

HOTELS. QUEEN HOTEL, Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

THIS HOTEL HAS BEEN REBUILT AND ENLARGED IN THE MOST ATTRACTIVE MANNER. AN ELEGANT RESTAURANT, PARLOR, OFFICE, AND BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED DINING ROOM ON GROUND FLOOR. PERFECT VENTILATION AND FRESH AIR THROUGHOUT. LARGE AND ABBY BEDROOMS; COMFORTABLE BATH ROOMS AND CLOSETS on each floor; and is capable of accommodating 400 HUNDRED GUESTS.

HEALTH FOR ALL! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

PURIFY THE BLOOD, correct all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys and Bowels. They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incident to Female of all ages. For Children and the Aged they are preferable.

OUR FARMERS. Proceedings of the Farmers' and Dairymen's Association.

SOME INTERESTING ADDRESSES. Prof. Robertson in his address before the farmers and dairymen's association held in this city last week, said: It was an unexpected pleasure to him to be able to meet his friends in New Brunswick at this meeting, but having to come to Quebec he extended his trip.

OUR FARMERS. (Continued)

Mr. Campbell moved, seconded by Mr. Emery, that the sum of \$40 be appropriated for the purpose of partly remunerating the corresponding secretary during the coming year. — Carried.

OUR FARMERS. (Continued)

Mr. Alward next read a good paper on "Some practical talk on growing corn fodder from a New Brunswick standpoint."

OUR FARMERS. (Continued)

In the discussion following this paper, Mr. Friers said that where corn had cost Prof. Robinson \$1.40 per ton, it cost him in Shelick, reckoning the same items of cost, only 75c, while Geo. A. Fawcett was of opinion that ensilage could not be grown for less than \$4 per ton in Sackville district.

OUR FARMERS. (Continued)

Whereas, the agricultural, and especially the dairying industry of the province of New Brunswick, has of late years been generally developed, although its dairying resources are equal to those of any part of the Dominion.

NEW HOMES FOR ALL. CALL AT New Home Office, PHENIX SQUARE, OPP. CITY HALL, FREDERICTON, N. B. GREAT - BARGAINS In Sewing Machines, Pianos, Organs, Parlor Suites, Bedroom Suites, Lounges.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT. UNLIKE ANY OTHER. Originated by an Old Family Physician. Think of it. You, and still leads. General Practitioners, and all who have tried it, will find it the best Anodyne Liniment and Pain Expeller.

RAISINS. In Stock and to Arrive: CHOICE Valencia Raisins. CHOICE Valencia Layer Raisins.

GILLETT'S PURE POWDERED LYE. PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST. Ready for use in any quantity. For making lye, soap, and other purposes. Sold by all Grocers and Druggists.

BLANKETS. A fresh supply of the famous EUREKA HALL, NEW YORK, 100 yard. A full stock of all the latest styles of Blankets, and for sale at actual low rates.

HENRY RUTTER. Opp. COUNTY COURT HOUSE. HARDWARE. Just received from the manufacturers. 12, and for sale at actual low rates.

AXES. AXES. W are handling a line of Narrow Axle, Superior Axes, and for sale at actual low rates. This is no bluff, but they are the CHEAPEST. Moderate in Price, as R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

WILLIAM WILSON, Attorney-at-Law, SOLICITOR AND CONVEYANCER. Offices: Carleton St., East Side. Directly opp. Dr. Coulthart's office.

ALLAN LINE. 1893 WINTER SERVICE 1893. Liverpool, Londonderry, Halifax and Portland service.

GLASGOW AND HALIFAX LINE. Ballings from Glasgow. Hibernian, 23 Jan. 24 Jan. 25 Jan. 26 Jan. 27 Jan. 28 Jan. 29 Jan. 30 Jan. 31 Jan.

A. F. RANDOLPH & SONS. GILLETT'S PURE POWDERED LYE. PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST. Ready for use in any quantity.

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GEO. A. HUGHES, Attorney and Solicitor, NOTARY, CONVEYANCER, &c. OFFICE: WHELPLEY BUILDING, Fredericton, N. B.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. ATLANTIC DIVISION. ALL TO BOSTON, &c. THE SHORT LINE LINE MONTREAL, &c.

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THE HERALD
PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY,
CORNER QUEEN AND REBERT STREETS,
BY
THE HERALD PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO.
THE HERALD.
FREDERICTON, FEBRUARY 4, 1893.
THE CURRIE-CRISP TRIAL.

In another column we publish a synopsis of the evidence given before the committee of the Methodist church, which has been trying the Currie-Crisp conspiracy case in the city during the week. It is to be regretted that, in the interests of all parties, the evidence is not more satisfactory and complete; that only a partial report is available, because of the refusal of the committee to allow the press to be represented at the trial. What were the reasons that decided the court of enquiry to take the course they did, we do not know, nor are we aware that any reasons have been given. It is the general law of the land that every accused person shall have fair trial in open court. The reason of this is apparent; to depart from it and seek to hold a grave enquiry, which involves the character and reputation of a minister of the gospel, behind closed doors and in secret council, is taking a long step backwards towards that dark era of ignorance, intolerance and persecution, out of which such religious bodies as the Methodist church helped to bring us to the light of day.

The whole matter under the consideration of the committee is one in which the general public are greatly interested. Under the sanction of the Methodist conference, both Mr. Currie and Mr. Crisp have been from the pulpit preached to many men in many places. It is only natural therefore that there should be a wide-spread interest—and in most cases an anxiety—in the result of the trial. Nor has the committee a right to assume that, if the whole evidence were placed before the public just as it is given before the court, the interests of any one would be prejudiced. The public have no desire to be unfair, or to do injustice to any man who is on trial for what is as dear to him as life itself. The committee therefore, did wrong in refusing to place a place in the court, and if the evidence which has already been published—and which evidence, we are safe to say, will be published as long as the trial continues—is not satisfactory, it is unfair or misleading; if it tends to unjustly prejudice the public mind against any of the parties to the suit, the committee must not blame the press, which has done the best it could—it must blame itself.

