

THE HERALD
PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY,
CORNER QUEEN AND BAY STREET,
BY
THE HERALD PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO. LTD.
THE HERALD.
FREDERICTON, JUNE 3, 1893.

THE STAR AND MR. BLAIR.

The Montreal Daily Star in its issue of May 31st in a long article on "the popularity of British connection," goes out of the way to make an attack on Mr. A. G. Blair, the premier of this province. The Star takes as its text a short paragraph from a condensed report of Mr. Blair's speech at the liberal convention in St. John, published in one of the St. John papers, which reads as follows:

"He would like to see the Ottawa convention show itself in favor of the maintenance of British connection. He would be extremely sorry to see any member of the party declare otherwise. The speaker did not see any fiscal policy that would be adopted in Canada which would have that effect. If in the best interests of Canada we should take a course that would ultimately lead to the severance of British connection, then it should be done for our first duty is to our own land."

While in this paragraph as it stands, there is nothing to justify the remarks of the Star, it is only fair to Mr. Blair to say that he did not say that. He referred to the charges of disloyalty that were often made against the liberal party, and while denying that there was any foundation in fact for them, referred to what in his opinion were some of the causes which led them open to the tempt.

He then went on to state what the first duty of the delegates to the liberal convention at Ottawa should be, which was, in brief, to insist on such a reform of the tariff as would open up to Canada the best and most available markets for her products, and to formulate a trade policy that would remove the existing burdens from off the people, and bring to Canada that era of prosperity to which she was entitled, and for which her natural resources so eminently qualified her. In referring to these matters Mr. Blair made a strong appeal for the maintenance of our connection with the mother country, the severance from which he would view with feelings of regret and sorrow, but which he did not believe would or could result from the coming into power of the liberal party of Canada. He would go so far, however, as to say that the relations between Canada and the mother country as they now exist should be maintained at all hazards and at all costs. If in the course of time circumstances and the necessity of self preservation necessitated a change in that relationship, the people of this country should remember that their first duty was to their own land.

It is difficult to understand how the Star, or any other paper, could find fault with these words, much less make them the text of an attack on the speaker. The Star pretends to think that it reads between the lines of Mr. Blair's speech, and that it is a policy that will commend itself to the people of Canada, that the Star is anxious to draw the attention of the public away from the real issue, by pretending to believe that there is something left unsaid which is to be taken as the policy of the party, rather than what has really been said.

The Star, which depends for its daily bread upon the maintenance of power of the Tory party, is also, doubtless, very much afraid that Mr. Blair is looking towards Ottawa, and it is desirous of taking the earliest opportunity of preventing such an event. In its anxiety to injure Mr. Blair, and to prevent, if possible, his advent into the arena of federal politics, the Star does not hesitate to grossly misrepresent him and the party of which he is a recognized leader. Such tactics, however, will not deceive the people, nor will they prevent the leading liberals of the Dominion from meeting in general convention at Ottawa on the twentieth of the present month, and there formulating and adopting a policy that the people of this country will demand to have carried into effect at the next general election.

Three citizens, through the lieutenant-governor and mayor Beckwith, have been honoring prince Roland Bonaparte, the direct heir of the Bonaparte party to the French throne in case the people tired of a republic and asked for a monarchical form of government. At present the Bonapartists are not in favor with the masses of France. The prince, however, appeared to be a gentleman in every sense of the term, and our citizens were delighted to have him among them.

Had Montcalm been strongly supported during his war with Wolfe it is highly probable that the prince would here instead of trading on English soil beneath the Union Jack, would have seen the tri-color of his own country floating in the breeze. He was on historic ground when he crossed the river and took in the sights of Marysville, passing the point where Villebon and his savage allies upheld for a time the glories of France. Somewhere in the vicinity of the barracks square, where the prince reviewed the R. C. I. on Friday, the treaty was made between the Indians and Pierre Danillo, that conveyed to the French crown the territory now occupied by this city.

The liberal convention to be held at Upperagetown on Wednesday next, the 7th inst., promises to be well attended. The Weston will likely take a fair number from this city, who are desirous of being present. Delegates will be chosen to represent Queens and Simsbury and as these counties are well organized it is probable that the meeting will be not only a large and enthusiastic one but that important measures will be passed tending to further the interests of the liberal party in these shores. Though the conservative press is making frantic efforts to belittle the endeavors made by the liberals yet it is plainly apparent that they see trouble approaching and the bearing of the liberals will prove a very poor shield when the conflict comes.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER is expected in this country shortly from England. No announcement is made by the conservative press regarding his coming, and it is apparently against their wishes. Sir Charles has a will of his own and his coming to Canada at the present time foreshadows the retirement of Thompson from the position of premier. It is believed by many to be old-fashioned a general election on the old issue before another session is called.

