THE HERALD

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THE HERALD.

FREDERICTON, NOVEMBER 11, 1893.

BETTER BE READY.

A gentleman, who claims to have undoubted authority, says there will be a general dominion election before Christmas of this year, and many circumstances point in the same direction. The cabinet ministers, during the past few months, have been making speeches in every province of Canada, from Prince Edward Island to British Columbia. They have been running around, at the public expense, making alleged tariff enquiries, but the country is beginning to see that the campaign of tariff enquiry was but a hollow excuse for electioneering. At every city and town where these gentry have prosecuted their so-called tariff enquiry, they have made their visit an excuse to deliver a party harangue. What other object did they have, than to cultivate the ground in view of an early election? We say it is high time for the liberals to awake; they were caught napping when the last dominion election was sprung on them; they ought to take warning now, and be ready for that which Sir John Thompson has said "may come like a thief in the night."

TIME TO PROTEST.

There is a rumor afloat that G. Fred. Fisher may contest York for the house of commons, as an independent. THE HERALD would not be surprised if he did; the tory party has treated the Fisher boys unjustly. Away back in 1882, C. H. B. Fisher was promised a senatorship, which has never come to him, and neither he nor his brother are consulted by the tory managers in this constituency. Their votes are always wanted, but when it comes to a division of the spoils, or the appointment of an official, the Fishers are not in it with the managers. Not only are these gentlemen—once the head and front of the tory party in this county—persistently ignored by the patronage dispensers, but the government, which has had their loyal support, takes no account of them, and it is quite time that gentlemen of their independent spirit and position should enter their protest against such treatment. We anticipate a small sized revolt among the faithful when another election is announced, and we shall be surprised if C. H. B. Fisher and G. Fred. Fisher are not in the front of it.

WILL BE FREE TO-NIGHT.

Mr. Ellis will walk forth from the York county jail, at 12 o'clock to-night, a free man, free not only in the right to go and come when he chooses, but free of any taint or disgrace in consequence of his imprisonment. The severe punishment visited upon him has aroused a chorus of condemnation all over Canada. Scarcely a single newspaper of any prominence, but has roundly denounced the action of the court in its treatment of Mr. Ellis, and the public feeling is taking practical shape in the subscriptions that are being made up to pay the costs of the suit. Mr. Ellis expects to return to St. John Monday evening, and a public reception awaits him there. Possibly it will be a long time before another editor is sent to jail for libel. The court, if it has eyes and ears, must ere this, be aware of the hostility of public opinion to the trial and sentence of Mr. Ellis. But one of the judges, at least, says he doesn't care for public opinion, and will take no notice of it, until crystallized into law. It would be a bad thing for some judges, if public opinion of them could be crystallized into law.

TOO OLD FOR THE SENATE.

Mr. Temple's newspaper friends announce that he was seventy-five years old last Saturday, and that his health is in such excellent condition that he is likely to celebrate many more birthdays. We trust he may. Great men like Mr. Temple are very scarce in this country just now, and indeed all over the world the men of genius who have been contemporaries of our M. P., seem to be dropping off very fast. We should like to know that Mr. Temple is destined to complete a century of life, and we cordially unite with his friends in congratulating him on his seventy-fifth anniversary. But we submit that a man three score and fifteen, five years over the scriptural limit, is too old to appoint to the senate. What great ends a man of Mr. Temple's age expects to accomplish for himself or the country, are not apparent. The dominion government often superannuate public servants before they are sixty years old, but it seems Mr. Temple thinks that seventy-five is just the age when a man reaches his perfect mental and physical condition, and is best fitted to make laws for his fellow countrymen. Old age is honorable, but there is too much of it already in the senate of Canada.

COSTLY ORGANS.

An Ottawa despatch says that the presence at Ottawa of major Markham of the St. John Sun, and Mr. Stewart of the Halifax Herald, is taken as an indication that a general election is at hand, and that the proprietors of the two chief tory newspapers in the maritime provinces are in consultation with the premier, who is anxious to learn how the people down this way feel about the matter. Wrong again. Messrs. Markham and Stewart are after more boodle. They are more anxious to interview the treasury than sir John is to interview them. The two newspapers represented by our friends Markham and Stewart, cost this country in the vicinity of $100 per day the year round, in Intercolonial railway printing and advertising, not to speak of the $15,000 additional, bagged by president W. H. Thorne of the Sun, for hardware. These gentlemen come high, but the government evidently has to have them.

