

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment

LORAN O. MACNUTT, Editor and Proprietor.

FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1888.

VOL. IX, NO. 44

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

THE MOST WONDERFUL FAMILY REMEDY EVER KNOWN.

NEW "RAYMOND"

With Large Improved Arm, at D. MCATHERIN'S SALES ROOM, Phoenix Square, Fredericton, N. B.

NEW "RAYMOND"

With Large Improved Arm, at D. MCATHERIN'S SALES ROOM, Phoenix Square, Fredericton, N. B.

A. L. F. VANWART, UNDERTAKER!

Opp. Edgecombe & Sons' Carriage Factory, York Street, FREDERICTON, N. B.

SEEDS, FEED and FERTILIZERS

Timothy, Northern and Western Red Clover Seed; Alsike Clover Seed; Alfalfa Seed and Scotch Fife Seed; Black and White Seed Oats; Seed Peas, Buckwheat Barley and Corn. Also just received a car of New Midland and Choquet Feed. All cheaper than the cheapest.

W. H. VANWART'S Paris Green

JUST RECEIVED—300 lbs. Paris Green in 1 lb. tins. For sale wholesale and retail at NEILL'S HARDWARE STORE.

NOTICE.

NEW GOODS.

JAMES R. HOWIE, Practical Tailor.

JAS. R. HOWIE, 192 Queen St., Fredericton.

JUNE 12, 1888.

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, Ready-Made Clothing, etc.

O. SHARKEY'S

Ladies' Dress Goods, Cashmeres and Stuff Goods,

In all the leading shades and colors.

JAS. R. HOWIE, 192 Queen St., Fredericton.

JUNE 12, 1888.

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, Ready-Made Clothing, etc.

O. SHARKEY'S

Ladies' Dress Goods, Cashmeres and Stuff Goods,

In all the leading shades and colors.

JAS. R. HOWIE, 192 Queen St., Fredericton.

JUNE 12, 1888.

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, Ready-Made Clothing, etc.

O. SHARKEY'S

Ladies' Dress Goods, Cashmeres and Stuff Goods,

In all the leading shades and colors.

JAS. R. HOWIE, 192 Queen St., Fredericton.

JUNE 12, 1888.

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, Ready-Made Clothing, etc.

O. SHARKEY'S

Ladies' Dress Goods, Cashmeres and Stuff Goods,

In all the leading shades and colors.

JAS. R. HOWIE, 192 Queen St., Fredericton.

JUNE 12, 1888.

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, Ready-Made Clothing, etc.

O. SHARKEY'S

Ladies' Dress Goods, Cashmeres and Stuff Goods,

In all the leading shades and colors.

JAS. R. HOWIE, 192 Queen St., Fredericton.

JUNE 12, 1888.

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, Ready-Made Clothing, etc.

O. SHARKEY'S

Ladies' Dress Goods, Cashmeres and Stuff Goods,

In all the leading shades and colors.

Miscellaneous

YORK MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Business of the July Session.

(Continued from last week.)

Miscellaneous

YORK MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Business of the July Session.

(Continued from last week.)

Miscellaneous

YORK MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Business of the July Session.

(Continued from last week.)

Miscellaneous

YORK MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Business of the July Session.

(Continued from last week.)

Miscellaneous

YORK MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Business of the July Session.

(Continued from last week.)

Miscellaneous

YORK MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Business of the July Session.

(Continued from last week.)

Miscellaneous

YORK MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Business of the July Session.

(Continued from last week.)

Miscellaneous

YORK MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Business of the July Session.

(Continued from last week.)

Miscellaneous

YORK MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Business of the July Session.

(Continued from last week.)

Miscellaneous

YORK MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Business of the July Session.

(Continued from last week.)

Miscellaneous

YORK MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Business of the July Session.

(Continued from last week.)

Miscellaneous

YORK MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Business of the July Session.

(Continued from last week.)

Miscellaneous

YORK MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Business of the July Session.

(Continued from last week.)

Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., July 11, 1888

Some Criticisms Answered.

The recent farmers' convention at Andover was in every respect a success, and reflects much credit upon its originators, Messrs. Hubbard and Baxter. The beginning made last Autumn, when Dr. Twitcheell was engaged for a series of lectures, has been followed up with good effect. Just previous to the Andover meeting, the Doctor delivered a dozen or so of addresses to meetings of farmers in Westmorland, where he was invited by a number of gentlemen connected with the Societies of the Agricultural Society. His presence at Andover was due to a request from the officers of the Farmers' Association to the government, that he should be invited to attend. His address there was of great practical value, and was highly appreciated by those present. But it would be a mistake to suppose that the only speeches of interest were those delivered by him, for it is conceded by all who heard them that the discussions were of a very valuable character, and bristled with points of practical interest. Such meetings will necessarily do a great deal of good. They conduce to habits of thought, to the searching out of the reasons of things, to a proper understanding of the true relations of theory and practice. They show that underlying every good practice is a theory, or principle, which applies to all cases, with such variations as circumstances require or permit.

