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# THE HERALD.

FREDERICTON, FEBRUARY 18, 1893.

## MR. GLADSTONE'S HOME RULE BILL.

Mr. Gladstone has submitted his scheme of home rule to the British parliament. It differs in some notable particulars from the bill introduced by him in 1886. The present measure has undoubtedly been framed with a view to remove the many difficulties and objectional features which characterized the old bill, and to meet the reasonable views of the friends of home rule generally. To Ireland Mr. Gladstone proposes to give a legislature for the conduct of both legislation and administration in Ireland, which, while satisfying the reasonable demands of the Irish people, will at the same time preserve unimpaired the imperial unity. The legislature is to consist of two branches, a legislative council and a legislative assembly, the former composed of 48 members and the latter of 103. Both chambers are to be elective, the council for eight years, and from a high franchise and a constituency of not less than 170,000. In case of a deadlock on any bill the two bodies are to come together, and the fate of the bill is to be decided by the majority of the united legislature. The council cannot be abolished by Irish legislation, and in this feature Mr. Gladstone sees a means of protecting the rights of the protestant minority.

In regard to the question of the retention of Irish members in the British house of commons, a question which Mr. Gladstone acknowledges to be "full of thorns and brambles," what seems, theoretically, like a very satisfactory solution is arrived at. Its practical application, however, will no doubt give rise to much trouble for a time. The scheme is to reduce the representation of Irish members in the British parliament to 80 and place certain limitations on their voting power. They will be excluded:

First, from voting on a bill or motion expressly confined to Great Britain; 2nd, from voting on a tax not levied upon Ireland; 3rd, from voting on a vote or appropriation of money otherwise than for the imperial service; 4th, from voting on any motion or resolution exclusively affecting Great Britain.

The constabulary is to be gradually done away with, its interests in the meantime to be guarded, the inference is, by imperial control, and in time an Irish force substituted therefor.

The financial features of the bill do not seem to have as yet been very clearly worked out. The plan seems to be to appropriate a particular fund, which will amount in round number to what Ireland's contribution to the imperial exchequer would be. Over this fund he would retain imperial control. It is to be collected by the imperial authorities, and is to be in lieu of a tribute or tax levied upon the Irish people.

The judges are to be paid by the Irish legislature, but for six years the appointment to the bench will remain in the hands of the imperial authorities. It is provided that the Irish parliament shall meet on the first Tuesday in September in each year.

On the whole the scheme seems to be a fair one, and should satisfy the wishes of the Irish people and the friends of home rule generally. In many respects it resembles the colonial legislatures, and in one or two instances it has accepted suggestions from the constitution of the United States. Every precaution to avoid friction, and while giving to the people of Ireland the right of self government, to retain unimpaired and unshaken the unity of the empire, seems to have been taken. As to what the ultimate fate of the bill will be, it is hard to forecast. If it passes the commons, as is quite likely, it will be immediately thrown out by the house of lords. This will necessitate an appeal to the people. They will have the bill squarely before them then, in all its details with every feature, pro and con, fully discussed during the debates in both branches of the imperial parliament. With no other issue to complicate the question then, the verdict of the people of Great Britain and Ireland at the polls will have to determine for all time the fate of home rule. One thing is sure, that whatever may be the fate of the present measure, no one can ever say that Mr. Gladstone has not kept faith with the people of Ireland, and the traditions of the liberal party in this great question. In his own words, it may be "with his latest breath," he has launched the greatest work of his life upon the turbulent waters of British politics, and is ready to sink or swim with the ship.

## THE BUDGET.

Hon. Mr. Foster delivered his budget speech on Tuesday. It is substantially a repetition of the same old story of the prosperity which the national policy has brought to the people of Canada. According to the minister of finance, the country was never as prosperous as it is now, the people were never so happy and contented with their lot, and all this is due to the fiscal policy of the government for which he speaks. Viewing the country in the light in which Mr. Foster views it, it is not to be expected that any material change in the policy of the administration would be announced. Looking at the situation from other points of view it did seem as if there was a general demand among the people for tariff reform. No signs of such a feeling among the classes have been seen by Mr. Foster. As to whether or not he has read the signs of the times aright time will tell. Certainly there is no hope held out to the people of Canada that any material change in the trade policy of the country can be expected at the hands of the present government. It is true that he announces two changes of some importance. The duty on binder twine is reduced from twenty-five per cent to twelve and a half per cent. The duty on coal oil is left at the old figure seven and one-fifth cent per gallon, but the government have decided to cancel the regulation that it must be imported in barrels. This will do away with the extra duty of from two to three cents per gallon incidental to the transport in certain vessels, and in certain directions, and of inspection. The straight duty, however, still remains, which practically amounts to an ad valorem duty of nearly 100 per cent.

