

The striking victory won for tariff reduction by Hon. Joseph Martin in the city of Winnipeg has aroused the entire Northwest to a more active and intelligent interest in federal politics, and at the next general election, it is hoped that the country will free itself from the shackles of tariffism. Mr. Martin himself is doing a great deal to rouse public attention to the enormities of the present tariff, and its grinding exactions on the people of the Northwest. The other night he addressed a meeting of six hundred farmers at Mossburn. Mr. Martin said he was glad to find that the spirit which actuated the electors of Winnipeg had permeated through the Northwest. It had been strange to him that the farmers had so uniformly supported the party which had done so much to oppose to farmers' interests. He quoted Sir Charles Tupper's prediction that in 1890 the Northwest would be exporting 640,000,000 bushels of wheat, and Sir John Macdonald's prophecy that land sales would have realized \$60,000,000, and that the population would be 947,775. What were the facts? Less than nothing made out of land; wheat crop extremely disappointing, and the population only 221,956, notwithstanding the national policy, which was to do much for Canada, had been in force five years. A million Canadians now had permanent residences in the Northwest States. Not a single one of the prophecies made at the inception of the national policy had been fulfilled. By an unfair system of specific duties, the poor man was robbed, while the rich man got off free. Farmers' raw materials, such as binders, wagons, twine, etc., are highly taxed. These outrageous duties go into Canadian manufacturers' pockets, and are kept up to their present high pitch that manufacturers may contribute their quota towards keeping the government in power. The government, by means of the gerrymander, had so firmly entrenched themselves in power that they could not be ousted except by a mighty effort of the people. The only way for the west to get its rights was to vote for the liberal party. He concluded by prophesying that Manitoba and the Northwest would, at the next election, send to Ottawa a large contingent of liberal members.

THE COMING SESSION.

It is now stated that the dominion parliament will not meet before March 15th, because Mr. Foster cannot properly frame his tariff reform measures until he knows the fate of the Wilson tariff bill in the United States congress. But if the session is late, it promises to be exceedingly lively. The tariff bill will be of course, be of the first importance, but there will be a number of matters brought forward that will raise a lively storm, and put the ministers on the defensive. The French treaty, over which the government and Sir Charles Tupper quarrelled last session, the Manitoba school question, and the alleged penitentiary scandals, will bring out vigorous debates, and there are several military matters for discussion. Lieut.-col. Villiers, who was summarily removed from the office of deputy adjutant-general at Winnipeg, intends to appeal to parliament for vindication. Lieut. col. Van Stranbenzie's case is similar, and will also be ventilated, and it is not unlikely that the extinction of the Fredericton military band will receive some attention.

The liberals have been strengthened both in the house and in the country since the last session, and from their leader down, are in excellent fighting trim, while the government forces, though powerful in numbers, are split up into factions, each mistrusting the other.

A BAD STATE OF AFFAIRS.

If ex-aid. Lewis, a prominent Ottawa conservative, tells the truth, a bad condition of affairs exists in the North West, and the country is at a great disadvantage in its efforts to obtain and keep settlers. This gentleman went to the Red Deer district and took up 640 acres a few years ago, but has returned disgusted with the state of things there. While insisting that the land is good, and the country the very best, and the climate all right, he declares that the settlers all over the territories are in abject poverty owing to the exactions of the railway company; the taking of toll by the stockbreeder; the oppression of the tariff, and the bad immigration policy. He will do his best to keep Ontario farmers from going to the North West, and losing their savings and having to return to eastern Canada and start anew, as farm laborers. The stockbreeder, livermen and old hands in the territories exact all they can from the settler, who is shamefully bled. The immigration department, after bringing a settler to the North West, leaves him to the first comer, and do not even enable him to find a location. Mr. Lewis referred to the immigrants brought by the department from Chicago, and said they were thieves, Jews, who stole cattle, went to the towns to peddle, and were generally the worst kind of tramps. The immigrants brought in from the United States went out as fast as they came in.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

