

STEADMAN V. THE SUN.

The Herald took occasion some months ago to express its opinion very plainly in regard to the charges made by the St. John Sun against Judge Steadman; and it is in keeping with the views then given to say that the verdict rendered by the jury ought to commend itself to the public. The amount, \$2500, is certainly a very substantial award; but when the circumstances of the case are considered it cannot be called excessive. In the first place the standing and office position of the plaintiff are such as to entitle him to a large verdict. Had the verdict been for the defendants it is not easy to see how he could have retained his place as revising officer and even his usefulness as a judge would have been impaired. In the second place the making of grave charges against a high public official strikes so directly at the respect in which the administration of the law ought ever to be held, that when these charges are false, the person making them should be compelled to pay exemplary damages. In the third place the ability of the defendants to pay ought to be considered, for it is evident that which might be a deterrent verdict against a poor man, might have no influence upon a wealthy corporation. In the fourth place the fact that the attack upon the plaintiff was made in the interests of a political party is an important element. In view of all these considerations it cannot be very well claimed that the damages awarded were excessive.

In presenting this view, THE HERALD is not animated by the slightest feeling of hostility to its contemporary, the Sun. The truth probably is that the Sun in this case lent itself to the plans of an unscrupulous faction, and itself acted in good faith; that is to say, the Sun probably believed it had good ground for saying what it did say. It no doubt received the strongest assurances from the conservative managers in Queen's city, that the charges made could be substantiated. We would not like to think, we do not think that the Sun would deliberately make the grave charges it did, without believing it could sustain its position. It has been gravely deceived; but unfortunately for it, this is no defence either as to its common prudence or its honesty. It has learned just how much reliance can be placed in assurances received from a certain quarter, and the lesson though a costly one may not be altogether useless.

Nor by the most strained construction can it be claimed that this verdict unduly restricts the liberty of the press. On the contrary the trial has shown that a newspaper will be allowed the widest latitude within the rules of evidence to prove the correctness of its criticisms and that no fanciful dignity hedges about the judicial office. The acts of all men may be criticized, but when it comes to impugning the motives by which they are actuated, the press takes every step at its peril. It cannot be denied that this is a salutary rule. No pretence have ever been made that there is such a thing as official infallibility. Every officer of the state makes errors in judgment, and the right of criticism is received with some enthusiasm. It is not easy to see what Great Britain gains from the possession of Newfoundland, or what the island would gain from being annexed to the United States. Recent events are not calculated to stimulate a desire on the part of neighboring countries to be politically tied up with that country. Besides all this, before Newfoundland could be annexed to the republic, Canada would have something to say about it. The dominion would certainly protest in the strongest possible manner against such a step. The islanders will probably have to be content with their present political condition and wait patiently for that redress of their grievances, which will come sooner or later. It is quite true that the French rights are very objectionable; but it must never be forgotten that they are "rights," and that France ought not to be expected to surrender them without adequate compensation.

The country is well rid of Reginald Birchall. Too much has been said about him already, so we will not waste much space upon him. He has formed the staple topic of Canadian journalism for the last month or two—a fact which is not much to the credit of Canadian journals. The publication of this biography is an outrage upon the public sense of decency. He was a miserable type of a man, without a single redeeming trait in his character. It will do the world no good to be told his history, while the semi-harsh aspect given to his leathome career may have a harmful effect upon weak minds. The only lesson of his life worth repeating is this, that some men are so base, that no ties or considerations, however tender or sacred, can keep them from evil, but we all know this before.

During the week two schooners loaded by D. F. George with laths and shingles have been grounded on the Ormoco shoals and have had to discharge part of their loads in order to get off. This sort of thing is too bad altogether, and there is really no good reason why it should occur. The Dominion dredge has been at the shoals and dug out a channel for part of the way, but a ridge not more than a few rods in width was left, and it is upon this that the schooners caught. What is wanted is that the dredge should come back next summer and clear the channel out. Not a very large appropriation, not more than from \$3000 to \$5000 would be necessary, and surely the trade of this port is of sufficient magnitude to warrant such an outlay.