It is a subject of congratulation that the press generally, has agreed to sink party in the consideration of the important interest associated with agriculture; and that the criticisms made for the most part are with the object of promoting the great industry, upon which the future of the province so largely depends. There ought to be no room for misrepresentation on such a subject; and it is pleasant to be able to say that there was none until the *Gleaner* of this city published its leader on Saturday last. It is quite possible that our contemporary did not mean to misrepresent, and that its astonishing misconception of the whole purport of the discussions is the natural outcome of its lack of appreciation of the questions discussed. We have been utterly unable to gather from the reports of its proceedings of the Convention, as the *Gleaner* professes to have done, that "the Convention very positively and clearly expressed" an opinion to the effect that what the province needed in the way of horses was "not to be found" in the Government importation, or that the "cow does not meet the wants of the farmer, because she has been bred exclusively for milk or beef." We should be very sorry to be compelled to gather such an impression from the reports of a convention of farmers; for we should hope that they knew too much to complain that the government had not imported mongrels.

What did take place, as we gather from the reports, was this. Mr. Crawford, who is a young gentleman from England, and an intelligent thinking man, pointed out to the convention that in his opinion, farmers ought to aim at raising what is called a "general purpose" horse. Upon this subject there is a difference of opinion over the whole continent; but there is none as to the necessity of having the large draft horses from which to produce by judicious crossing, this class of animal. Shall we aim at producing the largest horse we can, or shall we aim at a medium size and greater activity? is the question which Mr. Crawford aimed to discuss, and what the farmers are discussing every where, and it is because they recognized the difference of opinion upon this point, that the Government distributed its importation over all the leading breeds of horses. It is to be regretted that the *Gleaner* did not tell us what breed of horses was omitted from the importation, which ought to have been included in it, in order that the general purpose horse might have been more readily developed. Possibly our contemporary is of the opinion that there is a breed that meets the case of every body exactly. If there is, the fact ought to be no longer concealed. It may be mentioned, that if the farmers of Andover disapprove of the Government horses, it is strange that they should have selected the same horse for two years in succession, and that horse a representative of the heavy breeds.

In regard to what our contemporary calls "the cow," the same difference of opinion exists and will exist to the end of the chapter. Soil, climate, proximity to cities, and a dozen other reasons influence a man in deciding the class of cattle he will keep. The opinion of those who spoke at the Convention was, that grades were better adapted to the country than pure bred animals. The majority of farmers will agree with this, but then the majority of farmers have had no experience with pure bred animals. At the same time it is undeniable that a cross between a pure bred and a native in most cases does better than the pure bred animal; and there is a good reason for it, namely the perfect acclimatization of the native. But if a Government imported grades they would be the laughing stock of the country, for no intelligent breeder seeks to improve his stock by crossing with grades, and moreover imported grades would be deficient in the very respect native grades are valuable, that is acclimatization. A very excellent proof that the Government in this respect has done what the farmers themselves would do, is found in the fact that private individuals, who import, import the same class of animals as the Government did, except Jerseys and Hol-

steins, and the former were omitted from the importation of 1881 because of the general opinion that they were not a farmers' cow and the latter had not then attained their great prominence and their value as milkers was a subject of dispute.

In regard to "the cow," if the *Gleaner* knows of a breed which is not represented in the Province, and especially if it knows of something that is exactly what the farmer needs it is to be hoped that it will take the country into its confidence on the subject. Its statement that in no instance are beef and milking qualities combined in one animal of Government importation, cannot be allowed to pass unchallenged. Some of the Short-Horns imported by the Government are very near perfection in this respect and so are the Polled Norfolks. Dr. Twitcheell thinks that possibly the Polled Angus cattle imported, deserve a place in this class, but it is right to say that they are better milkers than is the rule with this stock.

The *Gleaner* gathered from the discussion that the sheep imported were just what was wanted. As the matter was only incidentally mentioned, no such conclusion was warranted; but it may be added that if there was any part of the last importation that was generally condemned, it was the sheep, whether rightly or wrongly is not the question.

Our contemporary further says:—"The one inference to draw from the discussion is that the farmers' interests have not in the past been consulted in the importation of horses and cattle. A vast amount of provincial money has been spent ostensibly in the farmers' interests, but with the result of introducing into the province unsuitable breeds. The prevailing view of the Convention is that the farmers, as represented by a committee, should select all stock which may be imported in the future."