These are very small matters in comparison with others that are grinding the people to death under the present fiscal policy of high taxation. As an exchange says: "The great bulk of the abuses which have grown up under the tariff and which have aroused the opposition of the independent press, of conservative members of parliament and of men of both parties throughout the country are left untouched. There is no reduction in the duties on barbed wire and agricultural implements, which are causing deep and widespread discontent here and in the Northwest. There is no attempt to revise the general list of duties on iron and manufactures thereof, although it is admitted that the new duties imposed in 1887 have failed to create an iron industry here, and remain upon the statute book merely as a means of hampering manufacturing industries and increasing the burdens of the consumer. There is no attempt to deal with the unjust specific duties which conceal the incidence of taxation, and are prohibitory, or almost so, against the importation of cheap and coarse woollens and cottons and other articles, while they bear comparatively lighter upon the finer qualities of goods. There is no attempt to disturb the privileges of the sugar refiners or of the cotton combine, which now controls the product in Canada and charges the consumers what prices it pleases. The duty on corn is maintained. It is needless to multiply instances, because the minister himself admits that the present measure is not comprehensive, and says that the task of a general revision of the tariff is to be left to another session."

The future attitude of the government in regard to the tariff is clear, and is concisely expressed in the minister's own words: "I will say I believe it is in the interest of this country—and that the government believes that it is so—not to lose sight of the old land marks that were set up in this country in '78, and that have remained in this country since." In other words the national policy in all its glory is to be continued as long as the present government retains the confidence of the people. It is well to have this matter clearly understood, because the people will soon be called on to approve or disapprove of the same.

## THE ELECTION IN KINGS.

The hon. A. S. White, solicitor general, was returned without opposition to represent Kings on Wednesday. The complete backdown of the opposition leaders after all their talk and bluster, is the best proof that the country could wish of the insincerity of their pretensions, and their want of faith in the soundness of their cause. Even the mighty Pitts, in whom the opposition in the extremity of their political distress had cast the anchor of their hope, failed to rally the faithful around his tattered standard; while not a single warhoop from the throat of brother Ashford, or worshipful brother Rossborough, or most worshipful brother Anderson, resounded through the hills of Kings. All was as silent as on that November evening before the election in Queens, when the gallant captain and his camp followers "folded their tents like the Arabs and silently stole away," leaving their standard bearer to meet his doom alone. His awful fate seems to have been remembered, and discretion, which has long been considered the better part of valor, is now the motto of the erstwhile warlike, but now sadder Herman. The "religious" cry as it has been misnamed, has had its day. It is well in the interest of peace on earth and good will to men, that it has been so completely stamped out in its incipiency. It seems too bad that York should be the shrine of all the sacrifices that have been offered up to this god of ignorance and bigotry, but with the knowledge that these have not been in vain, she can afford to let the dead bury its dead, and in patience await for the dawn of better days.

THE opponents of the policy of the Nova Scotia legislature in reference to the coal land leases have not reason to be highly elated with the result of their efforts to interfere with the lieutenant governor and his responsible advisors. Having failed to defeat the measure on the floor of the local house, before the representatives of the people, the opponents of the measure, headed by Dr. Weldon, M. P., waited on the governor general, and asked him to take action to prevent the measure from becoming law. The governor general's reply was what any sensible person would have expected it to be. He, in effect, told these meddlesome gentlemen, that the coal lands were the property of the province of Nova Scotia, and that the lieutenant governor, in giving his assent to the bill, was to be presumed to be acting on the advice of his constitutional advisors who, in turn, were responsible to the people. And so the matter stands. If, in the meantime as a result of the measure, the dreaded American capital is brought into Nova Scotia and business is given an impetus, and a hum is started in the land, these tory gentlemen will calmly claim it all as a result of the general prosperity, which they say, is following through the maritime provinces in the wake of the national policy.