The Grand Trunk railway has by no means abandoned its projected road through New Brunswick. One of the friends of the scheme says: "We are bound to get them." They will be very welcome. When the two great Canadian systems enter New Brunswick we may look for lively times.

ALMOST A PANIC.

Tuesday was an exciting day in the New York stock exchange, and a panic was only averted by the good judgment of the bank presidents. During the whole summer money has been getting tighter and those who kept the track of events foresaw a severe pinch this fall. Just what are the causes for the stringency, it is not easy to determine, although no doubt the hoarding of gold by the banks of France has a great deal to do with it. This institution is alleged to have \$350,000,000 of gold lying in its vaults, the greater part of which can be serving no commercial purpose whatever. While gold remains the basis of money, it is evident that all banks must have either on hand or be able to secure readily gold in a certain proportion toward their business transactions. The gold may or may not be actually called for, but conservative banking principles require it to be on hand. Hence if banks cannot get gold in sufficient quantity to warrant them in meeting the demands of the mercantile community, they must restrict to meet those demands except to a limited extent. The wealth of the country in wheat, corn, cattle, everything, in short, may be greater than ever, but without gold to form a basis of currency, whether that currency is in the form of bank notes or bills of exchange or whatever you like, business will be hampered for want of money.

Had the market gone to pieces in New York and a run of failures followed, as was dreaded at one time on Tuesday, it is hard to say where the end would have been. The corn and wheat crop in the United States is less than usual, the effect of the McKinley tariff will probably be to reduce exports and these two causes operating together, if railway stocks had got on the down grade, it would have been difficult to stop them.

On several previous occasions where the stock market has got into a tangle, the U. S. treasury department has been able to step in and give relief; but owing to the extravagant appropriations made during the present year, this course seems scarcely possible now. On Tuesday last the national treasury had only about \$60,000,000 of coin on hand, including \$25,000,000 of fractional currency and about \$35,000,000 on deposit in the banks, leaving less than \$10,000,000 of coin actually in the treasury vaults. The government was not, therefore, in much of a position to help out business men by relieving the market with its own funds. However, the difficulty was tide over by good judgment of the bank presidents, and though a few large houses went down, business was not demoralized.

Among the firms which failed was that of Decker Howard & Co. This firm's liabilities are \$100,000 with assets probably sufficient to meet them. The senior partner said that his firm was in the habit of borrowing several million dollars every day; yet the total wealth of the firm as estimated by themselves in June last was not more than \$400,000. This gives a slight indication of the sort of business that is carried on upon Wall street. We read of enormous transactions and naturally attribute the possession of great wealth to the men engaged in them; but it seems that under the Wall street system men can handle tens and even hundreds of millions without themselves possessing more than what is, by comparison, a very small capital.

Some prominent Newfoundlanders have been talking about annexing that island to the United States, and if we may be so bold as to judge from the island, the idea is received with some enthusiasm. It is not easy to see what Great Britain gains from the possession of Newfoundland, or what the island would gain from being annexed to the United States. Recent events are not calculated to stimulate a desire on the part of neighboring countries to be politically tied up with that country. Besides all this, before Newfoundland could be annexed to the republic, Canada would have something to say about it. The dominion would certainly protest in the strongest possible manner against such a step. The islanders will probably have to be content with their present political condition and wait patiently for that redress of their grievances, which will come sooner or later. It is quite true that the French rights are very objectionable; but it must never be forgotten that they are "rights," and that France ought not to be expected to surrender them without adequate compensation.

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Execution of Birchall.