A. J. Balfour, leader of the unionist party in the imperial house of commons, speaking at Manchester on imperial defence, said the subject was of paramount importance. Any nation or combination of nations, which was able to wrest from Great Britain, her supremacy on the seas, could bring her to her knees without landing a single soldier on English soil. He did not believe any government was justified in expecting a long era of peace, and he warned the English people against the designs of France and Russia, whose activity in their dockyards meant a conflict with Great Britain sooner or later, singly or combined. Mr. Balfour appealed to the electors to influence their representatives in parliament by all possible means, to assist in quickly and efficiently strengthening the country's defences, and in the movement, he pledged the hearty co-operation of the opposition. These sentiments, coming from a gentleman of Mr. Balfour's knowledge and position, have awakened great interest throughout England and will, no doubt, have an influence on the amount and character of the proposed increase in Britain's naval and military power.

The Quebec government have forbidden their employes to make any demand for an increase of salary or other favors, and warns them that demands of this nature will be considered as tantamount to a resignation from office.

THE WEHARY CASE.

Although the evidence submitted by the crown against the unfortunate deaf mute, Wehary, was entirely circumstantial, there is scarcely anybody who reads the testimony, but believes that the verdict of guilty against him was entirely just, and that he is of sufficient intelligence to appreciate the circumstances and conditions under which he has been brought face to face with the severe penalty known to the law. There was no other course open to the jury but to convict the prisoner, and under their verdict, it became Judge Barker's painful duty to impose the death sentence. But both the attorney general and the judge were influenced by the general impression and by their own observations, that Wehary, suffering as he was from infancy with the loss of senses, the exercise of which develop both the intellectual and moral faculties, was not entirely responsible for the terrible crime. They therefore, took a lenient view of his case, and the jury falling into the same line of reasoning, recommended the prisoner to mercy. This also, as well as the general verdict, has given satisfaction to the public, which while demanding that so foul a murder as charged against Wehary should be avenged, will be content with the imprisonment of the culprit, rather than that he should forfeit his life as a penalty. The manner of the prisoner all through the trial was one of stolid indifference, to or supreme amusement at the enactment of the terrible drama in which he was the central figure. No man with full mental equipment would have received the verdict of guilty and the sentence of death with the degree of complacency exhibited by Wehary. And yet the prisoner is not entirely devoid of mental capacity.

The case was a painful one all through, but the decision reached was the only reasonable one under the circumstances. The remarks of the attorney general, in which he stated that the crown would be satisfied with the incarceration of the prisoner under the direction of the executive authorities, and the subsequent agreement of the learned judge with that view, no doubt, had a great influence in terminating the jury to accompany their verdict with the recommendation to mercy.

The manner in which the trial was conducted, both on the part of the judge, the attorney general, and Mr. Vanwart, the prisoner's counsel, reflected the greatest credit on all, and fully upheld the traditions of the majesty and supremacy of the law as administered in this province. The procedure was entirely novel, and yet the wheels of justice moved as smoothly as if running in an old and well worn groove.

It is understood that Mr. Vanwart has already taken steps towards securing, if possible, the commutation of the death sentence against Wehary to life imprisonment, and it is to be believed, the universal wish that he may succeed. There is nobody crying out for the blood of the unfortunate youth, but for the safety of society, his future movements must be bounded by prison walls.

THE PRIZE RING.