THE BATHURST INQUIRY.

Testimony of Bishop Rogers and Rev. Barry.

(First day's proceedings on first page.)

On Tuesday, May 31st, J. R. O'Brien continuing in his evidence, spoke of the cost of schools before and since the introduction of sisters of charity. No rent had ever been paid or asked for convent buildings, but an appropriation had been made at last school meeting of \$30. There are four rooms in the grammar school building, of 25 feet square, with 13 feet ceilings, one of which had never been occupied; one room in convent building does not come up to requirements of law as regards ventilation; did not know until told so about six weeks ago that each room should contain 150 cubic feet of air for each sitting. I do not transact school business of any importance without a meeting of trustees. We do not spend any money on convent buildings or keeping in repairs; the proprietors do that; no complaints were ever made to me as to the inferiority of teachers. The board of education refused to grant a permit to my son to teach a Grammar school; he was a Roman Catholic. I believe if he had been a Protestant he would not have been appointed. Witness here read a letter from Dr. Inch, concerning the average attendance in the Grammar school and convent buildings in which he wanted an average attendance of 75 in each building. The trustees opened a separate school and 38 scholars in consequence left the Grammar school; a private school was organized about the time my son gave up teaching in the Grammar school; as a trustee I have entered into no agreement about renting the convent building and never so far paid one cent of rent.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lewis.—He said the Convent building is large with an ell to the back where children are taught, and they never come in contact with the main building where the sisters reside; it is as much a public school as is the Grammar school building. Protestant children were not withdrawn from the Grammar school in consequence of engaging the sisters. I think the trouble originated with the employment of my son, Rev. Father Barry, parish priest, and K. P. Burns and other Catholics opposed the appointment of Ed. L. O'Brien because they thought in justice the Grammar school teacher should be a Protestant. In my capacity as a trustee I never had any conversation or understanding with any Catholic bishop, priest or layman to what would be required of the sisters of charity, nor did any of these persons approach me or attempt to influence in any way to do for the sisters what I would not do for other teachers outside of religious orders. Grammar school was abolished to lessen taxation, and from an understanding between trustees and other parties, and not for the purpose of bringing the schools under control of Catholic teachers; I was opposed to the abolition of the Grammar school. When the Grammar school was reinstated I made efforts to get a Protestant teacher in order to meet the desire expressed by Catholics at a special meeting, and having failed to get one a Catholic was engaged. When the sisters of Notre Dame left Bathurst in 1890 there were 104 additional children for which the trustees had to provide rooms and teachers. The Grammar school could not contain them all. We rented the Convent building, and we employed the same number of teachers as I had previously taken to teach these 104 pupils; three teachers. During the stay of the Notre Dame sisters, the Catholics paid their salary by private subscription and paid the public school tax in addition. So when the sisters of charity came under the law, additional taxes had to be put on the district to provide for the extra 104 pupils whose education had been previously paid for by the private subscription of Catholics. The extra cost for the three sisters amounts to about \$380; the amount assessed in this district is \$3,480, of which \$300 goes for interest; the amount of salaries paid about \$1,100. The principal of the Grammar school was dismissed by a resolution adopted at the annual meeting of the ratepayers; no Catholic clergyman or layman ever asked me to put out the Protestant teachers and to take on Catholics, and even if asked I would not do so. I consider the trustees have full control of the sisters as public school teachers, and could put them to any building outside outside the convent building. If this had to be done, and they would not consent, we would dismiss them.

By Mr. White—I did not know it was contemplated to abolish the superior school in the village when the grammar school was abolished; it surprised all hands to learn that the superior school had been abolished. There are quite a number of Protestants favorable to sisters. I remember they sent a memorial to the board of education in favor of them.

