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THE HERALD.

FREDERICTON, AUGUST 19, 1893.

THE FINANCE MINISTER.

The finance minister has come and gone, like the summer roses, or the bloom upon a patch of pumpkin vines; and like the summer roses he has done very little good beyond the perfume of his presence while he stayed. Outwardly intent upon the prosecution of the unnecessary and unproductive tariff enquiry, and inwardly enjoying the grateful pleasure of a little vacation tour at the country's expense, it is not much wonder that his visit was productive of no great results. The board of trade asked for a deepening of the river channel—a matter which had about as much to do with the tariff as it had with the satellites of Jupiter—and about twenty-five sturdy farmers joked and chatted in his presence from eleven o'clock till dinner time. That was all. The only mention of the tariff at all was made in the minister's speech in the city hall, and then he had it all his own way. But there was one thing he did do. He went to Marysville and saw Mr. Gibson and the cotton mills; and of course he praised everything he saw, for didn't he want Mr. Gibson's support when he comes to run for York? We would like to know just what passed between Mr. Foster and Mr. Gibson Wednesday morning. We believe it had something to do with the coming election, and that Mr. Foster can count on Mr. Gibson's firm support on that occasion.

THE BEHRING SEA AWARD.

The full text of the Behring sea award, which was handed in by the arbitrators on Monday last, has been published in Canadian newspapers. From this it appears that on all the legal questions and matters of right involved the decision is in favor of Great Britain. The United States is not to have absolute dominion, as they claimed, over half of Behring sea, which is declared to be an open sea. They had no right to seize Canadian sealing vessels found fishing in these waters, and will have to compensate the owners of those already seized. They are declared to have no rights of property in seals found in the open sea on their way to or from the breeding islands, and of course they cannot enforce any such rights. But while the arbitration decided against the United States on questions of right, it published a series of regulations which will be of great practical benefit to the United States sealers. A protected zone of sixty miles in extent is established around the Pribyloff islands, which are United States property. Pelagic sealing is permitted only between the months of August and May in each year, while the use of firearms in sealing is altogether prohibited. While the effect of these regulations will be to place Canadian sealers at a great disadvantage, still they were almost indispensable if seal life was to be protected at all. What the United States justly complained of was the indiscriminate slaughter of the seals while away from their young; and the new regulations will provide against this, unless, of course, the United States government permits it within the sixty mile limit. Canada has not much to crow over, beyond the fact that her offended dignity has been appeased.

REV. A. F. THOMPSON has evidently been born six hundred years behind time. Had he lived in the times of the Spanish inquisition, and had he displayed the same intolerant spirit as prompted him in the kirk last Sunday, we are very sure he would have been rewarded by the gift of some high and mighty office in the church. Even in those dark days a spirit so bigoted and malignant was something hard to find, and when found it was always sure of appreciation. But in the broad light of the nineteenth century and especially in a city so generally liberal minded and intelligent as Fredericton, such a disposition does not find much favor. A very large number of city people were present and heard rev. Mr. Thompson's ill advised and unnecessary reference to the Bathurst school matter. They listened with ill-concealed disgust to his characterization of the sisters of charity and kindred catholic orders as "cowards who were scared to face the temptations of the world." Rev. Mr. Thompson's deliberate insult to the intelligence and courteous hospitality of the people of Fredericton was such as none but an essentially vulgar nature could be guilty of; and in these days of advanced civilization and refinement no vulgar nature has any rightful place in the christian pulpit of New Brunswick.

MR. J. S. Brierley of the St. Thomas Journal, in one of his eastern letters says: "In the diocese of Antigonish I was told by a Roman Catholic that the Bishop used all his influence in behalf of Sir John Thompson and the other conservative candidate, with the result that might be imagined. A Cape Breton minister, a Highlander, said that before a general election the Island was overrun with corps of government surveyors, planning imaginary railway lines that would strike every fishing hamlet on the coast. The fishermen voted for the government candidate and the railway. They got the one but not the other. A working coal miner corborated the story told by others not in the business, that the miners voted conservative, not because they were conservatives, but because their employers gave them to understand that was the way they wished them to vote. Influences happily little known in Ontario have been at work in every corner of these provinces, and the wonder is not that there are so few maritime province liberals in the house, but that there are so many.

