THE HERALD
PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY,
CORNER QUEEN AND REGENT STREETS,
BY
THE HERALD PRINTING AND PUBSH'G. CO. L'td

THE HERALD.

FREDERICTON, MARCH 10, 1894.

THE NOVA SCOTIA ELECTIONS.

Considerable interest is felt here in the Nova Scotia local elections which take place next Thursday, as both Hon. Mr. Fielding the premier, and Mr. Cahan the opposition leader are known in Fredericton. The nominations were made Thursday, and there is a contest in every one of the eighteen counties. The House of Assembly is composed of thirty-eight members, each county having two representatives, excepting Halifax and Pictou which have three each. The contest is being largely fought on Dominion lines, and straight Grit and Tory tickets have been nominated in all the counties except Yarmouth, where the Fielding candidates are opposed by a prohibitionist and a tory. In Victoria three government candidates are running for the two seats.

The ministers apparently are all assured re-election; Fielding premier and provincial secretary in Halifax, Attorney-General Longley in Annapolis, Hon. C. E. Church, commissioner of works and mines in Lunenburg, Johnson in Shelburne, McIsaac in Antigonish, and Macdonnell in Inverness. The last three with Murray of the legislative council are members of the executive without portfolio, Fielding's majority in Halifax last election was 817 over the highest opposition candidate, Longley had 258 of a lead in Annapolis, Church was 73 ahead in Lunenburg, Johnson was elected by 19, and McIsaac had 271 to the good. Cahan leader of the opposition only squeezed in with a majority of nine in Shelburne. Outside the government members and the opposition leader, the keenest interest is felt in Hants and Colchester. The former county is always close, and Drysdale, a young Halifax lawyer who gives promise of future prominence in the government party, had a majority of only 12 votes in the only election he has contested. In Colchester the head of the government ticket is F. A. Lawrence a Truro lawyer, who is regarded as the coming attorney-general when Longley seeks admission to the house of commons. Lawrence's majority in 1890 was only 62, and the same candidate who pressed him so closely, Mr. Longworth, is again in the field with W. D. Dimock a popular man as a colleague. Fredericton people will feel an interest in the result in Antigonish where one of the opposition ticket is Ernest Gregory a nephew of G. F. Gregory of this city. The government majority in that county last election was between 200 and 300, so Mr. Gregory and his colleague have quite a task ahead of them to convert that into a minority.

In surveying the whole province it seems reasonably certain that Mr. Fielding's government will go back to the legislature with a substantial majority at their back. That administration has been in power for twelve years, and like the local government of New Brunswick, grows in popularity as it advances in age.

ROSEBERY SUCCEEDS GLADSTONE.

Lord Rosebery has succeeded Gladstone as premier of Great Britain, the Earl of Kimberley steps into Rosebery's place as minister of foreign affairs, and Fowler takes the secretaryship for India, vacated by Kimberley. The new premier formally assumed office Saturday, and on Monday, parliament was prorogued until Monday next. Gladstone's successor as government leader in the house of commons is Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt.

Lord Rosebery, who is now the most prominent statesman in English politics, is only forty-seven years old. His family name is Archibald Primrose, and he belongs to the Scotch peerage. He has been conspicuously successful in foreign politics, has the confidence of the upper classes, the esteem of the masses, and has shown great tact and practical talent in the management of difficult problems. The great coal strike of the present winter he settled after it had been in progress for months At the time of the Unionist defection, he refused every inducement to join with the malcontents, and remained a firm Gladstonian and home ruler. Lord Rosebery has been the devoted friend of Mr. Gladstone. He was under secretary for the home rule department and first commissioner of works in Mr. Gladstone's cabinet in 1884, and as secretary of state for foreign affairs in 1886, he directed the settlement of the questions arising out of the Servian and Bulgarian wars.

He succeeded his grandfather, the fourth Earl of Rosebery, who died March 4, 1868. At that time he had just attained his majority. He was educated at Eton and the university of Oxford, and his first speech of importance was in 1871, when, at the request of Mr. Gladstone, he seconded the address in reply to the speech from the throne.

