

A POLITICAL CATECHISM.

1. What are the issues in the present election? There are two principal issues: 1st. Shall we have reciprocity with the United States.

2d. Shall the liberal policy of retrenchment and reform, or the conservative policy of extravagance and corruption prevail.

2. Is the conservative party favorable to reciprocity? It is not. Sir John Macdonald in his manifesto to the electors does not mention reciprocity.

3. Do they not claim to be favorable to reciprocity in natural products? Yes! but they know this cannot be obtained.

4. What do you mean by natural products? Those products of the country such as fish, farm produce, lumber and minerals as distinguished from manufactured articles.

5. What proof is there that reciprocity in these cannot be obtained? Sir John Macdonald speaking in the house of commons in 1884 said: "You will never get a treaty between the United States and Canada for reciprocal trade in the natural products of the two countries." (See vol. 2 official debates 1880, p. 1187).

Mr. Blaine, United States secretary of state, said in a letter to senator Baker: "There are no negotiations whatever on foot for a reciprocity treaty with Canada and you may be assured that no scheme for reciprocity with the Dominion confined to natural products will be entertained by this government."

Senator Carlisle, a leading democrat, has introduced a resolution into the United States senate to the same effect as Mr. Blaine's letter.

6. Then the Canadian government, the Canadian opposition, the United States government and the United States opposition all agreed that reciprocity in natural products cannot be obtained? They are, and this settles the question beyond a doubt. And for this reason that there could be no demand in Canada for the natural products of the United States, and unless the treaty could embrace articles that they can send us in exchange for our products they could not be expected to admit ours duty free and there could therefore be no treaty. Sir John Macdonald himself stated this in parliament.

7. What is unrestricted reciprocity? It is reciprocity not restricted to natural products and would embrace such manufactured goods as might be agreed upon in the treaty.

8. Can this be obtained? Yes, if Canada is willing.

9. Will not Great Britain object? No. The right hon. Joseph Chamberlain when representing the British government at Washington on the fishery question, said "if Canada and the United States with the United States, Canada can have it." The London Times says that the imperial government will not object.

10. Is the United States government willing to negotiate such a treaty? Sir John said in 1884: "Unless the United States will come at some time or other to a conclusion that they would be willing to enter upon a reciprocity treaty not only for our natural products, but for our manufactures as well as our natural products, we will never have a treaty."

Congressman Hitt, who is chairman of the United States committee of ways and means, and fully in the confidence of Mr. Blaine, has placed on the table of congress a resolution favoring unrestricted reciprocity.

The New York Tribune, organ of the United States government, says that "a treaty on the basis of unrestricted reciprocity is practicable, but one on the basis of restricted reciprocity is not."

Then England and the United States are favorable to unrestricted reciprocity? Yes, and only the consent of Canada is necessary to enable a treaty to be negotiated.

11. Would the revenue of Canada not be reduced in consequence of unrestricted reciprocity and would such reduction not involve direct taxation? There would be a reduction in the revenue from duties on recent imports from the United States of about \$7,000,000; but this would not involve a direct tax; because under an economical administration a large saving in expenses could be made, and the tariff on imports from other countries, and the excise duties on spirits and tobacco could be so imposed as to raise sufficient revenue without a resort to a direct tax. This is the view of Mr. Laurier, leader of the Liberal party.

Moreover the increased prosperity of the country and the enlarged purchasing powers of the people would lead to an increase in imports of dutiable goods, and consequently to an increase of revenue.

12. Would not imports from the United States take the place of imports from Great Britain? Not in any serious extent. The United States now imports from England practically the same amount per head as Canada does. The principal part of the articles which we import from England, such as cutlery, broadcloth, silks, satins, etc., are not produced in the United States but are imported by that country from England.

13. It is said that unrestricted reciprocity will be hostile to British interests. Is this true? It is not true; but on the contrary it is of the utmost importance to British interests that all questions between Canada and the United States should be settled, and the only possible basis of settlement is a treaty for unrestricted reciprocity.

