

THE HERALD

VOL. VI., NO. 27.

FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1895.

\$1.00 PER YEAR.

HOTELS.

QUEEN HOTEL,

Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

THIS HOTEL has been REBUILT AND PAINTED IN THE MOST ATTRACTIVE STYLE. AN ELEGANT RESTAURANT PARLOR OFFICE, AND BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED DINING ROOM on Ground Floor; PERFECT VENTILATION, and AIR CONDITIONING; COMFORTABLE BATH ROOMS and CLOSETS on each floor; and is capable of accommodating ONE HUNDRED GUESTS.

It is rapidly growing in popular favor, and is the MOST COMFORTABLE HOTEL IN THE PROVINCE.

The Table is always supplied with every delicacy obtainable. The Cooking is highly commended, and the Staff of waiters are ever ready to oblige.

There are two of the largest and most conveniently fitted up SLEEPING ROOMS in Canada, having street entrances and also connecting with Hotel DEER.

HORSES and CARRIAGES of every style are to be had on the LIVERY STABLES of the Proprietor, immediately adjacent to the Hotel.

The "QUEEN" is centrally located, directly opposite the Steamboat Landing, and within a minute's walk of the Post Office, City Hall, Registrar's Office and the Cathedral.

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WILLIAM WILSON,

Attorney-at-Law,
SOLICITOR AND CONVEYANCER

Offices: Carleton St., East Side.
Directly opp. Dr. Coulthard's office.

Accounts Collected and Loans Negotiated.
WILLIAM WILSON.

H. B. RAINFORD,

Barrister, Attorney-at-Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC.

Clerk of the Peace and Division Registrar,
Real Estate Agent, Loans Negotiated,
Office: Lower flat of County Court House,
Adjoining the office of Registrar of deeds.
Fredericton Nov. 18th, 1891.

GEO. L. WILSON,

Barrister, Notary Public, etc.

Office next door below J. J. Weddall
Queen St. Fredericton, N. B.
March 4, 1895.

WESLEY VANWART,

Barrister.

Office: Queen Street,
OPPOSITE NORMAL SCHOOL,
Fredericton, May 6th, 1895.

B. H. TORRENS, M. D. M.,

DENTIST,

Office and Residence, Saunders
Building,
Near Queen Hotel.
From June 5-21 1895.

DR. R. MCLEARN.

Office and Residence,
Corner Queen and Regent Sts.
Office Hours,
8 to 10 A. M., 1 to 3 P. M., 6 to 8 P. M.
Telephone, 66.
Fredericton, May 6th 1895.

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THE SUN.

LONDON, ENGLAND

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CANADIAN PACIFIC

RAILWAY

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THE SHORT LINE TO MONTREAL, &c.

ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS
In Effect Jan. 20th, 1895.

LEAVE FREDERICTON.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

5.40 A. M.—Week days for Woodstock and points North, via Gillson.
6.00 A. M.—Week days for St. John, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, London, Woodstock, and points North; via Gillson, Portland, Boston, and points West and South.
10.55 A. M.—Week days for Fredericton Junction, St. John and points east.
3.30 P. M.—Week days for Fredericton Junction and St. John, Yarmouth, Montreal and the West, via the Short Line.

ARRIVING IN FREDERICTON FROM

St. John, etc., 10.10 a. m., 6.20 p. m.
Bangor, Montreal, etc., 1.30 p. m., Woodstock and North, via Gillson, branch, 5.40 p. m.

D. MCNICOLL,
Gen. Pass Agent,
405 1/2 GUY ST., FREDERICTON, N. B.

C. E. McPHERSON,
Gen. Freight Agent,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

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Guarantees good fit, and first-class materials in his MAKE UP

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NEXT BELOW C. P. R. OFFICE.

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—OF—
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In lots and at prices to satisfy all.

—ALSO A LOT OF—
American Ingrain Papers,
With Borders
To Match.

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THE SUN.

The first of American Newspapers, CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

The American Constitution, the American Idea, the American Spirit, these first, last and all the time, forever.

Daily, by mail, \$6 a year
Daily and Sunday, by mail \$8 a year
The Weekly, by mail \$1 a year

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ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

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From Liverpool, From Quebec,
18 April...SABINIAN...12 May
25 "LAURENTIAN...12 " "
4 May...FARMAN...12 " "
16 "MONTELIAN...28 " "
18 " " " " " " " "
23 " " " " " " " "
25 " " " " " " " "
28 " " " " " " " "
31 " " " " " " " "
Cabin passage, \$50 and upwards; Second Cabin, \$30; Steerage, \$10; Return, \$10; prepaid, \$15 Round trip tickets for return rates.

Storage tickets issued to and from the principal ports in Great Britain and the Continent at cheap rates.

