

Rousing Receptions

AT BURTT'S CORNER.

A Successful Meeting.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DEFINES AND DEFENDS THE COURSE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

AT MARYSVILLE

Mr. Blair's Splendid Reception.

THE SMARTEST TOWN IN THE PROVINCE SOLID FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Gregory's Fallacies Exposed and Convincingly Answered.

In all the River Parishes the Government is gaining ground every day. Mr. Anderson is a tower of strength in Kingsclear, Prince William and Southampton, and both he and Mr. Bellamy will poll a magnificent vote. As the motives that inspire Mr. Gregory's appearance in the field are becoming more clearly apparent, the little strength the opposition ticket ever had is fast coming out. The meeting at Burtt's Corner Wednesday evening was one of the best of the campaign. Despite the stormy weather the Hall was well filled with a most attentive and appreciative audience. Mr. Blair and Mr. Anderson were the speakers, and Mr. Thomas Murray occupied the chair.

HON. MR. BLAIR.

The Premier spoke with telling effect. He pointed out the reasons which had influenced the Government in bringing on the elections at the present time; namely:

The Extension of the Franchise; the expressed wishes of the members of the House; the fact that an election to fill three seats must necessarily take place in the important constituency of Saint John, and the importance of avoiding three months of turmoil, excitement and prostration of business produced when the elections take place in the summer. He felt that after a three week's campaign the people would feel as well able to make their choice as though they had three months at their disposal. Viewed from the standpoint of his own personal interests he could have desired a longer time in which to put his case before the people, because he found the more opportunity the people have of hearing the claims of the Government the more determined they became to vote down the malignant, personal opposition that was being raised against him. Mr. Gregory had been perfectly prepared to hatter to atoms if he could the Government party in York, which he had always identified, and which had given him his will past the only strength he ever had in this county, provided he could vent his ill-will against himself.

The real question was did the people of this county think the present Government was entitled to their confidence and support. He did not mean to say that the Government had made no mistakes; but he thought he could convince any really fair-minded man that the management of the public affairs by this Government the past four years had been such as to commend itself to the approval of the people. Being human they had no doubt in some things erred, but he held himself in readiness now or at any time or place to give substantial reason for every act the Government had been the author of during that period. It was quite possible that an astute lawyer like Mr. Gregory who desired to be very cautious and very tactful, very critical and very suspicious, and wholly blinded by personal prejudice, might be able to go through all the transactions of the last seven years and say this thing was done wrong and that thing was done wrong and make quite a case against the government, or any other government that ever existed.

In reply to the charge that the Government had not fulfilled the pledges they had made, as contained in the Gleaner, he pointed out that up to two years ago when Mr. Gregory and himself had disagreed, Mr. Blair had been a most warm and ardent supporter of his. Up to that very moment every solitary act that the Government did was approved by that paper without any qualification whatever. The very figures in a note quoted against it were then quoted in its favor. For the last two years that paper had pursued a policy of

Falseness, Scandal and Venomous Hostility. To what this paper had said up to the present time he had no occasion of replying. He thought before the people of York condemned him on the strength of statements emanating from such a source and inspired by motives so manifestly bad that he should not have the opportunity of saying what he had to say on his own behalf. (Applause.) They would not condemn him at all events absolutely unheard. There were some of his former friends who, without affording him any chance to say a word in defence of himself, had condemned him because of these wholesale accusations with which the constituency had been flooded. But he was glad to say that by the larger portion of those life-long friends would not condemn him before the evidence was heard. That paper had great opportunities of inquiring into the motives of the Government, and he had taken it into their homes and there week after week month after month it had deposited its venomous and slander.

It was not surprising that such constant and reiterated attacks, to which he having no paper of his own had no opportunity to reply, should have taken effect upon the minds of some of his friends. It would take three weeks to refer to the inventions of malignity that that paper had for the past two years

Sent Broadcast through this County. But he would endeavour to deal with a few of the most utterly scandalous and disreputable of these statements and then ask if a newspaper which could invent such falsehoods ought to be believed in anything it states at all.

One statement made by that paper was that there had been a deficit in the seven years this Government had been in power of over \$400,000. How did the Gleaner arrive at these figures? By charging against this Government the \$221,000 of outstanding indebtedness which this Government found awaiting payment when they came into power, for not one dollar of which this administration was responsible. There had been no such deficit nor any deficit at all, the fact being that from 1883 down to 1888 the net surplus was \$66,000, of income over expenditure. The surplus in 1884 was \$17,000, in 1885 \$34,000, in 1886, \$11,000, in 1887 there was a deficit of \$22,000 and in 1888 of \$4,000, which small deficits were far more than accounted for by the exceptional and extraordinary damages wrought by freshets in those two years. The expenditure was in the Public Works Department alone—a Department which was now managed as it never had been managed before, and as perhaps, when Mr. Ryan should cease to control it, it never would be managed again.