THE EMPIRE AND LIBERAL PARTY.
The Toronto Empire devotes a couple of columns to an attempt to show that the revolution in the island of Hawaii is the result of a deliberate plot on the part of the United States "to destroy Hawaiian independence, subvert its institutions, and bring it into the American union." It then goes on to say: "It will not be the fault of Goldwin Smith and his stamper, if a similar attempt is not made in Canada."
This is of course intended as a blow at the Liberal party of Canada, with whose policy it may be unnecessary to say, the Empire is not yet fully in hearty accord. The ultimatum to the followers to abandon the great N. P., and support a reduction in the tariff, has not yet gone forth from the "powers that be," and so in the meantime the Empire, in keeping with the traditions of the party in the past, abuses, maligns, and insults the Liberal party, whose policy of tariff reform the Empire's bosses will soon have to adopt or step down out. So hard up is it to make "a point" against the "horrid grid" that it goes away down to the little island of Hawaii, and points it out as an example of what may be expected if the Liberals could have their way. The Empire entirely overlooks two facts that might afford a more rational explanation of the Hawaiian trouble. The first one is that the island of Hawaii was badly governed. The second is that the majority of the people seem to have been in favor of a change of some kind. If the Empire would turn the same microscope upon Canada, that it brought to bear upon the little island in the southern sea, it might discover something which might "point a moral or adorn a tale."

The appointment of the hon. A. S. White, speaker of the late house of assembly, to the office of solicitor general, will give general satisfaction. Mr. White made a most excellent speaker, and in addition to the experience and ability as a legislator, which qualify him for the position of an executive advisor, he brings to the office of solicitor general an established reputation as a lawyer. Mr. White has represented Kings county for a number of years, during which time he has held a leading place in the legislature of the province, both as a private member and as a speaker. In dominion politics Mr. White is a liberal, and he was at one time looked upon as a candidate for the office of commons. Nomination day in Kings has been fixed for the fifteenth, and election on the twenty-second instant. It is not probable that Mr. White will be opposed.

The Quebec government, which promised to do wonderful things in the way of reform as soon as it got the corrupt Mercier out of power, has already refused to abolish the legislative council. This was what was expected, but certainly not what was promised.

HON. JAMES McSHANE was re-elected mayor of Montreal on Wednesday. It seems to be impossible to defeat the "people's Jimmy."

UPPER MAGAGUADAVIC.
Jan. 30.—Inspector Freeze passed through this week on his way to the north.

Rev. Mr. Lucas gave a very interesting lecture on Sunday school keeping on Wednesday. A large number gathered and, before the end of the lecture, they saw the importance of Sunday school.

Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Henry and child are visiting their many friends here. Mrs. Sloan, who made her daughter a visit at Vancouver, has returned home. Mrs. Kees, from Harvey, is a present visitor here, and Mrs. McCutcheon. Mrs. Adams received a severe injury to her wrist on Sunday last by a fall. Mrs. Effie McCutcheon has gone to Harvey to visit her sister. Miss Theresa Gartley has returned home from St. Stephen. Robert Henry has returned home from Fredericton, where he was attending the Infantry school for three months.

A NOVA SCOTIA SENSATION.
Mrs. Alex. D. Cameron Arrested on a Charge of Poisoning her Husband.
The otherwise quiet town of Bridgetown, N. S., has been stirred up considerably within a few days. A. D. Cameron, a former merchant and citizen, gave up business within a year and retired to a house of Mr. Farnsworth at Hampton, on the bay shore, while his wife boarded at Bridgetown. Owing to business reverses and other causes, Mr. Cameron was slightly weak mentally. Of late he was growing better. On Thursday evening, January 26th, his wife went over the mountain to see him, but before leaving Bridgetown provided herself with thirty grains of morphine from a druggist named Taylor, saying it was for herself.

On arriving at the place where Cameron boarded, Mrs. Cameron told her husband that she had a presentiment the night before that he would surely die, and that she knew he was getting worse. Her actions excited the suspicion of Mr. Farnsworth, who advised Cameron not to take anything from her. After some time had passed that evening, Mrs. Cameron prevailed on Mrs. Farnsworth to make a cup of tea for her husband (Cameron) which was done, Mrs. Cameron taking the bread and tea into his room for him. She soon came out and stated that Mr. Cameron wanted another cup of tea, which with more bread was given. A short time after partaking of the tea, Cameron retired for the night to wake no more. His heavy breathing attracted the rest of the household and a doctor was sent for, who pronounced Cameron dead from apoplexy.

Nasty rumors began to make headway, particularly as Cameron's body was about to be shipped off to Fictoria, where he formerly belonged, for interment, his bereaved wife not even coming to Bridgetown to see the body taken into his custody as it was about to be put on the morning train, and taken to the coast house. A jury was summoned, resulting in a post mortem examination being held. Drs. DeLois, Barnaby and Freeman held the post mortem, and found the brain not having the slightest sign of apoplexy, of which he was supposed to have died. The kidneys were also fairly sound. The stomach, etc., has been sent to Halifax for analysis. Mrs. Alex. D. Cameron was arrested at Bridgetown Thursday night on a charge of wilful murder of her husband by morphine poisoning. The circumstances attending the case are most sensational. The people of Annapolis county are tremendously excited over the case.

SOUTHAMPTON.
Jan. 30.—The continuous cold weather, with little snow, has proved too much for many heretofore frost-proof cellars; and to go down for the dinner vegetables fills one with a "chilly gloom."
Frederick Patterson has, during the past fall, put a very substantial wall under his store at the end of "the long red bridge." Now is the time and the chance for some enterprising firm to rent it, and put in a good stock of fresh goods.