GOVERNOR BOYD presided for the first time at a meeting of the board of education, Thursday evening. His honor is a warm admirer of our school system, and has had a long practical experience in its administration, having served for a number of years as chairman of the St. John board of trustees. He will prove a great addition to the board of education.

SIR WILLIAM WHITEWAY, the premier of Newfoundland, appears to have administered a severe defeat to his opponents in the general election of Friday. He will have as large a majority in the new legislature, as backs Premier Blair in the New Brunswick assembly.

A RUSH FOR NEW BRUNSWICK CHEESE.

If there is one thing more than another for which the local govergment deserve the gratitude of the people of New Brunswick, it is the energetic and successful way in which they have developed and handled the dairy business. Evidences of the popularity and practical good of the work done in this direction during the past two or three years, are brought to notice almost every day. This year, particularly, butter and cheese factories, encouraged by the liberal subsidies granted by the government, have sprung up all over the province, and there is an eager rush for their products. Even from beyond the bounds of the province, enquiries are received from merchants anxious to secure the handling of New Brunswick cheese. Hodgson Bros, & Co., of Montreal, large shippers of dairy produce, applied to Mr. Inches, secretary for agriculture, for permission for dairy commissioner Robertson to select cheese for them from time to time from our factories, but of course the secretary could not give any firm such a preference. Only last month, this firm wrote that one of their representatives would come to New Brunswick in the early part of November, intending to purchase from 50,000 to 100,000 cheese, if they could be procured. Mr. Inches made enquiries among the manufacturers but found only a very small quantity was available. Early in the season a St. John firm sent 200 boxes of C. F. Tilley's cheese to the West Indies, paying the maker about $5 per box, and the consignment was so satisfactory that the St. John men contracted with Mr. Tilley for 1000 boxes, or all he could produce this season, and the amount was nearly furnished in full. The price received is much above all former experience and the preference given our cheese makes the future of the industry assured. The quality is uniform, and seems to have most favorably touched the public taste. Mr. Tilley at the world's fair captured five prizes for his cheese. At present it would be impossible to buy a car load of factory cheese in any district where it is manufactured. This demand for the product of the factories has resulted most beneficially to the farmers, who receive promptly in cash, the price of the milk they furnish. Secretary Inches does not know of any other industry that has met with such success in so short a time as the manufacture of cheese. As he has given a large amount of time and attention to the development of the industry, Mr. Inches feels very highly gratified with the excellent progress made.

ENDED IN A ROW.

Even when the members of the prohibition commission were in Fredericton over a year ago, the public who frequented their meetings, could readily observe a decided coolness between some of the gentlemen composing the commission. It was generally recognized that only one of the commissioners, the rev. Dr. McLeod of this city, was favorable to prohibition, while the others were believed to be quite opposed to such a measure. Dr. McLeod, we understand, has claimed all through, that the friends of prohibition found it difficult to get their fair share of testimony before the commission, while Mr. Kribbs, who represented the liquor interests, was given wide latitude in calling witnesses. The same difficulty appears to have occurred at Toronto, where the commission's enquiry has just closed, and the last session was marked by unseemly brawling among the members of that body. It is alleged that prominent prohibitionists were prevented altogether from getting in their testimony, while Mr. Kribbs' men came up, three in succession, to tell their story. Finding it impossible to be heard before the commissioners, a number of prohibitionists presented a protest against the enquiry closing before some more of their number could be heard, and even after that Mr. Kribbs' witnesses were heard. The report informs us that this protest was handed to the chairman, sir Joseph Hickson, who glanced at it, passed it over to judge Macdonald for a moment, and then quietly filed it among his other papers, without ever showing it to rev. Dr. McLeod, or informing him of its contents. After the sitting had been declared closed, sir Joseph produced the document, and it elicited an expression of astonishment from Dr. McLeod that it should have been concealed from him until after adjournment.

Another squabble occurred earlier in the same session. J. Gordon Mowatt, anti-prohibition, was called to give evidence, when Dr. McLeod rose in a rather crusty mood, and protested against any more of Mr. Kribbs' witnesses being heard until a prohibitionist view could be presented. Mowatt had been sworn, judge Macdonald sarcastically remarking that he presumed now that Dr. McLeod would allow Mowatt be heard, to which the Doctor replied that he wanted his objection noted.

