WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Again Deleated in the Legislature

Some Able Addresses on Both Sides of The Question.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson moved that Mr. Speaker leave the chair and that the house resolve itself into committee of the whole to consider the bill conferring the franchise upon women.

Hon. Mr. Blair moved the following amendment: "Strike out all the words of the resolution and insert the following: While fully recognizing that the subject of woman suffrage is attracting much attention in political discussions in other countries, it does not seem expedient for this legislature to make any declaration upon the principle of the question in the absence of a clear expression of public opinion thereupon therefore, be it further resolved, that the order of the day for the reference of a bill 'an act to confer the right of franchise upon women' to a committee of the whole house be now discharged."

Hon. Mr. Blair

said this amendment was similar to that moved by Mr. Sivewright when Dr. Stockton's bill came up for reference to the committee of the whole the other evening. Some hon. members had then pretended to say that the amendment had been moved to prevent discussion, some going so far as to say that there had been an application of the gag. The amendment was entirely within the law and parliamentary usage. Such an amendment was not intended to prevent discussion. Every member who desired to speak on the subject had every opportunity of doing so, with Mr. Speaker in the chair. The amendment would be found to be most convenient for those hon. members who had not sufficient information on the subject in order to enable them to form a correct opinion on this important question, and those members who do not wish to declare in favor of or against the principle by a vote at present, have surely the right to say so. If the promoter of this bill is in the minority he would by crying out gag! gag! compel gentlemen to say yea or nay to his bill. There is no attempt at gag, every member can talk as long as he wishes, the only restriction upon discussion by reason of the amendment is that he cannot talk as often as he might desire. Members, if they care to reason their opinion, may fairly do so in the absence of a mandate from the electorate to amend the franchise act in the direction indicated by the bill of the hon. chief commissioner. He (Mr. Blair) was not now, nor ever had been, entertaining any feeling against the members promoting this kind of legislation. Whether he (Blair) held correct views on the question, he thought he had a

Right to Express His Own Opinion

without being charged with an unwillingness to do justice to the women of the country. The amendment he had offered was largely a recapitulation of the amendment moved by Mr. Sivewright to Dr. Stockton's bill. He moved it because he believed that more than a few members did not have the information they would like to have before coming to a conclusion on the subject. Such a bill should certainly not pass until the house had a chance of knowing the opinion of the electors regarding it. The advocates of franchise to women do not all agree; even Dr. Stockton and the chief commissioner did not agree. The former's bill asked that only widows and spinsters having property should be given the franchise.

The bill of the chief commissioner provided that the franchise be extended to all women having property, whether such women be married or single, widows or spinsters. He (Mr. Blair) had no fault to find with the women who were asking for this legislation. He had

Nothing but the Highest Respect

for the women of the W. C. T. U. and kindred associations, whose members asked that the franchise be conferred upon women. These worthy women think if they had the ballot they would be able to secure social and political reforms, and that the result would be a reign of social purity.

Every one sympathizes with these ladies in their laudable aims. No one questioned the motives or the aims of the W.C.T.U. and kindred bodies. He was forced, however, to the conclusion that it would not be in the best interest of the country nor in the interest of women themselves to grant this legislation. Give us the ballot, they say, and we can work these reforms. I don't believe the women can use that instrument with such effect. He (Blair) did not regard the exercise of the franchise as a right which every member of society possessed, but as a trust conferred by the general body of the people on such of its citizens as would, it was believed, exercise it in the public weal. No person can set up the claim of having the right to vote because of being a man, or of being a woman. The claim can only be recognized when it is felt or shown that it is in the public interest. When it is asked why have not the women of the country the same right to vote as the men, it was to be noted that in the past they have not exercised it in any English speaking community with the exception of one or two states of the union, and the colony of New Zealand. The reason why the ballot has not been placed in the hands of the women is because they have not been recognized as taking a part in the government of the country or ought to be shouldered with its responsibilities. They have not been lawmakers, bread-winners, soldiers, nor sailors, nor discharged any of those wide national functions upon which the very existence of the state depends. They have not possessed the physical capacity to do it, and, therefore, these onerous duties have not been forced upon them. When it is made clear that it will be in the interests of the country that woman should share the franchise with men then and not till then ought the legislature to determine what should be the nature of the measure by which that franchise shall be conferred. It has been argued that already progress has been made in that direction — that the ballot has been given to women in municipal elections, and, therefore, it should be given to them in parliamentary elections. There is all the difference in the world between municipal and parliamentary government. One deals with the care of roads and streets and with the administration of purely local affairs; the other with outside as well as internal acts affecting the whole state.

In municipal elections the vote is only given to women who have property, because that property is the subject of direct taxation for civic purposes, and because it is not thought fair to call upon any portion of the property to contribute unless it is in some way represented. The moment you step outside of the municipal arena you are in an arena where every man is recognized as having a voice, whether he is possessed of property or not. The difference is fundamental — for instance members of our city councils require generally $1,000 property qualification. In respect of members of legislature and parliament no qualification is required. When the principle is once recognized, that property, whether owned by a man or a woman, is entitled to a voice in all parliamentary elections, it will be impossible to stop there. It will then be impossible logically to resist a demand for full womanhood suffrage, in harmony with full manhood suffrage, which the country now practically possesses. If it is recognized that the law of nature imposes no distinction between men and women in the government of the state, then the only logical result is to make that vote the privilege of every person in the community whether married or unmarried, male or female. He believed that what the strongest advocates of woman suffrage were really aiming for was the widest possible extension of the franchise to women.