IN view of the coming of Messrs. Davies and Fielding to New Brunswick we would like to enquire what has been done towards inducing them to visit Fredericton, and giving them a good reception here. We notice that in Moncton and St. John there have been invitations extended to Messrs. Davies and Fielding by the liberals of each place to hold public meetings, and it is understood they have accepted and arranged for meetings at these places. It is also generally understood that these gentlemen are to speak here, but so far as we can ascertain there have been no invitation sent to them, nor any organized preparations for their reception. Hon. Mr. Thompson should take the matter in hand; the time is short and there is a good deal to do. It would be a crying shame for the liberal leaders to visit the province and not come to Fredericton, especially since the late visit of the finance minister. Or, if they did come to Fredericton, it would be still more shameful not to have them welcomed in a fitting manner. Surely something will be done and done promptly.

THE Gladstonian party has suffered a recent set back in the loss of the election at Hereford, formerly a liberal seat, but which has returned a conservative candidate. The election was brought about by the resignation of the liberal member, Mr. Grenfell, who declared he could not support the government because of the retention of Irish members of Westminister as embodied in the home rule bill, and because they would not favor bimetallism, in which Mr. Grenfell believes. The London Speaker says of his defection:

We have no desire to make light of the loss the liberal party has sustained by his change of front. Yet, considering the gravity and complexity of the questions with which the new parliament has had to deal, the fierceness of the conflict in which it has been engaged ever since the opening of the present session, and the tremendous social forces arrayed against liberalism, we may congratulate ourselves on the fact that the "process of disintegration with which we were so freely threatened by our opponents twelve months ago has resolved itself into the loss of the votes of Mr. Bolton and Mr. Grenfell."

HON. MR. COSTIGAN has been acting minister of marine and fisheries during Mr. Tupper's absence in Europe. He was made so by order of council. Nevertheless Mr. Tupper has been persistently interfering with Mr. Costigan's administration of the department, until Mr. Costigan has declared that he will hang on to the department no longer. He made his request to the acting premier so urgent, that he was relieved of the charge of a department of the administration, of which an attempt was made to deprive him from a distance of three thousand miles. It seems the tory cabinet is not very harmonious, even yet, and there is no doubt that the present friction will produce further dissensions.

MR. FOSTER'S VISIT.

The Prominent Man and a Band of Music Failed to Enthuse.

Hon. Geo. E. Foster, minister of finance, who is touring through the dominion during the parliamentary recess on a sort of holiday trip, ostensibly with a view to ascertaining the sense of the country on tariff questions, arrived in the city by the C. P. R. train on Monday night. He was met at the station by a small number of his Fredericton friends and by a deputation from the board of trade, consisting of president James S. Neill, secretary James W. Macready and William Lemont, who brought the finance minister back with them in the barouche to the Barker house. Here a sort of informal reception of his friends was held during the remainder of the evening.

Early on Tuesday morning the farmers' delegates from different sections of the surrounding country, appeared on Queen and other principal streets, awaiting the hour when the minister should establish his court in the city council chamber, and give audience to their complaints about the tariff. But it was somewhere in the vicinity of eleven o'clock before Mr. Foster arrived at the council chamber.