It will thus be observed that the commissioners do not form a very happy family, and the disputes among them are likely to be much more exciting when they sit down together to prepare their report for parliament.

What a huge farce the whole thing is, anyway. The appointment of the commission in the first place was only a government trick to sidetrack the prohibitionists and their agitation, and the enquiry from end to end has been the laughing stock of the country. Our prohibition friends are easily hoodwinked if they think the government was sincere when it delegated the commissioners to travel around the country in luxury, at $14 a piece per day, to pick up evidence for the information of parliament, every member of which has his own opinion on the subject of prohibition.

M'CARTHY'S CONFESSION.

Dalton McCarthy, M. P., and his followers will play no unimportant part in the next dominion general election. This gentleman was formerly in very close touch with the tory government; he was indeed an adviser and friend, but for some reason or other he has soured on his old associates, and warmly condemns the policy which he helped to inaugurate. From one of his recent speeches we get a glimpse behind the scenes. Said he:

"I am one of those who supported the N. P., and to that extent I am responsible as a humble member of the party for the evils that it entailed. Ladies and gentlemen, I realized last year that the time had come when the N. P. should be moderated. I realized that the protective policy had been carried out to a great extent, and that the period had arrived in our history when we should undo some of the mischief which had grown out of that system, and as far as possible return to a revenue tariff policy. That of course is not the sound tory doctrine. I am quite willing to admit that, because I understand if there is anything at all that a tory prides himself upon it is holding on to everything that he has got. Whatever privileges may have been obtained from the government, it is the tory doctrine to hold on, and it is the liberal doctrine to try and get rid of that, and I at once saw and realized that I was rather a backslider in that regard. But having lived through the whole course of the N. P., having been at its birth, seen it in its prime, and being now about to witness its deathbed, I remember that those who advocated it from the great leader himself, Sir John Macdonald, down to his youngest follower, always put it forward as a merely temporary expedient. We may have been wrong, but whether right or wrong, those who had to do with it never pretended that the N. P., a protective system, was to be anything more than a temporary expedient, to tide over the difficulties the country was then in. We were out of power, and by going in for the N. P., and taking the wind out of Mr. McKenzie's sails, we got into power. We became identified with the protective policy, and if Mr. McKenzie had adopted the protective policy we would have been free traders. We adopted the N. P., and we told you that everybody would be made rich. The manufacturer would be made rich, because we were going to shut all the Americans out of the market. We were going to allow the manufacturer to manufacture goods, and we were going to buy from him. The manufacturer assured us that he was not going to charge us any more than if we allowed American goods to come in, and we believed him. We were going to shut out the agricultural products of the United States, so that the farmers of Canada could charge the people in the towns and cities more for the wheat they sold them, and thereby get rich. The manufacturers have got rich, whether manufacturing agricultural implements, cotton, sugar, or no matter what. They promised us that they would not increase the price of their goods. * * * The manufacturers piled up the wealth, and at last they have formed combinations and trusts. They say: 'Here is this little market of Canada. There are these cotton mills, which are cutting each other's throats by competition. We will form a combine, so that each mill will manufacture so much. We will fix the price, and that price will be just as high as the tariff will allow it to be, and the stupid Canadian farmer will hardly find it out.' That is what they have been at all over the land.

There is not a manufacturing industry in this country in which there is not an understanding between the men engaged in it by which they regulate the output and fix the prices, and there is virtually no competition. What is the result? The result is that you are paying an enormous tax on what you bring into the country; that goes into the treasury. The duty that your merchant pays to the custom house officers goes into the treasury. He adds it to the price of his goods, his profit to that, and it comes out of the pockets of the people; but if you deal with the home manufacturer you pay him the same price as if he had paid duty, when he has not paid anything, and the 35 per cent goes into his pocket and not into the treasury at all.

Mr. McCarthy closed his address with the declaration that the national policy should be put to an end, and that as quickly as possible, without destroying our manufacturers, we should return to a revenue tariff. These views, coming as they do from a gentleman so prominent in the tory party for many years, must have great weight with the independent supporters of the government. It is no wonder the tories hate McCarthy. He knows their weak points, the hypocrisy of the national policy, and he has the pluck and ability to expose them.

