THE FREDERICTON HERALD

IS PUBLISHED EVERY

SATURDAY AFTERNOON,

FROM THE OFFICE,

CORNER QUEEN AND REGENT STREETS,

FREDERICTON, N. B., BY

THE HERALD PRINTING AND PUBSH'G. CO. L'td

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $1 PER ANNUM.

Having a large circulation in the Central Counties of New Brunswick, THE HERALD is an excellent advertising medium for the business men of Fredericton.

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THE HERALD.

FREDERICTON, NOVEMBER 9, 1895.

CIVIC MATTERS.

When it comes to a conflict of opinion between Ald. Gilman and Ald. Everett on the one hand and Ald. Macpherson on the other, relating to the asphalt business, the DAILY HERALD and the public generally will have no hesitation in accepting that of the former gentlemen. The attempt of some of the aldermen to wiggle out of the fact, that when the assessment was ordered last spring, it was well understood that $1,400 of the amount levied for public works was for the construction of new asphalt sidewalks, is simply ludicrous. The amount was included in the roadmaster's estimate for new work, and it was accepted by the Council. That has been so stated a number of times by Ald. Gilman, and he is borne out by Ald. Everett, who is head of the roads and streets department. Now the money has all been spent without a yard of new asphalt being laid, and the aldermen who have diverted the money to other channels, feel the embarassment of their position when confronted with the indignation of citizens, who were led to expect the new work for which they were assessed.

It appears also that this economical council, elected on the cry that its predecessor was an extravagant and wasteful body, has actually had to borrow $5,000 from the bank to carry along the ordinary services of the city, and that at last night's meeting authority was given for an additional loan of $1,500.

Ald. Everett for one had the courage to stand up last night and remind the Council of its fine promises and poor performances, and the electors generally share his views. Of course very little could be expected from a majority of the men elected to the board last March. Many of them are persons without business capacity or ordinary intelligence, and never should have been brought out of obscurity to run the affairs of the city. The history of the year so far shows that the public money has been frittered away, with very little to show for it. Salaries have been increased, in several instances without apparent reason, and general neglect and incompetency have marked the reign of the present council. The city practically has been under the domination of men like John Macpherson and Wm. Rosborough, neither of whom are fit to be intrusted with such important interests as are placed in the care of the council.

It is certainly a grave reflection on the intelligence of Fredericton, that men like these, and some of their associates, should be permitted to play ducks and drakes with the civic business, and the electors when they awaken to the gravity of the situation, will certainly dispense with the services of such persons.

The question of sewerage, to be dealt with within the next, should be in the hands of men of greater capacity and better standing. What do the citizens of Fredericton think of entrusting the expenditure of, say at least $50,000, to men of he Macpherson stamp.

AFRAID OF THEIR OWN SHADOWS.

The government organs do not mention North Ontario and West Huron among the constituencies in which the dates for the bye elections have been practically fixed, and yet both are vacant. West Huron, the constituency held by Hon. J. C. Patterson, now governor of Manitoba, was the first of the six seats vacated. Why not give the electors there an opportunity to pronounce on the public questions of the day. It is true the last Tory majority in that constituency was only 16, with a personally popular cabinet minister as the candidate, and the government have long since abandoned any hope of again carrying the seat. The bye elections announced in Cardwell, Missisquoi, Montreal Centre and Jacques Cartier, are all in constituencies which have returned Tories by large majorities, and hence the government propose risking their fortunes first in these. They are besides, with one exception, constituencies which might reasonably be regarded as viewing with satisfaction the government's proposed remedial legislation, and therefore the more likely to stand up for the Tory party.

The announcement of four bye elections to be held before the new year evidently settles the question of whether or not the special session of parliament will be held. Many of the government's best friends doubted their intention to carry out the pledge they made to Caron and Ouimet on this matter when the French members took the Premier and his colleagues by the throat and compelled them under the threat of instant defeat in the house to promise a session and a remedial bill. It was thought when the government got clear of parliament, that such a counter agitation would be worked up in Ontario against the government's policy on the school question, that they would pitch aside their pledges to the Frenchmen, and dissolve parliament on the breast of the Protestant feeling to be aroused.