F. C. Brown, who for so many years successfully taught the Campbell Settlement school, is in his second term as teacher here. Mr. B. owns one of the local flyers, and he sends her for all she is worth.
John Maxon has made some marked improvements in his house, and now has a very comfortable home.
Michael Lenette had the great misfortune to have his house burned down. The fire, which was due to the careless use of an ash barrel, occurred very early last Tuesday morning. They lost nearly everything in the house, and about fifty barrels of potatoes in the cellar. No insurance of any kind. The neighbors turned out en masse, bought him the little house opposite H. C. Grant's store, and moved it up near where the burned one sat, and the family are now living in their new quarters.
It did not seem fair to have one of our venerable mothers go all the way to Fredericton in this cold weather, and then not let her have her say on the "great case" which has so much disturbed our minds of late; but then perhaps it's just as well.

John Clare has his large posts set, and fastening foundations laid for his new wire ferry. He hopes to be able to stretch the wire the present winter. It is a good place for a ferry, and Mr. Clare is not afraid of the ice. The present winter he ran his saw till the ice closed, which was within a day or two of Christmas.
And now that squire Calder is dead, the question is being asked, "Who will be parish court commissioner?" No doubt the man who was "never going to be attorney general of the province again" will have a word to say about it. And now his good neighbors are asking him to be generous and to divide his \$200 with them. That isn't fair, when it was so much trouble to get it.

HOYT STATION.
Feb. 1st.—On the evening of Jan. 25th, the grand councillor, J. A. Thompson and grand secretary, W. L. McFarlane, spoke to an appreciative audience on temperance. After the speeches a council of twenty-eight members was organized, when the following officers were elected: Charles Boone, S. C.; Alfred Hart, P. C.; Miss Dora Merereau, V. C.; Miss Minnie Smith, R. S.; E. B. Hoyt, H.; Miles Taylor, G.; Arthur L. Hoyt, S.; Miss Vida Smith, D. P.; H. H. Smith, A. R. S.
Miss Dora Merereau has gone to St. John, on a visit to her sister, Mrs. J. W. Peters.
I hear of a couple of new engagements, but whether they are the genuine, bona fide articles, I am unprepared to say. In the meantime I will keep my good wishes bottled up till further investigation, and withhold from an anxious public for a while, any description of the rings.
Last Sabbath a committee was appointed to make arrangements for purchasing an organ for the Blenheim hall.

Dame rumor states that we are soon to lose our much esteemed station agent. He will be much missed by the people in general and by one young lady in particular. Rumor states there will still be a connection between Amherst, N. S., and Hoyt, N. B.
Miss Iena Maynard, of Fredericton Junction, has been visiting friends in this vicinity. It is whispered there is in this case an attraction.

NASHWAAK.
Jan. 30.—A large gathering of friends met on the 18th inst., at the residence of Charles Young, to welcome home Mr. and Mrs. Warman. Miss Louise Young left us on the week previous, and was united in marriage to Henry Warman at the M. E. parsonage, Lubec. They left us on Thursday, 19th inst., for their future home in Montana, paying visits to friends on the way.
John Weeks died on Sunday, 22nd inst., at the advanced age of 84. He was buried on Tuesday, 24th inst. Rev. T. L. Williams conducted the funeral services. Misses Annie and Bertie Young of St. Stephen, were visiting their friends at home.

LAKEVILLE CORNER.
Feb. 2.—It is reported that wolves have been heard in the vicinity of the Mill settlement.
George Byno, who jammed his foot some time ago in the woods, is able to be around again.
Rev. Mr. Worden, of Kingsclear, preached in the Baptist church on Sunday, 22nd ult., morning and evening.
The second "at home," given by the ladies of the Methodist church, was held at Albert Ferguson's on Tuesday evening, 17th ult. About fifty were present and all expressed themselves as having a delightful time.
Miss Julia V. Bailey, of Little River, has been visiting here and relatives in Springfield.
Dr. and Mrs. Upton went to the electoral city last Tuesday, to visit Mrs. Upton's mother, Mrs. Tower.
Rev. Mr. McCully preached at Mill settlement on Friday night.
Miss Belle Miles returned to her home at Maugeville on Wednesday. She was accompanied by Miss Kate Ferguson.
We are sorry to learn of the illness of Mrs. Thomas Thompson, who has been confined to the house for the past three weeks.
The school was re-opened here on Monday last, under the management of Miss Brown.

WELLSFORD.
Feb. 2.—On going to the barn the other day Mr. McCorkle discovered a fox among the hens. His appearance somewhat alarmed the fox, and he made for the door, but Mr. McCorkle had armed himself with a lump of frozen manure, with which he struck it between the eyes.
Joseph Fielders lost a valuable Jersey cow a short time ago.
The junior society of Y. P. C. E. met every Wednesday after school. It is progressing rapidly under the management of Miss Henderson (our school teacher) to whom much credit is due.
Miss Edith McKenzie is recovering from a severe attack of mumps.
Miss Annie Maxwell left us at the beginning of the new year for Sackville academy. Her many friends wish her every success.
Miss Blanche McKenzie entertained quite a large number of her friends on Monday evening last at her home in Nerpia.

GAGETOWN.
Jan. 25.—On Tuesday afternoon Dottie Dinges, daughter of Frederick Dinges, had her leg broken while sliding down hill. As the sled was going over a steep bank it struck a post and she was thrown off, a number of other girls, who were on, escaped without harm. Dr. Caswell attended the injuries.
The Methodist church intend holding a concert soon. The church of England Sunday school are also practicing for a concert to procure a library for their school.
Rev. W. E. Read, who left this place last week for a visit among friends above Fredericton, has not yet returned owing to illness. His pulpit was vacant here on Sunday evening. His many friends here hope he will soon be able to return.
There was no court here on Tuesday.