POVERTY IN TORONTO.

Fancy, in the city of Toronto and under tory rule, there are at least six thousand persons out of employment. One thousand of these people marched up to the entrance of the parliament building, Thursday, just before the house met. Here the leaders made a plaintive appeal to Sir Oliver Mowat and his cabinet ministers. Sir Oliver, in reply to these work seekers, said he recognized them as his brothers and had every sympathy with them in their distress. "Surely," said he, "some means can be found to afford adequate relief." If any laws of the province stood in the way of public interest, they would be promptly repealed, and, if possible, remedial legislation enacted. The city of Toronto has power to raise money if it wishes to encourage such public works as suggested in the canal scheme and other enterprises. The proposal to issue script to pay the people for work was one for consideration by the Domion government.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE, says the Montreal Witness, "is not booming in Canada just now. In New Brunswick Premier Blair told a delegation who broached the subject to him, that he wanted none of it. In Ontario Premier Mowat would not even promise to take the matter into his famous "serious consideration." In Manitoba, a rude rough legislator proposed to confer the right to vote only on those women who could come to the polls with breeches —that is to say, bloomers—on. It looks as if the fad was being overworked."

THE Toronto Globe, the leading newspaper of Canada, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its birth on Tuesday. Our valuable contemporary was never in a more prosperous condition than at present, and as an exponent of liberal principles, and as a newspaper, it easily heads the list.

CHARLOTTETOWN is to vote on the repeal of the Scott act April 19th.

ANOTHER VACANCY ON THE BENCH.

Judge Palmer, no doubt yielding to the force of public opinion, which he did not wait to have crystallized into law, and with a wholesome fear of impeachment in parliament, has resigned his seat on the supreme court bench of New Brunswick, and the tory lawyers who think they might shine in the judiciary, are hot in pursuit of the $4000 a year prize. The province is to be congratulated on being rid of Judge Palmer's presence in a body which should, and doubtless now will, individually and collectively command the respect of the people. Judge Palmer was a great lawyer, and he might have been a great judge had he given his attention entirely to the duties of his position, and been more jealous of his personal reputation. Charges of the most scandalous conduct have been published against him, and he has made no effort to disprove them, and it is only when the threat of impeachment is held over him, that he steps down and out. The liberal party are to be congratulated on their success in bringing about a surrender before they had passed the skirmishing point. The coon has come down without the discharge of one official shot.

The names of C. N. Skinner, of St. John, Wesley Vanwart and James A. Vanwart, of Fredericton, are mentioned in connection with the vacancy, and it is understood that the last named gentleman has gone to the capital to urge his claims. It is supposed that E. McLeod, M. P. of St. John, could get the position if he wanted it, but it is understood that nothing short of the chief justiceship will suit His Illustrious Nibs. It is to be devoutly hoped that the government will do nothing so absurd as to elevate Mr. McLeod to a position so eminent. For local reasons, THE HERALD would like to see the vacant judgeship filled by the appointment of a Fredericton man.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE DECREASING.

The trade returns just issued at Ottawa, show that under the national policy Canada's foreign trade is steadily decreasing. Our foreign trade is more than $10 a head of the population less than it was when Sir Richard Cartwright was finance minister. At the same time the customs duties have increased by nearly a dollar per head, the public debt from $129,000,000 to $300,000,000. Trade with the West Indies was less last year than it was ten years ago, and Canadians sold them less last year than twenty years ago. Our exports to Newfoundland were less in value last year than they were twenty years ago. Our imports from Newfoundland last year were only a little over a third of what they were twenty years ago. Our total trade with Great Britain was more in the ten years 1873-1882 than it was from 1883-1892. The only important trade which shows a per capita increase is the trade with the United States.

CANADA'S INDIANS.