THE republicans made great gains in the state elections held on Tuesday. In Massachusetts, they captured the governorship, for the past three years occupied by W. E. Russell, democrat, well known to Fredericton people. In New York for the first time in many years, the republicans carried their state ticket, and in New Jersey and Iowa there has been a complete overturn in favor of the republicans. Governor McKinley, of high tariff fame, was re-elected in Iowa, and is now regarded as a likely nominee for the presidency in the next election.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER, whose visit to Canada has created an uneasy feeling among our tory friends, sails for England on Sunday. During his stay in this country he has received no attention from the members of the dominion government, the relations between him and the administration being somewhat strained.

FRANCIS PARKMAN, the eminent historian of the French in British America, died at Boston this week.

BEAR ISLAND.

Nov. 7.—Farmers are now nearly through with gathering in crops and fall ploughing is being pushed. Some are done and have leisure time to prepare for winter. Apples are a very short crop. Nearly everyone says a fine crop of potatoes; some remarkably good ones and of large size running in weight up to two and a half pounds. J. H. Murch reports digging potatoes that weighed over three pounds — we take notice that the potato that weighs three pounds is quite a tuber.

Hornets this fall have been very troublesome. A rather unusual and peculiar accident happened in this neighborhood some weeks ago. One fine Sunday morning as the residents were going to divine service, many walking and others in carriages, a young man in one of the last carriages, driving a young and restive horse, was crossing a small bridge, when the horse suddenly seemed to go crazy, springing sideways and endeavoring to bolt, finally upsetting the carriage and itself. On looking for the cause it was found that a hornets nest was under the bridge and the carriages that had passed must have disturbed them, and after getting well stirred up they attacked the enemy with the result that two persons were thrown out and a fine carriage broken.

The farmers are in many instances obliged to sort over their potatoes in the cellar to prevent losing them. Those who dug early are suffering badly. Some kinds, especially Rose and Hebrons, are rotting badly. The quantity of marketable potatoes will be much reduced. Some parties are forcing the market; not much money, boys, in selling potatoes at fifty to seventy cents a barrel.

HARVEY STATION.

Nov. 8.—A very successful harvest concert was held in the church on Wednesday evening. The performers were nearly all school children of whom, sixty-two were engaged. The programme consisted of instrumental music, singing, drills and dumb bell exercises. At the close, short addresses were given by John Swan of Tweedside, Squire Taylor and others. The building was crowded, and the proceeds amounted to over $70 which goes for church purposes. The concert was carried on under the direction of Mrs. J. A. McLean and Mrs. W. G. Chamberlain, to whom much credit is due.

Thomas Rutherford, one of our oldest residents, dropped dead on Monday morning while dressing himself. He was attending to his work on Saturday apparently in the best of health and death came to him without warning. Deceased was a native of the south of Scotland and came here about forty-five years ago. He leaves one brother to mourn his loss.

LOST HIS HORSES.—Tuesday morning while captain Somerville of Kings county was crossing the Jemseg, his horses backed off the scow and were drowned. Much sympathy is felt for Mr. Somerville, as his team was a valuable one. Mr. Somerville had a narrow escape from drowning, as he was in the carriage when the horses backed off the scow.

TEXT BOOKS PRESCRIBED.—At Thursday night's meeting of the board of education, text books were prescribed for use in the public schools on subject of temperance in furtherance of the legislation of last session of the assembly. The work to be used is Nos. 1 and 2 of the health series similar to those used in Nova Scotia.

REWARD OFFERED.—Hon. H. R. Emmerson, minister of public works offers, on behalf of the government, a reward of $100 for the apprehension and conviction of the parties who defaced the Normal school building, Hallowe'en.

A TRIPLE TRAGEDY.

A Brutal Husband Shoots His Wife and Child and Then Shoots Himself.

HALIFAX Nov. 7.—It was a terrible tragedy which horrified the city this morning. Richard D. Savage thirty years of age, murdered his twenty-five year old wife, his three year old son and then sent a bullet crashing into his own skull. Savage was married six years ago to Miss Maggie Lapham, one of a large family brought up in Halifax. He and his brother were for several years in the industrial school. Before his marriage Savage was thought to be all right, though for the past fifteen years his mother has been an inmate of the provincial insane asylum, a despondent but apparently harmless lunatic. His father has been dead for many years and was a sea captain. Shortly after the marriage the couple removed to New York, where Savage obtained employment in various ways, and latterly has been a conductor on an electric car. Even before Savage was married, though little was known of it, the murderer acted strangely.