The attention of half the civilized world has been directed towards Jacksonville, Florida, during the past week, for the reason that two bullies were in preparation for pounding each other in the prize ring, and when the event came off Thursday afternoon, three thousand people paid from \$10 to \$50 per head, to witness the fray. Corbett and Mitchell for the time attracted more public notice than Gladstone or Home Rule, were more talked about, even in New Brunswick, than Shafton and his marital troubles, and excited greater interest in Fredericton than the aldermanic election. Both had great reputations. Mitchell had conquered every puglist of note in England, and had fought a "draw" with John L. Sullivan, while Corbett had punched all in his way, the Boston giant included. And then there was bad blood between the two. Mitchell has a bad tongue, and had often boasted of how shortly he would do Corbett up. The latter is more of a gentleman puglist, if there is such a character, and calmly awaited his opportunity to put the Englishman to sleep. However, their meeting after much negotiation arrived, but was of very short duration. It took Corbett just nine minutes to get in his work on the boasting Britisher, and he went on his task like a bull taunted by a red rag. It is true, Mitchell stood up in the first round, but after that he made a poor defence, and was nothing in the attack. Corbett won as he liked, but gained no credit for the savagery he displayed. Mitchell was thoroughly beaten, and no doubt entertains much greater respect for the Californian than before the battle. The winner carried off a purse of \$20,000, besides innumerable individual winnings, and is probably in the vicinity of \$50,000 better off by his successful display of muscle.

But prize fighting is a brutal sport, and should not be encouraged in countries calling themselves Christian. In Canada it is not permitted, and in that respect our neighbors might well copy us. It is stated that the Canadian Pacific Railway will adopt the trolley system of electricity for moving its trains over two sections of the Rocky Mountains in which the grades are very steep. Work on the necessary machinery is now under way, and the system will be in operation this summer. The power that will move the trains over the mountains will be developed from the waters of the mountain streams.

The new income tax bill, introduced in the United States congress, provides for the levying of two per cent on all individuals and corporations earning \$4,000 annually and over.

THE INDIGENT INSANE.

A Telegraph Reporter interviews Attorney General Blair on the subject. Reporter—I observe that some of the municipal councils have been complaining of the operation of the act passed at the last session of the legislature with reference to the support of the insane by the counties, and contend that they have been unduly taxed. Is there anything you would like to say to the public on the question? Attorney General—Yes, I had observed that there has been some grumbling on this subject, and I am not altogether surprised that such should be the case. The charges upon the counties, while not undue or excessive, are heavier than we gave the legislature to understand they would be at the time the bill was passed, and they are also heavier than we ourselves intended they should be. At the last meeting of the executive council, a sub-committee was appointed to revise the lists which have been made up by the county officials, and I believe that upon examining these lists there will be found to be some opportunity of making considerable reduction in the charges. The law contemplates that the lists should be so made up as to show the individual cases chargeable to the different parishes in the county, and it was also intended by the act that after the officials of the asylums should have prepared the lists they should be submitted to the commissioners for examination, and possibly revision. The latter feature of the act does not seem to have occurred to those who

were getting the lists up, and they were consequently sent out before they had passed under the eye of any member of the board. Any defects there may appear to be in the lists will very soon be repaired, and I have no doubt the result will be that the charges upon many, if not all the counties, will be much reduced below what they now have.

Reporter—What do you think will be the effect of having the lists which have now been sent revised or altered in any way upon the operations of the current year? Mr. Blair—I have not fully considered the question. I imagine the matter can be made satisfactory as respects those counties in which an assessment for the purpose has been ordered. If there is a disposition on the part of the county councils to meet the government fairly on the question, there will be every disposition on the part of the government to meet them in a like spirit. One thing is clear, and must be recognized at the outset, and that is that the counties have enjoyed a greater immunity from maintaining the indigent insane in the past, than they will be able to enjoy in the future. As a matter of fact the provincial government has been imposed upon from many quarters. A number of the harmless insane, who ought to have been supported by the almshouses of the counties to which they belong, have been sent to the provincial lunatic asylum, and the charge of their maintenance imposed upon the provincial exchequer. How many of these there are I am not at the moment aware, but I should think between 100 and 200, perhaps all of 200. In justice to those counties, who support their indigent inmates, this thing ought not to be permitted, and in justice to the provincial exchequer can no longer be permitted.