Woodsrock, Ont., Nov. 14.—John Reginald Birchall was hanged this morning. He retained his sanity to the end, and, apparently unaffected by the advice of the Rev. Mr. Wade, the clergyman who had been in his cell day after day exhorting him to prepare for death. Mrs. Birchall went to the jail at 7 o'clock accompanied by her sister Mrs. West Jones and a college friend of Birchall's named Arthur Leatham, now in Montreal. The deputy sheriff had found that suicide was a most remote possibility. Instead of being dejected Birchall was resorting to every device which his vivid fancy might suggest to sustain his spirits at an elevated pitch. He had worked himself up to a degree not far removed from insane merriment. He made jokes from the gallows and rallied at the cooks who had sent him a venison steak for supper that had not been kept long enough for the gallows to be hot. He made jokes from the gallows and rallied at the cooks who had sent him a venison steak for supper that had not been kept long enough for the gallows to be hot. He made jokes from the gallows and rallied at the cooks who had sent him a venison steak for supper that had not been kept long enough for the gallows to be hot.

Soon after the sheriff had left, Mrs. Birchall and Mrs. Wade were ushered into the cell; the latter remained only some fifteen minutes. Her farewell was a sad one but she kept perfect control of herself. The wife was then practically alone with her doomed husband for the last time. On the other side of the cell with averted faces, while the clergyman withdrew from the scene. The effect of the prolonged interview somewhat unnerved the mother, but she smiled coolly as she parted with her wife. For a time after she had gone he was a child in the hands of the clergyman. Then he lay down in his exhausted condition tried to sleep, but sleep was impossible. Then he got up and declared he would sit it out. He lay up and joked at the guards again, but after a while began to pay attention to the ministrations of Mr. Wade.

At six o'clock the prisoner, who had lain down for a few minutes, rose and robed himself in a dark suit of clothes, a white shirt with cuffs and collar, black pointed tie, white gloves and silk socks. The hangman then entered the cell. Birchall, who had seen him previously during the day, nodded to him as he entered. The morning was clear and sunny, and a hoar frost was on the ground. The crowd of people who got admission to the jail yard numbered about 200.

Several medical men had arrived by 15 minutes after eight, when a squad of county constables with batons, came into the yard and shoved back the crowd, forming a semi-circle around the corner where the gallows stood. The hangman re-entered the prison while Dr. Chamberlain stood guard by the rope. Outside the prison walls crowds had been collecting and some men climbed up onto the branches of the shade trees of the street overlooking the western yard. At 25 minutes to 8 the voice of reverend dean Wade was heard in prayer inside the prison. A second or two later Mr. Wade in vestments appeared, reading aloud the death service. Behind him came Dr. Rice, then Birchall whose arms were fastened with a leather strap. On either side of him were Arthur Leatham, his Oxford friend and young Mr. Cameron, his day guard. He walked erect with his eyes looking straight ahead, his face was composed and calm, the same firm look as that which he wore during the trial. He was at this time dressed in tight fitting Prince Albert coat and his face washed and his hair parted in the center.

The little procession halted a few feet from the gallows. Birchall turned and looked back. He raised his eyes and kept them fixed on the gibbet for the rest of the time while the clergyman continued the sacred exercises. His fortitude put nerve into the crowd and remarks were passed from one to another in audible tones. Birchall looked as fresh as if he had been sound asleep all night and had breakfasted well. His telegram from the island, the wink not had been tasted any food. His black suit fitted his natty figure perfectly. His turned down collar and white tie showed his strong, well-shaped neck, his black moustache and his hair had been carefully groomed.

Mr. Wade concluded all the service but the recital of the Lord's prayer, before which he placed his hands in the condemnation man's neck and kissed him affectionately. Mr. Leatham advanced and did the same. The hangman took Birchall by the arm and they walked together under the dangling ropes. Birchall wheeled around and faced the crowd like a soldier on parade. All of this time his face had not moved a muscle and if his lips were not compressed one would imagine he was smiling by the bright cheerful look in his eyes. It took but a minute to adjust the rope and the black cap. The hangman put on his hand, Birchall took it, and gave it a strong grasp.

Meanwhile the Dean was reciting the Lord's prayer, the next minute after the hand grasp, the executioner has pulled a rope which held in position, by means of a chain, a 300 lb. weight. The body sprang into the air, getting a side jerk. This was exactly at 8.27. "Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive"—the clergyman was repeating. Almost every one in the crowd held a watch.