Mr. O'Brien gave the number of ratepayers in district No. 2 as follows: Including non-residents and corporations, 205; non-residents 20; corporations 12; Protestant ratepayers; valuation of 54 Protestant tenements \$45,600 for 1893; valuation of Catholics, exclusive of the St. Lawrence Lumber Co., of which a Catholic is the principal owner, \$43,500 valuation of corporations, exclusive of the last named one is about \$5,000. The number of pupils at the public schools previous to the introduction of the sisters of charity in 1890 was as follows: Primary term, ending June, 70 enrolled, 36 average attendance. Term ending Dec. 31, 56 enrolled, 43 average. Grammar school proper for the term, 55 and 46 enrolled, 34 and 25 average. Advanced department for the same period, 46 and 48 enrolled, and 33 and 25 average.

Mr. White read a statement from the school report showing the same result as Mr. O'Brien's statement, also that the number enrolled after the introduction of the sisters was 230, so that 80 were attending the sisters' schools. Mr. O'Brien thought there was at that time over 100. The extra cost of providing school accommodation and teachers for these extra pupils is now \$1,000 per capita tax for each scholar of \$3.25, and \$1,100 had been assessed previously to provide schools and teachers for 150 pupils in the public schools previous to the opening of the sisters' school under law, making a per capita tax of \$7.20.

By Mr. Skinner.—The additional salary was paid to the sisters after getting the regular license in 1891, and the total cost of now running the schools taught by the sisters is about \$450 annually for three teachers.

His lordship Bishop Rogers was next called to the witness stand. He gave a lengthy review of the history of the first introduction of the sisters at Bathurst from 1894 up to the present time. The minutes of the meeting of Catholic parishioners were read in which it was shown that the parishioners were desirous of getting the sisters under the law, if the Notre Dame Sisters could not remain. The bringing of the sisters under the law was to avoid the burden of double taxation on Catholics, who contributed to public taxation while maintaining their own private schools. It was understood they were to teach in strict conformity to the law. His lordship voluntarily and without being requested submitted all the letters and telegrams touching the coming of the

sisters. He was still on the stand when court adjourned at 1:30.

Bishop Rogers continued his testimony after dinner. The sisters were to be strictly under the control of the trustees as teachers under the law. They were brought here solely for teaching purposes. If an understanding was had before hand, I would, as proprietor of the building, consent to a Protestant teaching in the Convent building. I had no understanding with the sisters as to teaching religion on coming here, and the charge made to such effect is calumnious and false. If Catholics could remedy the school law they would do so. We submitted to the school law long before the sisters of charity came here, and they came here so that Catholics could take advantage of the law. The building would not be under the control of the trustees so as to exclude religious teaching after the regular school hours. We consider that the law has to be strictly followed. The present school law does not interfere with ecclesiastical law. The demand made by the sisters of Notre Dame left alternative to increase or get the sisters under the law. This demand was the inception of the action to procure the sisters of charity. The sisters are a self-governing body; the money earned by them as teachers does not go into the church funds. The sisters are only under my control spiritually; so are all Catholics. As bishop I am supposed to see to the proper keeping of the religious vows of the sisters. It is my belief that civil law must be obeyed. I had nothing to do with obtaining license or making contracts when the sisters came, my diocese. As a sisterhood, whether I am instrumental or not in bringing them, they would have to get my permission. Sisters can spend money as they please. It is the surplus remaining after paying for necessities of life which go to the sisterhood to sustain sisters in old age and sickness. It has been spoken of as a possibility that one sister would teach in the Grammar school building.

To Mr. Skinner.—Sisters cannot enter into a contract as individuals without the consent of their superior. Sisters could enter into a contract to teach without my consent, from the fact that I gave them permission to establish themselves in my diocese. Before cooperating with the sisters I got the sisters for them to Bathurst to consult with parties wishing to get the sisters under law. I only acted on behalf of the desire expressed by the Catholics of Bathurst, and there was no motive such as expressed in the allegation in your testimony that the bishop was still on the stand at 6 o'clock when the court adjourned.

BATHURST, June 1.—Bishop Rogers, continuing his evidence this morning, said the motive attributed to me in the first allegation is utterly wrong. It is wrong inasmuch as it intimates that I initiated the movement to bring the sisters here under the law in 1890. The Catholic ratepayers were authorized to make the movement. My telegram was sent after an expression of the desire of the people. I work in harmony with people when they are right. The idea of excluding Protestants from the convent school under law never was entertained by me. I would prefer not seeing them there, because the sisters, out of respect for them, would refrain explaining geography, history, etc., in a manner which they would otherwise do. It was only carrying out the wish of my people in communicating with the sisters. I took no part in the agreement. I went to meet the mother superior and companion out of respect to them. My idea was that if the sisters were to have Catholic children away from the Protestant school, but I knew in coming under the law the Protestant children could go if they wished. I never took any part in the schools under the law. I left overtures in the hands of my flock and pastors to do the best they could. I would prefer teachers of sisterhood when available. I know instances where secular Catholic teachers in preference taught in the convent buildings under the law.