We are in a position to give this statement an unqualified denial. It represents the convention as formulating an opinion upon a question which was not discussed, except incidentally, and then not to the effect stated by the *Gleaner*; and in regard to the character of the stock imported, it is absolutely incorrect. Such a statement would be mischievous, if it stands were not apparent on its face.

We observe the *Gleaner* casts some reflections on the Secretary for Agriculture, which are entirely unwarranted by the facts. It is true that Mr. Legrin is not a practical farmer, but we have to bear that the duties of the Agricultural Office have not been most efficiently discharged by that gentleman. Mr. Legrin makes up in intelligence and good judgment, what he may lack in practical knowledge. There are hundreds of farmers in the country, who have the practical experience to qualify them for Mr. Legrin's position, but they would long hesitate before attempting the discharge of his duties. We do not regard a defence of the Secretary necessary, for there has been an almost unanimous expression of opinion from the press and people, that Mr. Legrin has shown excellent ability in his office. He has originated and carried forward many and important reforms in the management of his department, and whatever criticisms may have been made when he was appointed to the position, are now discarded by the practical good Mr. Legrin has accomplished since his occupancy of the office of Secretary. It would not be difficult to reproduce from the columns of our contemporary itself, flattering testimonials as to Mr. Legrin's qualifications for his office, but we forbear, since there is no evidence to hand that the newspaper attacking him, possesses any better knowledge of what constitutes an efficient Secretary for Agriculture, than it exhibits as to the proper breeds of horses, cows and sheep for this country.

College Consolidation.

The question of College Consolidation is one that has been much discussed in Nova Scotia during late years, but no practical result has been achieved. Dalhousie, Kings and Acadia, three colleges in one small Province yet exist as separate and distinct institutions, but there is at hand an agitation that will eventually reduce the number by one. Four years ago it looked as if Kings and Dalhousie at least, would unite in one central University at Halifax, but the people of Windsor, the location of Kings, being loth to lose the prestige of a collegiate town, aroused themselves, and by considerable hard fighting, elected a Board of Governors who declined consolidation on any basis. Kings was then in a crippled condition financially, and the students seeking instruction there were few, but the pride of denominationalism was strong within the breasts of Episcopalians, and they fought valiantly to preserve the identity of their oldest collegiate institution. However, time has not improved the financial status of Kings, and the spirit of 1884 has evidently been broken by the poverty of her endowment and the discouraging outlook for the future. At the Nova Scotia Church of England Synod meeting last week, President Brock of Kings made a statement of the prospects of the College, which has turned the tide towards consolidation. He said that at least \$40,000 was necessary to place the Institution on a respectable footing, and there was no prospect of the amount being raised; that every year there is a deficiency in the funds for current expenses; that students were growing fewer in number, and that the faculty small in numbers were poorly paid; that in fact, to continue as at present was morally and financially impossible, and that the only hope for the College was in consolidation with Dalhousie. President Brock's remarks made a most marked impression on the Synod, for when the subject of consolidation was discussed before, there was no stronger opponent of the scheme than he. The logic of events, however, had convinced even his mind, that Kings can no longer exist as a separate institution. The vote that followed was almost unanimous for consolidation.

But Dalhousie is yet to speak. Time has dealt kindly by Dalhousie. Her struggles, and for years they were severe, have resulted in the dawn of a great prosperity. The generous Nova Scotia, George Mann, the philanthropic McLeod and others of their type have endowed chairs and provided scholarships and bursaries until Dalhousie has now an arts faculty of nine professors and two tutors, and a flourishing law school within her borders. Students have flocked to her doors from all the Lower Provinces, and everything has conspired to make Dalhousie rich in material and intellectual resources. Will she now accept Kings, which comes to her with a wall of poverty, by forsaking her own name and merging with Kings into the University of Halifax? There will no doubt be opposition to the consolidation scheme from the friends of both institutions, and what may be the outcome is perhaps difficult just now to determine. The private and the public, the triumph and the associations, the sentiment of a name, denominationalism, sectionalism, and a dozen other things will conspire to block consolidation now, as it has in the past, but if the scheme does succeed, it will not be because of the lethargy of the best friends of Kings College.

It is a great pity that Acadia is not included in the proposition, for there is room in Nova Scotia for only one college, and the sooner the friends of Dalhousie, Kings and Acadia realize this, the better will it be for higher education in the province. Let them have their divinity annex if they choose, but for arts and medicine, law and literature, one central university will meet all the needs of Nova Scotia for the next century, at least.

Went Sleighting on June 30.