Mr. Killam — That is not so.

Hon. Mr. Blair — Well, they have not taken me into their confidence, but I have been led from the discussion in the press and otherwise to conclude that this is the ultimate object.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson — That is unquestionably the fact, and I am in favor of it myself.

Hon. Mr. Blair said even if he were not correct in that assumption, it was impossible to doubt that if once the suffrage was conferred upon unmarried women, the day would not be far remote when all the influence which women can exert would be used for the extension of the privilege to all women, married as well as single. The legislature, ought, therefore, to pause before it puts the stamp of its approval upon a measure which involves the ultimate extension of the franchise to all the women of the country.

Honorable members in this matter ought to act regardless of their sympathies or the entreaties of their lady friends and without regard to possible political effects. The intimation had rather been thrown out that those who did not see eye to eye with the promoters of this measure, were taking their political lives in their hands, that they would have soon to face an indignant and avenging womanhood. That argument might possibly affect some, though he did not think it would, but it would certainly have no effect upon him. He had, whether in the exercise of a sound judgment or not, reached the strongest possible conclusion that it was not in the public interest, nor in the interest of the women of any class that the exercise of the ballot

Should be Imposed upon them,

and that they should be forced into political controversies whereby they must to a certain extent lay aside the duties and be diverted from the interests which properly belong to them. He was totally opposed to enfranchising the women of this country, whether married or single, whether possessed of property or not. He could not recall any legislation which had been passed in this house affecting the rights of women in which the legislature had been numindful of woman's interests, and he was unable to find in the history of the past any movement that women had promoted which had not been taken hold of with zeal and energy by the representatives of the people. Unless it could be pointed out wherein some distinction had been made in this respect injurious to woman's interests, then the house ought to hesitate before introducing into the constitution of this country a change so radical and novel that

No Man can Forsee its Effects.

It had been said: Why do you not concede to women the just meaure of influence which the possession of the ballot would give them? There was no force in that argument because he failed to see that their influence would be extended if they had the ballots in their hands. There was no limit to the legitimate influence of women today, and he thought that any man who calmly sat down and weighed the bearing this law would have upon the women of the country, would rather be led to the conclusion that instead of strengthening it would tend to weaken the just influence of women. Talk about the influence of women! He would like to have someone tell him in what direction the influence of good womanhood ever fails in any righteous movement it sets its hand to for the beterment of mankind? What great moral end had they failed to attain which they could secure by the ballot?

Dr. Atkinson — Then you think it would be dangerous to give them the right to vote?

Hon. Mr. Blair — It is not that the opponents of this movement fear that the women are likely to take any course dangerous to men; it is because we fear sincerely and heartily that the effect will be injurious to the women themselves. It is because we hold in the highest reverence and respect the womanhood of our land that we do not wish to throw this dubious duty upon them. (Applause).

Mr. Pitts — That is a played-out argument.

Hon. Mr. Blair — Well, it is a description of played out argument that you will hear from the lips of four-fifths of the best women of our country to-day. He (Blair) did not cast the slightest reflection upon the many excellent ladies who were furthering this movement, but they formed only a small proportion of the good women of the province; the great majority were absolutely opposed to the extension of the suffrage to them. That was his conviction. The law of nature had made woman not the equal but the complement of man so that in every direction where women were perfectly fitted to act men were inadequate. For those classes of physical work which required the greatest physical strength, as well as for those classes of work which demanded the most vigorous and strongest mental capacity man would always be supreme; in other spheres probably not less important and not less beneficial to mankind, women would ever be the most efficient workers. He would be sorry indeed to see any legislation adopted which would have the effect of

Withdrawing Women From Those Occupations

to which they are especially and perfectly adapted, and in which by the very nature of her existence and being she has always been recognized and employed. It had been said that the petitions before the legislature showed that there was a strong demand for this law. He knew that the petitions presented a few years ago were almost entirely signed by women, and that they were not by any means expressive of the real opinions of the women themselves. Even though 10,000 women had signed these petitions that was not a large proportion of the whole.

Dr. Stockton — What do the others say?

Hon. Mr. Blair — I think they say they are contented — that they confide in the good sense of this legislature not to accede to this demand. If the electors of this province had expressed a wish that the franchise should be conferred upon women then he would say the legislature ought to yield. Until that authority was given, the House had no right whatever to make this great constitutional change, even though every woman in the country asked for the change. The proposition to double the electorate of the province was a startling one. It was not because some people asked for it that they ought to get it. The House should consider whether if they got it they would know how to use it to the advantage of the country, and whether the people who sent us here desire that

The Change Should be Made.