14. By whom will such a treaty be negotiated? By the British government with the United States, of course with the subsequent sanction and consent of Canada.

15. Then the British government will be in a position to protect British interests at every stage of the negotiations? It will be able to do so; and so far as trade questions are concerned the British people are governed by what they believe will be in their own interests. They do not discriminate in favor of the colonies, but leave each colony to do what they do—namely, what is best for themselves.

Sir John Macdonald professed to be doing what was in the interest of Canada in adopting the policy of protection. When it was pointed out that the N. F. might prejudice British connection, the conservative organ said: "Then so much the worse for British connection."

16. Will unrestricted reciprocity lead to annexation? It will not. On the contrary by stimulating the prosperity of Canada it will remove every vestige of discontent with our present condition, just as the old reciprocity treaty removed all desire for annexation existing at that time.

17. Will unrestricted reciprocity not destroy our manufacturers? It will not. The independent manufacturers want unrestricted reciprocity because it would give their wider markets.

18. Will you name some of them? Thomas A. Rankin, liberal candidate in St. John.

F. P. Thompson, liberal candidate in York.

A. F. Randolph, manufacturer of lumber; T. McAvity & Sons, brass works; the New Brunswick road granite works; J. Hurley, boot and shoe maker, and many others in St. John.

In the town of Brantford, Ontario, alone twenty large manufacturers, including Waterbury, have declared for unrestricted reciprocity. Patterson, the liberal candidate there, is a manufacturer. Frost & Sons, large agricultural implement makers, and scores of others could be named. Mr. Frost is himself a candidate of the liberal party.

19. Are any manufacturers opposed to unrestricted reciprocity? Yes, those who are in the combines, that is, those who are united to reduce the production of articles and raise the prices of their products.

20. Is not the present cry of disloyalty to England a mere election canvass? Mr. Sir John Macdonald made the following remark when tainted with the fact that the N. P. tariff bore more heavily on the Mother Country than on the U. S. said: "I am as far as the question goes, up to the handle a home ruler. We will govern our own country, we will put on the taxes ourselves. If we choose to govern ourselves we will do so, and we do not desire England, Ireland or Scotland to tell us we are fools."

21. You have said the policy of the conservatives is extravagant. What proof have you? The expenditure of the liberal government during the last year of its administration was \$23,503,158. This was declared by the conservatives to be at least a million dollars too much, and they said that Canada could be governed for many years to come at an expenditure not exceeding \$22,000,000. Notwithstanding this, in the first year of the present conservative administration the expenditure rose to \$24,455,381, and it has now increased that in 1889-90 it was \$35,999,031. The estimate of the present year was \$38,000,000.

22. Have the taxes increased? Yes. From \$17,943,938 in 1878 to \$31,687,071 in 1889, an increase of nearly \$14,000,000 in eleven years.

23. In what has the greater part of the increased expenditure been taken place? In what is known as the controllable expenditure, that is the expenditure directly under the control of the government. This increased from \$11,843,654 in the last year of the liberal regime to \$20,314,621 in the fiscal year 1889-90.

24. Has the debt of Canada increased? Yes, our net debt has increased from \$140,362,069 in 1878 to \$237,533,211 in 1890.

25. Are the reciprocity question and the extravagant administration the only issues involved in this election? No. The history of the administration of the conservatives abounds in instances of corruption, such as the Rykard scandal, the McGreevy scandal and other gross irregularities where the public funds and public property have been prostituted to party purposes.

26. What effect will the dissolution of the house a year in advance of the expiry of its term have upon the electorate? It will disfranchise according to careful calculation at least 150,000 electors, and leave on the list the names of thousands who are either dead or have left the country. This is done in distinct violation of the pledge of the government made during the last session that there would be no election until after a new revision.