YORK MILLS.
Feb. 2.—We are having very fine weather, only it is very cold. The men are busily engaged in hauling logs to the mill.
Quite a large number met in the school house to hear the Rev. Lucas, field secretary of the N. B. S. S. association, and S. T. Parsons, who lectured here on Thursday evening. The subject was ably handled by Mr. Lucas, and the remarks made by Mr. Parsons, who is a veteran in S. S. work, was very entertaining. The result of the meeting was that the Sunday school, which has been closed for the winter, was reopened the following Sunday. The Sunday school was also reopened in Little Settlement, as a result of the meeting held in the grange hall on Friday evening.

NEWS AROUND HOME.
Gleaned, Cut, Slashed, and Made Over From Our Exchanges.
Mrs. Bowman, the last granddaughter of the first settler in Nova Scotia, is just reported dead.
The dogs made the third attack last week on Thomas Bridge's fine flock of sheep, at Sheffield, leaving him in all minus half a dozen.
The Waverly House at Newcastle, was destroyed by fire last Saturday morning. The furniture was mostly saved. Insurance about \$8000.
William Upham, an old esteemed resident of Woodstock, is very low with inflammation of the lungs, and is not expected to recover.
Evangelist Melkie is conducting revival meetings in Yarmouth. The several churches are participating, and a deep religious interest is reported. Much good, it is believed, is being done.
Dairymen's association for 1892 and 93, P. E. L. intend to have a successful cheese factory in operation next summer as upwards of \$2,000 have been subscribed for this purpose, and the milk of about 600 cows have been promised.
Hester McKinnon died in Yarmouth county on Sunday aged one hundred and six years. She was born in slavery. Her father, William Berry, was brought as a slave to Shelburne by William Lent, one of the loyalist settlers of that town.
The main street Baptist church, St. John, has called a council, consisting of the pastor and one delegate from each church in the Southern association to consider the case of its pastor, Rev. S. Welton. The council is to meet on Tuesday of next week.
Says the St. Croix News: "The New Brunswick and Maine granite works building is nearly completed. It will commence operations about the first of March, and when in running order will employ about 250 men, with a payroll of \$500 a day."
It is understood that Messrs. Lawlor & Connor, the contractors for the Woodstock & Centreville railway, are making contracts for the use of the whole line. It is the avowed intention of the firm to go forward with the work of construction as soon as spring opens.
The W. & A. R. train hands captured a live muskrat near Avonport a few days ago and it has been making trips in the baggage car of the freight train since, and is now quite tame. A cat intruded in the train's domain last week and an interesting discussion took place in which the cat got badly worsted.
The largest load ever hauled in Shuley, (Cumberland county, N. B.) was hauled by Will Huntley, teamster for captain Clifford Patterson, with a span of horses. This load, which was hauled four miles, consisted of 4,235 feet of deals—139 pieces. John W. Seaman's teamster brought 4,000 feet to the landing the same day.

REVOLUTION IN HAWAII.
The Queen Deposed—Want Annexation to the United States.
New York, Feb. 3.—A San Francisco special says: "The first intimation of trouble came on January 15th, when the queen tried to get the cabinet to sign a new constitution that disfranchised all foreigners and put the whole government in the hands of the native politicians. The ministers refused, and when threatened by the queen fled for their lives. They returned later and induced the queen to postpone the coup. A provisional government was appointed and it promised peace. The government assumed control of the palace and barracks. The queen retired to her private residence at Washington place and the government has granted her an honorary guard of sixteen men. The household guards were paid off to February 1 and disbanded."
While her troops stood drawn up before the palace waiting for the final word of command, the queen hesitated. The conference in the blue room lasted long. The queen could not be induced to give up her unlawful project, but finally consented with bitter reluctance to a temporary postponement of the premeditated coup. She was a very angry woman when at four p. m. Saturday she returned to the throne room where were assembled the Hui Kalaiaina with most of the native members of the legislature. She ascended the dais and announced the postponement of the constitution.
"Return to your homes peaceably and quietly," said she, "and continue to look towards me and I will look towards you. Keep me over in your love."
Her appearance began in a loud voice an inflammatory harangue, which was suppressed. He demanded the lives of the cabinet who had opposed the wishes of her majesty, and declared that he thirsted for bloodshed. A few minutes later the queen went out upon the upper balcony of the palace and addressed the crowd. She told them that on account of the perfidy of her ministers she was unable to give them the constitution which she had promised them, but she would take the earliest opportunity of procuring it for them. The crowd gave three cheers.
Representative White then proceeded to the steps of the palace and began an address. He told the crowd that the queen and the cabinet had betrayed them, and that instead of going home peacefully they should go to the palace and kill and burn her. Attempts were made to stop him, which he resisted, saying he would never close his mouth until the new constitution was granted. Finally he yielded to the expectations of Col. Boyd and left a number of other girls, who were on, escaped without harm. Dr. Caswell attended the injuries.
The business men's meeting then formed a committee of public safety, to which the further consideration of the situation was delegated. The deposition of the Queen followed.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.
The Lieutenant-Governor came up for Debate.
OTTAWA, Feb. 1.—The question of the New Brunswick government came up for discussion, and before it had been thoroughly enquired into, some rather interesting declarations had been made by the liberals, with regard to the opinion of the character of the hon. A. B. Lysons. The last named gentleman was not a claimant for the position, but he came in for some warm abuse.
Mr. Davies started the ball rolling when he wanted to know if any particular person had been appointed to the post, and if not, what was the cause of the delay? He advised the immediate appointment of somebody, as it was not advisable for a lieutenant-governor to hold office at the pleasure of the hon. gentlemen opposite. The names of many distinguished gentlemen had been mentioned as likely to succeed the present incumbent. Among these names was that of a late member of the house, widely known as one of the fathers of confederation. Mr. Davies did not wish to mention the name, but he insisted that the government was bound to name somebody and to explain the reason for the extraordinary delay.
Sir John Thompson replied diplomatically. He presumed he was not expected to mention the names by name. The appointment had not been made, because the position was at present held by a gentleman who merited the confidence of the house.
Hon. Mr. Mills objected to the fact that the lieutenant-governor might be removed at the pleasure of the government. This official was now holding his post at their will. In other words, he was not independent. Every day Sir Leonard Tilley was allowed to remain lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick was a violation of the spirit of the act governing such appointments.
Mr. Laurier hoped in this case the pleasure of the crown would not mean the caprice of the crown. The government should signify their intention at the end of every term of five years. As they had not done so in this instance, the natural conclusion was that they were not prepared to come to a decision.
This was possible because they had too many candidates in the field, but that was the reason.