He believed that there were members of the House who had somewhat thoughtlessly committed themselves to woman suffrage who had since satisfied themselves that they had made a mistake. He confidently expected that the bill would meet with the same fate that its predecessor did. The immense results which would flow from the adoptien of such a law as this did not appear to give its promoters any concern; they were ready to go it blind. He thought however that the House should be cautious and should adopt the amendment. He had no desire to shut off discussion. Some hon. gentlemen had complained the other day that the gag was applied, yet when the bill was committed they had nothing further to say than they had said already. In neither of the constituencies which he had represented had the question ever been a political issue, nor had he ever been asked whether he would vote for woman suffrage or not. Surely if the people of this country thought there would be any chance of such a law passing the would not be indifferent to the prospect of the women being taken from their homes to the polls, and then running as candidates and competing for parliamentary honors. The fact that they seemed to be indifferent is sufficient proof that the question has never been treated as a live issue before the country. (Applause)

HON. MR. EMMERSON

said he did not take any exception to the motion itself for he thought full opportunity was given for discussion. He did not think the argument that the matter had not been submitted in any way to the electorate was advanced seriously. In 1889 when the franchise of the province was greatly extended the question had not been submitted in any way to the people, and no objection was taken from that standpoint. It was contended by the Attorney General that the time was not now opportune for the passing of this bill. He (Emmerson) thought there was contained in the daily papers to-day the strongest possible answer to that argument — namely that the dominion government had extended the right of suffrage to the

Indians of Manitoba.

When the illiterate savages of that western country were being accorded that right how was it possible to contend that the enlightened womanhood of this province should not receive it? The Attorney General had claimed that the exercise of suffrage was not a right but a privilege conferred upon those charged with the responsibility of legislation. He (Emmerson) thought it would be conceded that our form of government was the truest democracy under the sun. It was an acknowledged democratic principle that the government derived its just powers from the consent of the governed. Women certainly come under this heading. Taxation without representation is tyranny. Political power inheres in the people. Surely women are included in both of these axioms. To deny these principles is to justify despotism. The men who refuse to women the ballot have difficulty in showing any title in themselves. The Attorney General stated correctly that the supporters of this measure desire to go further. He (Emmerson) could not see any good or just argument why the franchise should not be conferred upon the womanhood of the country. The declaration of the Attorney General that the petitions which had in the past come before the house were signed almost solely by the women, was

The Strongest Possible Argument

that the women were in earnest in this matter. The power to vote carries with it fear of or at least respect for the voters. The fact was that the petitions presented in the past, as well as those presented today, contained the names of very many of the electors of this province. This showed that there must be a sentiment in favor of woman suffrage. The fact was to be noted that everywhere throughont the province there were organizations to be found whose object was the extension of the franchise to women. It was absurd to contend that if women could vote, our respect would be diminished for them, for if they had that right, we would certainly listen to their petitions. We would have the greatest possible respect for them if they had the power to bring us to account. He had no sympathy with the theory of the Attorney General that women should be confined to their homes as the pan-fed dependants of men. He (Blair) had asked what right had been withheld from the women that they had never claimed? The fact that it was simple as a matter of accident that the inequalities of women under the law as to property had been discovered in England. There a poor man had married a rich woman and when he died, he willed away all his wife's property without her consent.

Mr. Seivewright — Served her right for marrying him.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson — I will never point the finger of scorn at a woman who makes a mistake. If she made a mistake I say the law should not condone the mistake. If they are weak enough to make such mistakes they need our protecting arms. (Laughter and applause.) Passsing on, Mr. Emmerson said the removal of the inequalities in the law as to women had been the result of agitation. Twenty-five, yes 15 years ago no such measure as that which passed this house the olher day could have been carried. Had women had the right to vote this reform would have been carried long ago. Legislators are forgetful of their duties to those who have no votes. When the Attorney General said women were not bread winners, he seemed to be

Blind to the Fact

that thousands and thousands of women were today earning their own livlihood in this province, many of whom were the only support of their homes. It is true women are not called upon to bear arms, but the history of the great rebellion in the neighboring country showed that in the hospitals they rendered not less valiant service than their brothers in the field. That argument was too musty and antidiluvian to be tolerated. Women suffrage is no longer an experiment. In many of the states of the union, and in New Zealand they have had the full right of suffrage and only the other day obtained it in New South Wales. The legislature of the state of Wyoming after 25 years experience had passed a resolution, declaring that woman suffrage had largely aided in abolishing vice, poverty and crime from the state, and in New Zealand the experiment had been tried with great success. When the Attorney General said the best women of the nation were not in favor of woman suffrage he seemed to overlook Lady Sumerset and Lady Aberdeen. Many women were opposed to having the suffrage by reason of association, education and prejudice. They thought it was not fashionable. They

Could not belong to the 400

if they indulged in a "fad" of this kind. This was mere provincialism. The smaller and more confined the place, the more restricted these fashionable coteries — there you will find opposition to women suffrage, as to every other innovation, the most intense. In large communities, exposed to the bright light of the thinking world, these prejudices cannot stand for a moment. When the law giving women the right to vote in municipal affairs was passed, it was laughed to scorn, and it was said it would never be exercised. The fact was that it was exercised today more freely according to numbers by the women than the men. Because some women do not want it, what right have they to deny it to their sisters? Disenfranchisement is a cruel and degrading penalty that ought not to be inflicted upon women. He (Emmerson) disclaimed any idea of having advocated this measure of reform with the hope of political advantage. He did not know that it would make any difference in the county he represented and he did not care. He simply advised the opponents of the measure that a wave was advancing that might soon sweep them off their feet. A disenfranchised class is an oppressed class because of the forgetfulness of legislators. The women of the country are not a political factor, and the legislators remember only those who have influence.