27. Why have the lists not been revised? Because the Dominion government took the right to revise them away from the municipalities and put the power in the hands of officers appointed by themselves, and the expense of such a revision was so enormous that the government were afraid to ask parliament for an appropriation for an annual revision.

Electors! Every statement in the foregoing questions and answers can be verified from the public records.

If you want an honest electoral list—vote for the liberal candidates.

If you want an honest administration of affairs—vote for the liberal candidates.

If you want to have inaugurated a policy of retrenchment and reform—vote for the liberal candidates.

If you want free bread—vote for the liberal candidates.

If you want reciprocity with the United States, whereby the prosperity of the country will be increased and the value of your farm products and every other article produced in the province will be enhanced—vote for the liberal candidates.

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

It seems probable that the Hon. O. J. LeBlanc will be a candidate for the liberals in Kent county and that Levite Theriault will oppose Hon. John Costigan in Victoria.

Advices from Kings are to the effect that Mr. Donville is meeting a splendid reception and that his chances for defeating Hon. Mr. Foster are excellent.

G. G. King is busy in Queens county and his meetings are a great success. It is generally conceded that he will have a majority over Mr. Baird this time large enough to make another steal of the constituency impossible.

Dr. Day's candidature is taking well in Sunbury. He will doubtless bring the county back into the liberal ranks.

It is said that Mr. Mowat anticipates carrying fifty seats for the liberals in Ontario. If he does this Sir John and his party will be annihilated. So note it.

The liberal speakers are meeting with a fine reception all through this county of York. The meetings in the committee room in the city are well attended. There is speaking nearly every night, but the best work is, of course, that which is being done by the ward committees. Notwithstanding the fact that many voters are disfranchised, the complexion of the city is highly satisfactory.

Dr. Colter will carry Carleton handily. A. H. Gilmour is safe in Charlotte. In Albert H. R. Emmerson, and in Westmoreland W. F. George are the liberal standard bearers and their prospects are admirable. Hon. Peter Mitchell will keep Northumberland safe. We are sorry to learn that Mr. Adams, the conservative candidate, there is not well.

THE ISSUE STATED.

Although cards bearing the legend "Temple and Reciprocity" are posted all over the county, there is no reciprocity plank in the conservative platform. Not only did Sir John Macdonald, in his manifesto, omit all reference to reciprocity and take his stand squarely upon the old line of protection, but in all his recent speeches he has done the same thing. He could not well do otherwise. Restricted reciprocity is absolutely unobtainable. The United States government will not treat with Canada for a treaty to provide for the free interchange of natural products only. Sir John Macdonald himself took this position in 1884. Speaking in the house of commons during the session of that year he said:

"And I believe that the feeling which then existed still exists, and that you will never get a treaty between the United States and Canada for reciprocal trade in the natural products of the two countries. The Americans said—whether truly or not I do not know—that it was a nominal reciprocity; that all the advantages were on the side of Canada. We had no market for their products, and we offered them for their production of grain and cereals and fisheries. We on the other hand had to gain everything from them by their markets being opened for the articles which were specified in the treaty. That feeling, I believe, still exists, and unless the United States will come at some time to a conclusion that they would be willing to enter upon a reciprocity treaty, not only for our natural products, but for our manufactures as well as our natural products we will never have a treaty. I am quite satisfied that the United States will not agree, and the country will not agree, the voice of the country will be against a repetition of the treaty of 1854. Then, Sir, the only question is, can we have a treaty on a wider basis?"

Mr. Blaine, U. S. secretary of state, has distinctly declared not only that no reciprocity negotiations are pending with the Dominion, but that the United States government will not entertain any propositions for a treaty for reciprocity in natural products. For Mr. Temple to profess to favor a reciprocity treaty at the same time support the Dominion government's policy is absolutely inconsistent. The Herald can well believe that Mr. Temple personally is in favor of reciprocity. He is out of active business and of course he has no difference of his individually, but his knowledge of this country and of the workings of the old reciprocity treaty must convince him that the country needs reciprocity more than anything else. But as he very frankly puts it in conversation, he has matters at Ottawa that he must see to, and to see to them to his own satisfaction it is necessary that he should be elected to support Sir John Macdonald. There is considerable human nature about this, but not very much patriotism. We are of the opinion that the welfare of the thirty thousand people who live in York is of more importance than any private matter, even although that is of such consequence to him that by his own words he "must raise the money some way to get elected."

The issue before the electors of York is in unrestricted reciprocity or no reciprocity at all. This can no longer be disputed by the conservatives and hence it is not an honest canvass which Temple is making. The electors of York ought to distinctly understand that the government of Sir John Macdonald is not prepared to give reciprocity for the people of York, but for reciprocity will be made to the United States government, which that body will accept. A vote for Mr. Temple is, therefore, a vote against reciprocity. The electors are respectfully invited to give their votes for the liberal candidates, and to see to it that the more they examine the situation, the more apparent it will be that the only hope for a reciprocity treaty, which will admit our products free into the United States and add to the value of everything we farm, is in the success of the liberal party.

A vote for Mr. Thompson is a vote for reciprocity.

A vote for Mr. Temple is a vote against reciprocity.

This plain statement of the case cannot be truthfully disputed.

THE DISFRANCHISED THOUSANDS.

No more unjustifiable action was ever taken by a political leader than that of Sir John Macdonald in bringing on the elections before the voters lists had been revised and brought down to date. Not only are the names of thousands of dead men left upon the lists, thereby giving the opportunity for the perpetration of the worst frauds; but what is ten times more serious, the names of more than a hundred thousand young men are not on the lists, and though they are possessed of all the requirements to entitle them to the privileges of citizenship, they are debarred from exercising those privileges by the action of Sir John Macdonald. That gentleman spoke in his manifesto of appealing to the people of Canada. As a matter of fact 50,000 and more of the people to whom he is supposed to appeal, that is the registered electors, are in their graves, and four times 50,000 are deprived by act of the right to respond to his appeal.

But though the premier has been able to deprive these young men of their right to vote, he has not deprived them of their influence, and if they chose they can employ this in a way that will end such tactics as this forever. If they cast their influence, since they cannot cast their votes, for the liberal candidates, they will show themselves stronger than the party which has deprived them of their privilege as citizens. In Ontario the young men are organizing and they propose to make Sir John Macdonald feel the full weight of their indignation. Let them do so in Fredericton. In this county alone there are more than a thousand disfranchised men—men who expect to live in this country and make a nation of it by the labor of their strong arms or by their busy brains. The greatness of the outrage that has been thus perpetrated upon the young men of Canada cannot be overstated. If we were to read of such a thing having happened in Mexico and were to hear of a revolution in consequence, we would applaud the sense of liberty, the determination to be citizens in the full sense of the word, which would inspire such a step. Will the young men of York county sit down quietly under the outrage that has been put upon them? We do not, of course, counsel a recourse to the violence. This is unnecessary. But we do advise them to organize promptly for the campaign, and to see, if they cannot, for every vote that Sir John Macdonald has disfranchised, gain one for the liberal candidates. They can do it if they set to work about it in the right spirit.

ONE of the most amusing pieces of political management that Sir John has ever witnessed is that which has landed Drs. Alward and Stockton high and dry on the Tory strand. It is an open secret that a certain element in the conservative party set out deliberately about a year ago to destroy the two doctors politically and it has certainly done its work well.

ABOUT DIRECT TAXATION.

This is the first of the Tory argument in reference to direct taxation. They say the revenue will fall off some \$14,000,000, and this is \$2.80 per head and to make this up by direct taxation a man whose family consists of himself, his wife, and five children, will have to pay \$14.00. There are several fallacies in this argument.

In the first place there cannot possibly be such a falling off in the revenue.

In the second place there can be a large saving in the expenditure so that so large a revenue will not be necessary.

In the third place no one ever heard of a direct tax being levied at so much per head for every man, woman and child.

There are scores of ways in which direct taxes can be and are levied; but in no part of the world is a man taxed, under the direct system, in proportion to his family. Under our present system of indirect taxation a man pays in proportion to the size of his family, in some particulars. If his family is twice as large as his neighbors, he pays twice as much on every dutiable article he consumes.

Simply for illustration we give an instance of how a direct tax might be substituted for an indirect tax. A man who burns oil for lighting purposes. On every gallon he burns he pays eight cents and upwards in taxes, that being the amount of the duty. By his neighbor, a rich man and burns gas, he pays no taxes on his light. Now suppose the duty was taken off oil, and the legislature desired to raise a revenue by a tax on light, does any one suppose the poor man would be taxed and the rich man allowed to go scot free? Take another illustration. We import sugar and molasses and pay a good deal of taxes on these articles in the way of duty. Let us suppose the duty is abolished, and it is necessary to raise the revenue derived from it by a direct tax, the government would not say to Mr. A, you have a family of six and, therefore, must have used twice as much sugar and molasses as Mr. B, who has only a family of three, therefore you must pay twice as much of the direct tax as Mr. B. No man in his senses would suppose such a thing possible. Yet the conservative argues upon that line. In England, where the greater part of the revenue is collected by direct taxation, the plan adopted is designed to make each man pay in proportion to his ability to pay.

AS DEFINED BY SIR JOHN.

A Canadian farmer meets a United States farmer at the boundary. The former has a bag of oats, the latter a bag of corn. The oats and corn being natural products, they are exchanged without paying duty. But the bag being manufactured articles, to exchange these without paying duty is treason.

The Philadelphia lawyer, of whom we have all heard so much, would be puzzled to show where these two transactions are different in principle or why one should overturn the British Empire and the other should not.

EDWARD FARRER is a journalist who has always been a conservative. Recently he sent a copy of the United States paper to Toronto Globe. Previous to going on the Globe he was on the Toronto Mail, a conservative paper. When on the Mail he wrote a pamphlet showing how Canada could be coerced into annexation. Sir John Macdonald is now trying to make it different in principle or why one should overturn the British Empire and the other should not.

OVERBOARD ON BRUNSWICK STREET.—One of those innocent conversations which are too rich to pass unrecorded occurred on Thursday night at Brunswick street. The man was evidently in a hurry and did not want to enter the fair dance shoddy. But he was ready for him and fetching a silk wrapper from the inmost recesses of her seal skin satchel found it round his throat. "One engagement I see is a binding nature, but don't forget to call again." And it is probable he went, and if rumour speaks true there will soon be another binding engagement tied tight by the silken bonds of matrimony.

READY FOR THE COURT.—A great many of the political friends in this city eagerly welcomed the appearance of L. Theriault M. P. in the liberal committee rooms last evening. He was looking well after his recent expedition to Jamaica in a hurry and did not want to enter the fair dance shoddy. But he was ready for him and fetching a silk wrapper from the inmost recesses of her seal skin satchel found it round his throat. "One engagement I see is a binding nature, but don't forget to call again." And it is probable he went, and if rumour speaks true there will soon be another binding engagement tied tight by the silken bonds of matrimony.

DID NOT UNDERSTAND.—Three young men were standing on Friday evening outside a well known musical professor's study on Queen street, and the three unanimously came to the conclusion that Mr. Bristowe must be playing a jig. The professor was really playing that beautiful sonata, the Moonlight.

PUT UP OR SHUT UP.—We are asked to contradict the assertion that J. McConnell of Maryville, accompanied by S. H. McKee, just here go to St. John to compel the horsemen there either to put up or shut up. Mr. McConnell's friends in St. John may rest assured that he never authorized such an unwarrantable use of his name.