Mr. Richard Cartwright apprehended that there was no legal dispute as to the right of the government in this connection. The broad question was whether it was or was not right that lieutenant-governors should be tenants at the will of the government. Sir Leonard Tilley was a good man, but no man should keep such a position at the pleasure of the government. Past experience in the province of Quebec showed that it was necessary that the incumbents of these posts should be men who hold their positions independent of the government. They should not be liable to dismissal at the caprice of the crown.
Then F. Langelle took the floor and directed his attention towards the minister of public works. The instance mentioned by him was the best possible proof of the necessity for the appointment to raise the question. It was not right that the lieutenant-governor of any province should be under the government of the province.

Mr. Mulock read extracts from major general Herbert's report referring to the inefficient equipment of the Canadian militia. He enquired if the government were contracting for these supplies with the same contractors. He wanted to put it more plainly in order that there could be no escaping the question: were these supplies being bought in the same stores and manufactured by the same hands as during the past year?
Hon. G. E. Foster replied that the question would be answered at the proper time, when the subject came up for discussion in parliament but for his money bags.
Mr. Mulock returned to a bantering strain, congratulating Mr. Wallace on being a master of decorum, good taste, and in the use of the English language.
Mr. Fraser intimated that the commissioner of customs was chaffing because he was not called "honorable." He complimented the premier for his conduct in conducting a cabinet. He had constructed it satisfactorily; he had read a vast cabinet and in so doing had not forgotten the natives.

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IVORY SOAP.
This is the finest soap known for general household use, because it is absolutely pure, and the price is reasonable. For sale by
C. FRED. CHESTNUT
Apothecary,
2 doors above Barker House
Queen St., Fredericton.
Jan. 14th, 1893.

LOOK OUT FOR THE
WE have been, during the last eight months, talking to our friends through the columns of THE HERALD. We have been quoting prices so low, that people often think that we are jesting. A visit, however, to our store and an examination of our Goods always convinces the most skeptic, that we are prepared to furnish what we advertise.
We are now preparing a large canvass bag; when you come to purchase your Christmas Goods be sure you look out for this bag; under it you will find a magnificent stock, well selected, well bought, and MARKED AWAY DOWN.
LOOK OUT FOR THIS FLAG.
Respectfully yours,
Lucy & Co.

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.
A Certain and Speedy Cure for
Cough =
Balsam =
GEORGE H. DAVIS,
Agent, Fredericton, N. B.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK
FUTURITY STAKES.
To be trotted on Moncton Driving Park on AUGUST 30th and 31st, 1893.
Open to Colts 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 closes; \$4.00 on 1st June, when animals nominated must be named, bred, sex, color and ownership stated, and final payment of \$5.00 one week before the race.
An owner who nominates any number of eligible colts or fillies in either Stake, but can only start one animal in each race.
To each of above stakes, and the purses will be divided as follows: When four or more start in preliminary of 50 per cent. to first, 25 per cent. to second, 15 per cent. to third, and 10 per cent. to fourth. When three start, 30 per cent. to first, 20 per cent. to second, 10 per cent. to third, and 5 per cent. to fourth. When two start, 40 per cent. to first, 20 per cent. to second, and 10 per cent. to third. When one starts, the whole sum to the winner.
Any animal nominated in the stake will be entitled to first money only. In such an event, the remaining colts to start off on some terms as above, the balance of purses to be divided some percentage as above, according to number of starters. Should there however, be any premiums for which any disqualified horse stands equal, the horses shall trot one heat for the place and the original conditions of racing, with the exception that disqualification is to be waived. In all cases the heat 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 held mile heats, best 2 in 3; stake No. 2, mile heats, best 2 in 3; stake No. 3, mile heats, best 2 in 3, and stake No. 4, best 2 in 3. On all other matters refer to Rules to govern.

There will also be a 25¢ 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 4 per cent. on date, and to be addressed to
GEORGE MCSWEENEY, Manager.
Hotel Brunswick,
Moncton, N. B., January 5, 1893.

W. E. SEERY, A Full Line
Merchant Tailor,
OF
Has Just Received a splendid new stock of
CLOTHS AND TWEEDS,
COMPRISING
Spring Overcoating,
Suits,
and Trousersings,
Which he is prepared to MAKE UP
in the
LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES
AT MODERATE PRICES.
W. E. SEERY,
WILMOT'S AVE.
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JOHN J. WEDDALL.
Standard Patterns,
Make Perfect Fitting Garments.
Save Money; No Waste of Material;
Save Time; No Troublesome Refitting.
REQUIRES NO PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE.
Seams allowed; Made over Living Models.
Every Lady may be Her Own Dressmaker.
JOHN J. WEDDALL.
February, 4th, 1893.