Evidently the government's investigations into the condition of public feeling in Ontario, the Maritime provinces and the West, convinced them that an immediate appeal to the country would prove disastrous to them, and they finally decided to hold on as long as possible, cultivate Quebec by sticking to the programme arranged last session, and trust to luck for what may turn up in the future. As Mr. Laurier has said, the Tory government is simply drifting; they know what dangers surround them on every side, here the quicksands of Quebec, there the shoals of Ontario, and in another direction the rugged reefs of the Maritime provinces. Such indecision and blundering and incapacity were never before witnessed in an administration claiming to represent Canadian public opinion. The government feels the need of a strong controlling hand, such as the late Sir John Macdonald, and the late Sir John Thompson was able to exercise among the members of the administration. In the present combination, every fellow thinks he is as good as the other fellow, and there are more leaders than followers. Jealousies and bickerings are not excluded from the public gaze. Tupper is jealous of Foster, and Foster would like to suppress Tupper, and both are bidding for the shoes of the weak old Premier, who holds his position not by virtue of his ability or political weight, but simply because the choice of anybody else would send the warring factions in the cabinet into open warfare against each other.

SOME CIVIC DISCLOSURES.

Ald. Rossborough's rubber coat speculation, as exposed in our local column yesterday, emphasizes what the HERALD said Wednesday in discussing civic politics. This person has been the leading spirit in the present council, and has been able to put through all his schemes until the council were warned by the HERALD, and a nefarious transaction nipped in the bud.

Of the council's general mismanagement of the city's business, many instances couldbe quoted; but what strikes the public most forcibly, is the reckless manner in which they have expended the hard earned taxes of the people. The presence in last year's accounts of a large sum owing to the Bank of B. N. A. was seized upon as a great canvas against the council of that day; but the wonderful "reformers," who were to bring order out of chaos, and financial prosperity out of alleged reckless expenditure, have actually themselves borrowed $5000 from the bank to carry on the ordinary services of the city, and are negotiating a new loan of $1,500. Then the council Tuesday evening passed accounts aggregating over $1000, and there are yet two months expenditure to be met with very little income collectable during that time. What the city's financial position will be on Dec. 31st can readily be anticipated from these facts.

Ald. Everett and Ald. Gilman, two of the most trustworthy members of the council, assert, and we have excellent evidence that there statements are true, that $1,400 was actually ordered for new asphalt sidewalks, not one yard of which has been put down, and yet the council was able to increase the police force, at a cost of $456.25 per annum, add $100 to the almshouse keeper's salary, another $100 to the police sergeant's pay, vote a gratuity of another $100 to the police magistrate, and indulge in other extravagances which we shall discuss later on.

These then are some of the penalties which the citizens of Fredericton have to pay for the distinguished honor of being represented in the council board by such eminent citizens as William Rossborough and John Macpherson and Squire Anderson, etc., etc.

DESTITUTION AT QUEBEC.

The Quebec Chronicle is a straight Tory organ, but is bound to admit the disastrous effects of the glorious N. P. in the ancient capital. Times are hard there. On Monday a deputation of laboring men waited upon the provincial government asking the government to institute relief works for the benefit of the destitute. "The great bulk of the population of St. Sauveur and of Champlain and Montcalm wards," says the Chronicle, "gain their daily bread by work on board ship, and the decay of the shipping trade means great distress among these poor people. It is not creditable to our moneyed men to allow two of our largest shoe factories to be shut up and to remain idle. These factories have made a great deal of money for their proprietors, and it is cruel to the operators to see them shut up. Why could not a joint stock company be formed to work them both? And why would not some of our capitalists build a couple of iron ships or some railway cars as an experiment?"

The Chronicle's wail is a sad reflection on the efficacy of the national policy to make people rich. When Mr. Foster was here a few months ago he attempted to lead us into the belief that the people of Canada were in a most prosperous condition, and that such a thing as poverty is unknown? How does he reconcile his roseate picture with the actual want apparent at Quebec at the present moment, as admitted by one of his own organs?