Reverently approaching the raised dais on which the minister sat came the deputation from the Fredericton board of trade—John M. Wiley, Wm. Lemont and A. F. Randolph, who desired to lay before the minister the urgent necessity that there existed for getting the channel of the river deepened by dredging between the railway and passenger bridges, likewise of removing the bottom in the vicinity of the city wharves, where length of time and the action of the water had filled up the bed and very nearly rendered the wharves inaccessible. To these two humble requests the minister made answer that as far as the deepening of the river channel was concerned, he recognized and hereby promulgated the responsibility of the great government of Canada in the matter, and he would make bold to assure the deputation that the work would surely be done. But (and here the minister paused long enough to allow of the flank movement being cleverly planned) the loyal citizens of Fredericton must possess their souls in patience. So great reforms cannot be well accomplished at one bound. "The mills of God grind slowly but they grind exceedingly small." So, by analogy, the government dredges don't do a great deal of work anyway, but what they do is slow; and it would be impossible as well as impolitic to withdraw them from the works at which they are engaged for the present season, and place them at the command of an unimportant little provincial town like Fredericton. Of course the minister didn't put it that way but that is what he meant. Do not the citizens of the celestial know that the government dredges always have their year's work scheduled months and months ahead, and that to interfere with the schedue in even the slightest degree would be but to disarrange the public services; excite dissension and jealousy among the component parts of Canada and thus endanger the government's chances of success at the coming election? If the people are willing to be patient and bide their time, probably in another year the dredge might be sent to Fredericton, unless, of course, there be an election in the meantime. But regarding the request to have the water deepened at the city wharves the minister was more direct and plain spoken. The government recognized its duty to keep the river channel open to navigation, but surely there the matter ought to end. Was it not enough for the government to promise that the channel should be dredged, but the people must also require their civic properties enlarged and its values enhanced at their expense? Truly this is too much, and I will have naught to say to it. If you want your wharves deepened, you must do it yourselves and at your own expense. This is but fair and reasonable. With this declaration the minister bowed and the deputation withdrew.

Next came the farmer's delegation which numbered about twenty-five members, including some of the most prominent men from the several parts of the county. Among others there were present:

John A Young and Wm McBean from St Marys.
Capt Howe and Donald Fullerton from Stanley.
C W Estey, Bright
Patrick Lockard, Southampton
Wm Kinghorn, Douglas
W W Graham, Prince William
John Mott, Manners-Sutton
David Cropley, } North Lake
Wm McMinn, }
John Scott, Dumfries
John A Campbell, }
J C Murray, } Kingsclear
John Kilburn, }
W E Everett, }

These had an extended audience with the minister, remaining from 11.30 a. m. until 1 o'clock, noon, and talked over matters of public concern in a pleasing and instructive manner. What was said upon one side and the other we have no means of knowing. There was a good deal to discuss, and a good many sensible, hard headed men to do it, so that the main part of the conference may be said to have been about matters of practical importance to the county, and to have been treated in an honest, intelligent way, as farmers of this county usually deal with anything coming under their notice. Afterwards the minister went home to his dinner.

In the evening at the city hall Mr. Foster made a public speech to a public audience, about the public and political questions of the day. As might be expected when so prominent and clever a man spoke, the hall was very well filled, nearly two thirds of the seats in the pit being taken, besides many in the gallery. On the platform were seated Thos Temple, M P, Jas S Neill, J A VanWart, Wesley VanWart, John Black, R D Wilmot, M P, hon Jas Mitchell, E Byron Winslow, C H B Fisher, captain Howe, M P P, J K Pinder, Wm Lemont, J M Wiley, Owen McGoldrick, F St John Bliss, J L Stewart of the Chatham World, Wm McKay, warden Graham, Wm Kinghorn, John Scott, John C Murray, Patrick Lockhard, David Cropley and others from the county. Jas S Neill introduced Mr. Foster, who spoke for about two hours, dealing with the political questions of the day, as brought into prominence by the resolutions adopted at the recent liberal convention at Ottawa.