L. R. Donnet, who was called next, heard Rev. Thomas Barry say something in church about the boys who could attend the convent schools under the law. It was an announcement, not a command. I heard the complaints about the double tax. I was a ratepayer and contributor to the convent and private school. I preferred not to see the school under the law as the other way the Catholics would derive more benefit.

Rev. Thomas Barry said he spoke to his flock about the boys going to the convent school under the law. He did so for the benefit of the parents. It was an announcement made on meditation of trustee O'Brien. I acted in this matter solely at the request of the parishioners. There were no arrangements as to where the sisters would teach; it was understood they were to teach under the law. I might have assisted at one or two examinations. I never spoke to the sisters about reading the catechism. I believe they do teach it after school hours. They would violate the law by teaching it during school hours, and it was brought to my notice I would try and check it by telling them they were wrong. Some Protestant children attended the convent private school. I could see no serious objection to placing Protestant teachers in the convent school, but I took Protestant and Catholic ladies would object. I never used any influence to bring the sisters here to the detriment of Protestant pupils or to compel their children to be taught by them.

Geo. W. Merensare, inspector, gave evidence as to the efficacy of the new school law. The public school in town were different before the advent of the sisters. Under the law the sisters schools in the town and villages were among the highest grade schools in the inspectorial district. The school in the village public building was as good as the sisters' school. He had never sent a report intended for the board of education; the report referred to in the charges was intended for the attorney general only. He knew an instance where a Protestant teacher was stopped teaching because he taught the bible in the school, at Misou, five years ago; also an instance in district 15, where a teacher had a catechism on the school time table. He explained that it was only intended to teach it after hours.

Rev. Wm. Varrity of the village gave the same explanation as to the teaching of sisters as that by bishop Rogers. He explained the charge of the taking of a scholar from the public school building to the convent as charged in the allegations. He said he had been going to the convent public school because of some reprimand by me about acting with levity during the vacation with the boys. She left the convent and went to Mr. McIntosh's school. I spoke to her mother in order to put a check to the girl's bad habits. Mr. McIntosh, I understand, never entered her name on the roll, because he disapproved of her running from one school to another. I only reinstated with the mother and girl in their spiritual welfare as to her habits out of school. Finally she went back. Religion has never been taught during school hours. It is a base insinuation to charge the people and the sisters of being guilty of such a flagrant violation of the school law. I wrote a letter to the trustees about renting the convent buildings.

Witness—Six father Varrity had not concluded his testimony.

PENNAC.

May 24th.—Rev. Mr. Lodge and family of Marysville, are having a holiday outing among us to-day.

Mrs. Michael White, of Nashwaak, visited her brother, Frederick Estabrook, this week.

Miss Almada Goodspeed's numerous friends are pleased to see her home again from Philadelphia. She will remain about two months.

Nearly all our men have returned from the drives, and all escaped accident except Isaac Lawson, who is now in Victoria hospital receiving treatment for a broken leg, which injury he sustained while working on Cain's River.

John Christie has been laid up with farming, but is able to attend to his baggage now.

Arbor day was duly observed in this and the neighboring district. In district No. 4, a picnic was held and much appreciated by the children; while in both districts the building and premises received a general clearing up.

A number of young people from Marysville attended our sewing circle last week. The society now has a membership of upwards of forty.

Mrs. Abbie Cuswell has returned from a week's visit to Stanley, whither she went to see her sister, Mrs. Merrill, who is ill. She was accompanied by Mrs. Love, another sister.

Gordon Gilmore and wife have returned from a week's visit to Stanley, whither she went to see her sister, Mrs. Merrill, who is ill. She was accompanied by Mrs. Love, another sister.

F. Risteen, of Fredericton, has been visiting his friend, Nat. Price of this place.

Thomas Allen and Henry Culligan, Jr., have sold their farms, and intend taking up their abode in Marysville. Mr. Culligan will not see her here till autumn.