THE attention of Mr. Pitts is called to the fact, that in London the other day Mr. Foster told his hearers that the government's determination if Manitoba does not settle the school question herself, is to right the wrong at Ottawa which he believed the minority is suffering under. Mr. Haggart, who followed him, said that every Conservative was bound by the statement of policy which Mr. Foster had made.

GUY FAWKES' DAY.

Celebrated at Fredericton Junction last Night—An Interesting Address by Rev. F. C. Hartley.

The Free Baptist Church at Fredericton Junction was well filled Tuesday night by Orangemen of that vicinity and their friends. The meeting was under the auspices of the Fredericton Junction Lodge, and was a celebration of Guy Fawkes' Day.

At 7 o'clock the members gathered at the lodge room and headed by County Master Parker Nason and P. C. M. Duplisea, marched to the church.

Rev. F. C. Hartley, of this city, was the invited speaker. He took for his text Isiah XLVI. 8, "Remember this and show yourselves men." He said the principles of the Orange order are often misrepresented and misunderstood; the public celebration of such days as July 12th and November 5th is by many people frowned upon. The purpose of such celebrations is not opposition to any sect or creed, but rather in the review of heroic deeds of men and the kindly providence of God. Patriotism and loyalty, veneration and devotion might be instiled in the minds of the rising generation. God has given us mind and memory, and we are responsible for their uses. The memories of the past should cause us to avoid its mistakes and emulate its successes. Orangemen have especial reasons for remembering such events as the destruction of the Spanish Armada, when by the breath of God the enemies of liberty were discomfited; the seige of Derry in 1689, and landing of William Prince of Orange, days the memory of which should ever be kept green. Coming to the day we celebrate, November 5th, Mr. Hartley gave next the events leading up to the discovery of the famous plot, and pointed out how God's hand was manifested in the preservation of liberty and royalty.

These memories are well calculated to awaken within us, the noblest qualities of manhood. "Show yourselves men" loyal men. Men true to God and home and native land, "Breathes there a man with soul so dead, who never to himself has said, this is my own, my native land." If so, he is not to be found in our ranks, or if so ought not to remain there. Then be sincere men. Guy Fawkes was sincere in his wrong doing, let us be sincere in right action. Insincerity in politics and society is a great curse. Men sometimes use the order for personal agrandisement. It ought not to be so. Let us be sincere. Mr. Hartley closed with an appeal to all present by the memories of the past, to be men of true worth, to cultivate patriotism and loyalty.

MAKING OF CANADA.

Prof. Roberts delivers an Interesting Address at the University Tuesday Night.

Governor Fraser presided at the University lecture Tuesday night and beside him on the platform Dr. Harrison and Dr. Inch. He introduced the lecture in felicitous terms.

The history of Canada said Prof. Roberts is divided into three parts, (1) the period of French dominion, which has for its distinguishing feature the strife between France and England for the mastery of North America. During this period the history of Canada is world wide in its meaning. Its course is the course of events which decided whether France or England was to colonize the waste spaces of the world.

The second great division lasting from the fall of New France in 1760 to confederation, is the

Period of English Dominion.

Its central feature is the struggle of the people for the right to govern themselves after the manner of Free Britons in their own land. During this struggle were firmly laid the foundations of our greatness, but what went on within the borders of our scattered provinces was little heeded by the world at large. When Responsible Government was gained it was bye and bye secured and enlarged by a union of the scattered provinces, and on July 1st 1867 Canada entered on the third period of Confederation.

Of this the chief features so far are expansion and consolidation with the growth (too long delaying) of a national sentiment, Of the name Canada itself expansiveness has from the first been a striking characteristic. At first it meant but a collection of lodges. At the time of Cartier's explorations the name applied to the country lying along the north bank of the St. Lawrence from Isle a Coudres to a point above Quebec. Jescarbot early in the next century applies the name to the whole St. Lawrence valley from Hochelaga to the gulf. Gradually it grew to the borders of the vast North West, to the fountains of the Mississippi and the lakes. Now it has

Stretched its Power over half a Continent

drawn its boundaries along three oceans, and made itself an inescapable factor in the destinies of our race.