Reporter—There seems to be considerable objection in some counties to paying this charge? Mr. Blair—That is true. The county councillors object, or some of them, and I think perhaps more strongly than the people themselves. It is a charge, as a general rule, are reasonable and will, with very little explanation, understand that the charge of a dollar and a quarter for maintaining a pauper inmate is but a portion of the actual cost to the province, and that people will not denur, but there are many county councillors, and there are members in the legislature who would hope to work up a little political capital for themselves by making a great show about a matter of this kind, and these are the people, who, I think, are in a considerable measure responsible for what opposition has been made to this action of the government. This provision is the only one, so far as I know, in which the whole cost of the insane, both dangerous and harmless, has been carried by the provincial government. In Nova Scotia, the whole cost of the insane, with the exception of the salaries of the official staff and some few other charges, is born by the municipalities. If my memory serves me, the province of Nova Scotia appropriates the actual cost of the maintenance of their provincial lunatic asylum among the counties.

Mr. Blair—That is true. The county councillors object, or some of them, and I think perhaps more strongly than the people themselves. It is a charge, as a general rule, are reasonable and will, with very little explanation, understand that the charge of a dollar and a quarter for maintaining a pauper inmate is but a portion of the actual cost to the province, and that people will not denur, but there are many county councillors, and there are members in the legislature who would hope to work up a little political capital for themselves by making a great show about a matter of this kind, and these are the people, who, I think, are in a considerable measure responsible for what opposition has been made to this action of the government. This provision is the only one, so far as I know, in which the whole cost of the insane, both dangerous and harmless, has been carried by the provincial government. In Nova Scotia, the whole cost of the insane, with the exception of the salaries of the official staff and some few other charges, is born by the municipalities. If my memory serves me, the province of Nova Scotia appropriates the actual cost of the maintenance of their provincial lunatic asylum among the counties.

CORBETT THE WINNER.

He knocks Mitchell out in the Third Round.

The great fight between Corbett of California, and Mitchell of England, for a purse of \$30,000, took place at Jacksonville, Florida, Thursday afternoon, in the presence of 3000 people and resulted in victory for the American, who knocked his antagonist out in the third round. The contest only lasted nine minutes, and its details are as follows: Round first—Corbett sprang from his corner as if suddenly released from restraint while Mitchell, in a more leisurely manner, walked to the centre to meet him. They began fiddling, with Corbett advancing and Mitchell giving ground. Both men were cautiously feeling their way, and neither seemed to get away was displaced by Corbett. With easy light acting without so much as a feint, Corbett worked his opponent to the ropes and along each side of the square. Corbett led a little, but Mitchell, after a complete tour of the stage, Mitchell feinted with his left hand and led with it for Corbett's ribs. Corbett was elsewhere in a flash. Corbett led a little, but Mitchell, after a complete tour of the stage, Mitchell feinted with his left hand and led with it for Corbett's ribs. Corbett was elsewhere in a flash. Corbett led a little, but Mitchell, after a complete tour of the stage, Mitchell feinted with his left hand and led with it for Corbett's ribs. Corbett was elsewhere in a flash.

Corbett had done enough to make Mitchell take a more serious view of the situation. Round second—Corbett was in the middle of the ring when the gong sounded. Work was resumed by Mitchell landing with his left and catching Jim squarely on the mouth. Then for only time he tried forcing the fight, but his blows fell short, and a little aggressive work seemed to discourage him. Corbett resumed the offensive and soon had Mitchell in the corner where he landed his left heavily on his mouth. There was a brisk rally in which Mitchell received several stiff punches in the neck. He cleverly dodged a right swing. Toward the close of the round he was pushed back to the ropes, where after a mix up he landed a straight left on Charlie's left temple and dropped him.

Corbett utterly lost his head, and if it had not been for referee Kelly's heavy restraining hand, he would then and there have lost the fight on a foul. He was frantic to get at his man and finish him. The gong sounded.