THE annual report of the Indian Department has been issued at Ottawa. There are 308 Indian schools in the Dominion. In the territories there are eighty day schools. Of the 9,337 Indians in Manitoba, 1,327 are put down in the census as Roman Catholic and 4,927 as Protestants; of the 14,271 Indians in the Territories, 3,871 are returned as Protestant and 3,183 as Roman Catholic. In Manitoba there are thirty-five Protestant and ten Roman Catholic schools and in the Territories forty-two Protestant and twenty-two Roman Catholic. Of the 25,618 Indians in British Columbia 6,618 are classed as Protestants and 9,768 as Roman Catholics and 4,869 as pagans. There are 100,000 Indians in Canada. Owing to the modus vivendi the British Columbia coast Indians lost $20,000 in seal hunting compared with the former year.

WHILE some of the electric street lights have not been working well, the system, as a whole, gives great satisfaction to our citizens, and the company are taking all reasonable means to remedy defects and faithfully carry out their contract.

SCORING THE CONSERVATIVES.

Dalton McCarthy Shows up Some Tariff Iniquities.

Dalton McCarthy, M. P., who has evidently severed all connexion with the conservative party, recently addressed his constituents at Collingwood, Ontario, and was given an enthusiastic reception by two thousand people, who reaffirmed their confidence in him. Mr. McCarthy in his address dealt with the trade question, and by arguments sustained by facts and figures, demonstrated to the entire satisfaction of the audience the absurdity of taxing the great producing and consuming masses for the benefit of the privileged classes. Referring to the statement made by him recently, that because of the protective system cottons cost the Canadian people 35 per cent more in Canada than the same goods could be purchased for in England, he replied to the criticism which the Toronto World had offered on that point. That paper had said that by a lawyer's dishonest trick Mr. McCarthy had sought to leave the impression on the minds of his hearers that there was really that difference in the cost as between the two countries. He was accused of having dishonestly sought to create the impression that the people of Canada had to pay 35 per cent more for their cottons than they could get them for in England. He had, as a matter of fact, said so, and that was just exactly what he sought to convey. He had gone to some of the wholesale merchants of Toronto, and he had got from them a few figures, but they would not allow him to use their names. It was a

SHAME AND A DISGRACE

to this country that an importer was in such a position, under control of the customs authorities, that he could not allow his name to be mentioned on account of the tyranny to which he would be subjected. Mr. McCarthy quoted the figures which had been furnished him, and which showed that silesia, 34 by 36 inches, cost 6 cents a yard in Canada and 4½ cents in England, or a difference of 23 per cent.; printed silesia, 8¾ cents in Canada and 6 cents in England, a difference of 45 per cent. Oxford shirting, 7½ cents in Canada and 5 cents in England, a difference of 45 percent.; prints, 6¾ cents in Canada and 5 cents in England, a difference of 35 per cent; prints of 37 percent; flannelettes, 8 cents in Canada and 6 cents in England, a difference of 33 per cent. Instead of saying that the difference was 35 per cent in favor of the English price, he should have said 41 per cent, or that instead of saying that the extra cost to the people of his people of his country was $3.50 for every $10 worth of goods purchased, he should have placed it at $4.10 for every $10 worth. He showed that the people, in the enhanced price paid for their cotton because of the tariff, were actually paying more money out than the cotton combine were paying their operatives in wages. He professed to have little faith in the promised readjustment of the tariff, for the reason that revision was to be based on the protective principle, and, therefore, the manufacturers would have substantially the protection which they enjoy at the present time. To that he

WAS UNALTERARLY OPPOSED.

He was for a policy which would allow English goods into our market. Canada knew not what to expect from the Americans, now the Wilson bill was before Congress, but in three years there would be another election in the United States, and from all appearances, the democrats would be out and McKinley would be in again, and they knew what to expect from him "We have to make our own tariffs, regardless of Americans, and regardless of all but our country's interests," declared Mr. McCarthy. He then went on to say that the prosperity of the country depended upon the prosperity of the farmers. That was the keynote of his policy. Free the farmer from the burdens that he was bearing, do away with combinations which were crushing out the life of the country, and give him by cheap transportation every cent that he could get for the produce he raised, and the farmer could be depended on to make the towns prosperous. Make farmers happy, prosperous and rich. In the towns and cities men were walking the streets asking for work and begging for bread. Never in his recollection had Canada been in the condition that she was at the present moment. Never before had there been six thousand people in Toronto going about seeking work and not knowing where they were going to get their next meal. Though he was far from desiring his hearers to understand that he attributed that altogether to the policy which Canada had been pursuing, it had had some influence, and that policy should be changed at the earliest possible moment. Mr. McCarthy sat down amid a round of applause.