After sketching the course of events from the beginning of our race on this continent, Prof. Roberts dealt with the influence of the French in moulding the destinies of the country. Real devotion, self-sacrifice; these were mighty motive forces in the making of French Canada. Our great commercial metropolis, Montreal, is the child of a reckless, chivalrous and incalculating piety. It is significant to note that while the priest, led by the idea of religious authority, was building Quebec; the Puritan, led by the idea of religious freedom, was building Boston; and neither has proved a cheerful place to live in for those inclined to flirt with opinions, though abundantly exciting for anyone. Boston, I may say in passing concerned us deeply in the olden days. New England rather than old England shaped the policy which led to the building of Halifax, the expulsion of the Acadians, the complete Anglicizing of Acadia, and the New England mark

Was set Indellibly on our Loyalist Forefathers.

After touching hastily on the work of the Jesuits in Canada and the events which led to the American revolution, Prof. Roberts discussed the Loyalists.

It was decreed that of stern and well tried stuff should be built up a nation to inherit the northern half of this continent. The migration of the Loyalists will some day come to be recognized as one of those movements, which have changed the course of history. It will be acknowledged as not less significant and far reaching in its results as the landing of the Pilgrim fathers. For without detracting from the achievements of our French fellow citizens, it is but truth to say that the United Empire Loyalists were the makers of Canada. They brought to our making about 30,000 people, of the choicest stock the colonies could boast. They were an army of leaders, for it was the loftiest heads which attracted the hate of the revolutionists. The most influential judges, the most distinguised lawyers, the most capable physicians, the most highly educated of the clergy, the members of council of the various colonies, the crown officials, the people of culture and social distinction, these with the faithful few, whose fortunes followed, these were the Loyalists. Canada

Owes Deep Gratitude Indeed

to her southern kinsmen, who thus from Maine to Georgia, picked out their choicest spirits and sent them to people our northern wilds.

Prof Roberts traced the rise of the confederation idea, and then glanced at the future outlook for our country. The future he said, presents three possible alternatives (1) Annexation, (2) Independence, (3) Imperial Federation. The present condition, he said, is good for our present development, but in the nature of things it could not be permanent.

Annexation, he said, would be "a burning ignominy." It would shame all the sacrifices of our fathers, all the blood they shed in this country's cause. The name of Canada would cease to shine across the continent, and in departing leave but

A Trail of Humiliation.

That day, I think, will never come while Canada has sons to wield a sword. (Great applause.)

Prof. Roberts said independence was an idea consistent with patriotism, a manly idea and to some extent within the line of our past development, but from an independent standpoint the speaker had arrived at the conclusion that the destiny of Canada rather lay in the direction of imperial federation. It is, a far less daring dream than that which Canada brought to pass when she united the shores of three oceans under the sway of one poor and scattered colony.

He closed his admirable and patriotic lecture by declaring it our duty to show ourselves worthy of our inheritance.

Governor Fraser, J. D. Phinney, Prof. Stockley, Prof. Davidson and two of the students, Mr. Taylor and Mr. Jones briefly discussed the lecture, and Prof. Roberts was awarded a very hearty vote of thanks.

HUNTER AND CROSSLEY.

Interest a Crowded House again last Night.

Service Wednesday ev'ng was a wonderful success from the beginning of the song service to the end of the after meeting. One great feature of the meetings is, that there is not an unoccupied or uninteresting moment, and it applied especially to last night. There were present on the platform the Evangelists, Dr. McLeod and Messrs. Teasdale of St. John, Sillars, Hartley, Freeman, Tippett and Bell.

The subject announced for the afternoon meeting to-day was "Six notable evenings." The address Friday evening will be especially for young men and women.

Mr. Crossley sang several solos, which were enjoyed as usual.