Round three—During the minute's rest the referee very seriously warned Corbett about fouling. His seconds implored him to keep his head. The gong sounded Mitchell came forward, and Corbett sprang at him. There was only one fighter in the ring and that was Corbett. He rushed Charlie into the corner, where after punching him in the nose with his left and drawing blood, he swung the jaw and knocked him down. Again he lost his head and Kelly alone could keep him away from Mitchell who was half dazed waiting his seconds. The attendants from Corbett's corner jumped into the ring and pushed Corbett away from his victim. The man was mad. The instant Mitchell was up, Corbett plunged at him smashing him on the mouth. Mitchell fell heavily, blood gushed from his mouth and nose. Corbett's seconds broke into the ring and wound their arms around him.

Every word the referee said, the counting time, referee keeping the appeal of Corbett's seconds, and the angry protests of Mitchell's seconds, were lost in a din of cheers as beaten and bleeding Mitchell turned slowly on the floor and at last staggered to his feet. Instinctively he tried to put up his hands. Corbett rushed at him swinging his right and smashed a terrific blow square on Mitchell's jaw. The Englishman fell heavily on his side and rolled over on his face senseless and knocked out. Corbett did not look at him again. Even before the formality of counting out the defeated man was gone through with, Corbett was being hugged by delirious friends and attendants. The spectators were nearly crazed with excitement. Many of Mitchell's friends jumped into the ring and pushed twice by striking him when down, but they admitted this cut no figure in the contest. A few Corbett's began fighting, he abandoned nearly every idea of defense, and fought his man savagely and with a magnificent determination to finish him quickly. He left the ring without a mark.

BOTH MEN INTERVIEWED. When the press reporter saw Corbett after the fight, he looked just as he did before he entered the ring. He said: "I really did expect the fight to last six or seven rounds, and was into the contest willing I should. I guess the fighting instinct got the better of me, for I could not hold back my right. Mitchell is a game

man. No coward would have come back for his punishment as he did." Mitchell was seen at the Everett house. He said: "I met a man my superior in weight and height and I now freely acknowledge he is my superior in science. He stopped me in three rounds. Does not that tell the story?" Soon after the return of Mitchell and Corbett to their hotels, both were arrested on warrants charging them with having committed the offence of fighting by agreement. The men were both taken to the court house, where there bail was fixed at \$7,500 each. Bonds for their appearance were furnished. It is thought in view of the recent precedent the charge will be dismissed. The two men met in the court room, Mitchell sending his friend to Corbett to ask him if he would not shake hands. Corbett graciously complied with the request and the two pugilists exchanged their mutual compliments about each being the best man the other ever met.

AROUND THE WORLD.

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

C. H. Clarke has been elected mayor of St. Stephen by acclamation. The Moncton Presbyterian church was entirely destroyed by fire Saturday night. Albert Strobel is to be hanged for murder at Victoria, B. C., next Tuesday. The treasurer of Dr. Talmage's Brooklyn tabernacle, is \$21,000 short in his accounts. The stockholders of the world's fair, will realize about ten cents on the dollar of their investment.

Andrew Somerville, of Huntingdon Quebec, who failed this week, owes the bank of B. N. A. \$22,000. W. E. Raymond and Harry Doherty, have bought the fittings of the Royal hotel, St. John, and will run the house. The services of the North-West mounted police has been withdrawn from Manitoba, and will be extended further into the Athabasca district.

J. & A. McMillan of St. John, the oldest printing and publishing firm in the Maritimes, have made an assignment, with liabilities of \$70,000. A. E. Oulton, judge of probates and secretary of the Westmorland municipality, died at Dorchester Saturday. There are a great many applicants for the vacant positions.

The New Brunswick government and the city of Calais, have agreed to purchase the toll bridge between St. Stephen and Calais at \$8,000, and the bridge will be declared free.

M. H. Smith, president of the bank of Stirling, Colorado, has been sentenced to three years in the penitentiary for receiving money on deposit after the bank had become insolvent.