In fact Mr. Foster saw fit for some reason or other to devote a very considerable portion of his time to the liberal party and their policy; and the tone of his speech, especially when discussing the liberal tariff resolution, would lead a disinterested listener to infer that the promulgation of the opposition platform at Ottawa had stirred the ministerial party up to a considerable degree. Of course Mr. Foster referred in sarcastic terms to the fact that the liberal policy had changed very frequently in the past; that it might change again in the future; that commercial union and unrestricted reciprocity had both been proved to be failures, from which he drew the very logical conclusion that the present liberal policy was doomed to failure as well. With regard to the fiscal policy of the country, Mr. Foster practically admitted, as he has a dozen times before, that there must be a reduction of the tariff. But he clothed the idea in a sugar coat to make it palatable to the faithful among his hearers. He said that no matter whether the tariff was 10, 20, 30, 40 or 50 per cent. as long as there was a cent added for protection, the policy remained the same. With this prelude the finance minister announced that the issue before the country was:

Shall we destroy the national policy, as the liberals propose doing if they get into office, or shall we, as the present government propose, retain the principle of protection, and grade the rate of tariff according to the needs of the country?

Mr. Foster then launched into a rather exhaustive analysis of the liberal policy, which he examined from every side, only to find from each point of view that it appeared worse and worse to him. He said there was a double tail to the liberal kite. They propose (1) the destruction of our protective policy, and (2) reciprocity with the United States, taking in manufactured goods as well as natural products.

This latter statement he made entirely on his own responsibility. He made rather an unfortunate reference to the financial depression at present existing in the United States—unfortunate because it must be patient to every one, as the minister himself admitted, that no matter what the extent of the protection is, the principle is just the same whether the tariff be high or low; and as the United States is an ideally protected country, it must also be patent to every one that there is a direct connection between the principle of protection and the present financial panic there. But if protection is bad for the United States it is bad for Canada too. The United States had shown in the past six months a most unsound and unstable financial condition. Three hundred banks had gone under, large manufacturing industries had closed up, there is a great stringency in the currency and a decline of $1,500,000,000 in securities.

There are 1,000,000 idle men in that country, while gaunt poverty stalks abroad in the large cities. An intelligent hearer might have warned the minister that conditions were not always so bad in the United States; that during the earlier history of protection in that country she had apparently thrived and prospered at a tremendous rate; but that the whole matter was a mere hypocrisy of success; and that under the apparent prosperity lurked the demon of failure fed by the selfish hands of protection. The same principle which has almost ruined Uncle Sam will as surely recoil upon Canada unless she changes her fiscal policy in the near future. Referring to the success of the former reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United States, Mr. Foster very weakly said that was due to the fact that during the first half of the reciprocity treaty there had been the Crimean war and the Civil war in the neighboring union to increase consumption and demand. Regarding the question of taxation, Mr. Foster charged the liberals with adding $40,000,000 to the public debt and having nothing to show for it, ignoring the fact that the McKenzie government, when in power, had to expend a large share of the debt thus incurred in carrying out the obligations undertaken by the previous extravagant tory administration; and forgetting the further fact that the tories, since 1878, have been taking directly from the pockets of the people a yearly sum of something like $15,000,000 over and above the amount necessarily required to manage the affairs of the dominion—a sum which would almost pay the interest on $400,000,000 capitalized debt at 4 per cent, while at the same time they have increased the debt $100,000,000.

Taking it all in all there were a good many things Mr. Foster did not say, and some things he did say which sounded very weak indeed. He closed his speech with the usual denunciation of the liberals for cynicism and disloyalty; and the usual stirring appeal to the tories present to stand loyal to Great Britain and foster a national sentiment.

Then Mr. Temple, the coming senator, moved a vote of thanks to the speaker. There were cheers for the queen and the finance minister, after which the meeting broke up.