Mr. Hunter said that those who stayed away from such meetings as these would one day wake to the fact of how foolish they were. The ministers themselves that stay away will blame themselves, and when they get to heaven will wish themselves back here again for a time to make up for their indifference now.

The speaker introduced Rev. Mr. Teasdale of St. John, as the White Knight, who had to take the place of the Black Knight, who had disappointed us. Mr. Teasdale was the one who, after great persistence, succeeded in bringing the evangelists to the eastern provinces.

Mr. Teasdale in speaking dwelt especially on the revival last year in St. John. The influence still continues, and between 65 and 75 of those who were added to his church then, still remain.

The address by Mr. Hunter followed, his subject being "The great supper," Luke 14: 16. The invitation is to all, and if it is refused you will stay out for ever. There is no such thing as a reasonable excuse, yet many are given. Some say they cannot understand the Bible. Of course not; not all of it. But the plan of salvation in it is as plain as A, B, C.

A. "All have sinned."

B. "Behold the Lamb of God which taketh away the sins of the world."

C. "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden and I will give you rest."

Another excuse is, this religion is too difficult. It is the way of the transgression that is hard. It is seen in every drunkards' home and on every prison door.

Still another says, religion is a gloomy thing. Christians are the happiest people on earth. See the change from a convicted to a converted person. Look at the true Christians around you. 'Tis true that some caricature religion by certain forms and faces, but it is positively nothing but a mockery to God.

Fourth, That Christians are all hypocrites. There are really very few you can find bad if you look for it. Look out of eyes that are anxious for the good.

Fifth, Good enough as I am, and stand as good a chance as the next. There is no chance about it; your end is sure one way or another.

Sixth When I find which denomination is right I will choose. All are right in their fundamental principles. Whether Catholics or Protestants, if trusting in the Lord Jesus Christ, they will get to heaven.

Seven, Some say they are too bad. You may be within a step of perdition but if you stop and cry to Jesus for help he will save you.

Eight, Afraid I won't hold out. With Jesu's arms around you and both his hands around yours, cannot you trust him to carry you through?

Ninth, God is too merciful to let me be lost. Hell is prepared for the devil and his angels and if you allow yourself to go there, you are an intruder.

Tenth. Time enough yet, this is Satan's strongest weapon and should be considered by us the least. Resolve from this hour to give up excuses and come to Christ.

Rev. Mr. Crossley addressed the people from his announced subject, the unpardonable sin, blasphemy against the Holy Ghost, Matt. 23-19.

Many people have suicided or are in the lunatic asylum, imagining by mistake, that they have committed this sin.

A great many answers are given as to its meaning and some say that it cannot be explained. It is a state into which a person may get himself in time, in which the spiritual perception is totally gone. Any one in this state will never accept Christ and will never think of coming.

There are two classes of people to be spoken of: 1st Those that are in despair, fearing they have committed this sin. Physical morbidness of mind brings it on If they had really thus sinned, they would not be thus haunted, would not desire to be saved. Some in this class may be backsliders, who think that is the sin mentioned. Satan tries to make Heb. 6 apply to them, when they should rather take Luke 15. The prodigal story may be yours. Again some think that their great sin has been the cause. The greatest of sinners have been saved, as Paul. A supposed lack of feeling troubles others. This very uneasiness is a sign that you are anxious.

The second class are those having no anxiety as having committed this great sin, but have really cause to be anxious.

The older we get the less we feel. The feeling of years ago cannot be regained. Some young people are even now indifferent and can sport about the matter. Don't wait for some imaginary, heard of, or past feeling. The freezing man dare not go to sleep as he will never awaken. Beware lest you sleep in indifference and never awake. Be alarmed because you are not alarmed. Start in activity because you are not active. Pray because you do not want to pray.

If delay is continued, the less likely we are to be saved. When this danger, the love of God, and the sight of others coming to Jesus does not concern us, it is time to be alarmed.

If we are not saved and have feelings of desire to be so, thank God and accept them.

If we have less than we used to have, thank him for what we have.

If we have none at all then become alarmed now, and with the alarm come and God will receive you.