Robert Moore, a Kingston, Ont. druggist, went to bed intoxicated in Buffalo, Saturday night and was dead beside his wife when she awoke in the morning. The coroner thinks alcoholism killed him.

Two New Brunswickers, C. L. Brown of Southampton, York county, and Mr. Queen, formerly of Queens county, have been elected aldermen of Vancouver, B. C. Mayor Anderson of the same city, is a P. E. Islander.

James E. Conolly, the ex-pariah priest of Two Harbors, Minn., convicted of committing a criminal assault on one of his congregation, Julius Sutherland, has been sentenced to twenty years and three months in state prison.

John McAnally, a St. John man, sentenced to be hanged at San Francisco, yesterday, was reprieved Thursday by the governor, and had his sentence changed to life imprisonment. McAnally's parents live on the Straight shore, St. John.

Bernard McClay, a hermit at Ponceoy Falls, N. Y., became dependent on the mercy of his pocket book containing one hundred dollars, and jumped into a stream, drowning himself. Over a thousand dollars were found behind the paper on the walls of his bedroom and in the chimneys between the bricks in the fireplace.

The large potato house, owned by E. Merritt & Sons, at Houlton, was destroyed by fire Thursday night. It contained about seven thousand bushels of potatoes, owned by Moses Benn & Sons and W. R. Whitney, and their loss amounts to between \$7,000 and \$8,000, partly covered by insurance. Merritt's loss is about \$2,500, with \$1,000 insurance.

The trial of the Gogins, connected with the Coagoo shooting case, was concluded at Richibucto, Wednesday evening. The jury acquitted Theodore Gogins and his youngest son Damien, and found Sylvan, the son who fired the shot, guilty of bodily harm. Judge Wells sentenced him for two years in the Dorchester penitentiary.

John R. Hooper, although acquitted at Joliet, Quebec, Saturday, on the charge of poisoning his wife, is not yet a free man. He is still in jail, and over his head hangs a charge of having attempted to murder his wife by throwing her into the river at Louisville a few days previous to her sudden death on the railway train. That, as alleged, took place in the district of Three Rivers, and so the second trial will be held there.

The bank of Nova Scotia made profits during the past year amounting to eighteen per cent, on its paid up capital of \$1,000,000. Eight per cent, or \$120,000 was divided, and \$150,000, or ten per cent, added to the rest, which was thus increased from \$1,050,000 to \$1,200,000. The profits for the year represent eleven per cent on the working capital of the bank, as made up of paid up capital and reserve.

The famous Shafton case has been suspended for the present. J. D. Shafton, who, in order to get control of his children, that he might take them to Chicago, had to prove his wife guilty of improper conduct, went west Sunday with his three children, their nurse and his sister. Before leaving, he made two young men, who tried to run off with his five-year-old boy and conceal him on the mother's behalf, pay seventy-five dollars, the expense of finding and recovering the lad. He also issued suit against Robert Campbell, accountant of the bank of Montreal, claiming several thousand dollars for alienation of his wife's affections. Campbell has been transferred to the Toronto branch of the bank.

Edward H. Torrey, one of the best known merchants of Haverhill, Mass., is insane. Three weeks ago, Torrey, with his beautiful wife, was one of the social leaders of the city and occupied a beautiful home. One morning, his wife went to her husband's store and said she was going away. Torrey thought she was only going to make a visit to a friend. When he reached his home, he found a note from his wife saying she would never return. Three days later, he was found half starved, half frozen, his clothes torn to tatters, lying in Newton woods, eight miles from his home. Torrey was brought to his home a uddman, but partially recovering his reason, he was set at liberty and at once left the house, rushed to the Merrimack river and plunged in. He was rescued and his wife notified, but she refuses to come back to him.

PHUL-NANA.

This is the name of a new Japanese Perfume. We have other kinds at all prices; also a choice variety of seasonable goods in our line. We like to show our stock.