When the body had recovered from the side jerk, it turned round and round and the hangman endeavored to steady it by turning the face to the wall. The body sprang up and again. Convulsive writhing movements shook it, passing from the neck downwards. In six minutes Dr. McLaugh pronounced life to be extinct, and the others agreed.

CHILDREN'S LITERATURE.
What "St. Nicholas" has done for Boys and Girls.
Victor Hugo calls this "the woman's century," and he might have added that it is the children's century as well, for never before in the world's history has so much thought been paid to children—their schools, their books, their pictures, and their toys. Childhood, as we understand it, is a recent discovery.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Indications of gold and coal have been found at Harvey station. Colonel Herbert C. B. the new commander-in-chief of Canadian militia, sails for Canada on the 20th inst. Traders apprehend a serious rise in the price of apples in the near future. They are now purchasing large quantities. A carload of cattle reached St. John the other day, and it was found that two of the animals had been trampled to death. The number of immigrants settling in Manitoba and the territories form last January to 31st October 1890, is 10,898. As a rule they are of the well-to-do class. The syndicate negotiating for the purchase of all the gray cotton mills in Canada has increased the amount of their offer for the Kingston mill to \$175,000. At St. Stephen Tuesday five burned the large dwelling of Edward J. N. Laffin, occupied by Mr. McColley. A portion of the contents were saved. The loss is quite heavy; partially insured. Wheat receipts throughout the west are simply tremendous, and the price paid are satisfactory, as high as 82 cents being secured. At Brandon alone about \$15,000 has been paid out to farmers.

The bootblack may soon be a thing of the past. The very latest automaton is said to be a boot-cleaning machine, which performs its appointed task of dropping the usual coin in the "slot." Five hundred and ninety-eight millions, as nearly as can be ascertained, represents the output of sawn lumber from the mills of the Ottawa district during the past season. This amount is much less than last year's output. The Bathurst customs officers seized some boxes of partridges the other day, marked smelt. They had been sent to the railway station by J. Miller, and were destined for the United States market. They were confiscated.

At Halifax, on Monday two boys named Charlie Hart and Tom Kennedy found the body of a male child being washed against the rocks by the action of the water on the beach near the esplanade. The child was two or three weeks old. An old colored woman, Nance Bailey, died at the poor's asylum Halifax on Tuesday, aged 108. She was born at St. John's, and came to Halifax when a child, when as she was accustomed to say, there was only one street and a half in the city. She had been in the asylum but a few months.

The failure of J. P. Chetwynd, fish dealer, Halifax, is one of the worst that has occurred in Nova Scotia this year. His liabilities are about \$60,000, which are reported to include Messrs. Gault Bros., Montreal, \$7,000. The assets are practically nil. Cork and McGuire, the convicts who escaped sometime ago from the penitentiary at St. John's, were seen in the city. They hid in a toboggan slide where some boys found and helped them. They were fed, clothed in civilian apparel and sent away by train.

A farmer named Stanley, on Wolfe island says he has the largest apple tree in the county. The tree is 100 years old in circumference, and the highest branches are forty-five feet from the ground. The yield from the tree this year is forty bushels.

Referring to the McKinley bill the Victoria, B. C. Colonist says there must be no talk of retaliation on Canada's part. British Columbia would probably suffer more from the adoption of such a policy than any of the provinces. The Colonist does not distinctly say so, but that is what its language implies. The wife of an Indian at Windsor Junction, N. S., went down to the lake to get a full water, and seeing some fine ducks, she was made, and she was found face downward at the edge of the lake, in a few inches of water, with a bucket in one hand. She was 38 years of age, and had been troubled with heart disease.

A young lad named Arthur Hill, in attending to his duties at a high school in Ontario, has received a grant as a reward for discovering an error in the Cambridge edition of the Ruby Bible. The error was a very trifling one, merely the substitution of the word "hath" for "has." The mistake was made, and was accidentally discovered at family prayers.