OAK HALL
Stock Taking Sale!
For the next ten days our entire stock of Winter Goods will be sold at Cost Prices in order to reduce the stock before making up the books on Feb. 1st.
Come and See Our Prices!
C. H. THOMAS & CO.
OAK HALL.
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 Mowers, Ithaca Horse rakes, Stoves and Furnaces, Railway Castings.

Christmas, 1892
In Black and Colored Dress Goods
We are showing a splendid assortment in the following Serges, Homespuns, Amazon Cloths, Broad Cloths, Henriettes, Cashmires, Suitings, Figured Cloths, Brilliantines and Tartan Plaids.
Black and Colored Silks
In Bengaline, Surah, China, Royal, Fille Francais, Maovelaux, Broche and Satins.
Black and Colored Trimmings
In Gimps, Cords, Moss, Feather and Fur.
Also, Black and Colored Velvets and Velveteens.
JOHN HASLIN.

"GIVE THEM FITS"
That's Just What We Do.
BUY OUR
WATCHSPRING CORSETS,
And you will have PERFECT FITS every time. For sale at
DEVER BROS.
Hamburgs and Allovers,
Embr'd Lawns and Muslins,
Satin Jean and Butcher's Linen,
AT
DEVER BROTHERS.
Woven Wire Mattresses, all sizes.
ALSO MATTRESSES.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF BEEF,
In 1 oz., 2 oz., and 4 oz. Jars.
ALSO
LIEBIG'S FLUID BEEF,
In 2 oz., 4 oz. and 1 lb. Bottles.
For Sale at Manufacturers Prices.

A. F. RANDOLPH & SONS,
CELEBRATED
ENGLISH CUTLERY
Joseph Rodgers & Sons' celebrated English Cutlery:
Ivory Handled Dinner Knives and Tea Knives; Ivory Handled Carving Knives and Forks; Grained Celluloid Handle Dinner and Tea Knives; Grained Celluloid Carving Knives and Forks; Horn Handle Carving Knives and Forks; Bone Handle Carving Knives and Forks; Plated Dinner and Tea Knives; Plated Dinner and Dessert Spoons; Plated Tea, Sugar, Salt and Mustard Spoons.
For sale at the lowest market rate by
JAMES S. NEILL.

Hard Wood Kegs.
Just received from the manufacturers:
12 5/8" Oak Kegs, 100, 10 gal. oak
12 5/8" Lugs and 12 Oak Well Buckets. And
for sale by
H. CHESTNUT & SONS.

PARLOR SUITS,
BEDROOM SETS,
HOTEL

At Lemont & Sons.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FIRST PAGE. New Home Machine. Peter Duffin.

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THE CRISP-CURRIE CASE.

Some Important Testimony Given—More Witnesses Summoned.

A special committee of Methodist ministers met at Fredericton on Wednesday to investigate charges of immorality preferred by the rev. Mr. Crisp against his co-laborer, rev. R. S. Currie. These charges are made on the strength of a series of articles published in the Shelburne, N. S. Budget, over the signature of D. D. Currie, a former minister of the Methodist church, but who was deposed from his high calling some years ago for the crime which he now charges to rev. Mr. Crisp.

As chairman of the Fredericton district, in which the offence is said to have been committed, rev. Mr. Howie formulated the charges and upon rev. Mr. Crisp is now shown the burden of proving his innocence. The formal charges made by rev. Mr. Howie are as follows:

Certain charges having been made against rev. Robert S. Crisp which seriously affect his moral character and greatly injure the Methodist church, and the charges are positively affirmed and loudly proclaimed, therefore request that Mr. Crisp be tried by the discipline of the Methodist church, on the following accusations:

1. That the rev. Robert S. Crisp was guilty (about August 2nd, 1884) of committing adultery with an unmarried woman living in Scotchtown, Queens county, N. B.

2. That being accused in November of December of the same year of being the father of a child, he endeavored to conceal the fact, he conspired to divert the charge from himself, and fasten it on D. D. Currie.

3. That he has been guilty of immorality, seduction, and of a young unmarried woman, in Charlottetown in 1883, was preferred against rev. D. D. Currie, and a charge of bastardy was also entered against him in the Queens county court. The young woman gave evidence at both trials, and the charges were sustained by the jury.

The committee who are trying the above case, rev. Dr. Sprague, chairman, and rev. Messrs. W. Harrison, DeLainat, Penna, Weddall and others.

The crime with which the rev. Mr. Crisp is charged is said to have been committed as far back as 1884, and if proven it becomes all the more serious. From the fact that Mr. Crisp has ever since continued in the ministry. At the session of the Methodist conference in Charlottetown in 1883 a charge of immorality and seduction, of a young unmarried woman, was preferred against rev. D. D. Currie, and a charge of bastardy was also entered against him in the Queens county court. The young woman gave evidence at both trials, and the charges were sustained by the jury.

From the decision of the conference, rev. Mr. Currie appealed, and stated he had new and material evidence to present. The special committee before whom the appeal was taken granted a new trial on that point, and it came on the following year and resulted more favorably to rev. Mr. Currie. He was acquitted of the charge of seduction by a vote of 8 to 4, and on the other charges, of immorality, of a young unmarried woman, a new trial was ordered, but it never came off. The committee refused to allow rev. Mr. Currie to submit evidence taken before the Queens county court at the bastardy trial, or to call the young woman to summon the court officers to give oral testimony, and he then got an injunction restraining him from proceeding, and thus did up whole proceedings.

After this general conference of Canada changed the discipline regarding such trials, not only after, but also on January, 1887, a new charge for adultery alone was preferred against rev. Mr. Crisp. He was found guilty and in the same year (1887) was removed from the roll of Methodist ministers.