A cyclone and hail-storm broke over Marlboro, Mass. about 6:30 o'clock on Saturday night, June 30th. The wind blew from the north, and was accompanied by large branches of trees, uprooted small trees, and broken chimneys and rocks made buildings to crackle. People ran to places of safety, women fainting with fright, children howled and trembled with fear. Hail fell like leaden balls. The hailstones were large as walnuts, and were driven down to a depth of two inches. The hail fell when it fell and the streets were covered with ice, which had been blown from the sidewalks. Dr. C. D. Hunter, a Main street druggist, took a shovel, dug up ice in front of his store and used it to pack his soda fountain. Being the first of either man nor beast could remain out of doors without intense suffering. English sparrows and other birds were killed by the hundreds, and in some places the ground was literally covered with them. Acres and acres of crops were cut down as though with a scythe, and greenhouses in the line of the storm were wrecked and produce destroyed. The storm did great damage, but its full severity was not felt there. The next day a large quantity of the ice was packed in kegs and sent to the city. The ice was sold at a profit, and the recipients may see what Marlboro has on exhibition at this stage of the storm. One of the men who had been wishing to leave a remarkable story for his progeny, hatched his old mare into his stable Saturday evening and took a turn around the block, and the next morning he was found, either by about three inches.

A BRAVE ACT.

The Cashier of the Bank of N. S., Saves a Lad's Life at Minneapolis.

(Minneapolis Tribune, June 24.) Yesterday afternoon as J. B. Forgan (who is a brother of Mr. D. R. Forgan of this city) of the Northwestern National Bank, and his son, Frank, were riding across the stone arch bridge from Nicollet Island to the East side, a small boy was seen falling from a little point of land running out from the farther bank, and the rapid current was carrying him swiftly toward the falls. There seemed to be no one at hand to save him, and the few who saw the accident, some of them from too great a distance for them to be of any service, looked on helplessly as the lad drifted toward the hope of rescue. Suddenly Mr. Forgan leaped from the carriage jumped into the stream and set out with one, strong stroke for the spot where the child had disappeared. He reached the place just as the little head came above the water, and he seized the boy by the neck of his coat, while the crowd cheered. A little later and the lad would have been beyond the aid of man. When the witness of the current, the nearest of the bank, and the fact that Mr. Forgan made the dive attired in street costume with walking shoes on, is taken into consideration, the deed becomes all the more to be appreciated. The gentleman had a lighted cigar in his mouth when he attempted the feat, and wore a "pig" during the entire performance, and so ably did he discharge himself as not to extinguish the weed or disarrange the hat.

Died Rather Than Open His Jaws.

A Battle Between a Real Bulldog and a Valuable Paocer.

S. Keller, of Detroit, recently imported an English bulldog, and wanted to open his jaws when once they had closed on an enemy. Recently the dog was given a corner in the stable, where Mr. Keller also kept a few small dogs. One day Keller locked the two animals in the barn and went away. When he returned and opened the door he found the dog on the floor, and the other animal hanging to its under jaw, from which the dog had been torn, leaving the bone almost bare, and the bulldog, all but badly mangled. Mr. Keller and his friends set to work to relieve the horse. The dog was choked, pounded, burned with hot water, and every other remedy tried, but all to no purpose. Finally an axe was procured and the dog's head chopped off. Even then it was difficult to loosen the grip. The horse will probably die. His skin was cut off his body in many places where the dog had evidently tried to pass his teeth, and he evidently had a hold on the horse's breast, for there a large piece of flesh was torn out. Probably the dog was breaking his rope had wandered into the paocer's stall and had been kicked. He retaliated with his teeth and the fact being that he had a whole bone left in the dog's body and the horse will not be good for anything if he lives.

Jewels and Laces.

"Oh, girl with the jeweled fingers, Oh maid with the laces rare!"

What are your jewels and what are your laces worth to you? You would give them up if you could get your hands on the girl who can and you can keep your jewels and your laces too. Thousands of women know by experience that Dr. Frazar's Favorite Prescription restores the health. It is a positive remedy for those derangements, irregularities and weaknesses so common to women. In fact it is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee, from the manufacturer, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.

There are two things that a woman will always jump at—a conclusion and a mouse.

The Bear Way to REPAIR STRENGTH and increase the bodily substance is to invigorate the stomach and improve circulation with Nutrop & Lymas's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. Simultaneously with the disappearance of indigestion it restores that morbid dependency, and the weakness which attend the loss of the stomach and loss of vigor and flesh which proceed from it; as a blood purifier it has no equal.

THE SCOTT ACT.

A Lively Discussion

Follows Inspector Howe's Report.

The Inspector Criticized and Defended.

Scott Act Inspector Howe was heard before the York County Council on Tuesday last week; and his report, with the discussion which followed, occupied the attention of the Board the greater portion of that afternoon and evening.