Mr. Sivewright — They have a home influence.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson — Yes, if there is any place under the sun where there is woman suffrage it is in the home, and if it is good there, why not extend it into the broader home of our common citizenship.

Mr. Sivewright — It would not flourish in the polling booth.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson — I say if the polling booth is an improper place for women the sooner women get in there with the broom of regeneration the better. He (Emmerson) predicted that future ages would regard with amazement the long struggle on the part of women for the simple right of personal representation which ought to be the birthright of every citizen under our constitution. The time was when members of the legislature shuddered at the idea of woman going into the municipal polling booth, but she had gone in there and come out without contamination, and if she could go in there to elect a mayor or alderman, she could do it to elect a member of this house. There are details of the measure which required consideration, and therefore it should be referred to committee of the whole. Even if the house was unwilling to pass the law it should not be unwilling to give it proper and respectful consideration. (Applause).

The discussion was continued by Messrs. Pitts, Smith (St. John) Veniot, Stockton, Powell, Howe, Atkinson, Alward, Phinney, Killam and Mott.

Mr. Blair's amendment was carried, the vote being:

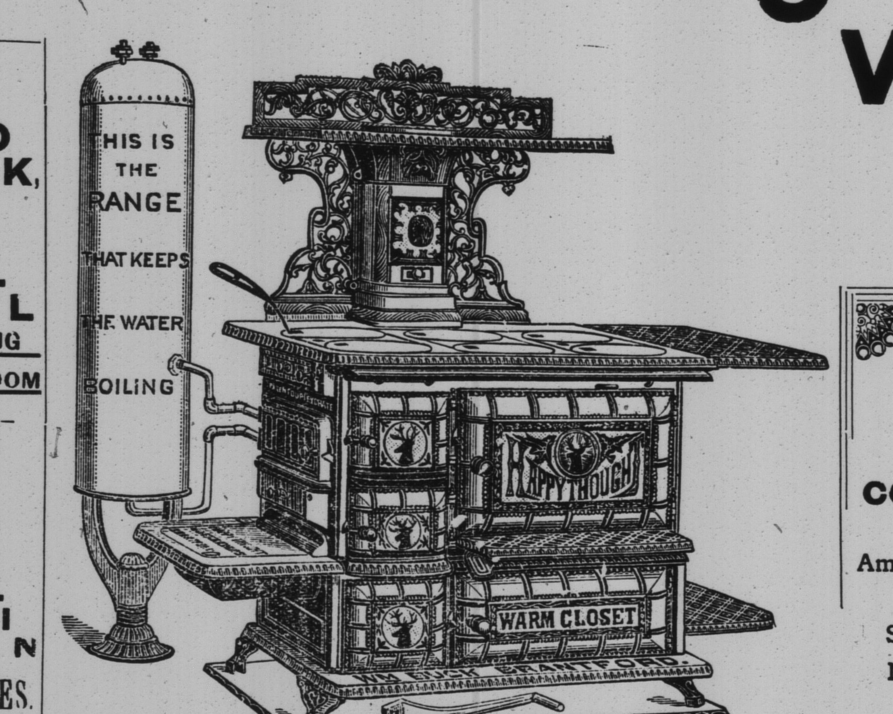
Yeas — Blair, Mitchell, White, Labillois, Dunn, Shaw, Allen, Gogain, Pinder, Martin, Sivewright, Mott, Flewelling, O'Brien (Northumberland) Robinson, Veniot, Dibble, McLeod, Ferris — 19.

Nays — Emmerson, Powell, Stockton, Phinney, Smith, (St. John) Alward, Pitts, Lewis, Howe, Atkinson, Russell, Killam, Perley, Wells, O'Brien, (Charlotte) — 16.

Mr. Scovil, in favor of the amendmect, and Mr. Harrison, against it, were paired.

MY FALL STOCK OF STOVES

COOK, HALL, DINING ROOM — AND — FRANKLIN STOVES.



IS NOW COMPLETE.

Among them are Some of the Newest Designs in

INSPECTION Solicited, and bargains may be expected.

JAMES S. NEILL.

FREDERICTON'S BENEFACTOR.

Presented With a Highly Complimentary Address by the City Council.

There was quite a large gathering of citizens at the City Council Chamber at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, to witness the presentation of an address from the City Council to Edward H. Wilmot, in recognition of his great generosity and public spirit in giving the beautiful park to Fredericton, and in endowing it so handsomly. Mayor Beckwith read the address as follows:

To E. H. Wilmot, Esquire, A. M., Barrister-at-Law, &c.