Rev. Mr. Crisp is now stationed at Woodstock, having gone there last summer from Carleton. He is an Englishman by birth and came to Canada about twenty years ago. He is one of the most intellectual, sensible and eloquent preachers in the Methodist denomination. He is a married man and has two children.

Dr. George Updon, of Lakeville, Sunbury county, was on the stand most of the morning. He had no personal knowledge of the matter, but was examined in regard to conversations he had with Dr. Gardner, who is now in New York and not available as a witness. Dr. Updon said that Dr. Gardner told him that the Scotchtown woman admitted to him (Dr. Gardner) that she had had sexual intercourse with the rev. Mr. Crisp on the Lake shore, near her own house, on August 2nd, 1884. Dr. Updon testified to seeing a letter in Gardner's hands, written by rev. Mr. Crisp to Dr. Gardner previous to March, 1885, in which Crisp said: "I am in your power; for God's sake save me."

Updon also said that Dr. Gardner gave him in May, 1885, a package of letters, said to be twelve in all, which Mr. Crisp had written to her. Updon said that Dr. Gardner told him to take the package of letters and return them to rev. Mr. Crisp. The twelve letters passed each way between Dr. Gardner and Mr. Crisp, and were dated from November 28th, 1884, and March 10th, 1885. In the letters of Dr. Gardner, rev. Mr. Crisp was accused of being the father of the Scotchtown woman's unborn child.

A statement from Dr. Gardner was also read setting forth that on the 28th day of November, 1884, the Scotchtown woman acknowledged to Dr. Gardner that she was becoming the mother of a child. As a result of this information given to him by this woman, Dr. Gardner on that day wrote to rev. Mr. Crisp, making a special and emphatic demand of him. In his statement Dr. Gardner said that twenty-four letters passed between rev. Mr. Crisp and him between November 28th, 1884, and March 11th, 1885.

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Rev. Mr. Crisp gave his version of the affair on Thursday, and it is understood he denied Mr. Currie's statements positively. He also denied certain parts of Dr. Gardner's story, and part of what Mr. Dobson had written.

Dr. Updon stated in reply to Mr. Crisp's statement that he did not know the Moore girl at the time of the trouble, four letters passed between rev. Mr. Crisp and him between November 28th, 1884, and March 11th, 1885.

The whole session of Thursday night and Friday afternoon were engaged in hearing the testimony of rev. Frederick Harrison. Mr. Harrison testified that meeting Crisp at Newcastle on the 10th of March, 1885, the latter said he was in trouble on account of having received blackmail letters accusing him of being the father of a young unmarried woman's unborn child. The witness asked him what he was going to do. Crisp replied, "I am afraid I will get into trouble. I think I will leave the conference and go off to the States." "To the States?" Crisp went on to say, "of being down on the Lake shore with Eliza Moore." Witness asked him if he was down with the woman alone on the Lake shore, Crisp replied yes, but that he did nothing wrong. He said he had received letters intimating him and intended to victimize him. Rev. D. D. Currie's name was not at that time mentioned. Crisp showed the witness a letter he had received from Dr. Gardner, enquiring Currie's address. A fortnight later the witness saw Crisp at the latter's home in Portland.

While there in the evening Crisp received a letter from Dr. Gardner and showed it to him. This letter stated that the accusation was to be turned from Crisp and fixed on D. D. Currie. Mr. Crisp appeared in good spirits as a result of this intelligence. Some time later Crisp sent witness a copy of a letter which appeared to have been written by

UNIVERSITY LECTURE.

Dr. Ellis Addresses the Students of the Exodua.

The library of the University was well filled on Tuesday evening, the 31st ult., with people who had come up to hear the first of a series of lectures and discussions. G. F. Gregory occupied the chair.

The lecturer of the evening was J. V. Ellis, of the St. John Globe, whose theme was The Exodua of our population. He dealt with the subject in a broad and statesman like manner, and first drew the attention of his hearers to the fact that there had long been an exodus. Some thirty years ago high hopes were entertained for Canada. Her several provinces had responsible government, and by their united action had constructed the Intercolonial railway. Among the advantages claimed for the building of this railway was that the exodus would be checked and a great increase in the population be the result. Well, time had passed on, and to-day our population was less than one-half of the lowest calculation at that time. The consideration of the provinces and the building of the I.C.R. had not fulfilled the promises made on their behalf. A large argument was advanced in favor of the building of the railway across the continent. Inter-provincial trade would receive an impetus, and Canada would be a highly prosperous condition. But the Canadian Pacific railway also had failed to make Canada retain her population. As a still further effort towards checking the exodus, the policy of protection was put in force. But the exodus still continues.

The lecturer then went into a goodly array of figures showing the actual gain made by Canada in the last decade and giving estimates of the number who had left the country. Comparison was made between Canada and the United States, and also with several of the States separately. According to the showing which the lecturer gave, Canada was not in the prosperous condition which her position and her resources would warrant.

One condition that made life easier in the United States was that the customs duties there were less per capita than here. The United States has a fast increasing population and a diminishing debt. In Canada the debt was rapidly increasing and the population nearly at a standstill. This made the condition of life in this country somewhat harder than they were in the United States. It was so easy for people to move. Of necessity the country must be opened up with railroads. People would go a long way to get into easier conditions and a diminishing debt. In Canada it was not so easy for people to move. It was so easy for people to make the country such that people would prefer to stay in, it was the very thing that gave them the opportunity and means of exit.

From both Canada and the Eastern states of the United States to face the problem of the immigration to the western parts. Farming is not so productive here as formerly, and a diminishing debt. In Canada the debt was rapidly increasing and the population nearly at a standstill. This made the condition of life in this country somewhat harder than they were in the United States. It was so easy for people to move. Of necessity the country must be opened up with railroads. People would go a long way to get into easier conditions and a diminishing debt. In Canada it was not so easy for people to move. It was so easy for people to make the country such that people would prefer to stay in, it was the very thing that gave them the opportunity and means of exit.