DAMAGED BY FLOODS.

The City of Brantford, Ont., Inundated by an Overflow of the Grand River.

West Brantford and Eagle Place present scenes of damage and desolation as the result of an overflow on the part of the Grand river. The water commenced to rise Monday afternoon, and profiting by their experience of last December, many families speedily started to move up town. By midnight, the streets in the district named, each formed miniature rivers with swiftly running currents of a depth of four and five feet. All night long, the policeman and firemen were engaged in the work of rescue, and together with several citizens and boats, were kept busily engaged. At about half-past five, a.m., the water had reached its highest point and the ice was jammed up against both railway bridges and across the tracks. It was also forced over the canal head gates and driven along the canal with such force as to sweep every structure of a wooden nature before it. A frame house near the gates, occupied by a widow, was taken clean off its foundation and swept about one hundred yards down the canal, where it now rests, embedded in masses of ice. Luckily, the inmates were aroused and rescued in the nich of time. Fences, wood piles and outhouses were all swept away, and the scene from the Market street bridge, is one of the wildest desolation.

The water was forced back by the railway bridges to such an extent, that the main volume of the river went along the C. T. R. railway track and broke into the Cockshutt plough works and the Massey-Harris works, besides seriously injuring the varnish works. In the plough works it accumulated on the lower floor to the depth of several feet, and created about one thousand dollars worth of damage, besides washing away the Grand Trunk switch.

At the Massey-Harris works, still greater damage was done. The basement was occupied by several hundred mowers, and these have been so badly hurt, that they will all have to be taken to pieces and repainted. The shops will be closed for several days.

It was a grand and awful sight when the masses of ice reached the level of the G. T. R. railway bridge at five o'clock Tuesday morning, and the electric lights which were running at the head gates, served to still further add to the impressive nature of the display. Those who witnessed the sight will never forget the awfulness of the scene when the rushing torrent reached its full height against the G. T. R. bridge, and it looked as if the whole structure must give way, but it weathered the storm, although the centre pier had been forced out of position by about two inches. The early train from Tilsonburg was unable to get into the city for several hours owing to the ice on the track. The damage totals thousands of dollars.

The water started falling at 8 a. m., and the flooded districts are now clear except for the ice.

Visit to the Maritime Provinces.

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Woodstock, N. B., American hotel, Mon. Tues. March 12 noon, 13 noon.
Fredericton, N. B., Barker house, Wed. March, 14.
St. John, N. B., Royal hotel, Thurs. Fri. March 15, 16.
Moncton, N. B., Brunswick house, Saturday March 17.
Amherst, N. S., Terrace hotel, Mon. Mar. 19.
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Delineator for April.

"The Delineator" for April is the second of the "Great Spring Numbers," and has many special features in addition to the unusually fine display of attractive styles. Prominence is given to bicycling in an illustrated article, which describes how to ride one and what to wear, and also in a full-page of figures in bicycling costumes, and an original piece of music, entitled The Cyclists' March. There is a great variety of other reading, and the illustrated articles on netting, tatting, knitting, crochetting, etc., are all fascinating as usual to the lover of fancy work. The subscription price of The Delineator is $1 a year. Single copies, 15 cents. Address orders to The Delineator Publishing Co. (Ltd.), 23 Richmond street West, Toronto, Ont.

The emigration season is opening up badly in general. British emigration declined 10,000 last month, as compared with February, 1893. The emigration to Canada declined from 2,257 to 299. The decline in emigration to the United States was from 12,678 to 5,471.

AROUND THE WORLD.

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

Ontario has a surplus of $6,156,607.

St. John has a Murphy gold cure institution to cure alcolhism. It ought to do a rushing business.

The bank of British North America has declared an annual dividend of seven and one-half per cent.