Mrs. James Denny's condition is unimproved. Mrs. Chas. Goodspeed is somewhat better.

Three deer made their appearance in the settlement this morning.

Lorenzo Savage trapped a bear recently.

LAKEVILLE CORNER, S. P.
May 31.—Quite a sensation was caused yesterday among the colored population at the Nash place, an Indian made his escape from Fredericton jail, and with his family was conveyed to Maguapit lake by G. W. Nash, thinking he would farm the place. After hearing of it some of the negroes armed themselves and went to the place. The squaw being very frightened made her escape through a window with the paposes. The negroes then having full possession, tore the house down and hauled the remains away. The Indians then pitched their tent near the Lunn bridge.

Mr. H. S. Richardson spent Sunday with her parents at French Lake.

Rev. Mr. Morse preached a very impressive sermon to a large congregation in the Baptist church Sunday evening.

A new buggy is expected in a few days by one of our young gentlemen. We do not hardly think he will drive alone.

Miss Julia Bailey of Little River, is visiting friends here.

Mrs. Tower of Fredericton, arrived here on Wednesday last to visit her daughter, Mrs. Dr. Clark. Mrs. Tower intends remaining in our midst several weeks.

Miss May Oulton is spending a few weeks with her mother at the harbor.

The roads are in splendid condition and the swift rumbling of the wheels tell us that the young people are enjoying their summer holiday. We do not control some of the spirited animals, as some of the lanes are so narrow that they are found to be a difficult place to turn in. Ju-ju, owned by Thomas E. Briggs, is said to be one of the fastest trotters.

Mrs. Frank Vandine is spending the day in Lakeville.

One of our young ladies is having poor luck, having lost her two foxes. Death carried off one of them, and the other not liking the idea of having to peep between bars, succeeded in getting on the outside of them one evening recently and lost no time in making tracks.

DAKOTOWN.
May 30.—On Arbor day, the pupils of the school in Dakotown, N. B. did some very good work. The trustees hired workers to clean the school building. The children cleaned up the grounds, planted about twenty trees and looked after the flower beds. Samuel Freeze kindly sent his team to the school. After dinner through the kindness of R. Attridge, the children enjoyed a drive. There was a bonfire in the evening.

Rev. H. Montgomery held service in St. Andrew's church here on the 24th.

Miss Annie Holmes daughter of Samuel Holmes Esq. was married on Wednesday last to Jas. O'Donnell. Rev. T. G. Johnston was the officiating clergyman.

The many friends of Miss Bertha Boyce will be glad to hear that she is much better this week.

Mr. E. Bell and Mrs. Bell, visited the village last week.

Congratulations to Dr. and Mrs. Wm. Robinson on the arrival of a daughter.

G. W. Merensare has bought the house lately occupied by Rev. Jas. Porter and is now moving there.

Mrs. Gilks died on Sunday last. She has been ill for some time and her death was not unexpected.

Rev. A. Lucas held two very interesting services here yesterday in connection with Sunday school work. Both services were well attended. At the service last evening the Blissfield Sunday School Association was organized. The following officers were elected.—R. Attridge, President; Wm. Cummings vice-President; and Miss Maggie McDonald, Secretary.

Your correspondents had heard some remarks about an item in the "Herald." Among the persons noted, it said that Robert Swin Esq., was going to Fredericton to live. The news was as much a surprise to Mr. Swin as to the other readers of the Herald.

Among those who intend going to Normal School is Miss Jessie Murray, at present assistant teacher here.

SEEDS.

Our stock of Field, Flower and Garden Seeds, has been completed by late arrivals. We again have a supply of the Chantenay and Oxheart Carrot.

G. FRED. CHESINUT
Apothecary,
2 doors above Barker House
Queen St., Fredericton.
April 15th, 1893.

THE FLAG STILL FLOATS.

LOOK OUT FOR IT.
Lucy & Co.
Have been weekly in receipt of Large Packages and Cases of Goods comprising:
Boots Shoes and Rubbers,
Men's Youth's and Children's Clothing,
In Suits and Separate pieces, also Hats, Caps and a large variety in Men's Furnishing Goods, Trunks, Valises, Rubber and Waterproof Coats, etc.

Do not buy until you examine these Goods.
Yours respectfully,
Lucy & Co.
F'ton, April 29, 1893.

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COMPOSED OF
Tar, Senega, Wild Cherry, etc.