Some get into this state of the unpardonable sin slowly, while others may pass from the state of feeling to the state of indifference in a short time. God may be striving with you now for the last time, and then give up hopelessly. Do not risk it any longer.

The crowds being so great, it was necessary to use the vestry for an inquiry room and the place was filled with inquirers and their friends, many souls entering into peace with their Maker.

The new arrangement of the singers has had the effect of greatly increasing the interest in that part of the service. At the opening of the service Mr. Crossley sang, "The Day is dark and dreary." Rev. Mr. Teasdale of Centenary church, St. John, offered prayer, and Mr. Crossley gave another solo, "The Better Land."

Mr. Hunter announced that their work in this city would close on Wednesday or Thursday of next week, and said that a special service would be held at eight o'clock Saturday, when the Parlor Dance would be discussed. He made reference to the great work going on in the city, and said that last night there came a telephone message saying that six young men had decided for Christ.

He announced his subject, Matt. VII. Here we have a lesson on discriminate judgment. Many times we judge people and after knowing them a time find our judgment all astray. Of course sometimes we can judge as for instance when a man says he is a Christian and drinks or is profane we can see he is no Christian. We thus judge by one act, if I should judge many of you by one act you should be in the Penitentiary. Sometimes when men are coming to Christ some one will bring up some old sin. You can judge one person as much as you wish that is 'self,' Oh men judge not for as "Ye judge ye shall be judged," "As ye would that men should do to you, do ye so to them," will you cut this out and

Put it in Your Hat

Or turn it into your heart. Now hang up a few thoughts on prayer. Just prayer is a key, it unlocks the door to God, by this we get what God has for us. Prayer unlocks self, the more we go to God the more we learn of self. Prayer unlocks God's word, Adam Clark used this method with good results; good thing to read God's word on your knee. Then prayer unlocks the door of heaven; You ask sometimes amiss: We tease the Lord a good deal, we ask God for what we do not want, one of the hardest things to do is to wait on God, but I tell you that there is no unanswered prayer. One great hindrance to prayer is doubt. Why should we doubt God? He gives us good promises. Another hindrance of prayer is malice and hatred, then if you have any malice or hatred get rid of it as soon as possible. Many people bury the hatchet, but leave the handle sticking up. Another hindrance to prayer is that it is

Too Long in Public and Too Short in Private.

They are too long and too stereotyped at the family altar.

Helps to prayer are truth, patience, perseverance and fervency.

In closing Mr. Hunter read requests for prayer for the following:

A father and son;
A mother and her children;
My two sons;
My daughter who has wandered away;
A young man;
My six boys and two daughters;
For my husband, an old professor;
A lady friend;
The only son of a sainted mother;
The family I board with;
For the instruction in Fredericton schools;
My husband and sister;
A brother very low in sin and vice.

Mr. Crossley on rising to speak, said he believed Paul was the greatest man the great God ever made. He wanted his hearers to go with him and see Paul during his last hours. He spent these hours, not in a palace, but in a prison. As we stand before him we are surprised at his sweet and kindly smile. He is called out to execution; he trembles not; by the side of the block he is able to smile and say, "I am ready." We ask ourselves, how can a man be so sincere? We read in 2nd Timothy, "I am now ready to be offered." Paul took four views of life at its close.

1st. Inward to the heart. He said, "I am now ready;" not getting ready, but am ready. Some think they can't know this. Paul was not of this opinion; neither did he think this to be presumptous. He should be confident,

But not Bombastic.

Many people are in a quandary; they don't know. There are hope so, think so, trust so and know so Christians. Here Mr. Crossley sang with much emotion "Whosoever."

Paul took a second view in looking backward. He said, "I have finished my course." This course he began at Damascus and ended it in death. We should have a high ideal in life like Paul, to run with patience. We have all a course to run, a God-given course. We can take the course God has marked out for us, or we can get out of this course and make one for ourselves. If we do we will surely run to ruin. Many of us are running our own course. Think of this as I sing "The mistakes of my Life."