Sir, — We, the Mayor and Aldermen representing the citizens of Fredericton, have much pleasure in tendering to you this address of thanks for your generous gift to the city of a public park and an endowment fund of $10.000 for its maintenance.

Inadequate as this offering may be, yet we trust you will receive it as a full expression of our deep sense of the obligation under which your munificence has placed your fellow citizens.

This instance of your disinterested attachment to your native city and your sincere regard for the well being of its inhabitants, will ever remain a bright page in the annals of Fredericton, and you, sir, already held in the highest estimation for the noble model you have furnished in your unblemished life and unswerving integrity, by the act which you consumate to-day, will preserve your name in the grateful memory of every true lover of our beautiful city.

We feel that we can speak with certainty in making the promise that this and succeeding councils will well and honestly discharge the trust that you have confided to our and their keeping, and that so far as the interests of the Park may come within the scope of the civic government, they will ever receive careful attention.

In conclusion, we sincerely hope that your life may long be spared with health to observe from year to year the growth and increasing beauty of Wilmot Park, and that you may be rewarded by witnessing the enjoyment to thousands who will avail themselves of the pleasure which your bountifulness has placed within their reach.

Mr. Wilmot replied as follows:

May it please Your Worship:

Gentlemen — Members of the City Council, — I thank you most heartily for your address, and for the high encomiums by which you place me in a proud position before my fellow citizens. I realize on this occasion that I have attained the consumation of a long felt wish, that I might be able to procure for my native city a piece of ground suitable for a public square.

After meeting with some discouragement, my efforts have at last been crowned with success beyond my expectations; the piece of ground is assured, and with great pleasure I now place in the hands of your worship, representing the city, a deed conveying to the mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the city of Fredericton and their successors forever, twenty acres of land within the city, to be held in trust, a public park, for the enjoyment of the citizens.

As a fitting accompaniment I hand to your worship the sum of ten thousand dollars, to the credit of the city, to be applied towards the future maintainance of the park, in accordance with provisions contained in the deed.

The money I have expended was not of mine own; it was lovingly placed at my disposal with the simple charge "Do good with it."

In devoting the money to this special object, it has been my aim to do the most good to the greatest number, and for myself I esteem it to have been instrumental in adding to the attractions of our beautiful city.

Gentlemen, in return for your kindly expressed hope regarding my health and life, I can only ask you to accept my sincere thanks.

E. H. Wilmot.

On the close of Mr. Wilmot's address Governor Fraser made a few remarks expressing the pleasure it gave him to be present, and the gratitude he felt as a citizen for Mr. Wilmot's munificence. Speeches were also made by A. F. Randolph, Sheriff Sterling and J. S. Beck.

Dr. McLeod Declines.

The adjourned meeting of the prohibition convention was called to order in Temperance Hall at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon for the purpose of hearing Rev. Dr. McLeod's decision in regard to the nomination. The rev. doctor said that he was still undecided. In the consideration of this question he had laid aside the prospect of success or defeat, personal friendship and all incidents, and had asked himself whether it was his duty to accept the nomination, and because he was not convinced as to whether it was his duty or no, he did not think he should take the risk. Should he ever see his way clear and feel it his duty to undertake a contest like the one offered to him by this convention, he would not hesitate in doing so, but being undecided, he thought the convention should not ask him to accept.

A committee was then appointed to nominate a candidate. After consideration, they recommended to the convention that a committee be appointed to wait on the liberal and conservative candidates, and get their views in regard to the prohibition platform, and certain questions to be framed by the convention, and then report to a meeting of the convention to be called by the president.

Probate Salaries.

Salaries under the new Probate bill, as passed by the legislature, are as follows:

	Judge.	Registrar.
St. John city and county.	$2,400	$1,500
Kings	750	600
Queens	275	175
Sunbury	70	56
York	650	520
Carleton	350	280
Victoria	70	56
Madawaska	40	32
Restigouche	125	65
Gloucester	100	80
Northumberland	300	205
Kent	220	180
Westmorland	1,050	650
Albert	150	120
Charlotte	575	415

People's Bank of N. B.

At the annual meeting of the People's Bank this week the statement of business for the past year showed it to have been a very prosperous one. The paid up capital is $180,000, and the reserve fund reaches $115,000.

The profits for the year, after deducting charges for management, taxes, and all other expenses were $23,066,65, out of which the usual dividend of 8 per cent. was paid, $5,000 added to rest account, and the balance carried to profit and loss.

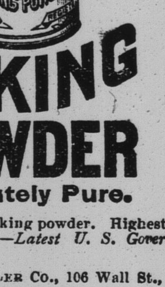
Judge VanWart opened the February sitting of the divorce court at eleven Tuesday forenoon. Two cases were entered for trial — Chas. H. Watts v. Jane Watts and Jessie Florence Busby v. William Leavitt Busby. The first named case comes from Kings county and is undefended. The plaintiff was recently in the employ of the St. John Street Railway Co., and seeks divorce on the ground of adultery. Geo. O. D. Otty appeared for the plaintiff. The court adjourned until Tuesday next, when the Busby case will be taken up.