In addition to that the Gleaner charged with expending on capital account among other things the sum of \$12,000, in building the House of Assembly. Now, what possible credence could be made to anything that paper said? The fact was that

the building was built and completed in 1881, and it was not until the second session after its occupation that the present Government came into power. Every dollar of that \$12,000 was spent years before this Government came into power at all.

Then it was charged that the Fredericton Bridge, about the accepted tender was \$88,000, had cost the country \$128,000. The cost was the total amount that had been spent on the Fredericton Bridge in every way, shape or form was \$89,000, in which sum was included the cost of its maintenance and repairs ever since it was built, and all the other alterations that had been made upon the original plans, and which alterations had made the Bridge what it was to-day one of the strongest and most substantial structures of its kind in America. Describing the Bridge as it stood to-day he asked the audience if they did not think they had received

Good Value for Their Money. (Loud Applause and Cries of Yes: we have.) The persons charged of bribery and corruption made against himself by that paper were beneath contempt. There was not a man to be found in the County of York who would believe that he had put in his pocket a portion of every large contract that the Government had made, as that paper had stated. He did not think so scandalous a charge had ever before without foundation been made against a public man.

Mr. Blair then dealt in a luminous way with the financial management of the Government, and showed the many ways in which the cost of administration had been diminished—except in those departments which

The People Would Not Permit to be Diminished. such as roads and bridges and other necessary public works, and in those matters the Government had dealt with the people generally. He showed that over \$300,000 a year had been saved in contingencies alone by this Government and that in Executive Commission the saving had been \$300,000 per year more than the Legislature \$200,000 per year had been saved. He defied the face of day to challenge the accuracy of these figures.

Mr. Blair then dealt with the statement that he had heard Mr. Gregory had made that it cost Mr. Blair \$200 to go to Ottawa, while it only cost Mr. Gregory from \$90 to \$125. He was heartily cheered when he stated that he had heard Mr. Gregory represent at Ottawa and elsewhere where the public men of other Provinces had to be met and entertained, in a way that would bring the Province into disrepute? He

Not Going to Bring his Province into Disrepute. If it cost a thousand dollars to maintain its standing in that respect. It was stated that the province which it held its own financially had the benefit of a larger revenue than the old Government had. This was correct, but he pointed out that increased income had been obtained by an increase rate of stampage and by the manner in which the fisheries had been managed. In his exposition of the way in which the Government had handled both the money and Mr. Blair was loudly applauded. It was true that the expenditure was greater than that of the old Government. It was also true that the province had to spend at the present time \$60,000 more or interest than at the time the former administration left office, which was entirely owing to the railway subsidies authorized by their predecessors. For that item he neither claimed nor disclaimed responsibility. It was simply a fact, and it was also a fact that the outlay for interest would continue to increase until all the obligations thus incurred had been met.

He pointed out that on the

Great Roads and Bridges of the County of York. from 1876 down to 1882 there had been spent \$44,700, while in the seven years the present Government had been in power there had been expended \$7,900, or a year's average of \$11,100. (Applause.) And while the expenditure for this important service had thus been almost doubled the money had been spent to much greater advantage. Under the old Government a bridge had been built across the Mouth of the Keswick costing \$1400 that would not bear its own weight. The present bridge, a covered bridge—and a much superior structure in every way had cost little over half that amount.

The management of the fisheries had been his next question. He dealt with this subject at length and justified the course of the Government. It was said to be a grievance that they should issue grants to settlers bounding them four rods off the water.

Many of these Settlers Were Mere Speculators. who desired to get possession of valuable fishing privileges. Was it right that the Government should sell these privileges to these people for a mere song in order that the grantee might lease them to foreign fishermen for hundreds and thousands of dollars a year? He held that those valuable privileges should not be sold to anybody for their own benefit and speculation, but should be used to derive a revenue for the whole people to whom they properly belonged. This was a policy which Mr. Gregory was now condemning but which he heartily supported and justified when it was adopted and down to the time of his personal falling out with himself. As to whether, however, these streams should be leased as he suggested by that paper, he was not prepared to say, but he was sure that the Government would do as the proper time take the subject into consideration.