Paul took a third view in looking forward, and said the time of my departure, or of setting sail, is at hand. Instead of looking into the dark grave, Paul was looking into heaven; so should we. You never saw a tear in a dying Christian's eye. When death comes we should be able to say "I am going home." Will you be like Voltaire, who said, "I am taking a leap in the dark," or like Paul?

Paul took a fourth view; he looked upward and saw the crown laid up for him and for others. Heaven is as

Much of a Place as Fredericton is.

Who would not be a Christian in view of the coming day? Heaven and hell are on the same road, one on one end, the other on the other end. Some of us are pointing the wrong way. Heaven is a prepared place for a prepared people; better get prepared. Have you got the robe of righteousness? "Where will you spend eternity?" was sung by the speaker in closing.

On invitation of the evangelists Rev. Mr. Teasdale of St. John gave some reminiscences of the great revival in St. John.

CHERRY RIPE.

This is made from the juice of sound, ripe cherries, and is only one of the many delicious syrups that we are serving at our Soda Fountain this season. They say we have the best Soda Water in the city. Our drugs are as good as our soda.

C. FRED. CHESTNUT,
APOTHECARY,
2 doors above Barker House,
Queen street, Fredericton.

Brockway.

Nov. 4.—We were visited by a light snow storm on Saturday evening last.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Davis of Boston accompanied by their son Willie are here for a week's shooting with W. Davis as their guide. Mr. S. Grant Smith also of Boston is expected to morrow. Deer and partridge are alike plentiful.

Miss Sarah J. Vail arrived home yesterday after a two weeks visit with friends in Charlotte County.

Misses Hattie Corning and Louise Baxter of St. Stephen spent three days here week before last visiting friends.

A number of young and married men leave on this evening's train for the lumber woods of New Hampshire. Several others intend going next week.

Rev. E. W. Johnston preached his farewell sermon here on Wednesday evening last. He returns to college to resume his studies. During his six months stay here, he has made many friends and one and all regret his departure.

Mrs. Wm. Brockway, to the delight of her many friends has returned from the hospital in Boston, both looking and feeling well.

Mrs. Edward Davis entertained her S. S. class on Tuesday evening last.

It is stated that another session of the Manitoba Legislature will be held before Parliament meets at Ottawa on January 3. At that meeting Mr. Greenway will submit his reply to the Federal authorities re the school question, for ratification. This reply, it is stated, is not expected to differ from the previous one sent to Ottawa.

Two contested Scott Act cases, adjourned from last Tuesday, were before the police court Friday morning. The first case was dismissed for want of evidence, and the other was stood over until next Tuesday, to allow the defence to secure testimony of several important witnesses.

The members of the city police force have been fitted out with new waist belts, to be worn outside their overcoats, and the improvement in their appearance is quite marked.

D. J. Stockford will shortly open a restaurant and oyster bar on York street, next to Carvell's laundry.

Upper Gagetown.

Nov. 2—The old water mill owned by Crothers & Son, near the public wharf, is being refitted into a steam saw mill. The new mill is to be run under the management of R. F. Davis & Crothers Bros., and they expect to have it in operation this fall.

The Baptist parsonage and adjoining buildings have recently been repaired by Wellington Mills, new roofs being put on all buildings.

C. H. Randall and his wife have recently moved to Geary, Sunbury county. He and his brother intend to spend the winter in the lumber woods.

Blanch D. Currier has gone to Houlton, Me., to work. His brother has gone to Newton, Mass.

Mrs. James Currier has returned from her son's home in Newton, having enjoyed a very pleasant trip.

Rev. S. J. Perry, home missionary, is holding a series of meetings in the F. C. B church.

Rev. P. Sturat has engaged with the Baptist church for a short time.

Inspector Bridges visited school district No. 6, on Wednesday.

Rev. J. H. Erb delivered an interesting lecture here in the Temperance hall on the eve of Oct. 30th, his subject being, "The Golden Calf."

Allan R. Currier was taken sick on Tuesday, with la grippe, and is still confined to the house, but is slowly recovering.