Victoria hospital difficulty has been settled. The trustees have consented to the appointment of a medical practitioner in the directorate, provided such person is not a member of the hospital staff. The city doctors are to hold a meeting soon, at which one of their number will resign his position on the hospital staff to accept the trusteeship.

Warning to Women.

Ladies who appreciate the high quality of Priestley's Dress Goods should make it a point to see that Priestley's name is stamped on every five yards. Instances are not unknown where Priestley's trademark — "The Varnished Board" — has been used the second time with inferior goods wrapped upon it.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER



Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength. — *Latest U. S. Government Food Report.*

Royal Baking Powder Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO THE ELECTORS — OF — THE CITY OF F'TON.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I shall be a candidate for Alderman at the ensuing election to represent you in Queens Ward, and if elected, I will act independently on all matters that may come before me, and guard your interests faithfully. I will not be able to see you all personally, but respectfully solicit your support.

Yours, Etc.,

March 2, 1895. J. LIMERICK.

To The Electors of Fredericton

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I shall be a candidate for reelection to the City Council at the ensuing election, and respectfully ask your support.

During my eight years service at the Board I have endeavored honestly and fearlessly to do my duty by my constituents in Queens ward, and the citizens generally.

I had the honor of taking a prominent part in the movement which gives every Elector the right to cast his ballot for two candidates in every ward in the city, and I think I may appeal to the enlarged electorate as confidently as I have hitherto been justified in appealing to the voters in my own ward.

Soliciting your support and your ballots on polling day. I am Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

L. C. MACNUTT.

F'ton, Feb. 23rd.

CLOTHES WRINGERS,

JUST RECEIVED:

1 DOZ. Bench Clothes Wringers, cheaper than ever
200 feet 4 inch Soil Pipe.
3 doz, Elbows, Tees and Quarter Bends,
12 bundles Fine Navy Oakum,
5 barrels Pitch,
2 cases Pine Tar, in half pint, pint and quart tins.

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

TAR... PITCH ...AND OAKUM..

FOR SALE BY

JAMES S. NEILL.

For Sale or To Let.

THAT desirable residence situated on the corner of Brunswick and Westmorland Sts., formerly occupied by the late Dr. T. C. Brown. For further particulars apply to

R. S. BARKER.

DWELLING HOUSE For Sale or to Let.

THAT very commodious dwelling house, situate on the corner of George and Church Streets, owned and formerly occupied by Hon. A. G. Blair. The dwelling is very suitable for a first-class private boarding house, having a number of pleasantly located rooms. The house is heated with hot water throughout, and equipped with bathroom and the other usual modern conveniences. Persons desiring to either rent or purchase, may ascertain the terms and other particulars on application to the undersigned.

Dated February 9th, 1895.

J. H. BARRY, Solicitor.

Dwelling House For Sale.

THAT very pleasantly situated dwelling house formerly occupied by the late Mrs. George Thompson, on Brunswick street, a short distance above the Cathedral, is offered for sale on easy terms. The lot is freehold and large and commodious. Possession may be given at any time on short notice. For terms and further particulars apply to Miss M. M. Thompson at the Education Office, Fredericton, or at her residence Brunswick Street,

Fredericton, Feb. 9th, 1895.—tf.

To Let.

THE LARGE HALL in our block on York street, now occupied by the Oddfellows. Terms moderate. Apply to

J. EDGECOMBE & SONS.

F'ton, Feb. 9, 1895.—tf.

To Rent.

BRICK HOUSE, corner King and Regent streets known as the Bryson House; a commodious dwelling. Will be put in thorough repair for a good tenant. TWO SHOPS, barn and storehouses. Enquire of

S. A. PURDIE.

Feb. 2, 1895.—tf.

TO RENT.

The Storehouse in rear of his residence on Queen street. Suitable for a work-shop, or storing carriages or sleighs, or goods of any description. Possession given on the 1st of May next, or sooner if desired. Apply to

A. BURCHILL.

F'ton, Feb. 1, 1895.—tf.

To Let.

THAT FLAT of eight rooms on Carleton street, over office of William Wilson. Rent reasonable.

W. WILSON, Barrister.

F'ton, Feb 2, 1895.—tf.

TO LET.

THE Store at present occupied by Mr. Joseph Walker as a tailor's shop. Possession given 1st of May. Apply to

MISS HOGG, at W. Lemont's.

TO LET.

THE subscribers wish to rent the Lower Store in their New Building fronting on Phœnix Square, to a good tenant for a term of years. Heating furnished and included in the rent.

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

CARD TO THE ELECTORS.

Fredericton, N. B., Jan 8th, 1895.

To Wesley VanWart, Esq., Q. C., Fredericton, N.B.