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Glasgow, Londonderry, and New York Service. From New York, From Fredericton,
STATE OF CALIFORNIA...11 May
STATE OF NEBRASKA...11 " "
STATE OF CALIFORNIA...8 June
Cabin, \$40 to \$60; Second Cabin, \$25; Steerage, \$10. Reduced rates for Clergymen.

For statements, tickets or further information apply to

W. M. THOMSON & Co., Agents,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
or to
Frank I. Morrison, Fredericton.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

JOHN F. BARNSON and Robert S. Barnson, of Stanley, in the County of York, Lumber Manufacturers, being insolvent under the name and style of J. F. & R. S. Barnson, have this day assigned their estate and effects to me, the undersigned, in trust for the benefit of their creditors. The trust deed is my office, Queen Street, Fredericton, for inspection and signature. By the terms of said deed, persons wishing to participate, must execute the same within thirty days from the date thereof. Fredericton, July 5th, 1894.

FRANK I. MORRISON,
Trustee Estate of
J. F. & R. S. Barnson

From, July 21, 1894.

INSTANT CROCKERY MENDER.

Mends Solid as a Rock.

THIS preparation will mend anything that is broken, and will hold the grain tight, and is pronounced by experts to be the greatest article ever invented for the purpose. It will cement Leather, Wood, Crockery, Glassware, Iron, and everything broken or otherwise mended with it. It never breaks in the same place, but will be found stronger than before. It is of great value for mending furniture and coming tips on Bullied Cans as well as for a thousand other purposes. Anyone can use it. It is in liquid form, and is always ready for use, requiring no heating, but is used as follows: Dip the broken article in the liquid, and it is mended. It is in liquid form, and is always ready for use, requiring no heating, but is used as follows: Dip the broken article in the liquid, and it is mended. It is in liquid form, and is always ready for use, requiring no heating, but is used as follows: Dip the broken article in the liquid, and it is mended.

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Frank I. Morrison, Fredericton.

W. E. SEERY,

Merchant Tailor,
Has Just Received a splendid new stock of

CLOTHS AND TWEEDS,

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These five numbers will contain the opening chapters of Barbara Kent's story, "The House by the River," also the opening chapters (with synopsis) of Edie Adelaide Rowland's charming story of English high life, entitled "As a Great Count." The other continued stories in these numbers are by George E. Gardner and Mrs. E. D. Southworth. In addition to the continued stories, these five numbers of the New York Ledger contain short stories, poems, articles on the topics of the day, a brilliant editorial page, a children's column, a correspondence and scientific department, a Woman's World page devoted to everything of interest to women, including a pattern department worth to any woman many times the price of the Ledger. The following is a partial list of the authors who contribute to these five numbers:

Maud Ballington Booth, Edie Adelaide Rowland, Martin Hunter, John Jerome, Ruth Raymond, George E. Gardner, Mary Kaye, George E. Gardner, E. D. Southworth.

This vast quantity of delightful reading matter of interest to all members of the family makes the New York Ledger the most popular National Family Journal ever offered to the American people. Your Postmaster, or the Local Subscription Agent will receive your ten cents for us for your Trial subscription and send us the money. Try it, and judge for yourself what a great paper the New York Ledger is.

ROBERT BONNER'S SONS,
Publishers New York Ledger,
William & Spruce Sts., N. Y.

DAIRY COOPERATION.

And What It is Doing for the Cheese and Butter Interests of Canada.

Speaking at Brockville, Ont., recently, Prof. Robertson, of Ottawa, among other things proceeded to lay down certain principles which were applicable to the dairy business, as carried on by the man engaged in it, and assisted by the government. He declared himself a believer in the principle of co-operation to its very widest legitimate scope. Co-operation was particularly needful in new sections, and in starting a new business. When the clearing of this country first began there was need for co-operation in building; and logging, and other uses, or getting things were common, at which men assembled to help each other, as being the only means of making the first steps of progress. It was a decided advantage to a man as an individual to help his neighbors, and it was eminent fitting and manly as a citizen that he should do so. In this country we had, happily, a government of the people for the people; and government in its best action was merely a larger co-operation of the citizens in doing what was necessary for the good of each and for all. The function of government was not merely to protect life and property, but to make this a land well worth living in, by developing its resources for the good of the people. Under our system of civilization we applied co-operation to everything. Money was taken in taxes from the people for their elevation and betterment. The only legitimate use of taxes, in his opinion, was their fair use, and that advantageously, to the interests of the whole people. Assurances had been made in the neighborhood of the effect that the government had been going on its way by taking public money and devoting it to the help of those engaged in making butter. Was that not a fair use of it? Had the merchants or manufacturers any right to complain because a little, a very little, of the money of the people was taken to help the farmers to realize more from their occupations? Had not some of the farmers' money been taken to help merchants and manufacturers? He thought it had, and that the broad ground of general public policy for the good of the whole people, he declared that if public money was devoted to helping the farmers in their business, no unfair use was made of it, and neither manufacturers or merchants had any right to complain. Besides, it must be remembered that the profits of the latter came from the money the farmers were able to spend in buying goods, and the more the farmers were able to realize from their agricultural resources and the larger the revenue that came to the government, the more the manufacturers and merchants profited, both directly and indirectly. The cheese trade was now able to stand, and to go alone, but would any man say that it would be what it is to-day but for the monetary aid received from the government early in its history; but for the convention reports, the instructions, and all the other matters that helped to give the cheese industry a standing in this country, and its products a good name in foreign markets? The money expended was public money, and no man would say that it was not wisely and judiciously spent in the interest of the whole people. After the World's Fair at Chicago, for the first time other provinces which had not till then been heard of widely in connection with this trade, ranged themselves alongside, and declared that they also had cheese as fine as any produced in Ontario and Quebec. The progress in cheese-making in Quebec had not hurt Ontario, neither would the development in the future hurt Ontario, but the other provinces. It would be a help to them in the long run if the cheese was made equally fine, and pleased the consumers equally well.