Mrs. Savage, the murdered wife, was in this city last year on a visit. Two months ago she returned here, obtained employment as a tailoress and was supporting herself and child. In New York their home was most unhappy, owing to the cruel treatment to which Savage subjected his wife.

Mrs. Savage decided not to live longer with her husband, and came with her boy to Halifax three months ago. She took a room in Mrs. Mary Ross' house, Barrington street, and supported herself and her child by sewing.

Things were going along nicely with Mrs. Savage and her little one, but yesterday the murderer arrived, and what was a contented fireside was soon changed into the scene of one of the most appalling murders. Savage arrived by the Boston boat yesterday, under an assumed name, and during the afternoon learned where his wife was living Last evening about eight o'clock, he called at Mrs. Ross', and was admitted. He went to his wife's room and remained there till 10 30 urging her to return to New York and live with him, which she refused to do.

Nothing more was heard of Savage at Mrs. Ross' until shortly before nine o'clock this morning when Isabelle McHardy a fourteen year old girl who lives with Mrs. Ross answered the bell. Savage was at the door and asked if his wife was in. He was told she was, and he said he would go up to her room, and immediately proceeded to do so. Only a very few minutes after the girl heard the reports of the pistol, she ran in to Mrs. Ross, and the latter, thoroughly alarmed, rushed into the street and got someone to telephone to the police station, as she felt sure something was wrong. She did not dare to open the door. Not a groan was heard or any other sound. When the room was entered Mrs. Savage lay on the floor with her head toward the door communicating with another room. Her husband was prone a few feet away beside the stove, the child was dead across its mother's feet while the man and woman's bodies were heaving signs of life, but conciousness was entirely gone. The floor, in patches was deluged with gore and pieces of epidermis with hair attached. There was still not a sound.

The revolver with which the deed was done lay on the floor. Three chambers had been fired and there were two loads left. It looked as if they might have just finished breakfast when the man came in. The woman had evidently been shot first for the child lay across her feet. Then the man turned his revolver on himself. The shot had entered the woman's head on the left side, about the middle of it. The man was shot in front of the right ear and there were powder marks all about his face. The child was shot back of the right side of the head and the bullet came out at the left ear and was found on the floor.

The following letter was found in the murderer's coat pocket by Coroner Hawkins: "If there should be money enough found upon my body and what may be realized by the sale of my trunk and contents to insure a burial place for my boy, I would like to have him buried in the Camp Hill cemetry. As for my body, if there is any medical college that cares to have it give it to them and oblige."

(Signed) RICHARD D. SAVAGE.

This was written in a good hand on a half sheet of letter paper.

There was no money found in any of his pockets. It appears that Savage's home was in Brooklyn, not New York.

Mrs. Savage said she loaned her husband a sum of money and the following communication among her effects substantiates the statement:

"125 Somers, street, Brooklyn, N.Y.,
July 27, '93.

Dear Maggie: Yours of 22nd at hand. Very glad to hear from you. When you wrote, I have no doubt but what you were in the best of humor. You begin with why don't I send you some money? Well, that is d—easy explained. The first place I did not suppose you were so hard up for money, and the second place, I did not have any money to send you. In the third place I cannot see what in the devil you done with all your money, you will find enclosed $7—as soon as I can I will pay the balance so don't ask for any more for when I get it you will have it and you know it. Kiss the baby for me.

(Signed) DICK."

Mrs. Savage's brother, John Lapham, lives in Brooklyn.

At 11.30 the woman died without regaining consciousness. At 8 o'clock to-night Savage died.

AROUND THE WORLD.

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

The trial of Prendergrast, the slayer of mayor Harrison, of Chicago, will commence November 27.

Willard Bulmer, of Parrsboro, N. S., has caused the arrest of a former sweetheart for burning the house where he resided.

Miss Adelia Grant, the famous American beauty, and daughter of the late Boach Grant, of New York, is engaged to marry.

Francis H. Weeks, the New York lawyer who embezzled $1,500,000 from his clients, has been sentenced to ten years in Sing Sing.

St. Andrews presbyterian church at Pictou, N. S., with contents, was totally destroyed by fire on Tuesday: $40,000; insurance about $12,000.