## DOAKTOWN.

FEB. 14.—The weather has moderated so much that snow has melted sufficiently to make good skating, which is being taken advantage of by the young folks.

Miss Mary Freeze had a pancake party last evening to which she invited a number of her friends. They report having spent a very enjoyable evening. Considerable anxiety was manifested in the search for the ring, it having been procured by one of the likely young ladies of the party.

Mrs. J. L. Murray, the popular mistress of the leading hotel of the village, was suddenly taken ill last evening but is recovering to-day.

Edward Mersereau of Blissfield, has lost a very fine mare; she had her leg broken by the kick of another horse. His loss is in the vicinity of $200.

Samuel Freeze's steam mill is running full time cutting lumber for door and sash stock.

The Baptist church is nearing completion. It has just been furnished with two new windows—one in the east and one in the west end—which add very much to the appearance.

Some additions have been made to the interior of the school house, such as more blackboard surface, new shelves, new furniture, and some new scholars. The next thing wanted is an assistant.

Rev. Mr. Peters preached in Archibald school house last evening to an interesting and attentive congregation.

J. Russell's friends are glad to see him around again.

Professor Bamford is out of the woods.

Hebron Council, R. T. of T., is in a flourishing condition and determined to keep rum out of the place.

## YORK MILLS.

FEB. 16.—Messrs. Robinson, of Lawrence, Mass., came to York Mills on Tuesday. Mr. Robinson has purchased all of Mr. Moore's right and interest in the York woolen mills, and intends this coming spring to re-open the mills for the manufature of cloth and yarn. We will be glad to have them in operation again, having been closed since last summer.

John Little, of Little Settlement, died at his residence to-day of pleurisy. Mr. Little will be much missed as he was greatly esteemed in the community.

## HOME RULE FOR IRELAND.

In the British house of commons on Monday last, Mr. Gladstone presented his bill providing for Irish home rule. It was a grand sight to see a man of Mr. Gladstone's age, rise in his place and introduce the bill that had been his pet object for the latter part of his life, and concerning which the last severe electoral fight took place in England. The grand old man surprised every one by the vigor of his speech, and many call it the supreme effort of his life.

When he arose in his place he was greeted with prolonged and most enthusiastic applause. After briefly reviewing the political history of Ireland from the time of the union, and showing that many breaches of faith had been committed, he went at once to the core of the matter. With him there was only two ways of governing Ireland, either through autonomy or through coercion. Coercion had been tried and had resulted in a system of oppressive laws that were responsible for the present discontent. Home rule should now be given. The bill that he now introduced reiterated the five cardinal principles of 1885.

He borrowed one amendment from the American constitution, that the executive should deprive the vice royalty from all party character, that the appointments should be free from religious disability. Personal freedom must be secured for the people of Ireland.

Regarding the legislative council, Mr. Gladstone said: He did not think it is warranted without some strong necessity arises, Ireland has looked to a legislative council as affording her the best constitutional method for meeting her expectations, and this would give the minority the means of vocal expressions, thus securing a full, fair and deliberate consideration of its view. The number in this legislative council the bill fixes at forty-eight, and the term to be eight years. That of the assembly be four. A new constituency would be created possessing a ratable value of £20 sterling either as owner or occupier of land.

The bill provides that in case of a deadlock the two assemblies will be required to come together, and the fate of the bill be decided by these joint assemblies; while an appeal, if taken, shall be to the privy council alone and not to the privy council of the house of lords.

Regarding the constabulary, the bill proposed a gradual, not abrupt, dissolution, with a control during the transition stage, by the viceroy, ultimately the constabulary to be replaced by police, local areas to be controlled by Irish authority.

After a discussion on the means of raising a revenue, and the financial aspect of the affair, Mr. Gladstone closed with the following eloquent words: "The plans of government are inspired by a plan to redeem the character of the country and its political genius from the old and inveterable dishonor and to magnify the strength, greatness, glory and union of the empire. Either this plan or something closely resembling it must shortly become a law. The alternative would be a demand for a repeal of the union. She no longer asks severance from the imperial power, and that being so, the sooner the deed is signed and sealed the better. Certainly I could be no party to the bequeathing to my country the continuance of this heritage of discord which has been handed down from generation to generation with hardly a momentary interruption, and let me entreat the house even if it were with my latest breath to let the dead past bury its dead, and to cherish, love and sustain one another through all the vicissitudes of human affairs in the times to come."