C. FRED. CHESTNUT,
Apothecary,
2 doors above Barker House,
Queen St., Fredericton.

Dec. 4th, 1893.

JOHN G. ADAMS, UNDERTAKER,

COUNTY COURT HOUSE SQUARE, OPP. QUEEN HOTEL.



Caskets, Coffins, Burial Robes a d Funeral Furnishings of Every Description. A full line of Furniture kept in stock. Cabinet Making and Upholstering in all their Various Branches. Telephone No. 26.

DR. MURDOCK'S

COMPOSED OF
Tar,
Senega,
Wild Cherry, etc.

Coughs, Colds, Croup, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, Tickling in the Throat, Shortness of Breath, And Diseases of the Throat & Lungs.

Cough Balsam

GEORGE H. DAVIS,
Agent, Fredericton, N. B.

Elegant & Durable.

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 expect d, a Full Line of

English and German Crockery,

which will be opened to the Public in the store lately occupied by W. T. H. Fenety. Intending purchasers will do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

E. H. ALLEN & CO.

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

FREE!

FREE!

IT will not cost you anything to read this, or to call and see what nice things they have at the

Furniture Store

Willard Kitchen & Co.

Lots of Durable and

Pretty Things

Christmas

Presents.

8 doors above People's Bank.

JANUARY

1894.

ANDERSON & WALKER

Merchant

Tailors,

Officers

Quarters,

HAVE A FINE ASSORTMENT

OF

CLOTHS,

All New and Stylish

GOODS,

Which they are prepared to make up in

A 1 SHAPE.

MILL SUPPLIES.

TO Arrive and in Stock.

Leather and

Rubber Belting,

Lace Leather.

Machinery Oil,

Gang and

Circular Saws,

Emery Wheels,

Babbit Metal,

Files,

Steam Fittines, etc.

For sale as low as any house in the

Dominion Wholesale or Retail.

JAMES S. NEILL.

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.

The Sunday Sun

Is the Greatest Sunday Newspaper in the World.

Price 5c. a copy, by mail, \$2 a year Daily, by mail, - \$6 a year Daily and Sunday, by mail \$8 a year The Weekly, - - - \$1 a year

Address The Sun, New York.

INSTANT

GROCKERY MENDER.

Mends Solid as a Rock.

THIS preparation will mend anything that is broken, and will hold like grim death, and is composed by experts to be the greatest article ever invented for the purpose. It will cement Leather, Wood, Crockery, Glassware, Iron, and even things else. Grockery or Glassware mended with it will never break in the same place, but will be found stronger than before. It is of great value for mending harness and cementing tips on Billiard Cues as well as for a thousand other purposes. Anyone can use it. It is in liquid form, and always ready for use, requiring no heating, but sets quickly. Price, 25 cents a bottle. Made by East Manufacturing Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

R. CHESTNUT & SONS,
80's Agents, Fitch, N. B.

NOTE THESE PRICES.

Astrachan Jackets \$22.50. Former Price \$30.

Fur Lined Circulars 25.00, " " 45.

Cloth Ulsters, with Capes, \$10.00, " 20.

Cloth Ulsters, with Capes, 12.50, " 28.

... JOHN J. WEDDALL.

ULSTERS ...

—FORMER PRICES—

\$9.00 - - AND - - \$10.00

—NOW—

\$6 50 - - AND - - \$7.50

... At OAK HALL.

We take stock on February 1st. Do you want bargains, if so, call at Oak Hall.

Dark Grey Halifax Suits Only \$5.00.

OAK HALL —276— Queen Street.

NEW BRUNSWICK FOUNDRY

MACHINE SHOP.

McFARLANE, THOMPSON & ANDERSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Buckeye Automatic Cut Off Engines

CELEBRATED

DUNBAR IMPROVED SHINGLE MILLS.

Improved Rotary Saw Mills, Mill Machinery, Enclosed Gear

Mowers, Ithaca Horse rakes, Stoves and Furnaces, Railway Castings.