A Certain and Speedy Cure for
Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Tickling in the Throat, Shortness of Breath, And Diseases of the Throat & Lungs.

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

Elegant and Durable.

We have received to-day a

CAR LOAD OF FURNITURE,

Comprising Bedroom Sets, Tables, Lounges, etc., all New Designs, well finished and sure to be Satisfactory. Goods offered at the Lowest Living Profits.

Bedroom Sets, \$12 to \$100.
Also daily expected, 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.

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HOTEL BRUNSWICK

FUTURITY STAKES.

To be trotted on Moncton Driving Park on AUGUST 30th and 31st, 1893.

Open to Coles owned in the Maritime Provinces on or before January 1st, 1893.

Stake No. 1, for Trotting Foals of 1892.
Stake No. 2, " " " " 1891.
Stake No. 3, " " " " 1890.
Stake No. 4, " " " " 1889.

CONDITIONS:

The fees in each Stake will be twelve dollars, payable as follows: \$3.00 on 1st March, when nomination close; \$4.00 on 1st June, when animals nominated must be named, breeding, sex, color and ownership given, and final payment of \$5.00 one week before the race. An owner may nominate any number of eligible colts or fillies in either Stake, but can only start one animal in each class.

To each of above stakes, and the purse will be divided as follows: When four or more start in premium of 80 per cent. to first, 10 per cent. to second, 10 per cent. to third, and 10 per cent. to fourth. When three start, premium of 60, 20 and 10 per cent., when two start, 30 and 20 per cent. Any animal starting the field in either Stake will be entitled to first money only. In such an event, any remaining colts to race off on same terms as above, the balance of purse to be divided same percentage as above, according to number of starters. Should there however, be any premium for which any distanced horse started equal, the horses that lost one heat for the same under the original conditions of racing with the exception that distance is to be waived. In all cases the last is to be trotted, and no arrangements to divide money will be permitted.

Distance in the yearling race; will be two hundred yards, in the two year-old race, one hundred and fifty yards; in the three year-old and four year-old race, one hundred yards.

Stake No. 1, will be half mile heats, be 2 in 3; stake No. 2, mile heats, best 2 in 5; stake No. 3, mile heats, best 2 in 5, and stake No. 4, best 2 in 5. On all other matters National Rules to govern.

THESE WILL ALSO BE A 2-27 CLASS, for a purse of \$200. The entrance fee of this race will be 10 per cent. of purse, payable in full, with nomination, which closes ten days before the race, and no correspondence to be addressed to
GEORGE MCSWEENEY, Manager.
Hotel Brunswick,
Moncton, N. B., January 5, 1893.

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Merchant Tailor,
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CLOTHS AND TWEEDS,
CORN, TOMATOES, PEARS, PLUMS, BLUEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, APPLES, BEANS, LOBSTERS, SALMON, COND'ED MILK, COND'ED COFFEE, CORN BEEF, OX TONGUE, OYSTERS.
Which he is prepared to MAKE UP in the LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES AT MODERATE PRICES.
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Spring Overcoating,
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OAK HALL.

The Largest Assortment,
The Best Trimmed and
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Boy's Suits from 85 cents up.

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DUNBAR IMPROVED SHINGLE MILLS.

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

IMPORTANT To the Ladies.

We are showing a Fine Assortment in the following lines of Ladies Underwear for Summer.

White Underskirts, Under Vests, Nightgowns, Corset Covers, Chemise, Hermsdorf's Fast Black Hosiery, Drawers.

Black and Colored GAUNLET GLOVES, in Silk and Lisle.
Black and Colored SILK LACE HITTERS.

JOHN HASLIN. DEVER BROS.

Have the Following Goods in Stock.

New Sunshades.
Black Ground Chaliases.

A Large Assortment of Printrs.
Your choice of 20 different patterns of Plaid Dress Goods at 15 cents a yard.

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LEMONT & SONS,

Beg to call the attention of the public generally to their Large Stock of Furniture of all kinds, daily arriving, to be sold Low for CASH and MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

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Various styles—give your baby an airing in one of them.

English Bicycles.

16 Safeties in Cushion Dunlop and Silverton Closure PNEUMATICS A New Lot just received. Also received a Large Stock of WINDOW SHADES at Lemont & Sons.
HOUSE HAS CLOSED, BUT NOT LEMONTS!