## GAGETOWN.

FEB. 14.—The roads are very slippery and extremely dangerous to walk on. words "be careful on the ice" are repeated a great many times a day. Several accidents have occurred here of late. A few weeks ago Dottie Dingee had her leg broken; and in addition to this, two others met with similar accidents this week. On Sunday last John Burns, an old man of some seventy years, fell on the ice and broke his leg and injured his back. On Monday morning Mrs. James Flemming fell in the door yard and broke her arm.

The ladies met here last Thursday evening to form a sewing circle in connection with the Methodist church.

On Sunday last rev. Mr. McCully, of Sheffield, occupied the pulpit in the Methodist church, morning and evening.

The schools here were given a half holiday yesterday for skating.

Mrs. G. A. Williams is recovering from a slight stroke of paralysis.

## SCOTCH LAKE.

Mrs. D. McCorquindale, who has been visiting her sister in Houlton, has returned home.

Miss Ella Flemming, who has been very sick, is slowly recovering.

S. Rosborough has returned home from the woods.

Miss Annie Gray, of Fredericton, has been visiting relatives and friends at this place for the past three weeks.

Miss Martha Moore, had the misfortune to sprain her ankle last week.

Daniel Jackson, lost a valuable horse last week.

## SCOTH SETTLEMENT.

FEB. 13.—The heavy rain of Friday last has made the roads very icy in many places, some of which are quite dangerons.

Several of our young men have already arrived home from the lumber woods. One of them was unfortunate enough to contract the measles, on his homeward journey. The result is that he is now laid up with the diseased; and others are daily expecting it.

We are sorry to report that Miss Addie Allen, who has been in poor health for the past year, does not improve as her many friends would wish to see her.

## PERSONAL.

**Concerning People Known to Most Readers**

Dr. Day, of Sheffield, was in town during the week.

Miss Clara and William Carr, of Woodstock, have been spending a few days in the city.

SERIOUSLY ILL.—Rev. William Kinghorn is seriously ill at his home at Nashwaaksis. But little hopes of his recovery are entertained.

SURPRISE PARTY.—A large surprise party met at the residence of Mrs. J. F. Richards on Monday evening last. A pleasant time was enjoyed and dancing was kept up till a late hour.

ELECTED.—Mr. White was re-elected in Kings county on Wednesday without opposition. The election was necessitated by his acceptance of the solicitor generalship. On the whole this was the right thing, for Mr. White's acceptance of office involved no political discredit. He was speaker in the last house, and was the prospective speaker of the new house.

William Cumroe, is dying, ill with nervous prostration and his life is despaired of in consequence of a verdict in a breach of promise case brought against him by Anna Phol for $50,000.

## AROUND THE WORLD.

**The Week's Events in Brief—The Cream of our Exchanges.**

Mrs. Marcella O'Rourke died in Trenton, Ont., Wednesday aged 105 years.

Only eight of the 69,000 Frenchmen who fought under Napoleon at Waterloo, are now alive and in France.

Dr. Norvin Green, aged 75, the president of the Western Union Telegraph Co., died in Louisville, Ky., on Monday morning. His death was caused by catarrhal diarrhœa.

Between six o'clock Saturday evening and two Sunday afternoon eight persons died of the choleraic epidemic and several fresh cases were taken to the hospital, in France.

The will of the late James G. Blaine has been entered for probate. It was executed in Washington on January 7 last, and pratically leaves everything to Mrs. Blaine.

Charles W. Gardner, chief spy of Parkhurst's society, in New York, convicted of attempting to extort money from the keeper of a disorderly house, was Tuesday sentenced to two years imprisonment at hard labor.

The island of Samothreki, Athens, in the Ægean sea was shaken by an earthquake Tuesday. All the buildings on the island were destroyed and many lives were lost. Several severe shocks were felt in Zante.

A white woman was outraged at Chattanooga, Tenn., on Tuesday by a negro. Andy Blount, was arrested on suspicion. That same evening a crowd broke into the jail, took Blount out, hanged him and riddled his body with bullets.