G. R. Parkin, formerly of Fredericton, is the author of a series of articles on Canada in the London Times.

Thomson Clegg, late of the Royal Engineers, Ottawa's oldest inhabitant, died Monday evening, aged 98 years.

The United States senate committee, dealing with the Wilson bill, has restored the duty upon coal, iron and sugar.

Rev. Dr. Talmage has changed his mind and will continue to administer to the congregation of the Brooklyn tabernacle.

Behanzin thereupon ordered that his mother be beheaded, and smoking a pipe calmly looked on while the attendants decapitated her.

Fort William, Ontario, was scourged by fire Tuesday morning, and Edward Bowes, sleeping in the third story of the Avenue hotel, was burned to death.

While about to enter the Mayor's office at the city hall, in Boston Thursday, Ald. Lomesney was fired upon five times by a man named Doonan and wounded in the leg.

Hugh Graham, of the Montreal Star, arrived in Ottawa Tuesday, bringing with him the two little daughters of the late John Livingston, who are to be educated at Coligny College.

John Holnwood, an Englishman, who has been around the world, and for the the past six weeks an inmate of the poor asylum at Halifax, committed suicide by hanging, Wednesday afternoon.

Chief Justice Galt of Ontario, has retired from the bench with six months' leave of absence, beginning March 1st. His honor is the father of Miss Galt, formerly captain of the salvation army in Fredericton.

An accident occurred at the Ophir gold mine, near Bruce, Ontario, Monday, by which three miners lost their lives and two others received slight scalp wounds, owing to masses of rock caving in on top of them.

Dr. A. J. Parker, assistant physician at the state prison at Columbus, Ohio, was arrested Thursday for stealing a $900 diamond pin from the bosom of the corpse of Henry Chute, a New York travelling man who dropped dead there a week ago.

Miss Ethel Hawkins, of Halifax, N. S., was arrested at New Haven, Conn., on Thursday for fraud. She has been placing agencies for face powder, and it is alleged sold exclusive city agencies to several parties. The alleged victims caused her arrest.

In the Ontario assembly Thursday, Mr. Martier's motion for the abolition of the Lieut.-Governor's residence five years after the present occupant's term, was debated. Sir Oliver Mowat opposed and Mr. Meredith supported the motion. The debate is not yet concluded.

A serious row took place during the municipal election in Troy, N. Y., Tuesday. A gang of repeaters took possession of a polling booth, and in the struggle revolvers were used freely. Robert Ross was shot dead, and his brother William and two other men were wounded.

A despatch from Dahomey says that King Behanzin, on the eve of his surrender, summoned his widowed mother, and after telling her of his intention to submit to the French, said he must first inform his dead father, and would, therefore, have her take him a message.

Everything is not smooth in the Presbyterian congregation of St. James square, Toronto. It is hinted that the Rev. Mr. Jordan formerly of Halifax, may not accept the call tendered him. His liberal views do not suit the straight-jacket party. They are dissatisfied because he attended the Patti concert.

Frederick Pollard, of Adolphuston, Ontario, last autumn christened his infant son "Wilfrid Laurier Pollard." In some way the leader of the opposition got word of it, and last week the father received a large photograph of Mr. Laurier, nicely framed, addressed to his namesake, with "compliments to the young grit."

Premier Haultain addressed a large public meeting at Calgary, Tuesday night. Touching on the school question, he said he was conscious that there was nothing unjust in the law as enacted by the assembly, and although he could not promise with absolute certainty, he felt that no influence from the outside would succeed in having it modified.

Navigation of the St. Lawrence is expected to be opened this year about the 15th or 20th of April, owing to the fact that for the first time for many years there is no bridge at Chaudiere Falls, and that the ice almost everywhere between Quebec and Montreal is in more or less a rotten condition. Last year the first steamer of the Richelieu company from Montreal reached Quebec on the 6th of May.

At the A. P. A. meeting at Dallas, Tex., on Thursday night L. W. Hill, of Kansas City, while bitterly denouncing Roman Catholics, was shot at by a drunken saloon keeper in the rear of the hall. The man fired four shots wildly, hitting J. G. Russell on the neck and shotting off a piece of the cheek of another man. A great uproar followed, during which the would-be murderer escaped. Bad blood has been engendered by the A. P. A. movement and there is no telling where the matter will end.