Wednesday morning Mr. Foster made a reconnaissance in the direction of Marysville, where he had a personal interview with Alex. Gibson, sr., in which it is very likely some little pleasant social chat took place, interspersed with suggestions from Mr. Gibson to Mr. Foster as to the proper manner of handling the federal accounts, especially in the matter of expenditure. Mr. Gibson very probably was sounded as to his political intentions in the future, and these being found satisfactory, there is no doubt that Mr. Foster fell in very readily with Mr. Gibson's views, and promised to conform to his opinions in one or two little matters of importance. But, as Mr. Foster is supposed to have an eye on York county against the next election, it was, of course, of the last importance to him to secure the services of a financial king like Mr. Gibson. A visit was made to the mills and the factory, the minister, with very foxy political sagacity, expressing himself mighty well pleased with all he saw.

Leaving Marysville Mr. Foster came to the city, and after dinner went on a little picnic down the river to Sunbury county by the invitation of R. D. Wilmot, M. P., with some of the elect. The party went by the steamer Bismark, and returned to the city at 10 o'clock. Thursday morning Mr. Foster left for Woodstock.

RIOTING AT BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, August 16.—The religious race rioting was resumed in this city today and for several hours the streets were the scenes of desperate conflicts. The fighting was of the most sanguinary nature and a large number of persons were killed and wounded. Today being a Hindoo holiday the authorities anticipated a renewal of the recent disturbances and were in a measure prepared to suppress an outbreak but the police and the force of troops in the garrison were inadequate to cover the whole city, and before quiet had been restored in one district fresh outbreaks would occur in other parts of the city.

THE RAGE OF THE MOB

was directed especially against the mosques, several of which were sacked and burned. All the public buildings are now guarded by troops, and the gunboats in the harbor have been cleared for action and brought into position to cover the native quarters. The local authorities are confident of being able ultimately to quell the rioting.

LONDON, August 16.—Rumors were current here to-day that the religious riots in Bombay had broken out again and that

THE FANATICS HAD MASSACRED

many persons. To-day is a Hindoo holiday and the authorities at Bombay, fearing that the troubles would be started again with the Mahommedans, had three thousand troops held in readiness for instant service in repressing disorder. In the lobbies of the house of commons the reports that the European residents of Bombay were in jeopardy were ridiculed as it is known that the military authorities could at very short notice flood the city with troops from Poonah and other cantonments.

AROUND THE WORLD.

The News of the World in Brief—The Cream of Our Exchanges.

Typhoid is very prevalent in St. Louis.

Yellow fever is epidemic at Amapala, Honduras.

Vast fields of coal have been discovered in Colombia.

The Behring Sea arbitrators made their decision public Tuesday.

During July 126 deaths from yellow fever occurred in Havana.

No new cholera cases have developed at the New York quarantine station.

The harvesting of wheat in Manitoba and the Northwest is now in full swing.

British Columbian seal hunters are dissatisfied with the award of the arbitrators.

Robert Turner of Hamilton fell under a train at Orillia Monday, and had one leg cut off.

A party of 516 Icelanders arrived at Winnipeg Tuesday. They will locate in Manitoba.

Three Polish laborers died of cholera in the eastern quarter of Berlin, Germany, Tuesday.

The steamer Ems, which sailed from Southampton to New York on Sunday carried $1,485,000.

A writ for $10,000 has been issued by Dr. Playter of Ottawa, against Hon A. R. Angers for alleged libel.

An excursion boat was capsized on the river Shannon, Ireland, Wednesday and seventeen persons drowned.

Radcliffe, conservative, was elected to the British Commons in Hereford Tuesday. This is a Gladstonian loss.

Sir Henry Tyler, president of the G. T. R. is expected to arrive in Montreal about the end of this month.

At Bombay, 1,500 Mohammedans and Hindoos were arrested for complicity in the recent religious riots.

Dr. Robert W. Buchanan, sentenced to death for murder, was removed from New York to Sing Sing Tuesday.

A London special gives the exports of gold by the steamers from Liverpool and Southampton Wednesday and Thursday at £830,000.

It is reported from Rifle, Col., that war has broken out between the cattlemen and sheepmen, and that three cattlemen have been killed.