The boys did not forget to play their tricks on Hallowe'en.

The potato crop here proved a success. G. W. Coy dug upwards of 500 bbls, others digging from 200 to 500 bbls.

Ludlow.

Nov. 4.—Mrs. Ann Harris, a well known resident of this place, died at her home on the 27th ult. Deceased was a very aged lady, and up to within two or three days of her death was quite smart. Rev. Mr. Clement preached the funeral sermon.

Miss Sadie McMillan of Boiestown was married at the home of her father a few days ago to Mr. Jewett, of Boston. The happy couple started for that city on a wedding tour.

The potato crop this season was the best known in this section of the country for years.

Mr. J. S. Pond and Mr. Wm. Brown were elected as councillors for this Parish. It is the first time Mr. Brown has run, and it is hoped he will do well.

The funeral of the late Thos. C. Atherton, who died Tuesday, took place Friday afternoon from his late residence, Queen street. The remains were followed by a large concourse of sympathising friends of the deceased. Rev. F. C. Hartley and Rev. Dr. McLeod conducted the burial services.

Harry F. Alward, of this city, one of the young men who are applying for admission as a student-at-law, is seriously ill with typhoid fever at his home on Brunswick street.

Miss Sayre and her assistants have arranged an entertainment and tea for the children of the Kindergarten and a number of their little friends Saturday afternoon.

Rev. Mr. Byrant, of Prince William, will preach in All Saints church, St. Andrews, Sunday morning and evening, and at Chamcook church in the afternoon.

It is understood that the collections at the evangelistic services so far, aggregate in the neighborhood of $365, and the expenses reach about $100.

The many friends of Rev. Dean Partridge will be pleased to hear that he has passed the crisis of the fever, and is now steadily building up.

Mrs. R. H. Casey, of New York, is here visiting her brother and sister, Geo. E. Howard and Mrs. James Crangle.

Fred Pike has been arrested in Boston, charged with chicken stealing. He took orders for fowl at low prices and delivered the next day, visiting at night the hen roosts in all the small places outside of the city. In two years, it is claimed, he has stolen 10,000.

William Brown, an engineer at Little Rock, Ark, Sunday night fired two revolvers at Dr. Hancock, whose infatuation for Brown's wife had led him to visit the Brown home. Six bullets passed through Hancock's body, and he died at noon the next day. Brown surrendered to the police.

FURNITURE.

When our Furnittre pleases people they tell others; when it don't, they tell us, and we haven't heard of any yet that is not giving perfect satisfaction.

Bedroom Suites.

Odd Fancy Dressers and Chiffoniers,

We are showing an assortment in different woods.

Couches,

A good assortment at low prices.

Fancy Furniture,

In Odd Chairs, 5 O'clock Tea Tables, Music Cabinets, etc., just the things for Wedding Gifts. A call before purchasing elsewhere will convince you that you will save money by buying here.

ONE

Of the shrewdest men in this town was recently married. On returning from the honeymoon he and his wife decided to furnish a house throughout. They came to our store together, acting on the principle, that, in cases of this kind,

TWO

Heads are better than one. Our leading salesman was deputed to serve them, and the best thing we know about the transaction is that we have heard expressions of satisfaction from all

THREE.

Our BARGAIN WINDOW is in full blast. Come and See.

Lemont & Sons.

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Are now Ready for Inspection.

JOHN J. WEDDALL.

Aug. 24.

OVERCOATS,

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New Fall & Winter Dress Goods,

IN Scotch Mixtures and Bannockburn Suitings, these goods are the latest novelties for Fall wear. We also have a large range of Black Crepons, Navy Serge, Black Serge, Myrtle and Brown Cheviots, etc.

Cloth Jacket Department.

THIS department is on the second floor, here you will find one of the largest assortments of Jackets in the city, all the latest styles, all the newest colorings, and at prices to suit everyone.

Fur Department.

IN this department you will find Fur Capes, Fur Muffs, Fur Ruffs, Fr Coats and narrow Fur Trimming with Jet heading for trimming Capes.

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