The snow is five feet deep on a level at Crested Butte, Col. and on the mountains. A party of 20 miners employed in Cumberland mines, 12 miles from here, are believed to have met death from snow slides. Nothing has been heard from them for a month.

Several hundred Indians at Deer River, Minnesota, on Sunday, were rioting three or four hours, using knives and clubs. Many of them were wounded and probably two or three killed, though nobody at the agency dared to go near them. The Indians were drunk and furious at the non-arrival of the agent.

Mr. Cleveland has officially announced the names of four members of his cabinet. They are: Walter Q. Gresham, of Illinois, secretary of state; John G. Carlisle, Kentucky, secretary of finance; Daniel S. Lamont, New York, secretary of war; Wilson S. Bissell, of Buffalo, postmaster general.

A Maine man has been tried for taking in potatoes at one door of his barn and selling them out of the other. The trouble was that one part of his barn was in Maine and the other in New Brunswick. He bought potatoes in Canada, and moved them across the barn, sold them in Maine without paying duty.

The carnival sports came to sad ending Saturday evening in Montreal. As two young ladies named Crawford and a gentleman escort, were sliding down Cote Des Neiges hill on a toboggan, the latter upset and Miss Dede Crawford, aged 16, living with her mother, 938 Dorchester street, was thrown violently against a lamp post and instantly killed.

Wm. Chaples, of Oldtown, Maine, hired a team last Saturday afternoon and bought a quart of rum to keep him warm on a drive into the country. The horse came home at midnight cut and bleeding. The sleigh was found a few miles out, and early Sunday morning Chaples was discovered with his head buried in frozen snow and slush. He will die.

Prince Kawauankoa, of the royal family of Hawaii, who is en route to Washington to present his side of the situation, says: "The revolution is the result of a conspiracy on the part of the commissioners who are now in Washington. We are confident that when the government at Washington hears our side of the matter the provisional government will be unseated.

While coasting in Oldtown, Me., Saturday night a party of half a dozen young men lost control of their sled and were dashed through a plate glass store window. Fred Lovejoy had one leg broken and received other injuries which resulted in his death, and all the others were frightfully mangled and gashed. Blood and matted hair spattered the whole front of the building.

During a christening at Thomas O'Rourke's house, Chouteau avenue, N. Y., Sunday night, a fight took place in which all present took part. Every obtainable weapon was used. A wagonload of police finally succeeded in quelling the row. Six of those involved are thought to be fatally wounded. Twelve others were seriously hurt. Somebody wanted to take the newly christened infant outdoors. The father (O'Rourke) objected and a row promptly ensued.

Justice William Gibson of Brewer near Bangor Me., accused by his twelve-year old grand-daughter of rape; Bernard Towle, who assaulted two ten-year-olds in his cobble-shop on Broad street, and James Stone, who crimically assaulted an illiterate young Italian matron at Dexter, were discharged by the grand jury of Penobscot county Tuesday. The evidence against all at the hearings was convincing and sufficient to convict, but witnesses for the grand jury had been "fixed" to stay away.

Samuel Harvey, of Patten, Me., while on his way to his lumber camps, stopped Sunday night at Murray Nason's. Monday morning he attempted to go into a stall occupied by his horses, when one of them commenced kicking and shortly had Mr. Harvey down and kicked and trampled him fearfully. Assistance came and after a time the horses were unhitched and backed out. Mr. Harvey was unconscious and badly cut about the head, while five of his ribs were broken and there are fears of internal injuries.

A carnival dance was given Monday evening in Duetsch Pereg. At eleven, when about one hundred persons were dancing in the hall on the first floor, a child playing in the cellar dropped a lighted taper through the bunghole of a cask full of petroleum. The cask exploded and killed the child, and tore up the dance floor, scattered the burning petroleum among the dancers. Ten persons fell into the cellar and were burned to death. Seven more, whose clothes caught fire, died shortly after reaching the open air. Three were trampled into unconsciousness.