All the employees of the Manitoba & Northwestern Railway went out on strike for back wages Monday at noon, and the road is tied up.

Harvey Vance, a boy aged five years, living in Hungerford, was burned to death as the result of throwing coal oil into the stove.

A cable from Cowes says that Queen Victoria is enjoying the best of health. She took a short cruise on the royal yacht Tuesday.

Charles Hibbert, an Englishman, aged twenty-two, put a bullet in his neck at Hamilton, Tuesday, but failed in his endeavor to end his life.

Seven persons were killed and many injured by a railway wreck at Milton, N. C. Two passenger coaches and a sleeper fell 60 feet through a trestle.

Robert Turner, the Hamilton young man who had a leg cut off by a G. T. R. train at Orillia, died Wednesday morning at Hamilton hospital.

H. Mackel, an expert sawyer from Pennsylvania, was cut in two by a band-saw in Gilmour & Hughson's mill at Hull Point, Que., Wednesday.

The artillery competition at Halifax was concluded on Wednesday. Cobourg, Ont., battery won the first prize in shooting. Halifax was first in the shifting.

Major Lake, who is at present attached to the Intelligence Staff of the War Department in Britain, has been appointed Quartermaster General of Canada.

Crawford Atkinson a C. P. R. brakeman fell off his train at Caughnawaga Wednesday night and was run over by the cars and killed. His body was terribly mutilated.

George Fanning, aged seventeen, son of Thos. Fanning, Alnwick township, Northumberland, fell off a load of grain on Tuesday, and, striking his breast on a log was instantly killed.

Henry Doolittle, farmer, aged fifty-five years, living five miles north of Oshawa, was thrown from a reaper Monday, and the wheels passed over his head and killed him instantly.

A fishing fleet on the the Baltic off Hapsal was overwhelmed by a storm Tuesday and many boats foundered. Seventeen persons are known to have been drowned and others are missing.

The Senate hotel on Madison street, Chicago, was destroyed by fire Monday morning. Five persons were killed, three so badly injured that they cannot recover, and a dozen others seriously hurt.

There is considerable speculation as to what time Nelson will make at Moosepath next Tuesday. 2.20 will be a good effort on that track. Hopeful, 2.14¼ failed in his effort to make 2.30 over the same track.

A young farm laborer named John Storm was drowned Monday while bathing in the Thames river at Chatham. He was in company with two others, neither of whom were able to render him any assistance.

The body of Annie Clark, or Shaw, the Canadian girl who died Friday in Buffalo as the result of malpractice, has not been claimed by her relatives, and will be buried by the man with whom she had been living.

A Halibut, eight feet, six inches long, and weighing four hundred pounds when dressed, was lately caught off New London, P. E. I. It was disposed of in Summerside at about ten cents a pound—$40 for one fish.

A shipment of ore from the nickel mines at St. Stephen will be sent to New York by Mr. Kelly to be smelted, and if the result is equal to expectations it is likely a large crew of men will be put at work on the nickel properties recently acquired.

The Globe's London Eng., correspondent cables:—"The Grand Trunk Railway statement for the half year ending June 30 shows that the gross receipts are £1,890,000, and the net revenue £519,400 leaving £52,300 for 2 per cent per annum dividend on guaranteed stock."

A new postage stamp of the value of eight cents is now being put into circulation. This stamp will be available for the prepayment either of registration fee and postage combined, or of postage only. The five-cent registration stamp will be withdrawn when the present supply is exhausted.

When nearing Oldtown, Me., on Tuesday, the east bound "Flying Yankee" collided with a team. The occupant, whose name is unknown, was thrown some distance, receiving fatal injuries. The horse was killed and the wagon badly smashed. The injured man was taken to Oldtown. When the train reached Mattawamkeg it was learned that he was dead. The accident was one for which it is understood the train hands were in no way responsible.