Trackmaster Jas. Patterson has been very busy this season on his division at New Mills. Some 13 bridges has been successfully raised and 16 floored over with East Indian pine, something over one thousand loads of ballast was placed between New Mills and Bellefleur, and other necessary work done which gave employment to a large number of skilled workmen and laborers.

Says the Halifax Herald: A young lady from Grand Pre, who has been so long in this city, has just received a summons to appear in court regarding a woman named George Hall for damages, he having promised to marry her, even going so far as to buy the ring. A lawyer was also engaged in this case, which resulted in papers being issued against Hall, who it is said was left \$15,000 by the death of an uncle about three years ago. The love wounded lass does not want to marry the man now, but claims \$2,000. The case was forwarded for service on the young man.

About two o'clock on Saturday morning the quiet town was disturbed by glee if not by a riot. It turned out to be one of the most disastrous which ever visited Pictou. All told twenty buildings were destroyed, including the lockup, which contained one prisoner, a Norwegian sailor, and he was burned to death. The fire originated in the lockup on South Market wharf and a strong southerly wind prevailing, spread with great rapidity. The firemen turned out promptly, but their work told for naught, at the early period of the fire at one time it looked as if the whole town would be laid in ashes. The loss is estimated at between \$50,000 and \$60,000, with insurance about \$25,000.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Summary of the Press Telegrams from all Parts of the World.
Vice Admiral O'Byrne, commander of the French squadron in the Levant, is dead—says recent Paris cables. In a collision near George station on the Edinburgh suburban railway Tuesday, twelve persons were badly injured. The whaler Narwhale from Fox Island reports six men washed from the deck during a gale but two of the men were thrown aboard again by a return wave. Three hundred thousand persons and Polish Jews have emigrated to Brazil from Russia during the past three months, despite Russian governmental prohibition. Advice from Santiago de Cuba say the famous bandit Velasquez has been killed by government troops, and his whole band, numbering 34, have surrendered to authorities. Intense excitement prevails in Guatemala over the prospect of a general war in Central America. The Mexican minister is endeavoring to persuade Barillas to recall the troops he sent to aid Bocan.

Wesley P. Balch, the well-known horseman, committed suicide Tuesday afternoon by shooting himself with a revolver in his office in Commonwealth building Boston, Mass. Financial difficulties caused the act. Patrick Delaney, who was implicated in the Phoenix Park murders and was serving a sentence of life imprisonment for his connection with that crime, and who appeared as a witness for the Times before the Parnell commission, has been released from prison. The threatened evictions on Olphert estate begun at Ardsherg Wednesday. A fierce storm raged all night, and the work of eviction began under a cloudy sky. A force of heavily armed policemen was on the ground. Sixteen families comprising 100 persons were ejected from their homes. Five hundred armed Armenians concentrated at Modor in Russian territory Wednesday made a raid on several Kurdish villages, killing five persons. The band was attacked and dispersed by Cossacks. The police here have made a large seizure of Martini rifles and ammunition intended for Armenians. Twelve thousand dollars was stolen on the Georgia railroad between Conyers and Geneva bridge last Wednesday night. Messengers Pickin was asleep on a cot and the robber must have entered the door next to the engine. The robber opened the safe with a key which he took from Pickin's vest, which hung on the wall.

In Oklahoma Sex six men left the whaler George Morgan in a small boat in pursuit of a whale. The whale was harpooned and started rapidly, towing after him the boat, which contained second mate A. Martin and five seamen. A fog set in and nothing was ever found of the boat. It is believed the whale smashed the boat, killing the occupants. A terrible accident occurred at Tai-Ping-Fu, China at which place are situated the government mills for the manufacture of powder. While the workmen were employed about the mills, an explosion occurred which entirely demolished the building. The loss of life was enormous, 300 persons being killed. The cause of the explosion is not known.