Mr. Blair then described the efforts he had made to abolish the Legislative Council. He assured the audience that not a solitary appointment would be made to that Council until enough could be made

to Wipe it out of Existence. which was what the Government intended to do at the earliest opportunity that offered. Referring to the statement that Mr. Robb and others had been offered seats unconditionally in the Legislative Council he said there is not that man living that will dare to say that he was offered a seat by the day at so much per row, the Government would at the proper time take the subject into consideration.

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and approved of its acts, and had never changed his mind until he fell out with himself. Mr. Gregory gave reasons in his card which were sufficient for true to turn out any Government; yet he had not the honesty to courage to claim that the Government should be turned out. He knows that if he were to proclaim that the Government should be turned out he would stand no earthly chance of election. He (Mr. Blair) would submit that a man who is not honest and fair in vowing his opposition to the Government was not a man to be elected to look after honest government.

If the existing vote in the House was Mr. Gregory's how many seconds would it take to liberate as to whether he should turn the Government out? Yet he wants to be returned as an independent representative. It was perfectly paralyzing that a man of Mr. Gregory's experience should put himself in such a position as he had. The people did not want to give any man a ruling commission to go into the Legislature and do just what he pleased with the people's money.

He Should Arise His Intentions Openly and then let the people say whether they want him or not. He (Gregory) had associated Mr. Allen, a very worthy young man indeed, with him on his ticket—in fact he had written Mr. Allen's card—and yet Mr. Allen avowed himself a straight opinionist. Mr. Allen's appearance in the field was accounted for solely because the Government had not seen fit to make a certain appointment which Mr. Allen desired to have made. Did Mr. Gregory propose to take Mr. Allen into the House and deposit him in the dark valley of opposition and then leave him there, while from the mountain of independent Mr. Gregory in his capacity of watchman looked calmly down upon the scene? (Great laughter.) Was he going to be a sentinel in that lofty watch-tower to tell the Government when there was any approaching? Was he going to sound the bugle and give the hoarse call to arms so that the Government might arise and resist the onslaught of the money? In the case of the Legislature \$200,000 per year had been saved. He defied the face of day to find a fair-minded, candid man—who was not guilty of secretiveness himself—occupying Mr. Gregory had accused him of being a secretiveness.

Mr. Gregory had accused him of being a secretiveness. Well, he did not know but that he was nearly as sociable, nearly as cheerful, nearly as agreeable a man to meet as Mr. Gregory. He did not think that if the people represented at Ottawa and elsewhere where the public men of other Provinces had to be met and entertained, in a way that would bring the Province into disrepute? He

He Had Never Yielded the Just Claims of his Constituents. for the purpose of strengthening the Government in other countries. He had stood up firmly and strongly and continuously in the interests of this country even when he felt that the expense might be too great for the Government in other countries without perhaps strengthening it to any extent in York. If the people had confidence in him and in his Government, knowing not what combinations the future might bring forth, he appealed to them to elect the Government ticket in York. Had they not been well served by their four representatives the past term of the House, who had acted harmoniously and unselfishly for the people? Had he asked them, as he felt assured they would, to strengthen his hands in the Government in the only way they could strengthen them, he would have taken the ticket now in the field. (Hoarse Applause.)

MR. ANDERSON made a brief but practical speech. He asked the people to support him in order that he might be able to support the Government. The Best Government the People of York Ever Had.

a Government which had done more in a practical way for the county than all previous Governments previously from Confederation down. (Applause.)

At the close of the meeting by far the larger portion of those present assured the Government candidates of their undivided support.

THE PREMIER AT MARYSVILLE.

Thursday night was bitterly cold and stormy, and only a few hours notice could be given of the meeting, but that did not prevent the Hall at Marysville being occupied by a large and enthusiastic audience, when Mr. Blair addressed the people in a manner which was far larger than that which Mr. Gregory and Mr. Allen had on the previous Monday evening, and the enthusiastic reception Mr. Blair received contrasted greatly with the manner of Mr. Gregory's presentation.