A FULL LINE
—OF THE—
HAWKER REMEDIES,
—FOR SALE BY—
C. Fred. Chestnut,
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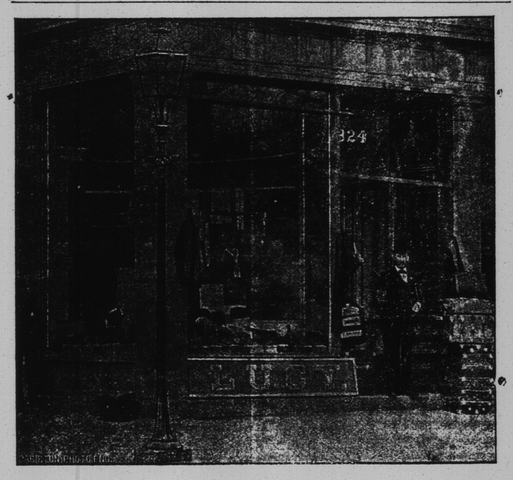
2 Doors Above Barker House, Queen St.
Fredericton, N. B.
Ju e 17th, 1893.

JOHN G. ADAMS, Is Still Carrying on Business at the OLD STAND,
COUNTY COURT HOUSE SQUARE, Undertaker.
And has in stock everything required in a First Class
Undertaking Establishment.
People in the city or country requiring Caskets or Coffins will find it to their advantage to

give me a call before placing their orders elsewhere. As I own a
First Class HEARSE,
I am in a position to let it at a Reasonable Price.
All orders by Mail, Wire, or Telephone, will receive Prompt Attention.
ALSO a Full Line of FURNITURE Kept in Stock. UPHOLSTERING and REPAIRING done as usual. Goods called for and Delivered Free of Charge.
County Court House Square, Opposite Queen Hotel,
Can be found Nights or Sundays at my Residence below the Store House Next the River. TELEPHONE, AT RESIDENCE, 26; AT STORE 26.

DR. MURDOCK'S
VEGETABLE
COMPOSED OF
Tar,
Senega,
Wild Cherry, etc.
Cough Balsam
A Certain and Speedy Cure for
Coughs, Colds, Croup, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, Tickling in the Throat, Shortness of Breath, And Diseases of the Throat & Lungs.
GEORGE H. DAVIS,
Agent, Fredericton, N. B.

Elegant and Durable.
We have received to-day a
CAR LOAD OF FURNITURE,
Comprising Bedroom Setts, Tables, Lounges, etc., all New Designs, well finished and sure to be Satisfactory. Goods offered at the Lowest Living Profits.
Bedroom Setts, $12 to $100.
Also daily expected, a Full Line of
English and German Crockery,
which will be opened to the Public in the store lately occupied by W. T. H. Fenety. Intending purchasers will do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
E. H. ALLEN & CO.
Telephone 225. OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.


Our Flag is down, it was stolen last night. They could not steal our Cheap Sale, which is still going on.

IN STOCK.
—A FULL LINE OF—
CANNED GOODS.
CORN,
TOMATOES,
PEARS,
PLUMS,
STRAWBERRIES,
BLUEBERRIES,
APPLES,
BEANS,
LOBSTERS,
SALMON,
COND'SED MILK,
COND'SED COFFEE,
CORN BEEF,
OX TONGUE,
OYSTERS.
New Evaporated Apples.
A. F. RANDOLPH & SONS.

DR. R. McLEARN.
Office and Residence,
Corner Queen and Regent Sts.
Office Hours.
8 to 10 A. M., 1 to 3 P. M., 6 to 8 P. M.
Telephone, 66.
Fredericton, May 6th, 1893

Girls Wanted.
THREE Girls wanted at once. Apply in person at Long's Hotel, corner King and York streets.
Fredericton, Aug. 5, 1893.—tf.

