SALMON,
Queen and B. A. Brands.

Armour's Canned Beef

Lemon and Citron Peels,
Spices of all kinds,
and a full line of
GENERAL GROCERIES
FOR SALE LOW.

A. F. RANDOLPH & SON
Nov. 22.

City Dwelling and Lot FOR SALE.

THE subscribers are authorized to dispose at private sale the Dwelling House and Lot on Brunswick Street, City, belonging to the estate of the late George Thompson.
For terms and other particulars apply to
BLAIR & BARRY,
Barristers.
Fredericton, Sept. 11th, 1890.

Notice of Assignment.

NOTICE is hereby given, that CHARLES E. SMITH, of the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, Lumberman, has this day executed a Deed of Assignment to me, the undersigned, in trust for the benefit of his creditors, and that the said Deed now lies at the Office of BLAIR & BARRY, Carleton Street, in the City of Fredericton, for inspection and signature. Creditors desiring to participate in the distribution of the trust Estate are required by the said Deed of Assignment to execute the same within ninety days from the date thereof.
Dated this 15th day of September, A. D. 1890.
J. H. BARRY,
3m. Trustee.

Stop and Read!
This fall's announcement. Between Vanwart's and Mr. Estey's Grocery Stores, Queen St., you will find the Cheapest and Best Tailor in the City.

I have always on hand a Choice Selection of Tweed and Overcoatings, all of which will be made up at a small profit.

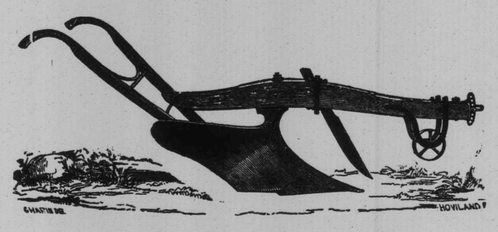
Call and examine my stock before placing your orders elsewhere.

JOSEPH WALKER,
Practical Tailor,
QUEEN ST., FREDERICTON.

WILLIAM ROSSBOROUGH,
MASON,
Plasterer, - and - Bricklayer,
SHORE ST., NEAR GAS WORKS,
FREDERICTON, N. B.
JOBBING a specialty,
Workmanship first-class.
Prices satisfactory

JOHN J. WEDDALL.
An Immense Stock of
NEW
Fall Dry Goods
TO SELECT FROM
AT
JOHN J. WEDDALL'S.

New Brunswick Foundry and Machine Shop.



McFARLANE, THOMPSON & ANDERSON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Buckeye Automatic Cut Off Engines,
CELEBRATED
DUNBAR IMPROVED SHINGLE MILLS.
Improved Rotary Saw Mills, Mill Mchinery, Enclosed Gear Mowers, Ithaca Horserakes, Stoves and Furnaces, Railway Castings.

One 50 Horse-power Buceye Engine on Hand.
One Rotary Saw Mill on hand.

FLANNELS.
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