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Drawers,
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Blankets,
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JOHN HASLIP

Frederickton, Sept. 14, 1886.

"GOLDEN FLEECE."

— —

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HEAP SAL

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Fredericton, July 14.

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Easy Chairs, Reclining Chairs,

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Rocking Horses, Toy Bedsteads, Bau's, Chairs and Rockers—all kinds, Wheelbarrows, Wagons, etc. A large assortment of Wood Furniture, Baskets, etc., at your own figures. Call and see our stock of useful articles.

ADAMS' FURNITURE WAREHOUSE
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— —)(—
Season 1886.
 — —)(—
 THE Subscriber, intending to pay greater attention to the RETAN, LUMBER BUSINESS for the last few seasons, begs to inform generally that besides the usual STURGE, PINE, and HEMLOCK LUMBER and sawn to order, will keep constant and

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PINE SHEATHING, DRY HEMLOCK
RUCE, and PINE BOARDS, and PL
PLANED ON ONE SIDE.
so intends to keep LATHS and PICKETS
stantly on hand,
all sorts of CEDAR SHINGLES well
smoothly Sawn and Very Carefully Assort
Office on QUEEN STREET, directly
mill.
R. A. Estey

Frederickton, May 1, 1896—ly wtiv.:
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CHURCHILL'S RESIGNATION.
The Conservative cabinet Weakens
Chamberlain Pleads for Unity Among
the Liberals.
LONDON, Dec. 24.—Mr. Chamberlain

made a speech at a private meeting of the Birmingham liberal council last evening. He said that the political situation was an extraordinary and critical one. It had totally changed within 24 hours. "Although," he continued, "I have often differed with Lord Randolph Churchill, I have never failed to do so in the most friendly manner."

ice to his great ability and quick appreciation of public sentiment. Those reared in old toriyism, he has repeatedly shown superior to it, and his position in the present government was a guarantee to me that they would not pursue a reactionary policy. (Churchill's recent speeches displayed liberal principles.)

upon most important questions. His resignation is a very significant announcement. It seems that the old Tory influence has gained the upper hand. The keynote of Churchill's policy was to maintain the alliance with the unionists. I thought that perhaps the Tories had grown wise by experience, and were p

they have abandoned that intention. Lord Salisbury must be prepared to face the consequence. Now, gentlemen, view of these startling changes, I ask myself what are the Gladstonians going to do? It seems to me they have a great and, perhaps, final opportunity.

gerals agree upon ninety-nine points
 and disagree upon only one point.
 Even upon Irish matters, when
 I look into the thing, I am more sur-
 prised at the number of points where
 we are agreed than at the remainder
 upon which, for the present, we must
 content to differ. My opposition to Mr.

Gladstone's bill has been grossly misrepresented, I never said that I was opposed to the great land scheme. I opposed the Gladstone bill mainly upon two grounds; first, I believed it would involve a loss which the British taxpayer ought not to bear; second, I was not prepared to do anything prejudicial to the interests of the people of Ireland.

arrangement to make Ireland practically independent. It is one thing to use all the resources of the State to benefit your fellow citizens; it is a different thing altogether, to undertake a risk for those about to depart from you. But I never doubted that it was possible to devise a plan for the settlement of the land question. I am

vinced that any of the three Liberal leaders can soon arrange a scheme which, without throwing an unfair burden on the British taxpayer, will, in a short time, make the Irish tenant the owner of the land he cultivates. We could even further in the direction of universal suffrage.

all agreed on a scheme applicable to England and Scotland, we are prepared to apply it, with the necessary change of details, to Ireland. Are we to remain disjointed fighting and in internecine strife, for the benefit of our opponents or are we

make this honest attempt? If we do agree on every point, at least we agree to carry these important points, which there is no difference of opinion between us, and leave it to time and frank discussion of the subject to whether, when we have accomplished these reforms, we may not go a

farther in the direction of the views of those who are now, unfortunately, opponents."

The Daily News, referring to Chamberlain's speech at Birmingham, says his conciliatory temper will be appreciated, and that the speech will be fruitful. Churchill, the News says,

A coalition cabinet is admitted even the Carlton to be impossible. Lord Salisbury and Lord Hartington have agreed repeatedly that beyond the sphere of common action in Ireland on which the present understanding is based,

The present understanding is based, the parties maintain their traditional principles from which they have no intention to depart. It being impossible for Mr. H. to join the present cabinet, it is asserted by his friends that Salisbury carry out an intention long contemplated, namely, offer resignation and on Hartington to form his own cabinet.

Hartington should refuse, Salis would then appeal to the country on the Tory platform, throwing over the Unionists. The Tory government organs length and breadth of the land at Churchill as a traitor and a professional Radical who has schemed from the

The Daily Telegraph presumes the
role of Chamberlain's negotiation with

The Chronicle thinks that Church's resignation will result in Lord Harton's giving a still stronger support

The Morning Post says the resignation of Churchill has no connection with foreign policy of the government; his opinions on the foreign policy coincide with those of the cabinet.

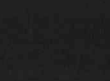
The Standard says: Churchill missed his mark. The circumstances

tending his secession will deprive him the sympathy extended to ministers resign from conscientious conviction. The Daily News says: We understand that Lord Salisbury has asked Lord H. Russell for assistance. The idea that Lord Russell will resign is absurd. Lord Salisbury is not the sort of man to admit public

that he cannot conduct affairs with Churchill. Churchill may possibly join the Liberals. Gladstone without doubt, except his friendship he has ever had a kindly feeling Churchill, in spite of his monstrous language.

In consequence of Lord Salisbury's request, Lord Hartington will remain in Rome until Sunday to await letters from Salisbury. Lord Hartington has received an invitation yet to enter the cabinet. The opinion grows that Hartington will not enter the cabinet. It has been virtually decided to further

prorogue parliament until the sec



[The page contains faint, illegible markings.]

The image shows a dark, textured surface, likely the cover or endpaper of a book. A horizontal strip of lighter, possibly metallic or reflective material runs across the top portion of the frame. The dark area below has a grainy, mottled appearance with some subtle variations in tone and texture. There are no discernible text, figures, or other markings.

1990

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