A very sad accident happened at Wolfville, N. S., Monday. Fred. Seeley, the eighteen-year-old son of Alfred Seeley, St. John, formerly of Gibson, who is attending the academy, was the victim. While the west-bound freight train was backing away from the station to take the siding, young Seely attempted to board the rear car, and in so doing slipped and fell across the rail; the two rear wheels of the rear truck passed over his arm above the elbow, and almost severed it. He was only saved from death by a young fellow with him pulling him clear of the next truck. It was necessary to amputate the arm a few inches below the shoulder.

FOULLY DEALT WITH.

John Patriquin, a native of Nova Scotia, employed by Fred Grant as a wood chopper, was found under the abutment of the Boston and Maine bridge, South Berwick, Maine, in an unconscious, frozen condition Sunday morning. It was at first supposed that while intoxicated he had fallen from the abutment, a distance of fifty-two feet, but an examination showed evidence that he had been foully dealt with. The body was entirely free from bruises, but there was a bad contusion over the left temple. The left eye was blackened, lips closed and mouth badly swollen. The opinion prevails that he was beaten into insensibility, then carried from the top of the bridge to the ground and placed there to give the appearance that he had fallen. He has since died and the authorities are making an investigation.

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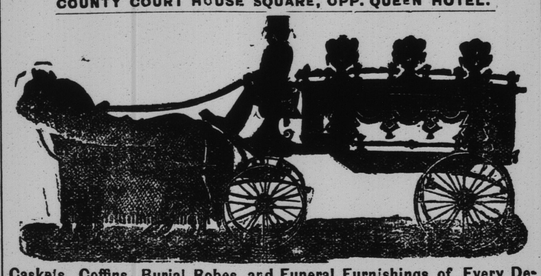

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LADY ABERDEEN'S FATHER DEAD.

Lord Tweedmouth, father of Lady Aberdeen—wife of the Governor-General, died at Bath, England, Sunday, aged sixty-four years, and Rideau Hall, Ottawa, is thrown into mourning by the sad event.

It was confidently predicted that the coming session would be the most brilliant socially speaking that Ottawa has ever enjoyed Very extensive preparations for social gaiety were known to be in embryo at Ridean hall, and other festivities were expected to be on an unusually brilliant scale. All this has, however been changed by the death of Lord Tweedmouth, and so far at least as Rideau hall is concerned the social functions will be postponed until late in the session, and then probably considerably curtailed. The viceregal court will be in mourning for six weeks. It is officially announced that there will be no more skating parties or "at homes" and the state dinner and drawing room, which were to have been held on March 15th and 17th respectively, have been postponed until April 20th and 26th.

LUCY & Co.'s semi annual cheap sale, which was to have opened to-day is, on account of the storm, postponed until Thursday next.

Geo. F. Smith, and W. F. Starr, two well-known citizens of St. John, died this week.

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N.B. TRADE MARK THE VARNISHED BOARD ON WHICH THE GOODS ARE WRAPPED.

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A good name is more potent than thrones and kingdoms. In business a good name is vital. The name of Priestley is a synonym for what is delicate, durable and beautiful in Black Dress Goods. In England it is a household word. Priestley's dress fabrics are worn by the well dressed women of Great Britain, while on this side, they have attained to general favor. Ladies should buy no other black dress goods till they have seen Priestley's. They add to an unequalled durability, a beautiful draping quality. Women of taste understand what that means in the success of a costume. 1

WEDDING INVITATIONS
NEATLY PRINTED.
Orders From the Country, Promptly Attended to.
Don't be Bashful; Send it Along to the
HERALD OFFICE, COR. QUEEN AND REGENT STS.

LEMONT & SONS,
Leader Barrel Churns,
Clothes Wringers,
Bissel's Superior Carpet Sweepers.
—ANOTHER LOT RECEIVED—
Imperial Silver Polish. Scour Up.
Don't Forget, at
LEMONT & SONS.