One of the worst disasters in the history of marble quarrying, occurred at Rutland, Vermont, a little after one o'clock on Saturday, in a quarry operated by the Vermont marble company. A great mass of stone fell into the quarry and seven men were instantly killed and a number of others injured probably fatally. The victims were crushed so that some could not be recognized. The victims were a gang at work channelling and taking away refuse and were all middle-aged men. The cause of the caving is not positively known. The mass of stone which covered the men who were at work, as near as can be estimated, is sixty feet in length and twenty feet in width. It fell without the least warning and all who were at work there, were covered.

**IVORY SOAP.**

This is the finest soap known for general household use, because it is absolutely pure, and the price is reasonable. For sale by

C. FRED. CHESTNUT
Apothecary,
2 doors above Barker House
Queen St., Fredericton.

Jan. 14th, 1893.

**LUCY & CO.'S**

PRICE LIST FOR FEBRUARY.

| | | | |
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| Men's Persian Lamb, | $4 00, | Former Price, | $5 50 |
| " Seal, | 2 75 | " " | 3 75 |
| " Beaver, | $3 00 to 4 00 | " | $4 00 to 5 50 |
| " Etoffe Overcoat, | 6 00 | " " | 8 00 |
| " Black Diag'l Overcoat, | 7 50 | " " | 9 00 |
| " Moose Moccasins, | 1 25 | " " | 1 75 |
| " Oil Tanned Moccasins, | 50 | " " | 50 |
| " " " Packs, | 1 00 | " " | 1 20 |
| " " " Larrigans, | 2 00 | " " | 2 35 |
| " Suits, | 8 00 | " " | 10 00 |
| " Reefers, | 5 00 | " " | 6 00 |
| " Waterproof Overboots | 1 65 | " " | 1 75 |
| " Felt Overboots, | 1 40 | " " | 1 50 |

**DR. MURDOCK'S** VEGETABLE COMPOSED OF Tar, Senega, Wild Cherry, etc.

A Certain and Speedy Cure for Coughs, Colds, Croup, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, Tickling in the Throat, Shortness of Breath, And Diseases of the Throat & Lungs.

**Cough Balsam**

GEORGE H. DAVIS,
Agent, Fredericton, N. B.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK

**FUTURITY STAKES.**

To be trotted on Moncton Driving Park on AUGUST 30th and 31st, 1893.

Open to Colts owned in the Maritime Provinces on or before January 1st, 1893.

Stake No. 1, for Trotting Foals of 1892.
Stake No. 2, " " " " 1891.
Stake No. 3, " " " " 1890.
Stake No. 4, " " " " 1889.

CONDITIONS.

The fees in each Stake will be twelve dollars, payable as follows: $3.00 on 1st March, when nominations close; $4.00 on 1st June, when animals nominated must be named, breeding, sex, color and ownership given, and final payment of $5.00 one week before the race.

An owner can nominate any number of eligible colts or fillies in either Stake, but can only start one animal in each class.

**Fifty Dollars ($50) Will Be Added**

to each of above stakes, and the purses will be divided as follows: When four or more start in premiums of 50 per cent, to first, 25 per cent. to second, 15 per cent. to third, and 10 per cent. to fourth. When three start, premiums of 60, 30 and 10 per cent., where two start, 80 and 20 per cent.

Any animal distancing the field in either stake will be entitled to first money only. In such an event, the remaining colts to trot off on same terms as above, the balance of purse to be divided same percentage as above, according to number of starters. Should there however, be any premiums for which any distanced horses stand equal, the horses shall trot one heat for the same under the original conditions of racing with the exception that distance is to be waived. In all cases the heat is to be trotted, and no arrangements to divide money will be permitted.

Distance in the yearling race; will be two hundred yards, in the two year-old race, one hundred and fifty yards; in the three year-old and four year-old race, one hundred yards.

Stake No. 1, will be half mile heats, best 2 in 3; stake No. 2, mile heats, best 2 in 3; stake No. 3, mile heats, best 2 in 3, and stake No. 4, best 3 in 5. On all other matters National Rules to govern.

THERE WILL ALSO BE A 2.27 CLASS, for a purse of $200. The entrance fee of this race will be 10 per cent. of purse, payable 5 per cent. with nomination, which closes ten days before the race, and 5 per cent., evening before the race.

All correspondence to be addressed to

GEORGE McSWEENEY, Manager.

Hotel Brunswick,
Moncton, N. B., January 3, 1892.