Mr. John Gibson, Mr. Rowley and all the old stand-bys of the party that has always been invincible in Marysville were present and a letter was received from Mr. Alexander Gibson congratulating him for coming. It was safe to say that the Premier had seldom appeared to greater advantage on the stump than he did on Thursday evening. Those who were present through Mr. Gregory's aid and a half hour speech as published, will see by the Herald's report how completely all his petty canvasses and

Castless Accusations Were Demolished. If they were going to select a watchman to watch the stationery bill, he thought it would be possible to get a man of less imposing stature than to discharge those important duties fully. If there was anything the matter with these accounts did not the audience think that such men as Mr. Harrington, Mr. Tweedie, Mr. Phinney and Dr. Atkinson would be so easily deceived? These men were not so limited in intellect that they could not grapple with such a gigantic subject as that. If no better reasons than those that be assigned for his refusal to connect with the matter, then the Government was indeed more faithless and had committed much less error than he (Blair) would be prepared to admit that they had committed.

Dealing with Mr. Gregory's charges against him that he spent \$200 on his Ottawa trips, even though he had a free pass over all the railways. Mr. Blair said the painful fact was that he

Never had Any Free Passes to go to Ottawa. The audience here, as elsewhere, heartily applauded the Premier's remarks when he assured them that he did not propose to bring his Province into disrepute in Ottawa or anywhere else. When the people were told that he should not himself direct any Government, then he would with all humility solicit their permission to retire from the office which he held.

He then effectively dealt with the charge that he had spent \$200 on his Ottawa trips, even though he had a free pass over all the railways. Mr. Blair said the painful fact was that he

that subject. The Tribune murders with whom Mr. Gregory sympathized, and whom he had unsuccessfully defended, were not fishing on Crown Lands but in front of ground belonging to private individuals. There were some people, Mr. Gregory among them, who seemed determined to mislead the minds of the public upon this question. Nobody knew better than he knew that the Government of this province had nothing to do with the regulation or control of the inland fisheries of this province. That he longed exclusively to the Dominion Government. The Provincial Government had just the same control over their water-fronts on these streams as any private owner had and no more.

A Private Owner Need not let his Neighbour Fish in front of his land unless he liked; neither make this charge. Years ago all the lands on that part of the Tobique where this tragedy occurred were granted to the New Brunswick railway company. That company had the same control over its property as any private owner would have over his, and he should charge the Government with doing wrong connection with the fisheries in a matter that they had nothing in the world to do with was grossly unfair. The people living along the fishing banks were not enriched ten times as much benefit from the money spent in their midst by these foreign fishermen and others, as if they had the free right of fishing themselves. Employment was given them and a market was opened for them. If these people thought it was not better to sell their water-fronts they would have held on to them, but they did not hold on to them.

This brought him to the specific charge made against him in connection with the Dungeness and Renouss Club. He was glad that Mr. Gregory had had the courage to make this charge. It required some courage to make it. "It was deemed better," said Mr. Blair, "to leave all these rivers in order to preserve salmon fishing for the future; that officers or men should be appointed to see that there was no undue fishing, to see that the pools are not swept out and destroyed and the fish destroyed by dynamite and other less means in season and always take him." The Government may have been wrong in leasing these rivers, but we formed the best judgment we could on the question. The gentleman who is now condemning us for having adopted the policy, leased the rivers, who says our fisheries policy is so worthy of condemnation, you will be surprised to hear heartily endorsed that policy until he fell out with me—upon grounds which he says were political, though I was not aware of that until the very moment when he fell out with me, extending over a period of four years approval and

Endorsed the Policy Which he now Condemns. In 1883 we adopted the system of leasing these rivers. The leases that were made when he was supporting the Government, and at the time when it appears I used to advise with him on such a variety of important subjects. Well, I am happy to say that when I advised with him I did so in good faith. (Laughter.) He approved of that policy when it was adopted and for four years afterward. Can you attach much value to this sudden reversal of opinion which he has held for these last four years? It may be that the privilege belongs exclusively to him to approve or to condemn yesterday and to-day and to-morrow. It is not a privilege claimed by many, and certainly one that is accorded to few. If a man says that today a certain policy is atrocious when a short time ago he held up both hands in support of it, I think you would be justified in investigating the childlike innocence and sincerity of that man. Of course he has got to give some reasons for changing his views, but the mere fact that he fell out with me does not satisfactorily explain his getting out of the case he had worn all these years and playing the role of a lightning-change artist by jumping into another one. If he condemns the Government he cannot do it without condemning himself. The same hand you lay upon me at this request to crush me must flatten him to the ground.

Well, gentlemen, we put up the Dungeness and Renouss from time to time for sale. I did not interest myself in the sale of the fisheries, but I remember the Surveyor General telling me that he wanted to sell these rivers. Here are the official records of that transaction. These rivers were offered for sale in March 1885 at the upset price of \$100 for the Dungeness and \$50 for the Renouss. Whoever took the lease had to bind themselves in a penalty that they would keep each of the rivers for a period of three years in the year as the governor in council would prescribe.