During a performance at a theatre in Barcelona, Thursday night a bomb was thrown from the gallery to the floor. An explosion and panic followed, in which fifteen persons lost their lives and a great many injured. It is believed to be the work of anarchists, several of whom have been arrested.

At Moncton, Sunday night, Nelson Stableford, a brakeman on the I. C. R., had both legs and left arm taken off. The right leg was taken off below the knee, and the left just above it, and he died the next morning. Stableford was in the act of coupling cars when he stumbled, falling underneath the cars. He is a native of Sussex, and is about 30 years of age, was married and had one child.

Nov. 4th, 1893.

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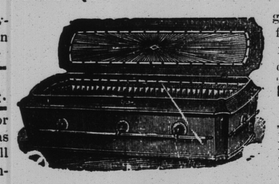
People in the city or country requiring Caskets or Coffins will find it to their advantage to = =



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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.

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Can be found Nights or Sundays at my Residence below the Store House Next the River. TELEPHONE, AT RESIDENCE, 26; AT STORE 26.

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COMPOSED OF

Tar, -
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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.

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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

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We are showing a large and varied stock of Household Furniture of all kinds, which we shall be much pleased to have you examine at any time.

...DO YOU WANT...

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See what we have before you buy.

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Two dozen Grand Rapid Carpet Sweepers. For sale low by

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WE are in a position now to talk stoves in Price, Style and Quality, from the cutest little stove for two, up to the largest hotel stove required. Some of these stoves are just swee, like some of our dry goods clerks. Franklins, for wood or coal; Cylinder Stoves, for wood or coal; Box Stoves, and Elevated Ovens, such as the Niagara, Waterloo, Maritime, Acorn, Enterprise, Farmer's Pride and Star. Jewell ranges, Charter Oak ranges, Mystic Jewell, Kitchen Jewell, Original, with and without a Tank; Island Home, Kitchen Witch, Ridgewood Perfection range and other stoves and ranges, comprising a Full Line, second to none in the city. We Furnish our stoves with first class wa e and fully of it. Drop in and look our line over.

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1 CASK of Pocket Cutlery, Butchers Knives, Scissors, Pruning Knives, Farriers Knives, Horse Clippers, Barber Clippers, Table and Dessert Knives and Forks, Butchers Steels, Table Carvers, Cork Screws, etc. One Case of Bright Cowries, Farriers Punches, Saw Sets, Flat-nose Pliers, Chamois Skins, Fancy Tacks, Iggit Pins, Spring Bolts, Tools on Card, Saddlers Punches, Tinmans Shears, Japanned Padlocks, Patent Links, all the usual sizes. 1 cask Coil Chain for Traces, extra; 1 cask General Hardware, assorted; 1 cask Blacksmiths Vices and Pins only; 5 bundles Galvanized Iron Buckets. Just received and for sale by

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Improved Rotary Saw Mills, Mill Machinery, Enclosed Gear Mowers, Ithaca Horse rakes, Stoves and Furnaces, Railway Castings.

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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, Brilliantines, Bengalines and Plaids, also Silk Velvets, Velveteens, and Silks.

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This department is now complete with

Astrachan, Alaska Seal,
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Jacket Department.

Ladies Jackets, Otter Trimmed,
Ladies Jackets, Astrachan Trimmed,
Ladies Jackets, with Cape Collars,
Ladies Jackets, with Fur Trimmed Capes
Ladies Astrachan Jackets.

DEVER - BROTHERS.

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From Germany and Austria,

October 28, 1893. NOW OPENED.

Lemont's

Toilet Setts, beautiful,
Cabinets,
Salad Bowls,
Cup, Saucer and Plate,
Bread and Milk Sets,
Pudding Sets,
Oatmeal Deep Saucers,
After Dinner Coffees,
Fruit Saucers,
Berry Dishes,

Chocolate Jugs,
China Dinner Setts,
China Tea Setts,
Sugars and Creams,
Hand Lemonades,

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China Fish Setts, hand painted, fine,
Cheese Dishes,
Enamelled Gilt Teapots,

AT LOW PRICES.

Individual Cups and Saucers,
Pitchers, various sizes,
Worcester Tea Cups and Saucers,
Teapots, Sugars and Creams,
China Plates, three sizes,
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China Scallops, with outside rim, a new thing,
China Vases in variety,
After Dinner Setts.

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Fredericton, N. B.