Sir, — We, the undersigned ratepayers of the City of Fredericton, hereby request that you allow yourself to be placed in nomination for the Mayoralty, for the ensuing year:

Hon A F Randolph	Willard Kitchen
Geo E Fenety	Hon F P Thompson
Alex Calder	A A Sterling
W T Whitehead	Henry Chestnut
James Hodge	John T Clark
Rev J C McDevitt	Daniel F George
John A Morrison	E B Winslow
J S Neill	Nelson Campbell
Harry Beckwith	Julius L Inches
Andrew Inches	Fred B Edgecombe
Geo T Whelpley	E H Allen
C H B Fisher	F B Coleman
F I Morrison	A J Gregory
Dougald McCatherine	Geo C Hunt
Walter S Fisher	Hedley F Staples
Patrick McGinn	John Owens
Edward Moore	M Tennant
L W Johnston	George Kitchen
James Tibbits	Asa H VanWart
Wm Lemont	A H F Randolph
Geo W Hoegg	Jas D Macpherson
John Richards	F J Seery, M D
Dr R McLearn	A Lottimer
C E Duffy	Hon P G Ryan
David Hatt	Jas R Howie
Jeremy Taylor	W E Smith
A S Murray	Geo S Clarke
Henry B Clarke	Samuel Owen
T B Winslow	Dr H S Bridges
Alfred G Edgecombe	Geo R Perkins
John A Edwards	H Dean Creed
J H Hawthorn	R S Barker
Havelock Coy	Wm Kinghorn
Geo W Hodge	R F Randolph
John Palmer	A G Beckwith
H B Rainsford	Geo A Hughes
James Hurley	Hamilton Kitchen
John E Owens	Geo P Barrett
Prof John Robertson	A R Wetmore
Geo L Wilson	Alonzo Staples
Ely Perkins	F C Creed
Wm H Carten	Harry Chestnut
John G Adams	Wm E Seery
R T Mack	A S Thompson
D Lee Babbit	John B Gunter
C H Thomas	C Fred Chestnut
A E Massie	Dr B H Torrens
Isaac E Burden	Jas D Fowler
R B Adams	J C Miller
T G Loggie	W J Edgecombe
Thos W Gregory	A R Tibbits
Jas H Hamilton	Chas W Whelpley
F W Porter	D Shea
Wm Jennings	R M Pinder
Wm P Flewelling	A W Edgecombe
Chas A Burchill	J R Howie, jr
N A Edgecombe	A E Hanson
Geo Howell	G L Fenety
John T Jennings	W H Lugrin
M A Tweedale	Thos L Fowler
Hamilton Woods	D E Crowe
E H Boone	C J Nealis
John McAdam	Geo W Adams
Jas E Carten	R C Macredie
H B Atherton	Thos C Doherty
Parsons & Berry	Geo W Edgar
D J Stockford	Randolph Cox
L Creelman	Geo Morrison
Jas Rodgers	Jas McKilligan
John Toomey	L W Barker
Samuel Cassidy	W A Lindsay
John H Gibbs	J A Lawlor
A L VanWart	T H Flood
Nehemiah Keirstead	E A O'Brien
James Smith	W Judson Burden
Henry Doherty	F C Williams
J E McGoldrick	Walter L McGinn
R H O'Brien	A G Thomas
T H Fowler	Edward Quinn
W A Sutherland	Daniel Canty
J G Gunn	Geo O'Brien
D A Crowley	G B Currie
A Burton Brown	H A Cropley
H W White	H B Porter
James Bagley	Wm Grieves
Thos Brasington	John Good
Turney Manzer	G A Belyea
James Christie	Norman McDonald
Peleg Smith	Eldon Mullin
George Beatty	Wm Minto
George Ross	J Smith
Norman Harris	J M Barker
T Feeny	Wilfred Burden
R P Allen	H O'Brien
Wm Cooper	F L Cooper
C Boyle	D Lenihan
Wm Cathels	James D Hanlon

W W Long and others.

Gentlemen. — Having considered your request set out in the above requisition, I comply with your wishes, and will allow myself to be placed in nomination for the Mayoralty of the City of Fredericton, for the ensuing year.

Thanking you for your confidence,

Yours respectfully,

Wesley VanWart.

Fredericton, N.B., Jan. 11, 1895

EDGECOMBE'S..

ENGLISH PRINTS,

NEW STYLES FOR SPRING, 1895.

Immense Variety of Choice Patterns and Colorings.

The best quality of

English Cambric Prints,

Blouse Cambrics,

And Regattas,

At lower prices than ever quoted before. The above seasonable goods are now being shown on our Print Counters.

Also a beautiful range of New Canadian Prints and Ginghams.

Febuary 9th. **FRED. B. EDGECOMBE.**

New Goods

NOW OPENING AT

TENNANT, DAVIES & CO'S.

NEW WOOL, TAPESTRY, AND BRUSSELS

CARPETS..

Oilcloths and Linoleums,
New Dress Goods,
New Prints, etc.

February 8, 1895. **T., D. & CO.**

WE CAN PLEASE YOU.

SLEIGHS AND PUNGS

of Every Description, at Lowest Prices.

JOHN EDGECOMBE & SONS,

Manufacturers of Fine Sleighs, Carriages and Hearses,

YORK ST., FREDERICTON, N. B.

MORTGAGE SALE.