CROWN LAND SALE
Province of New Brunswick,
Sale of Timber Licenses,
Covering a large portion of the Crown Lands of the Provinces.
The right of License to cut and carry away all classes of Timber or Lumber, from the principal Timber Lands of New Brunswick, will be offered for sale at the Crown Land Office, Fredericton, N.B., on TUESDAY, the 29th day of August, 1893, and following days.
The Timber Licenses to be sold will cover an area of about 4,400 Square Miles (or 2,800,000 acres) of crown lands.
These Licenses will be for one year, with the right of renewal for a term of 35 years from the 1st day of August, 893, on fulfilment of all conditions of Licenses.
Licenses will be offered at an upset price of $8.00 per Square Mile, and conditions being complied with, may be renewed from year to year during the term, on payment of $4 per square mile; this mileage being in addition to stumpage dues.
The Stumpage payable on lumber to be cut has been fixed for the present at the following rates:
On Spruce, Pine and Hardwood Saw Logs, - - $1.00 per M. Sup. ft.
Cedar Logs, - - - - - .80 " "
Hemlock Logs, - - - - - .40 " "
Other Lumber as per regulations.
Copies of the regulations to govern this sale, and further information required may be had on application to
L. J. TWEEDIE, or W. P. FLEWELLING,
Surveyor General. Lumber Agent.
CROWN LAND OFFICE, Fredericton, 14th June 1893.

Notice to Lumbermen.
CROWN LAND OFFICE, 28th June, 1893.
NOTICE is hereby given that at the sale of Timber Licenses, to take place on the 29th day of August next, the right will be reserved to the former Licensee, or any one who may have cut under him, to remove any Lumber or Bark cut on any berth previous to the 1st day of August, 1893.
July 1 L. J. TWEEDIE, Sur. Gen

FOUNDED A. D. 1710. THE OLDEST PURELY FIRE OFFICE IN THE WORLD.
SUN INSURANCE OFFICE OF LONDON, ENGLAND
A. S. MURRAY, Agent, Fredericton, N. B.
ALSO AGENT FOR THE
"Yost" Type Writer.

WESLEY VANWART,
Barrister.
Office: Queen Street,
OPPOSITE NORMAL SCHOOL.
Fredericton, May 6th, 1893.

Black and Navy
Cravenettes,
Black and Navy
Storm Serges,
—AT—
JOHN J. WEDDALL'S.
Fredericton, July 15th, 1893.

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SPECIAL BARGAINS In Order —To—
CLEAR OUT ODD LINES. IN CLOTHING,
$4.50 Halifax Suits $4.50
—AT—
OAK-HALL, } 276 Queen Street.

NEW BRUNSWICK FOUNDRY
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.

JOHN HASLIN.
NEW FALL DRESS GOODS
OUR showing of Fall Dress Material, is now most complete and varied in the most fashionable shades and fabrics. The assortment consists in part of the following makes:
SERGES, Cheviots, Amazon Cloths, Diagonals, Fancy Mixtures, Homespun Suitings, Whipcords, Cloth Suitings, Satintwills, Merinos, Cashmeres, Henriettas, Brilliantiles, Bengalines and Plaids, also Silk Velvets, Velveteens, and Silks.
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ONLY A PANSY.
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Having had a Large Sale of Challies with the Pansy Pattern this season, we have ordered and received our New
Flannel Serges,
In Black and Colored Grounds, with that New and Fashionable Design, also in Spots and Figures. Our prices, as usual, are as low as any in the trade. Dever Bros.
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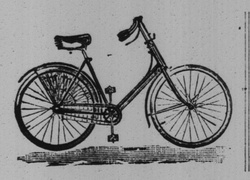
LADIES', GENT'S & BOY'S

ENGLISH BICYCLES
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Lemont & Sons.
ALSO receiving, English, German and Austrian Dinner Breakfast and Tea Ware. Fancy pieces for Wedding Presents.
GOOD VALUES IN
Parlor Suites and Bedroom Setts.