English naval engineers are congratulating themselves upon the fact that the Italian government, after careful tests of the merits of the Armstrong and Krupp guns, has adopted the former for use in its navy. The result is the more gratifying in view of the fact that Italy's political relations with Germany would naturally incline her to favor the German manufacture, other things being equal. The Times says, Jay Gould has secured the control of the Union Pacific railway company. Interested parties in the deal are William and John D. Rockefeller. Mr. Gould says he will probably take the presidency of the road himself. President Charles Francis Adams, he says has been managing the road in an entirely unsatisfactory manner and many of the largest stockholders have determined his administration must cease. The Rockefeller administration (Gould) secured a large amount of stock recently.

Two Japanese students of Michigan University have created quite a sensation by eloping with two American girls. The girls are Katherine Fukushima and Yoritomo Tokano, both of noble families and graduates of the law department here last year. One of the girls is Miss Fuller of Ypsilanti, who is of good family and very handsome. The other woman was considerably older and well known among certain circles. The elopers were traced to Detroit, then to Windsor, where they bought tickets for Toronto. It is officially announced that the resignation of Lord Connamara as governor of Madras has been accepted. Lord Connamara was appointed in December, 1888, and he is understood that his resignation has been occasioned by the suit for divorce that has been brought by Lady Connamara, his lordship not caring to stand the exposure that, it is averred, will inevitably follow the approaching trial, the case standing on the calendar next to that of Capt. O'Shea. Lord Connamara was known as the Hon. Robert Bourke before he received his title in 1887. He is the third son of the Earl of Mayo. Lady Connamara is the eldest daughter of the first Marquis of Delonnois and was married in 1863. The scandal occurred in December, 1888.

There is considerable romance connected with the marriage of Monday in Agave, at the home of A. D. Weeks, of Rev. Costello Weston of Charlton, Mass., to Mrs. Martha Hamilton of that city. An engagement which once existed between them in their more youthful days had been snapped, they had both been married, reared children, their companions had died, the old love flame was rekindled, and a happy marriage takes place. Surely there is material for a story. Mr. Weston is the well-known Universalist minister and has held several parishes in this state, and for a time preacher in St. John.

The Frankfort Zeitung affirms that the lymph used by Prof. Koch for inoculating patients will be within the reach of all and that it will cost only 25 marks for a small phial. The success of treatment is certain in severe affections of the skin, joints and bones and also in the early stages of pulmonary complaints. The lymph destroys the tubercular bacilli. Several authorities confirm the report of the cure by Dr. Koch's method of a case of lupus on the face and arms within five days. The lymph throws off the bacilli by the necrotic process. Emperor William has summoned Prof. Koch to an interview in order to personally learn the results that have been obtained from the new consumption cure. A Frankfort telegram says that the Emperor has made a personal gift of \$250,000 to Prof. Koch and another of the same amount to endow a national institute for the production of the lymph used in Koch's process. The lymph is described as a transparent yellow fluid having a slight smell of carbolic acid. The girl who was cured of lupus was a girl of 16 years. The doctors who knew of the case were deeply interested in the wonderful and speedy results of the treatment.

THE TRUCK.

Little Brown Jug was sold a few days ago at an auction in Brookline, Boston. This famous racer is one of a remarkable trio, sired by old Tom Hall. Little Brown Jug is the newest addition to John McCoy's farm at Woodside, St. John. Hugh Love of Milltown has a trotting wonder by Olympian. He claims 2:40 for his colt which is only 2 years old. It is said to be one of the fastest and best acting colts in the province. If Mr. Love takes proper care of this youngster, it might be worth more than his farm, still we should advise him to keep a firm hold on the plough, as the most promising colts do not always mature into the fastest horses.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
City Dwelling and Lot FOR SALE.
THE subscribers are authorized to dispose of a private sale the Dwelling House and Lot on the corner of Queen and Rebert streets in the city of Fredericton, belonging to the estate of the late George Thompson.
For terms and other particulars apply to BLAIR & BARRY, Barristers.
Fredericton, Sept. 11th, 1890.