FOUNDED A.D. 1710 THE OLDEST PURELY FIRE OFFICE IN THE WORLD. SUN OF LONDON. INSURANCE ENGLAND

A. S. MURRAY, Agent,
Fredericton, N. B.

**W. E. SEERY,**

Merchant Tailor,

Has Just Received a splendid new stock of

CLOTHS AND TWEEDS,

COMPRISING

Spring Overcoating,
Suitings,
and Trouserings,

Which he is prepared to MAKE UP in the LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES AT MODERATE PRICES.

W. E. SEERY,
WILMOT'S AVE.

**VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.**

THE Subscriber offers for sale his valuable farm fronting on the western side of the river St. John, in the Parish of Dumfries, about half way between Fredericton and Woodstock, containing 300 acres, of which 40 acres are intervale of the very best quality. There are three houses and three barns on the property. One barn new, 75x30 feet. The house in which the subscriber resided, was built only a few years ago, has a frost proof cellar is roomy and in first class repair. There is a good orchard on the place, and the premises are well watered. The Woodstock boat has a landing at the intervale from which there is an easy road to the highway. This property could be divided so as to make two good farms. For terms and further particulars, apply to the subscriber on the premises, or to HENRY B. RAINSFORD, Barrister, Fredericton.

H. A. DAVIDSON,
Jan. 4th 1893. Dumfries, York Co.

**A Full Line**

OF

Liebig's Extract of Beef,

In 1 oz., 2 oz. and 4 oz. Jars.

ALSO

LIEBIG'S FLUID BEEF,

In 2 oz., 4 oz. and 1 lb. Bottles.

For Sale at Manufacturers Prices.

A. F. RANDOLPH & SONS.

CELEBRATED

**ENGLISH CUTLERY**

Joseph Rodgers & Sons' and Atkinson & Sons' celebrated English Cutlery;

Ivory Handled Dinner Knives and Tea Knives; Ivory Handled Carving Knives and Forks; Grained Celluloid Handle Dinner and Tea Knives; Grained Celluloid Carving Knives and Forks; Horn Handle Carving Knives and Forks; Bone Handle Carving Knives and Forks; Plated Dinner and Tea Knives; Plated Dinner and Dessert Spoons; Plated Tea, Sugar, Salt and Mustard Spoons.

For sale at the lowest market rates by

JAMES S. NEILL.

**Family Oil Can.**

3 DOZEN Family Oil Cans, holds Five Gallons, no Loss of oil, has a small Pump, can be removed at pleasure, made of strong tin and a Perfect "GEM" in every way—Low in Price, and every family using Paraffine Oil, will make a Saving by using it. For sale by

R. CHESTNUT & SONS

**JOHN J. WEDDALL.**

**Standard Patterns,**

Make Perfect Fitting Garments.

Save Money; No Waste of Material;
Save Time; No Troublesome Refitting.

REQUIRES NO PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE.

Seams allowed; Made over Living Models.
Every Lady may be Her Own Dressmaker.

JOHN J. WEDDALL.

February, 4th, 1893.

**OAK HALL**

Stock Taking Sale!

For the next ten days our entire stock of Winter Goods will be sold at Cost Prices in order to reduce the stock before making up the books on Feb. 1st.

Come and See Our Prices!

C. H. THOMAS & CO.
OAK HALL.

NEW BRUNSWICK FOUNDRY

MACHINE SHOP.

McFARLANE, THOMPSON & ANDERSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Buckeye Automatic Cut Off Engines,

CELEBRATED

DUNBAR IMPROVED SHINGLE MILLS.

Improved Rotary Saw Mills, Mill Machinery, Enclosed Mowers, Ithaca Horse rakes, Stoves and Furnaces, Railway Castings.

**NEW GOODS.**

We Have Just Received the Following Goods.

Grey and White Cottons,
Grey and White Shirtings,
Table Linens and Napkins,
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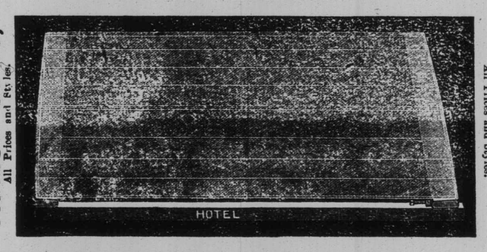


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