INSPECTOR HOWE said that in justice to himself and to those included in the proposition, for the appointment of an inspector, he felt it a duty, immediately after taking office, to notify all of the business they would be prosecuted. In making the tour of the county he was struck with the truth of the remark once made by the Secretary-Treasurer that York was a county of magnificent proportions (Laupher). He had endeavored to act gentlemanly in the performance of his duty, and had only received abuse from one or two residents, and one exception no one had tried to bribe him, and that party was not likely to make a second attempt in this direction.

Many things, said Inspector Howe, satisfied against his being able to make a satisfactory report. In the first Secretary-Treasurer was unable to furnish him with an exact statement of the fines and costs imposed upon offenders in this county. His Council had no funds for him, but had assured him that his charges would be moderate. In starting education in the county, the Secretary-Treasurer had been very generous in the Scott Act, and which he had counted upon to aid him on account of a law suit between the city and the county. As members of the Board knew, the city claimed that the fines imposed by the Secretary-Treasurer were not those of the Act, and which he had counted upon to aid him on account of a law suit between the city and the county.

Went Sleighting on June 30.

A cyclone and hail-storm broke over Marlboro, Mass. about 6:30 o'clock on Saturday night, June 30th. The wind blew from the north, and was accompanied by large branches of trees, uprooted small trees, and broken chimneys and rocks made buildings to crackle. People ran to places of safety, women fainting with fright, children howled and trembled with fear. Hail fell like leaden balls. The hailstones were large as walnuts, and were driven down to a depth of two inches. The hail fell when it fell and the streets were covered with ice, which had been blown from the sidewalks. Dr. C. D. Hunter, a Main street druggist, took a shovel, dug up ice in front of his store and used it to pack his soda fountain. Being the first of either man nor beast could remain out of doors without intense suffering. English sparrows and other birds were killed by the hundreds, and in some places the ground was literally covered with them. Acres and acres of crops were cut down as though with a scythe, and greenhouses in the line of the storm were wrecked and produce destroyed. The storm did great damage, but its full severity was not felt there. The next day a large quantity of the ice was packed in kegs and sent to the city. The ice was sold at a profit, and the recipients may see what Marlboro has on exhibition at this stage of the storm. One of the men who had been wishing to leave a remarkable story for his progeny, hatched his old mare into his stable Saturday evening and took a turn around the block, and the next morning he was found, either by about three inches.

A BRAVE ACT.

The Cashier of the Bank of N. S., Saves a Lad's Life at Minneapolis.

(Minneapolis Tribune, June 24.) Yesterday afternoon as J. B. Forgan (who is a brother of Mr. D. R. Forgan of this city) of the Northwestern National Bank, and his son, Frank, were riding across the stone arch bridge from Nicollet Island to the East side, a small boy was seen falling from a little point of land running out from the farther bank, and the rapid current was carrying him swiftly toward the falls. There seemed to be no one at hand to save him, and the few who saw the accident, some of them from too great a distance for them to be of any service, looked on helplessly as the lad drifted toward the hope of rescue. Suddenly Mr. Forgan leaped from the carriage jumped into the stream and set out with one, strong stroke for the spot where the child had disappeared. He reached the place just as the little head came above the water, and he seized the boy by the neck of his coat, while the crowd cheered. A little later and the lad would have been beyond the aid of man. When the witness of the current, the nearest of the bank, and the fact that Mr. Forgan made the dive attired in street costume with walking shoes on, is taken into consideration, the deed becomes all the more to be appreciated. The gentleman had a lighted cigar in his mouth when he attempted the feat, and wore a "pig" during the entire performance, and so ably did he discharge himself as not to extinguish the weed or disarrange the hat.

Died Rather Than Open His Jaws.

A Battle Between a Real Bulldog and a Valuable Paocer.

S. Keller, of Detroit, recently imported an English bulldog, and wanted to open his jaws when once they had closed on an enemy. Recently the dog was given a corner in the stable, where Mr. Keller also kept a few small dogs. One day Keller locked the two animals in the barn and went away. When he returned and opened the door he found the dog on the floor, and the other animal hanging to its under jaw, from which the dog had been torn, leaving the bone almost bare, and the bulldog, all but badly mangled. Mr. Keller and his friends set to work to relieve the horse. The dog was choked, pounded, burned with hot water, and every other remedy tried, but all to no purpose. Finally an axe was procured and the dog's head chopped off. Even then it was difficult to loosen the grip. The horse will probably die. His skin was cut off his body in many places where the dog had evidently tried to pass his teeth, and he evidently had a hold on the horse's breast, for there a large piece of flesh was torn out. Probably the dog was breaking his rope had wandered into the paocer's stall and had been kicked. He retaliated with his teeth and the fact being that he had a whole bone left in the dog's body and the horse will not be good for anything if he lives.