STOVES.
Just Received and in Stock,
Fifty Cook Stoves,
Forty Hall Stoves,
Twenty-five Parlor Stoves,
Some of the Newest and Handsomest Designs.
Twenty-five Bedroom Stoves,
For COAL or WOOD.
For Sale WHOLESALE and RETAIL.
Neil's Hardware Store.

Notice of Sale.
To the Heirs, Executors, Administrators or Assigns of Andrew Mount (or Mount), late of the Parish of Douglas, in the County of York, Farmer, deceased, and Elizabeth his widow, and all others whom it may concern:
NOTICE is given, that under and by virtue of a Power of Sale, contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 15th day of June, A. D. 1876, and made between the said late Andrew Mount (or Mount) and the said Elizabeth his wife, of the first part, and the undersigned, John McLean, of the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, Lessor, of the second part; and renewed in B. O. S. S. pages 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72 and 73 of the York County Records, the will, for the purpose of satisfying the money secured thereby, certain lands hereinafter described, in the County of York, in the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, in the Province of New Brunswick, to wit: the lands and premises mentioned and described in said Indenture of Mortgage, as follows: "All that tract, piece or parcel of land situated in the Parish of Douglas aforesaid, known as Lot Number one, and containing one hundred and sixty acres more or less, and bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the most easterly end of the road leading to the bank of the north-west branch of the Millwaits Brook, the most easterly end of the road to the north Green thence by the margin north forty-eight degrees east one hundred and sixty acres more or less, along the north-western boundary line of four acres, along the north-western boundary line of said tract, thence south forty-eight degrees west one hundred and forty acres, thence north forty-eight degrees east to the bank of the north-west branch of the Millwaits Brook, thence along the bank of the north-west branch of the Millwaits Brook, to the place of beginning, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, and the privileges and appurtenances to the same belonging or appertaining."
Dated this 14th day of August, A. D. 1890.
JOHN McLEAN,
Mortgagee.

BLAIR & BARRY,
Sols. for Mortgagee.

JUST STORED,
—AND—
For Sale Low,
HUNGARIAN,
HARVEST MOON,
ONYX,
AND SEA GEM
FLOURS,
Beans,
Barbadoes Molasses, &c.

A FULL LINE OF
GROCERS SUNDRIES
Always in Stock.
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"Greatest Thing
In The
World!"
AT
Hall's - Book - Store.

This Celebrated Book by
DEUMOND
Can be Procured of
M. S. HALL.
"Greatest Thing
In The
World!"
By DEUMOND.
HALL'S BOOK STORE

JOHN J. WEDDALL.

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

New Brunswick Foundry and Machine Shop.
McFARLANE, THOMPSON & ANDERSON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Buckeye Automatic Cut Off Engines,
CELEBRATED
DUNBAR IMPROVED SHINGLE MILLS.

Improved Rotary Saw Mills, Mill Machinery, Enclosed Gear
Mowers, Ithaca Horse-rakes, Stoves and Furnaces,
Railway Castings.
One 50 Horse-power Bucyue Engine on Hand.
One Rotary Saw Mill on hand.

FLANNELS.
THIS DEPARTMENT IS NOW COMPLETE IN THE
FOLLOWING MAKES, VIZ.:
White Flannel, Red Flannel,
Grey Flannel, Blue Flannel,
Opera Flannel, Jersey Flannel,
Dutch Flannel, Tennis Flannel,
Homespun Flannel.

Comfortables - Grey, White, and Colored.
Blankets - Horse Blankets, Etc
Fancy
FLANNELS
Flannel,
FLANNELS

JOHN HASLIN.
DEVER BROS.
Beans,
Barbadoes Molasses, &c.

NEW
FURS
Capes, Muffs, Boas,
Collars, Cuffs, and
FUR TRIMMINGS,
IN ALL WIDTHS, NOW OPEN AT
DEVER BROTHERS.
INSPECTION INVITED.
October 11th, 1890.

LANTERNS - WHOLESALE.
LANTERNS - RETAIL.
Parlour Suites, Bedroom
Setts, Centre Tables, and
Silverware for presents.
LEMONT & SONS,
House Furnishers:

