

OUR NON-RESIDENT SENATOR.

Among the many virtues of the citizens of Fredericton, their patience is conspicuous. And among the objects of their patience there is none more conspicuous than senator O'Dell. It is a description of patience well adapted for eternity as its field of operation, but not well adapted for time and senator O'Dell.

The senator is a non-resident of the place which he purports to represent. He has property in Fredericton but he takes no interest in Fredericton. He has never shown the slightest sympathy with any of the aims of Fredericton. He has never within recent years voted here. He has never been known, even in his senatorial seat at Ottawa, to vote in the interests of Fredericton, except in the case of the Short Line. He has only one element of greatness that has ever been discovered. Like the late Marshall Von Molke he knows how to be "silent in seven languages."

It is had enough in all conscience to have a citizen like senator O'Dell, without his being a positive injury to the city. Yet, this is what senator O'Dell has been now, and ever will be, to the end of time—or of senator O'Dell.

Senator O'Dell owns a vast amount of real estate in the city of Fredericton. The property cost him little but seems to be valued by him very highly. It is valued by the senator very highly for purposes of sale; for purposes of taxation it is not valued so highly by the senator.

It is not about time that the assessors of Fredericton closed up this little face of theirs with senator O'Dell? Is it not about time that they tax him according to the value he himself puts upon his land? Should he not be compelled either to pay a rate according to the fair valuation of the land or else sell the land at a fair valuation to whoever will purchase it? Mr. O'Dell has been for years obstructing the growth of Fredericton. He will not sell his land at a reasonable figure, nor upon reasonable conditions; he will not improve the land himself, nor will he allow others to improve it. Neither has he been willing to pay a reasonable tax upon it. He places an absolute prohibition upon the growth of the west end of the city.

If Fredericton wants a public park, senator O'Dell puts an exorbitant price upon his land and the park cannot be had. If an exhibition is to be held the city is equally impracticable and the result is that no exhibition can be held. There are only two things that senator O'Dell has ever put upon his land: One is the sign manual of meanness; the other sign reads: "Keep off the grass." And the latest collision between senator O'Dell and the destinies of Fredericton is in line with the rest. It is Fredericton's turn to have the brigade camp here this summer, but Fredericton cannot have the brigade camp because the grounds of senator O'Dell above the city form the only suitable site for it, and senator O'Dell will not allow his sacred soil to be invaded.

In view of all which, the advice seems pertinent that Baron O'Dell should be brought to terms without any unnecessary delay.

A TARDY DEFENCE.

In another column of THE HERALD appears what purports to be a deliverance of the male students of the Normal school, in defence of H. D. Creed, the Tesoro inquirer. Whether or not the students saw the "two dissenting voices" subscribed to this remarkable production is not stated. It would not be surprising, in view of the fact that the terminal examinations are hanging over the students at present, if they were desirous of propitiating the senior Creed by every means in their power. The "two dissenting voices" are very bold men indeed.

Whatever opinion the students or any number of them may have of the conduct of H. D. Creed is of no value to the public. The facts as to his Tesoro affair took place, to assume the role of informer themselves. It is known that Mr. Creed or his friends badgered Mr. Crockett a long time before they could persuade him to write his letter to the press in defence of Creed senior. How long, or how strenuously, they operated upon the male students of the Normal school to induce them to defend the unmanly course of Creed junior, does not appear. Their judgment as to the facts is of no more value than that of the outside public—and less so because the influence by which it was effected are not above suspicion.

A WESTERN LOVE-FEAST.

The Ontario legislature in the closing hours of the session passed a resolution with only one dissenting voice increasing the salary of premier Mowatt from \$5,000 to \$7,000 per year. It was pointed out that the addition was simply an act of justice and a recognition of Mr. Mowatt's "vestibular services" to the province, and that the position involved a great financial sacrifice as he could retire to private life and by his practice earn an income twice as large as that proposed. It was further pointed out that Australia, Victoria and New South Wales paid their premier \$10,000 a year, while the insignificant possession of Cape Colony paid \$8,000. Ontario did not pay its premier what was paid many of the judges and other officials of the dominion. The motion was loudly applauded at its passage by both sides of the house. Mr. Mowatt expressed his warm appreciation of the tribute paid to him, though he thought that the resolution would not be acted upon.

Not content with this, the house with equal unanimity passed a resolution conferring upon the leader of the opposition, in view of his arduous duties, a seasonal allowance of \$2,000. THE HERALD inclines to think that there is reason in the view that the leader of an opposition should receive a larger indemnity than an ordinary member, and would respectfully recommend Mr. Hamilton to the government of New Brunswick in this regard.

The legislature of Ontario showed its disinterestedness in the action it had taken by voting down decisively a motion to increase the general indemnity of members from \$800 to \$850.

THE UNKINDEST CUT.

Mr. Blaine's absurd contention that the United States government has the right to police Behring sea because it received it from Russia, has just about received its quietus. The organ of the Russian foreign office, the Journal de St. Petersburg, denounces the fabric from top to bottom, and says that Russia never ceded any rights in sea or land in Behring sea, except such as rested on the ordinary law of nations, because she never had any to cede, and that the ukase taking in one hundred miles of high sea along the coastline as a little private fishing ground, which Mr. Blaine has made so much of, was never put in force, or meant to be put in force. It winds up by asserting that "the pretensions of the United States in this matter are in absolute contradiction to the most elementary principles of international law."

OUR OWN DOUGLAS.

The politics of Mr. Hazen, the youthful member for St. John, are not the politics of THE HERALD. Nevertheless, we are proud to observe that in the legislature of the nation, Mr. Hazen is winning high honors. They call him the member from St. John, but everybody knows that Douglas is a Frederictonian, body and bones. Here he was born, here he was educated, and when force of circumstances took him to St. John the citizens of that place lost no time in tendering their recognition of his superior origin.

In his address at the opening of parliament, Mr. Hazen did credit to himself and to his native city. We append a few extracts from the press.

[TORONTO GLOBE].
When Mr. Hazen, the member for St. John, rose to move the address he received a hearty round of applause. He is a young man with a pale face and a shapely nose. His voice is full and clear and reached every part of the chamber. He made a good impression on the house by the style of his delivery.

[OTTAWA CITIZEN].
The most noticeable feature of the debate was the decided hit made by the mover of the address, Mr. Hazen of St. John, N. B. It is many years since the house has listened to so finished an oration, delivered in such easy and finished style, by so fine looking a gentleman who was "fishing his maiden sword" in the high court of parliament. Mr. Hazen not only made an excellent speech, good in both method and matter, but he showed that he possesses great oratoric power, and thoroughly understands how to use the rising inflection in his voice without making it either harsh or discordant. He fulfills the promise of his maiden effort, he will give the most valuable addition to his debating power which the house has received for some time.

[TORONTO WORLD].
After the formalities of the day, Sir John turned round and, looking at a handsome young man three seats behind him, said audibly, "go on." Amid the plaudits of both sides, Mr. Hazen of St. John, N. B., arose. He is a little over 30. He was dressed in black clothes, small black tie and gold shirt studs. His features are pleasing and his forehead a noble one. His voice is strong and youthful and he knows how to use the rising inflection, so rare in those who aspire to parliamentary eloquence.

[MONTREAL HERALD].
Then the event of the day occurred. The young representative of St. John city and county rose to reply to the address. Mr. Hazen's face and form are his fortune. The ladies in the gallery were unusually responsive whenever the mover essayed a graceful effort.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

C. H. Labillois, M. P. P., was on Friday sworn in as a member of the executive by the lieutenant governor. Mr. Labillois is an excellent debater, and since his appearance in local politics has developed more than ordinary capacity as a legislator. His appointment will be received with satisfaction by the friends of the government everywhere, especially by the Acadian population of our province.

Some of the hotel-keepers in Maine are threatening to place themselves in the hot position in regard to the travelling public as did the Fredericton hotels a year ago. The liquor law is being so vigorously enforced in Augusta that the hotel men contemplate closing their houses.

Hon. Peter White, the new speaker of the house of commons, has not confined only in the house for North Renfrew since 1876. He was first elected in 1874, but was unseated by the courts.

Hon. R. P. Haythorne of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, whose death took place at Ottawa on Thursday, was one of the most prominent liberals in the senate of Canada. He was born at Clifton, Bristol, England.

The debts of the colonies of Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, and South Australia amounted in 1881 to £63,792,300; in 1888 to £123,715,000. This is much larger than the debt of Canada, but much of the debt of Australia was incurred for railways which are worked at a profit and thus help to pay the interest. As an instance of the way Canadian public works are managed we might refer to the Inter-colonial railway which earned \$2,928,000 last year, while its expenses were \$3,481,392, leaving a deficit of \$553,392.

British genius and statesmanship is working wonders with the finances of Egypt. The revenue last year of the once bankrupt country was 10½ million sterling, the largest ever collected.

The importance of Canadian sea fisheries may be judged by comparing the returns issued for the United Kingdom with our figures. The value for Ireland, Scotland and England is given at £9,365,000 for the year 1889, which shows a tremendous increase, while the figures quoted for Canada represent the year 1880, and stand at £2,678,178.

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THE GERMAN PROBLEM.

There is no more interesting problem in European politics at present than the rise of democracy in Germany. When the present emperor assumed the reins of state, he at once announced his liberal principles and held out the hand of friendship to the socialist party. He could not, of course, abrogate the aims of the socialists for they are revolutionary and directed to the downfall of despotism and the divine right of kings, and the establishment of a republic. But he gave assurances that he would carry out some of the reforms for which the people had been clamoring and which Bismarck had persistently silenced beneath his iron heel. He dismissed Bismarck from the chancellery and, under great national emergencies arise, it looks as though that great oracle of absolutism had passed forever from the leading role in the great German drama. The effect of the emperor's policy appears to have been twofold. It has allayed the violence of the revolutionary party; at the same time it has encouraged them and rendered them stronger and more hopeful of attaining their ends by constitutional means. Germany is to be decidedly republican. What is to be the result, absolutely calm and peaceable while at the same time the forces of socialism are showing increased strength at every appeal to the people.

The people of Germany as a whole are the best informed and most intelligent people on the earth. In clearness of intellect and honesty of purpose the T-union has no equal. It can hardly be doubted that the process of evolution now going on will result in the destruction of feudalism and the substitution of liberalism of a most aggressive type. The German mind, however, is above all things cautious and discriminating. While it may abrogate the divine right of kings it may cling to the monarchical system as the safest form of government. Yet, to the outsider the trend of German politics appears to be decidedly republican. Whatever the final issue it can hardly fail to be of momentous consequences to mankind.

It would be interesting to know in what light Prince Bismarck, who is now working up a constitutional opposition to the Emperor, regards the principles he formerly advocated. He was so opposed to parliamentary opposition that he recommended that it should be silenced with a roll of drums. He was so opposed to the idea of constitutional government that he never ceased to declare that the Prussian sovereign "possessed a practically absolute crown, not by the favor of the people, but by the grace of God." That freedom of the press and of speech, which have now become necessary to himself, he formerly condemned and repressed. The diminished figure which Bismarck now presents on the stage of European politics, where he was once the central actor, is a pathetic and instructive spectacle. The chief actor, however, is now in his case, come home to roost with a vengeance.

A LIVING ISSUE.

Whoever thinks that reciprocity is a dead issue as blind to the necessities of the people as to the signs of the times. Hardly a newspaper comes to THE HERALD office from the great centers of population on either side of the line, but contains a contribution to the subject. In parliament at Ottawa, the liberals, over ninety strong, are a unit in favor of free trade, and intend to place themselves on record this session in an unmistakable manner. Many of the great American journals which formerly opposed reciprocity with Canada are now advocating it strongly. They have become convinced that the people of Canada do not want annexation, and cannot be coerced into annexation. The Canadian Times, noting this great movement of the public mind in that country, remarks: "Both sides to the controversy are agreed that annexation is hardly a living issue. The question of commercial union between Canada and the United States is emphatically a living issue. It has been clearly demonstrated that the latter can be brought about without the readjustment of existing political relations. Hence it is unwise as well as impolitic for the annexation enthusiasts on either side of the border to insist upon a great present gain by grasping at something that is not likely to be attained in this generation at least."

One of the clearest presentations of the case in that of senator Roger Q. Mills in the May Forum Mr. Mills says: "If reciprocity is good, it is good for both sides. If it is not good, there can be no sound reason for enlarging our trade with the countries south of us that does not apply with greater force to the country north of us. Our northern neighbors number only five million and those south of us number fifty millions; yet we export to the five million almost as much as we import from fifty millions, and if all restrictions on trade between Canada and the United States were removed, we would have a double outlet for our goods. The Canadians stand on the same plane of civilization that we do; they speak the same language, have the same history, and possess almost the same political institutions. In the productiveness of their labor they are almost our equals, and they are very far ahead of our southern neighbors. They can easily produce \$100,000,000 worth of surplus products which we want, and for which they would take with profit an equal value of our surplus products. Why, then, should we not have reciprocity with Canada? All trade is carried on for profit, and there is ten times as much \$100,000,000 in a trade as in one of \$10,000,000. Canada takes from us more than \$15,000,000 worth of breadstuffs and provisions annually, while the southern countries take less than \$10,000,000. Why not open negotiations northward? Another bushel of wheat and another barrel of pork?"

CANADIAN RAILWAYS.

The annual report of the department of railways shows that the total number of railways, including the government roads, in actual operation (embracing under one head all amalgamated lines) was fifty; the number of miles of railway completed, irrespective of sidings, was 13,325, of which 12,330 were laid with steel rails. There were 12,628 miles of railway in actual operation. The paid up capital amounted to \$74,576,446. The gross earnings of these railways for the year were \$42,449,615, and their working expenses to \$31,058,045, leaving the amount of the net earnings at \$11,111,570. The number of passengers carried was 12,151,051, and 17,828,616 tons of freight were conveyed over these roads. The total number of miles run by train was 38,136,380.

SENATOR SNOWBALL.

The appointment of Jabez B. Snowball, ex-M. P. of Chatham, to the senate as successor of the late senator Ferguson, is a good one and will be appreciated generally by the people of this province. Mr. Snowball is a self-made man. He has been and is still interested in various lumber and railway enterprises in this province, and has done much to advance the prosperity of the particular section where he resides. He is a liberal and will, therefore, be of use in the Senate, provided his business interests do not interfere with his attendance. Mr. Snowball has just returned from England. He was warmly congratulated by his Fredericton friends while here Friday evening.

Little Brown Jug Matter Settled.

In the early part of last winter John McCoy brought to this city from Boston a pacer known as Little Brown Jug. He entered the horse at the custom house as being worth \$100 and paid duty on that amount. Shortly afterwards collector Eul, who had received information which led him to believe that the animal was dutiable for more than \$100, referred the matter to Chas. W. Bell, who after examining and testing the pacer valued him at \$250. The outcome of this appraisal was that a fine of \$250 was imposed on Mr. McCoy. He deposited the amount with the collector and as he thought unjustly treated he referred the case to the dominion officials at Ottawa. Nothing was done, however, until a few weeks ago when the government authorities notified Mr. McCoy that another appraisal of Little Brown Jug would be made. Dr. Frink was appointed to act for the department at Ottawa; E. L. Jewett for McCoy and one of the custom house appraisers for the department here. These gentlemen examined the horse a few days ago and considered him worth \$100, the amount on which McCoy first paid duty. The \$250 which Mr. McCoy paid as a fine will be at once refunded.—Gazette.

His Birthday.

Yesterday was the seventy-third anniversary of the birth of Sir Leonard Tilley. The lieutenant governor is enjoying much better health now than formerly and the sincere wish of all that his life may be long spared to his native province.

A SHREWD AMERICAN ABROAD.

On the tramway between the towns of Zacatecas and Guadalupe in Mexico, there are a few miles apart, the way from Zacatecas is under grade. The cars run at great speed by their own gravitation; no animals are attached, for the descent is as steep as a toboggan slide. It requires six mules, however, to draw each car back again. The animals are harnessed three abreast, like the horses in the Paris omnibus. Even the conductors of the tramway had no fixed idea as to how it should be operated, and an American overseer has been in charge since the beginning. The cars were ordered from Philadelphia, and while they were being built the steel rails, which came from Liverpool, were not ready at the time. The cars were designed, the Mexicans, in their ignorance, saw but one way out of difficulty; that was to rebuild the cars, make the bodies narrower and cut off the axles to fit the gauge of the rails. The present superintendent, a practical English engineer, was not so easily satisfied, and took in the state affairs at a glance. He offered for \$500 to show the owners how to get over the trouble without altering an article on the cars. The money was paid, and with twenty men and proper tools, he was able to show the owners that the cars, made a gauge for the rest, and in one day had the cars running over the short distance. The managers of the road at once put the American in charge, and he has held the position ever since.

'BEOR' MCGINNIS IS MOVING.

The sidewalk is littered with knickknacks. A kitchen stove blocks up the way. And people all cry as they try to get by: "Sure McGinnis is movin' to-day?" A mattress hangs out of the window. On the stoop of the piano-forty; It's aisy to guess by the looks of this mess That McGinnis is movin' to-day. A table lies fast in the gutter— It is broken down here from the dry; All the neighbors' scare when they look over there: "Poor McGinnis is movin' to-day!" The bureau is smashed into kindlin'. Ah! sure there's the devil to pay; Ah! the moon on the stairs who rages and Is McGinnis, who's movin' to-day.

WINTER HABITS OF BEARS.

Mr. G. A. Haggerty, of McAdam, furnishes the Woodstock Sentinel with the following respecting his bears and their winter habits: "The bears, Budget and Buttercup, which have occupied a cage upon my lawn during the past year, have awakened a few days since from their four months sleep. At the close of November, 1890, they had become exceedingly fat, and had begun to get stupid and declined all further exertion. A den had been prepared at one end of their cage, provided with a nest of fir boughs and straw, from which the light was excluded, access being made through a door operated by the animals. On Dec. 7th after declining nourishment for several days they went to sleep and slept four months to April 7th, notwithstanding the fact that heavy trains were constantly passing their den, day and night, and during the entire period of time they never ate or drank. On awakening they declined the usual amount of food for nearly a week and are recovering their appetite slowly. They have diminished in weight very little and have grown very perceptibly during their four months of fasting."

HARD FIGHTING.

Although the war between the two parties in Chile is carried on with considerable ferocity, so far as the treatment of non-combatants is concerned, those who are engaged in the actual contests are said to show a scrupulous regard for the safety of their opponents. A few weeks since a battle of twelve hours duration occurred in northern Chile between 2000 or 3000 Congressionals and a rather larger force of Presidentialists. The former force, it is said, exhausted during the fight more than 15,000 cartridges, and it is probable that the opponents were equally active in the burning of gunpowder. But the result of this hot engagement was killing of two men and the wounding of seventeen others. It is well known that there is a tremendous waste of powder and lead in all modern battles, and that it is an exception when a battle finds its mark; but we should say that the Chilean soldiers on both sides could claim the credit of making more noise and doing less execution than any other troops whose exploits have been recorded.

MEN DYING LIKE DOGS.

Work Suspended in the Great Northern Railway Camps in Montana.

Reports from the grading camps of the Great Northern railway in Montana and Idaho do not speak well for the humanity of the contractors who are building the road. The la grippe is making bad havoc among the laborers. The death rate is alarming, sometimes two or three a day. But few men are left in some of the camps in consequence; and all work except rock work is suspended. Many men are entirely destitute and when taken sick almost invariably die from lack of care and treatment. The hospital accommodations are deplorable. Men die and are buried and no record is kept of who they were or whence they came.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S SPEECH.

At a banquet in his honor recently Emperor William made significant speech in which, after dilating upon his desire for peace and for the protection of the rights of labor, and after expressing satisfaction at the conclusion of the commercial treaty with Austria, he said:—"As to the home policy which is becoming established, I shall not deviate a hairbreadth from the course I have adopted. I alone am a master in this country and nobody else." His emphatic language in regard to the treaty with Austria which Prince Bismarck negotiated, and also in regard to home affairs was evidently directed at Prince Bismarck.

ROUND THE WORLD.

The Week's Events in Brief—The Cream of our Exchanges.

Mgr. Tioli, Papal Nuncio at Paris, has been made a cardinal.

The law abolishing imprisonment for debt, is now in force in Halifax.

Despatches received at Panama confirm the report of a revolution in Costa Rica.

Cattle yards are to be erected at McAdam Junction and also at Fredericton Junction.

Three members of the family of the Archbishop of Canterbury are prostrated with influenza.

The body of Henry Mills, the missing St. John carpenter, has been found floating in the Marsh creek.

The number of Belgian miners on strike has reached 62,000. The strike movement has extended to Namur.

George Francis Train has started on another trip around the world which he proposes to complete in 55 days.

The lowest rate on record, 5 cents a bushel, is being charged for conveying wheat from Chicago to New York.

The Queen will give a £100 cup for competition between Canadian yachts, the first race to take place at Toronto.

The French chamber of Deputies has voted 50,000 francs for the relief of the families of the May-day riots at Fourmies.

An English army officer says it has rained only twice at Aden in twenty-nine years, and then only enough to lay the dust.

President Balmaceda of Chili has solicited the good offices of Brazil, the United States and of France in an effort to restore peace in that country.

A despatch from Lima says that 180 lives were lost by the sinking of the Chilean merchant warship Blanco Encalada by torpede boats.

In the Stowmarket division of Suffolk, England, Mr. Barnstern, a Gladstonian, was elected a successor to the late Edward Greene, a conservative.

A Valparaiso despatch says there is a complete rupture in the peace negotiations, President Balmaceda having rejected the demands of congressional party.

Influenza is steadily spreading throughout England. Wherever the disease has appeared it has been assisted in its ravages by return cold waves.

Dynamite warfare is being waged in Belgium, the houses of capitalists being blown up at Liege, and the residences of miners who refuse to join the strikers at Mons.

Deaf is now selling in Montreal at ten dollars a hundred, and butchers say fat cattle are getting scarce a month earlier than usual, and that prices will go still higher.

The funeral of the late Patrick Purcell, ex-M. P. for Glangary, took place on Thursday from his late residence, Fairfield. He left \$400,000 for charitable institutions.

Sir Charles Tupper has been appointed director in a ten million dollar corporation in London which proposes to buy up water works and gas works and similar undertakings.

Dr. Blauvelt, of the board of health New York, discovered that he had a case of leprosy in Oliver street. It was, he said, a very bad case—one of the worst he had ever seen.

The Eastport Sentinel says: The duty on butter is six cents a pound. On an invoice of butter entered at the custom house in Eastport, Me., last week the duty amounted to \$550.

Emperor William, in a speech at Cologne, expressed himself as being in favor of British commerce. He said he hoped British vessels would soon ascend the Rhine Colonne.

Capt. Verney was convicted in London on Wednesday of procuring a young woman for immoral purposes, and was sentenced to one year's imprisonment without hard labor.

Navigation is in full swing at Montreal, and the river boats are all running. Four steamers left port on Wednesday carrying two thousand head of cattle, the first shipments of the season.

Farmers pay Boston over \$300,000 a year for garbage. They take it by the cord, at about four dollars each. It is fed to hogs and cows, and then is carried to the Hotel St. Paul and milk is sold back to Boston.

Mrs. Carson, of Robinson, Maine, presented her husband with triplets last Thursday night. At last advice both mother and children were doing well. She had given birth to twins on two previous occasions.

At a meeting of McCarthyites yesterday it was resolved to submit the question of the release of the Parliament to arbitrators, one to be appointed by Mr. McCarthy and one by Mr. Parnell, with power of reference to an umpire.

An enraged bull started out on the rampage in St. John last week, and for a few hours the streets he traversed assumed a vermillion aspect. Several people were badly injured. His belchings were finally driven into a barn and killed.

Supt. Boutellier of Sable Island has been instructed to secure a quantity of foxes from Nova Scotia Indians and breed them for the purpose of exterminating rabbits which are becoming a great nuisance on the Island as in Australia.

A Florence despatch says that William Jacques, an American gentleman from Newton, Mass., was driving with his daughter when a mob of people pursued his carriage, attacked it, pelted it with stones, and severely injured his daughter, who interfered in his defence.

Another bombshell was thrown into the Parnell ranks at Montreal Thursday from St. Patrick's pulpit, when Rev. Father Dowd again denounced the movement with great vigor, and said that any man going to the Queen's hall meeting was unworthy the name of an Irish Catholic.

By the death of John Cook, superintendent of the Dublin zoological gardens, Miss May Cook, his favorite granddaughter who lives at Pittsburgh, Pa., will come into possession of about \$300,000. She is an unusually well-educated young lady of twenty, and has been in this country five years. She will return to Ireland in a few weeks.

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GRAND DISPLAY

ART GOODS

JOHN J. WEDDALL'S,
New Brunswick Foundry and Machine Shop.

Mixed Feed,
Shorts and Middlings,

G. T. WHELPLEY,
310 Queen St. Fredericton.

FEED, - SEEDS,
FERTILIZERS.

Just Received, a choice lot of Feed, Seeds, and Fertilizers, consisting of
CHOICE CANADIAN TIMOTHY SEED,
NORTHERN RED CLOVER SEED,
ALSKA CLOVER SEED,
RED TOP GRASS SEED,
CANADIAN VETCHES SEED RYE,
SEED BARLEY,
CARLETON COUNTY SEED BUCKWHEAT,
P. E. I. SEED WHEAT,
GREEN SEED PEAS,
CANADIAN FIELD PEAS,
LARGE POTATO PEAS,
PURPLETOP TURNIP SEED,
BRADLEY'S X. L. PHOSPHATE and POTATO MANURE,
LIME, LAND and CALCINED PLASTER

ALWAYS IN STOCK:
Hay, Oats and Feed.
Hard and Soft Coal.

OFFICE AND WAREHO