That Condition Secured Anybody From Buying. They did not think they were good enough salmon-fishing rivers to warrant the expense involved. When they were offered in March, 1885, nobody would take them at any price. In March, 1886, they were offered and nobody would take them. In March, 1887, they were offered but nobody would take them. For three successive years they were offered and nobody would take them at all.

Now, I will tell you what occurred. Mr. James S. Neil and Mr. Matthew Tennant—the former of whom never voted for me in his life and has no claims on me whatsoever—came in and connected with me in any way whatever. They wanted a membership of twelve men and had secured ten and wanted two more. They had got ten men. Tennant met me on the street and said: "You are a fisherman, we have got ten men; why would you not make one of the two more we want?" "Well," I said, "what is it going to cost me?" He explained what it would cost, and some days later I agreed to join. Mr. Gregory says I went to the Crown Land Office and directed that both leases should be joined in one. So I did. If you go into the Crown Land Office you will find it recorded on the back of hundreds of documents "the Attorney General directs so-and-so." If you do not happen to know it I will say that the Attorney General, if he happens to be a representative of the County of York, has a good deal of departmental work or authorizing to do in more departments than one. When the Surveyor General is here he does his own business, but when he is away and something arises to be done, some member of the County of York has to authorize it, and in this case I authorized.

As I Had a Perfect Right To Do, the making out of one lease for \$150 instead of two leases, of \$100 and \$50 respectively. That \$150 was then and there paid, notwithstanding what Mr. Gregory may say to the contrary, and has been paid yearly ever since. That is the whole head and front of my offending. After they got me into it they made me President. If any gentleman present years for the honors and emoluments of that office, I am willing to surrender them to him. (Laughter.) The luxury is an expense on me.

No, if there was anything wrong about these fisheries don't you think the people themselves over there on the Restigouche and Uapitigouche and other rivers would discover it? Mr. Gregory who does not know a fishing rod from a broomstick would hardly be the man you would select as being an authority about the fishing business of the North Shore. (Laughter.) Mr. Murray and Mr. Lablouis who represent Restigouche are being returned by acclamation. Though these patent outrages have been perpetrated right there under their noses these people are so absolutely oblivious to the gross wrong that has been done them that they don't know enough to put anybody up against them. Well, is it worth while for us to get our backs up and work ourselves into a fury over this question when the people who live right where these things occur are not aware that anything has gone wrong? They must feel deeply indebted to the people over here in York for interesting themselves in this matter I should think. Go through Mr. Gregory's criticisms from beginning to end and you will discover that they are simply the invention of an ingenious mind driven to its wits end to find something to find fault about. (Applause.)

Mr. Blair then took up the Plaster Rock canvass. He pointed out that a man named Scholes on the North Shore first applied to the department to have this plaster rock on the Tobique put up for sale. He stated in his correspondence with the department that the Plaster Rock was not worth much and he was only

Willing to Pay a Trifling Rental. The Executive Council appointed a committee or authorized the Surveyor General, I forget which, to communicate with all the owners of plaster-rock or gypsum in the province of the Dominion to ascertain how much royalty should be charged. It was ascertained that the usual charge was five cents per ton royalty, that in one case over in Nova Scotia has seven cents was charged. We concluded to try the experiment of charging ten cents a ton, three more than was charged anywhere else, and double the usual charge. The lot was advertised for sale and just before the sale Scholes wrote stating that he would have nothing to do with it as the price was too high. Mr. James E. Simmons, who owns a mill on the Tobique, went to the sale and bid it in. The second notice to sale differed slightly from the first, but not in favor of the purchaser. Now, you will be surprised when I tell you that that plaster had laid there year in and year out and never produced a farthing to the treasury until Scholes made this application and Simmons bid it in. I defy anyone to show that there is anything out of the way with either of those notices. They are here and I offer them to you for your consideration. Mr. Simmons bid the lot in and paid his money and notwithstanding what Mr. Gregory says to the contrary, for three years there has been paid \$100 a year into the provincial treasury and not one ton of that plaster rock has been produced. The previous administration had given away at nominal figures hundreds of acres of that valuable plaster rock. The man who can discover anything wrong in that transaction has a more penetrating mind than I possess and is really too full of suspicion to live comfortably in the world. This was, I am assured, (Laughter.) There must be some other sphere to which he is better adapted than this and too which he should make haste to immediately repair. (Laughter.)

Mr. Blair then dealt with the Legislative Council and the fact that the Government had allowed four vacancies to occur some years ago, with the intention of abolishing the Council, which they had been forced to fill prematurely by reason of the fact that the Government's legislation was being persistently blocked, and regarding his declaration that

The Five Present Vacancies Would Never be Filled. until enough men could be appointed to make sure work of abolition. Respecting Hon. Mr. Young's offer of assistance he said the first intimation he had of it, beyond a salary for his services, which he took at the time to be a joke, was the publication of it in the papers. The audience was convulsed with laughter as he diagnosed that gentleman.

Respecting the charge that the Government had paid in part made for their reduced salaries by charging for travelling expenses as Lunatic Asylum commissioners, he pointed out that the allowance made for commissioners visiting that institution. The last year amount realized by them (Blair) last year from that source was \$48.

The Premier also dealt effectively with the anomalous position of his opponents in this contest, travelling together throughout the county as they were like Siamese twins, arm and arm, the one opposed to the Government and the other Independent. He appealed to the electors if they approved of the Government to signify their approval in the only way open to them, namely by supporting it at the polls on the 20th. Mr. Blair was loudly applauded.

The Chairman Mr. William P. Day said there was nothing more to be done to-night, but on the 20th there was work to be done which he knew they would do effectively and well.

TO THE ELECTORS

—OF THE—

COUNTY OF YORK.

GENTLEMEN—
At a Convention of friends of the Local Government the undersigned were selected as candidates to contest the coming election of members to serve in the Legislature for the ensuing term, and having accepted the nomination tendered us, we are now before you respectfully soliciting your suffrages.

It was the expressed opinion of the Convention that the present Government which is now in trial before the people was deserving of the confidence of the country, and that the electors of this County might reasonably be expected to accord to it their undivided support.

GENTLEMEN—Have not your interests been well served during the past four years? Are not your roads and bridges better than they have ever been before? Has not the County enjoyed an influential position in the Provincial Government? If they have, these results have been largely owing to the fact that your four members worked unitedly and harmoniously together in your service. We are now before you to give the Government your hearty support and elect a united, rather than a divided representation, and should we be honored with a majority of your votes our best energies will be faithfully devoted to your service.

We remain, gentlemen, Respectfully yours,
A. G. BLAIR,
W. WILSON,
RICHARD BELLAMY,
JOHN ANDERSON.
Fredericton, January 6, 1890.

'89 Christmas '89

GRAND DISPLAY OF

CHRISTMAS

DRY GOODS,

DRESS GOODS

A SPECIALTY

JOHN J. WOODMAN'S

Dry Goods, &c.

REDUCED PRICES.

In addition to our Cheap Sale of

CARPETS,

Which commences on Monday, January 6th, we will sell during this month the balance our

Fur Goods, Wool Goods,

WINTER JACKET CLOTHS AND ULSTERINGS,

Fur Lined Cloaks,

Fur Jackets,

Men's Fur Coats,

And other lines of Winter Goods at GREAT REDUCTIONS, as we desire to close them out before taking stock.

DECIDED BARGAINS WILL BE GIVEN.

TENNANT, DAVIES & CO.

202 Queen Street, Fredericton.

THOS. W. SMITH

Leads Them All Both in PRICES and QUALITY, in

Overcoats, :-

:- Reefers,

READY-MADE CLOTHING, JUMPERS,

ALSO—

Drawers, Linders and Overshirts,

HATS AND CAPS.

These Goods are Marked Down to ROCK BOTTOM PRICES and selling for Cash only. GIVE US A CALL. You will find no trouble in being suited in PRICE and QUALITY.

Custom Tailoring a specialty, our object being to please. We always have the latest Fashion Plates, and warrant every garment to give satisfaction in every respect.

WE KEEP THE BEST AND FINEST CLOTHS, IN ENGLISH, SCOTCH, GERMAN FRENCH AND CANADIAN TWEEDS AND SUITINGS AND HOMPESUNS, of every grade, which we will sell at PRICES that CANNOT BE BEAT. WOOL taken in exchange for Goods, and HIGHEST CASH PRICES ALLOWED.

THOMAS W. SMITH,

192 QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON, N. B.

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DRESS GOODS

—IN ALL THE—
Most Popular Makes and Colors.

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COMBINATION SUITS.

Also, DRESS GOODS AND PLUSHES in Various Shades.

DEVER BROTHERS.

P. S.—Samples sent Post Free on application to any part of the Province.
DEVER BROTHERS.

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