Jewels and Laces.

"Oh, girl with the jeweled fingers, Oh maid with the laces rare!"

What are your jewels and what are your laces worth to you? You would give them up if you could get your hands on the girl who can and you can keep your jewels and your laces too. Thousands of women know by experience that Dr. Frazar's Favorite Prescription restores the health. It is a positive remedy for those derangements, irregularities and weaknesses so common to women. In fact it is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee, from the manufacturer, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.

There are two things that a woman will always jump at—a conclusion and a mouse.

The Bear Way to REPAIR STRENGTH and increase the bodily substance is to invigorate the stomach and improve circulation with Nutrop & Lymas's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. Simultaneously with the disappearance of indigestion it restores that morbid dependency, and the weakness which attend the loss of the stomach and loss of vigor and flesh which proceed from it; as a blood purifier it has no equal.

and the bill of the counsel were before the Board. He was prepared to admit that the costs seemed to reach a figure that he had not expected. He suggested that the Board had better adjourn until the morning, in order to see if it were possible to get more definite information.

COUN. MURRAY said the office of Inspector would not involve any additional cost on the County. Would it not be well for the Board to hand over all the Scott Act funds to the Inspector and let the latter bear all the expenses?

COUN. SCOTT said that if the idea were acted upon by the Board he would guarantee that the money already in hand would cover all expenses.

COUN. MURRAY was the next speaker. The Inspector had already decided the Board, by telling them that there would be no expense on the County. How could the Board now place any confidence in the guarantee of such a man?

INSPECTOR HOWE said he knew Mr. Murray to be good at heart and would not hold him responsible for the statement just made. He (Howe) had at the time of his appointment, that he did not propose to tax the county. He said so still, fully satisfied that the next six months would enable him to make a better showing.

COUN. NASON thought it would be better if this speaking were held over till the January meeting. The Inspector's work was yet incomplete and it was unfair to judge of work half done.

COUN. McNALLY didn't think that Coun. Murray meant to say that Mr. Howe had deceived the Board. He (Coun. McNally) thought, however, that Mr. Howe had deceived himself. It was foolish to suppose that an Inspector would cost the county nothing. The experience of the past six months proved this, and he feared that the showing for the next two years would not be any better.

INSPECTOR HOWE wished the Board to understand that he did not come here begging for his expenses. If the Council did not wish to pay his traveling expenses let them say so. He had no notion, however, of resigning, and would until the end of the year do what he could to put a stop to the violation of the Scott Act.

COUN. LAWSON said the Inspector had been handicapped in the past. Now that it has been shown that the County funds collected from Scott Act fines at Mr. Howe's expense, the good work he has commenced. This budget of expense should frighten no one. If his considerable work had been done, he would have been able to go to his home and put down the traffic. Already four offenders had been driven out of Canterbury and if the Inspector had not been appointed during the past six months there would not be a drop of liquor to be found in the whole County by this time. He hoped that some man who had wanted to be an inspector and who now seemed to be trembling would prove true to his principles.

COUN. FINNER moved that \$125 be paid Inspector Howe for traveling expenses during the past six months. The motion was seconded by Coun. Lawson.

COUN. GODFREY asked if there was any occasion for such a motion. Does not the law at present oblige the Council to pay such expense?

COUN. WILSON read the law, which provided that the Council had to indemnify Inspector for all legitimate expenses of prosecutions.

COUN. GODFREY said he had no fault to find with the Inspector. He had not been satisfied with the showing made, but that meant no reflection on Mr. Howe. He would be better pleased if the Board had more definite information before it. He did not wish any councillor to think that he had any thought of leaving the temperance party, or that he was lessening the end of the year by the sale of cutting liquors. If liquor was suppressed the coat of jail and lunatic maintenance would be lessened. He thought, under the circumstances, that the county should be taxed, that he took the office. He would now ask the Secretary-Treasurer if he (Howe) could not indemnify the county against the expenses of the Inspector for the amount of expenses of all legitimate prosecutions.

COUN. BROWN asked if this was the proper time for the Inspector to make a full return. Mr. WILSON, yes. He (WILSON) had declined to advance Mr. Howe money because he felt that he had no power to do so without having a vote of the county to do so. He had done differently, he would not have been faithful to his duty as Secretary-Treasurer of the county. He could make such advances without the order of the Board.

WARDEN ROWLEY reiterated that the Inspector could not give a detailed account of his work. Mr. Howe's explanation, however, satisfied him that if the Board did not have full information, it was not the Inspector's fault; that it was not fair to condemn that officer at the start; and it was well to remember that we would not judge of a job half done. We ought to wait until the Inspector had made a full return of the showing that he had made.