A LAVELY SET-TO.—There was a determined fight on Friday evening at the corner of York and Queen streets between two young men of the city and a Houston man. The latter had been made the subject of a cruel jest by reason of his nationality, and from jests the three got to blows. Two badly used up young men was the result.

THE ROARIN' GAME.—An interesting match will be played on Tuesday next at St. John between four selected skips of the home and the St. Andrew's club of the sister city. The Newcastle curlers will probably play a match in this city at an early date.

DISSENT.—Two soldiers of the Infantry school privates McElroy and Pusey are antagonists. They are the same parties who made off with the horse and punga belonging to Mr. Gunter's lively stable. A warrant for their arrest will probably be issued to-day.

IMPROVING.—At the city hall performance on Monday night a young drug clerk of this city presented Mrs. Ashley with a very fine bouquet. The fair songstress returned the compliment in an improvised verse which fairly brought down the house.

TELEPHONE INFORMATION.—The new directory issued by the New Brunswick company contains the names of the subscribers in this city, and gives the best means of arranging for speedy answers from a distance.

THE TOBACCO VALLEY ROAD.—A meeting of the directors of the Tobique valley road will take place next week in St. John. Active operations will be commenced in the spring, and the road will be pushed on rapidly.

WHEW.—Saturday the 14th ult. was declared to be the coldest of the season yet. The thermometer only registered 18° below zero. Yesterday the thermometer registered 20° below at seven o'clock in the morning.

A STRONG COMBINATION.—The Bijou dramatic company will appear at the City hall, on Monday and give a variety entertainment. The company have been playing to large audiences in St. John.

GETTING BETTER.—The speedy horse owned by J. G. Gunn of this city was injured somewhat last week, but is progressing favorably, and Dr. Henry says he will soon be able to be out again.

SCARCITY OF POTATOES.—Two agents from St. John have been visiting several sections of the county including Nashwaak, Portage, and Bloomfield ridge, in order to buy up potatoes for the market. Prices still range from \$1.75 to \$2 per barrel.

Social Events.

Star Council R. T. of T. had an enjoyable sleigh drive to Ormoco on Wednesday evening. Progress lodge was visited, and a very happy evening was spent by all.

There was a happy gathering of young people at the residence of Thomas Hamilton on Tuesday evening, when some thirty couples attended, and enjoyed the fascinations of the may dance until a late hour.

The high school students had a very enjoyable drive in the Colonus sleigh on Thursday night. The round of the principal streets, and a short spin into the suburbs made up a very pleasant moonlight night. The party seemed the best of spirits.

A social evening was spent by the temperance people of Morrison's mill on Tuesday evening. An excellent program of instrumental music, recitations, and singing was presented. Speeches were made by Messrs. Duncan Thomas, William Anderson, and G. W. Schleyer.

The Foresters of Maryville held a social on Monday night in their hall at that place. Several new candidates were initiated, and after the routine of business was over, speeches, music, and refreshments were the orders of the evening. It was a merry party, and a general good time was spent by all.

The social held in the hall at Kingsclear on Saturday last the 14th inst., was largely attended by friends from this city and district. The entertainment was given by the local talent of the place as follows:—

Opening chorus, The Company.
Recitation, Miss Madge Montgomery.
Dialogue, The Misses A. & M. Kilburn.
Song, Miss E. Kilburn.
Recitation, Mrs. A. Everett.
Instrumental music, Miss A. Gallop.
Address, B. W. Fox.
Song, John Campbell.
Comic piece, J. Young.
The chair was occupied by J. McIntosh, and a very enjoyable evening was spent by all.

RETURNING OFFICERS.

The following is a list as far as completed of the returning officers for the electoral districts of York:—

Fredericton, No. 1—C. A. Sampson.
" " 2—Havelock Coy.
" " 3—Patrick Barron.
" " 4—W. T. Whitehead.
" " 5—F. I. Morrison.
New Maryland, 6—Louis Fisher.
Manners Sutton, No. 7—William Murphy.
" " 8—Peter Wood.