RESULTS OF THE CHEESE TRADE.

He must state here that the extension of the cheese industry had at least saved the whole country from financial distress. When Ontario had been during the last two years of financial stringency but for the millions of gold that came to this country for the purchase of cheese manufactured in this province? The extension of butter making in creameries had been the center for the direct profit and benefit of the men who were the best supporters of cheese factories during the summer. The increase of revenue from the sales of creamery-made butter during the winter in Ontario and Quebec last year was estimated to have amounted to \$700,000. The increased purchasing power, and, through this, the additional revenue, had doubtless already reimbursed the treasury for the amount of government money given in helping this new branch. Thus the treasury was not a loser in connection with this trade, while the people were gainers to the extent of \$700,000 of revenue from their labor applied through this new channel in developing the resources of the country. With whom did Canada owe the money that she had spent? With countries, which, through their governments, were helping the individual farmers, and we would have to do our level best to hold our own.

We are competing in the matter of butter, with the people of Denmark, who, in 1886, when our governments were doing nothing for the butter industry, had two exports, assisted by five chemists, and the largest dairy laboratory at that time in the world. What was the result? The exports of butter from Denmark to Great Britain had risen from 14,000 tons in 1886 up to 54,000 tons in 1894. While this judicious fostering had been going on we had been standing still, because, smooth, we could not get our governments to see why they should assist this business in the very best way until a few years ago. Then, too, we were competing with Australia, which had been giving a bonus to butter to the extent of from two to six cents per pound, according to the prices realized in Great Britain. That, to him, was not good administration. It was practically taking the money out of one man's pocket by force and putting it into the pocket of another man by the same process. But, while he did not believe in this, he believed in co-operation, in getting ten men to lift a log that 1800 men could not lift. It was the country to the same extent; otherwise would be left behind in the race. It would be folly for a man to say, "I

ROYAL REGIMENTS.

Many of Whose Members Settled in this Province at the Close of the American Revolution.

York County Pioneers.

Rev. W. O. Raymond in Woodstock Dispatch.

Many of the Loyalist corps that have seen active service in the revolutionary war, at the peace in 1783 went to Upper Canada and became the pioneer settlers in what is now the noble province of Ontario; others found an asylum in the peninsula of Nova Scotia and in Prince Edward Island. Of those that came to New Brunswick all but two corps were disbanded on the river St. John; these were the King's Orange Rangers, commanded by Major Samuel Bayard, who settled at Quaco Head in the parish of St. Martin's, and the Royal Fencible Americans, commanded by Lt. Col. Jos. Gorham, who settled at St. George, in the county of Charlotte. Some twelve corps all came to the St. John river and were the pioneer settlers on that part of the river above Fredericton. The task that lay before them on their arrival in the wilds of New Brunswick was no light one, but the spirit that in the past had animated them manfully to uphold the principles in which they believed and in the end to sacrifice their all in the fruitless endeavor to maintain the unity of the empire, nerved them to begin life anew in the land of their adoption, and to spend the residue of their lives in what is now the noble province of Ontario; others found an asylum in the peninsula of Nova Scotia and in Prince Edward Island. Of those that came to New Brunswick all but two corps were disbanded on the river St. John; these were the King's Orange Rangers, commanded by Major Samuel Bayard, who settled at Quaco Head in the parish of St. Martin's, and the Royal Fencible Americans, commanded by Lt. Col. Jos. Gorham, who settled at St. George, in the county of Charlotte. 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