COUN. FULLERTON said that being a new member of the Board, he did not wish to make any extended remarks. As far as he could understand the matter the past six months this way: For one year the Board is responsible for all legitimate expenses incurred by the Inspector in connection with prosecutions. That being so, should we not give him the best possible chance? If we embarrass him he will not be able to make a good showing. If he is selling and liquor drinking be disgraced—and they go according to Coun. Colter—was it not the responsibility of the Board to see that he had a fair chance? He had heard it charged against Mr. Howe that he prosecuted only poor persons. People can no longer take stock in that charge, since tonight Coun. Colter states that the richest men in the county were the ones prosecuted.

COUN. FINNER thought when the Board had such a good man as Mr. Howe for Inspector they should not treat him unfairly. He (Coun. Finner) had voted for an Inspector and he was satisfied at the end of the year that the officer would be able to show that his services had cost the county nothing.

COUN. McNALLY—Is Mr. Howe legally a Scott Act Inspector?

As an amendment Coun. Colter moved that the bill for traveling expenses be overruled till the January meeting. If at that time Mr. Howe could show a surplus he (Colter), if at the Board, would not oppose his resignation.

The amendment was supported by Coun. McNALLY and Coun. FRAZER, and carried by the following vote:—

YEAR.	COUN. McNALLY
Coun. Little,	Coun. Mowatt,
" Murray,	" Pirry,
" Robbrough,	" Goodspeed,
" Frazer,	" Bird,
" McNALLY,	" March,
" Colter,	" Bird,
" McElroy,	" Cropley,
" Jamieson,	" Lawson,
" Egan,	" Egan,
" Hinchie,	" Fullerton—10
" Fisher,	
" Nason—12	

Coun. BROWN, seconded by Coun. Colter, moved that the bill for traveling expenses be carried by the Inspector Howe funds from time to time as needed for Scott Act prosecutions. Carried.

APRIL, 1888.

John J. Weddall.

NEW DRESS GOODS, NEW DRESS SILKS.

Extra Value. NEW Dress Cambrics, NEW CORSETS.

White Cottons, Grey Cottons, Gingham, etc.

PARKS' WARPS, CARPET WARPS, LOWEST PRICES.

Fashion Sheets free. "Ask for one."

JOHN J. WEDDALL, 204 Queen St. April 18

Lawn Tennis Shoes, BASE BALL SHOES, LOTTIMER'S, LACE BOOTS.

Ladies' and Boys' LAWN TENNIS SHOES.

TRY OUR R. F. B. \$1.00

Unlaundered Shirts!

For Sale by us only. C. H. THOMAS & CO, 224 Queen Street.

N. B.—Our terms for these Shirts at the above prices are CASH, when booked we will charge \$1.10.

C. H. THOMAS & CO, 224 Queen Street.

APRIL, 1888.

John J. Weddall.

NEW DRESS GOODS, NEW DRESS SILKS.

Extra Value. NEW Dress Cambrics, NEW CORSETS.

White Cottons, Grey Cottons, Gingham, etc.

PARKS' WARPS, CARPET WARPS, LOWEST PRICES.

Fashion Sheets free. "Ask for one."

JOHN J. WEDDALL, 204 Queen St. April 18

Lawn Tennis Shoes, BASE BALL SHOES, LOTTIMER'S, LACE BOOTS.

Ladies' and Boys' LAWN TENNIS SHOES.

TRY OUR R. F. B. \$1.00

Unlaundered Shirts!

For Sale by us only. C. H. THOMAS & CO, 224 Queen Street.

N. B.—Our terms for these Shirts at the above prices are CASH, when booked we will charge \$1.10.

C. H. THOMAS & CO, 224 Queen Street.

DEVER BROS. MAY 23.

NEW GOODS Opened this day.

Black Cashmeres; Black French Merinoes; Black Plushes; Black Satins; Black Dress Silks; Black Book Muslins.

COLORED VELVETEENS. White Keteria Lawns; White Tartletons; White Damask Napkins. ALL SIZES.

Turkey Red in Twill and Plain. Black Cashan and Black Beetle Silasia, English makes.

DEVER BROS., Queen St. May 20

THOS. W. SMITH Is now opening at his TAILORING AND GENTS' FURNISHING STORE, 192 Queen Street, Fredericton, ONE OF THE CHEAPEST LOTS OF CLOTHING!

ever offered in this city. Just Fancy—ALL WOOL TWEED SUITS, usually costing \$10.00, now selling for \$6.00. DIAGONAL SUITS costing \$11.50, now selling for \$6.50. PANTS at proportionately Low Prices.

Those who want a Bargain, should call early. Our stock in every line is complete, and marked Low For Cash. Wool taken as usual.

THOS. W. SMITH, Fredericton, May 20.

JACKSON ADAMS, Principal Undertaker, County Court House Square, OFF. QUEEN HOTEL, FREDERICTON, N. B.

Orders from City or County promptly attended to, day or night. Residence over Warerooms. May 20

IN STOCK, THE FOLLOWING CANNED GOODS:

Corn, Peaches, Tomatoes, Pineapple, Peas, Oysters, Baked Beans, Lobsters, Corn Beef, Salmon, Lorn Tongue, Potted Ham, Condensed Milk, Condensed Coffee.

ALSO, A CHOICE LOT OF TEA, AT LOWEST PRICES.

S. L. MORRISON, Queen St., Corner of York. Fredericton, June 27

CITY TAXES, 1888, The Assessment Roll for the Year 1888, is now in the hands of the City Treasurer. All persons therein assessed are hereby notified that they will be entitled to a Discount of 5 per cent. On the amount of their respective taxes, if the same be paid in the City Treasurer, at his office in the City Hall, Fredericton, on or before the 25th day of July next, after which date Exemptions will be issued, and all debts contracted on all taxes remaining unpaid after the 25th July.

For hand or horse power. THE UNDEGRADED line for sale Two Machines for Farm Use, both in good order and sold because the owner has no further use for them. 1 Bullard Hay Tedder, an excellent machine. 1 No. 14 Improved Ross Ensilage Cutter, for hand or horse power. The above can be seen at MR. JAS. TIBBETT'S Store, Campbell street, and will be sold at a bargain. H. G. C. WETMORE, Auctioneer, Phoenix Square Fredericton, June 25, 1888.

THE UNDEGRADED line for sale Two Machines for Farm Use, both in good order and sold because the owner has no further use for them. 1 Bullard Hay Tedder, an excellent machine. 1 No. 14 Improved Ross Ensilage Cutter, for hand or horse power. The above can be seen at MR. JAS. TIBBETT'S Store, Campbell street, and will be sold at a bargain. H. G. C. WETMORE, Auctioneer, Phoenix Square Fredericton, June 25, 1888.

THE UNDEGRADED line for sale Two Machines for Farm Use, both in good order and sold because the owner has no further use for them. 1 Bullard Hay Tedder, an excellent machine. 1 No. 14 Improved Ross Ensilage Cutter, for hand or horse power. The above can be seen at MR. JAS. TIBBETT'S Store, Campbell street, and will be sold at a bargain. H. G. C. WETMORE, Auctioneer, Phoenix Square Fredericton, June 25, 1888.

THE UNDEGRADED line for sale Two Machines for Farm Use, both in good order and sold because the owner has no further use for them. 1 Bullard Hay Tedder, an excellent machine. 1 No. 14 Improved Ross Ensilage Cutter, for hand or horse power. The above can be seen at MR. JAS. TIBBETT'S Store, Campbell street, and will be sold at a bargain. H. G. C. WETMORE, Auctioneer, Phoenix Square Fredericton, June 25, 1888.

THE UNDEGRADED line for sale Two Machines for Farm Use, both in good order and sold because the owner has no further use for them. 1 Bullard Hay Tedder, an excellent machine. 1 No. 14 Improved Ross Ensilage Cutter, for hand or horse power. The above can be seen at MR. JAS. TIBBETT'S Store, Campbell street, and will be sold at a bargain. H. G. C. WETMORE, Auctioneer, Phoenix Square Fredericton, June 25, 1888.

THE UNDEGRADED line for sale Two Machines for Farm Use, both in good order and sold because the owner has no further use for them. 1 Bullard Hay Tedder, an excellent machine. 1 No. 14 Improved Ross Ensilage Cutter, for hand or horse power. The above can be seen at MR. JAS. TIBBETT'S Store, Campbell street, and will be sold at a bargain. H. G. C. WETMORE, Auctioneer, Phoenix Square Fredericton, June 25, 1888.

THE UNDEGRADED line for sale Two Machines for Farm Use, both in good order and sold because the owner has no further use for them. 1 Bullard Hay Tedder, an excellent machine. 1 No. 14 Improved Ross Ensilage Cutter, for hand or horse power. The above can be seen at MR. JAS. TIBBETT'S Store, Campbell street, and will be sold at a bargain. H. G. C. WETMORE, Auctioneer, Phoenix Square Fredericton, June 25, 1888.

THE UNDEGRADED line for sale Two Machines for Farm Use, both in good order and sold because the owner has no further use for them. 1 Bullard Hay Tedder, an excellent machine. 1 No. 14 Improved Ross Ensilage Cutter, for hand or horse power. The above can be seen at MR. JAS. TIBBETT'S Store, Campbell street, and will be sold at a bargain. H. G. C. W