North Lake, No. 9—Richard H. Scott.
Prince William, No. 10—Wm. Henry Jr.
" " 11—George L. Hoyt.
Dumfries, No. 13—William Watts.
Kingsclear, No. 14—John Burnett.

" " 15—E. S. Hammond.
Canterbury Station, No. 17—John B. Hartman.
Southampton, No. 19—Samuel Fox.
" " 21—M. S. Ryan.
Queensbury, No. 23—Jesse Clark.
Bright, No. 24—Henry Burt.

" " 25—C. W. Estley.
Douglas, No. 26—J. V. Johnson.
" " 28—W. McFarlane.
Stanley, No. 29—Samuel Dayton.
St. Mary's, No. 34—W. T. Day.
" " 35—L. Goodspeed.

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Attorneys and Solicitors,
NOTARIES, CONVEYANCERS, &c.
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CANADIAN
LARD

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New Codfish,
CANNED SALMON,
Queen and B. A. Brands.

Armour's
Canned
Beef
Lemon and Citron Peels,
Spices of all kinds,
and a full line of
GENERAL GROCERIES

A. F. RANDOLPH & SON
Nov. 22.

Stop
and
Read.

This fall's announcement, between Vanwart's and Mr. Estey's Grocery Stores, Queen St., you will find the Cheapest and Best Tailor in the City.

I have always on hand a Choice Selection of Tweed and Overcoatings, all of which will be made up at a small profit. Call and examine my stock before placing your orders elsewhere.

JOSEPH WALKER,
Practical Tailor,
QUEEN ST., FEDERICTON.

WILLIAM ROSSBOROUGH,
MASON,
Plasterer, - and - Bricklayer,
SHORE ST., NEAR GAS WORKS,
FREDERICTON, N. B.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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A pamphlet of information and abstracts of the laws, showing how to Obtain Patents, Copyrights, Trade Marks, Copyrights, and so on, in Canada, is sent free on application to MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York.

Trustees Sale.

The trustees of the estate of GILBERT HAYWARD, deceased, offer for Sale that Lot of Land belonging to the said estate, situate at Fredericton Junction in the County of Sunbury, together with the stone thereon and stock-in-trade thereon. If not sold by private sale before TWELVE O'CLOCK, the 3rd day of February next, the said property will then be sold at Public Auction. Dated the 28th day of December, 1890.

CHAS. PHEASANT, } Trustees.
DELLA HAYWARD, }

The above Sale is Postponed to MONDAY, the 18th day of February, 1891.

City Dwelling and Lot
FOR SALE.

The subscribers are authorized to sell by private sale the Dwelling House and Lot on Brunswick Street, City, belonging to the estate of the late George Thompson.

For terms and other particulars apply to
BLAIR & BARRY,
Barristers.

Notice of Assignment.

NOTICE is hereby given, that CHARLES B. HARRIS, of the County of York, in the Province of New Brunswick, has this day executed a deed of assignment to the undersigned, in trust for the benefit of his creditors, and that the said deed now lies in the Office of BLAIR & BARRY, Barristers, at the City of Fredericton, in the Province of New Brunswick, and that all persons who are indebted to the said CHARLES B. HARRIS, are requested to call at the said Office of BLAIR & BARRY, within the space of thirty days from the date hereof, to the end that the same may be duly proved and recorded. Dated the 16th day of September, A. D. 1890.

J. H. BARRY, Trustee.

HUGHES & WETMORE,
Attorneys and Solicitors,
NOTARIES, CONVEYANCERS, &c.
OFFICES: WILEY BUILDING,
Opp Normal School,
CORN ST.

Just stored:
PURE
CANADIAN
LARD

In Tube and Cases of 5 lb. and 3 lb. tins (very choice).

Pork & Beans,
New Codfish,
CANNED SALMON,
Queen and B. A. Brands.

Armour's
Canned