TO Albert Haines, formerly of the Parish of Douglas, in the County of York, farmer, and all other persons whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that under and by virtue of a power of sale, contained in a certain indenture of mortgage, bearing date the thirtieth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and made between Albert Haines, therein described as of the Parish of Douglas, in the County of York, farmer, of the one part, and William L. Anderson, therein described as of the City of Fredericton, in the County aforesaid, clerk, of the other part, which said indenture of mortgage, is duly recorded in in York County Records, in Book N, No. 4, pages 269, 270, 271 and 272; there will for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured thereby, default having been made in the payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction, at the front of the County Court House, in Queens Ward, in the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, on **Saturday, the Thirtieth day of March next**, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, the Lands and Premises described in the said indenture of mortgage, as follows:

"ALL that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate and being in the Parish of Douglas, in the County of York, and Province of New Brunswick, and bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a stake standing in the north-east angle of lot number five on the westerly bank or shore of the Jones' Forks Stream, heretofore deeded to Thomas White; thence running by the magnet of A. D. 1860 north, 73° west seventy-eight chains of four poles each, crossing the Settlement Road to the general rear line; thence along the said rear line north, 8° east thirteen chains to lot number seven; thence south, 73° east seventy-eight chains (recrossing the Settlement Road) to the bank or shore of the above mentioned stream, and thence along the same, following the various courses thereof, down stream in a southerly direction to the place of beginning, being known as lot No. 6, west side of Jones' Forks Settlement, and containing one hundred acres more or less, being the land conveyed by the "New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Company, Limited," to the said Albert Haines, by deed dated the eighth day of July, A. D. 1890, and recorded in York County Records in Book M 4, pages 423, 424 and 425. Also all that certain other lot, piece or parcel of land, conveyed by the said "New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Company, Limited," to the said Albert Haines, by deed dated the twenty-ninth day of August, A. D. 189 , and recorded in York County Records in Book N 4, pages 49 and 50, and described in the said deed as follows: Situate, lying and being in the Parish of Douglas, in the County of York and Province of New Brunswick, and bounded as follows, to-wit; Beginning at a stake standing in the north east angle of lot No. 6, on the westerly bank or shore of Jones' Forks Stream, heretofore deeded to the said Albert Haines; thence running by the magnet of A. D. 1860 north, 73° west seventy-eight chains of four poles each (crossing the Settlement Road) to the general rear line; thence along said rear line north, 3° east thirteen chains; thence south, 73° east seventy-eight chains, recrossing the Settlement Road, to the bank or shore of the above mentioned stream, and thence along the same, following the various courses thereof down stream, in a southerly direction to the place of beginning, being known as lot No. 7, west side Jones' Forks Settlement, and containing one hundred acres, more or less."

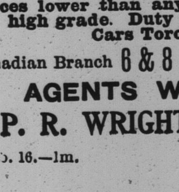
Together with all buildings and improvements thereon and appurtenances to the same belonging or in anyway appertaining. Dated this sixteenth day of February, A. D. 1895.

WM. L. ANDERSON, Mortgagee.

C. E. DUFFY, Sol. for Mortgagee.

F'ton, Feb. 23, 1895.

THE MONARCH HIGH GRADE BICYCLE.



Admitted by all to be THE BEST.

Largest sale of any wheel in America. Prices lower than any other wheel of high grade. Duty paid, F. O. B. Cars Toronto.

Canadian Branch 6 & 8 Adelaide St. W.

AGENTS WANTED.

P. R. WRIGHT, Toronto.

Feb. 16.—1m.

WIRE NAILS.

Now Landing:

1 Car Wire Nails.

Wholesale and Retail, by

James S. Neill.

NEW BRUNSWICK; YORK COUNTY, S. S.

To the Sheriff of the County of York, or any Constable within the said County, greeting;

{L.S.}

WHEREAS, Archibald F. Randolph and James Steadman, the executors of the last will and testament of Hiram Dow, late of the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, doctor of medicine, deceased, have filed an account of their administration of the estate and effects of the deceased, and have prayed to have the same passed and allowed: You are therefore required to cite the heirs, next of kin, creditors and all others interested in the estate of the said deceased, to appear before me at a Court of Probate to be held at my office in the City of Fredericton, within and for the said County of York, on Tuesday, the twelfth day of March next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said account should not be passed and allowed.

Given under my hand and the seal of the said court, this ninth day of February, A.D. 1895.

F. A. H. STRATON, Judge of Probates for the County of York.

J. H. BARRY, Registrar of Probates for said county.

Feb. 16.—4 in.

Book Keeping, Shorthand, TYPEWRITING, PENMANSHPIP, ETC.

THOROUGH COURSE AT

Fredericton Business College.

TERMS MODERATE; 10 per cent. discount to Students entering September or October. For circulars or other information, write

A. W. YOUNG, Principal, F'ton, N. B

Box 295.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

TART DICKINSON, of the Parish of Canterbury, in the County of York, Lumberman, has this day assigned his estate and effects to me, the undersigned in trust for the benefit of his creditors. The Trust Deed is at the Office of Peter Girdwood, Esq., Eel River in the said Parish of Canterbury, for inspection and signature.

BURDEN F. DOW, Trustee Estate of Tart Dickinson.

F'ton, Feb. 21, 1895.—tf.

Iron! Iron!

Per Woodboat:

75 BUNDLES Round Refined Iron, 292 Bars refined Iron;

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.