Since confederation, the I. C. R. and the C. P. R. and protection alike had failed, we must try some other means and plenty of means by right hand and left. Let us remain in Canada have the same trade advantages as our brothers who had left us. Canada had vast resources. Her lands were fertile. She had means of internal communication unequalled in the world. Her possibilities were immense.

One thing we must do, we must treat our neighbors as a friendly people, and not as a neighbor that we could look for a chance to devour us. We must have free intercourse with them; we should practice economy, both individual and national.

The trend of the lecturer's remarks pointed most strongly to independence; but he acknowledged himself to be in favor of an imperial federation—a federation that acknowledged Canada as a leading state—a confederation of seventy million English speaking people that would be second to no other seventy million in the world.

Mr. Ellis's remarks were concurred in by the broad spirit possible. His closing words were an eloquent appeal for a chance to our Canadian home, and was received with much applause.

Following Mr. Ellis was B. G. Baxter. He reviewed some of the causes to which the exodus was attributable. Of these causes the most adequate seemed to be that our present trade and fiscal policies made the conditions of life in Canada hard; and, in addition, the similarity of Canadian and American institutions, and owing to the ease with which capital and labor could move about, people took to emigrating as a means to find better things in the world, but the future had much in store for Canada. He instanced the eastern states of America in their disastrous attempt to compete with the farmer of the west. If Canada possessed the doubtful boon of free trade, she also would have to enter into that competition, and that she was at present in no condition to do. The policy of railway building, which increased our debt, but the future had much in store for Canada. He instanced the eastern states of America in their disastrous attempt to compete with the farmer of the west. If Canada possessed the doubtful boon of free trade, she also would have to enter into that competition, and that she was at present in no condition to do. The policy of railway building, which increased our debt, but the future had much in store for Canada.

Mr. Gregory, the chairman, was the next to address the meeting. His cheerful and genial remarks were quite refreshing after the seriousness of the previous speakers. He took the liberal view of the question and handled Mr. Bliss without gloves.

Prof. Davidson, of the university, being called upon stated that he was in the awkward position of having to agree and disagree with both parties. His inexperience in regard to Canada and her affairs made him hesitate about giving his opinion. He agreed with Mr. Bliss that the tendency of the population was to centre in the town; the same difficult question faced them in the old country. But, at the same time, he thought that there should be freedom of trade in whatever direction it chose to go. The meeting broke up with a vote of thanks to Mr. Ellis for his very interesting address, and the singing of the national anthem.

The meeting was highly interesting throughout; although the subject was political, the best of good feeling prevailed. The next lecture will be by Mr. Dr. DeSoyes, at the end of February, on Civilization, its cause and cure.

Obituary.

Miss Lizalie Smith, who has been a severe sufferer for long time from an internal cancer, died at the hospital on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 31st.

On the 21st inst., George Fowler, and old and respected resident of Peterville, passed away from earth. Deceased was highly esteemed by all. The funeral, which was largely attended, took place on the Monday following. He leaves a wife and family to mourn the loss.

Two young ladies in Hopewell, sisters, namely, Louise and Elizabeth, were, unfortunately, killed by a horse on Tuesday, the 29th inst. They were riding on a horse, aged 19, when 1853. Best that for owners, if you can!

MONSTER'S SENSATION.

Much interest is being taken in the circumstances of the death of Miss Hallett, adopted daughter of H. T. Stevens, editor of the Shelburne, N. S. Budget, who died suddenly on the 4th of January.

There was something suspicious in the short illness which preceded her death. Some marks made from a whip. David investigation to be made. The body was accordingly exhumed, and on viewing the body, it was found to be covered with abrasion and marks, and some blood on the lining of the coffin. The impression seems to be that the girl was being ill-used. Dr. Robert Mitchell, when on the stand, stated that the marks on her body were those of a whip. David White, an employe of Mr. Stevens, stated that she heard Mrs. Stevens say she had whipped Mabel for some accused theft. Mabel Stevens, harness maker, testified that she had sold a whip to a girl who had asked for a whip for Mrs. Stevens. He sold her a twisted raw hide whip. Dr. George H. Dunlop says he found on examining the body of the girl a weak heart. In his opinion death did not result from heart disease, but nervous excitement may have caused agitation of the heart sufficient to produce death. Mr. Best is making an analysis of the stomach of the unfortunate girl to see if any traces of poison can be found.

Mrs. Stevens testified: I remember the day of Mabel Hallett's death. Mabel looked plain of not feeling well. I gave her a dose of castor oil, and afterwards I went into Mabel's room and found her vomiting. I then gave her a large teaspoonful of syrup of ipecac. She was given her last breath at five o'clock. I did not see her again until a quarter to twelve. When Mabel laid down she appeared to faint. Dr. Ross came in just then and told me she was dead. I could not recall her name.

Mrs. Stevens being asked if she had punished Mabel or whipped her answered that she had whipped her with a little riding whip. She was given her last breath at five o'clock. I did not see her again until a quarter to twelve. When Mabel laid down she appeared to faint. Dr. Ross came in just then and told me she was dead. I could not recall her name.

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MONSTER'S SENSATION.

POETRY.

TRUE COMFORT.

When your heart is lone and weary,
And with tears your eyes are dim;

SELECT STORY.

COUNT OF MONTE-CRISTO;

REVENGE OF EDMUND DANTES.

CHAPTER XXV.

"The fact is, mademoiselle," said Barrois, "I am dying with thirst, and since you are so kind as to offer to me, I cannot say I should at all object to drinking your health in a glass of it."

Morrel now emerged from his hiding-place, where he had remained quite unperceived, so great had been the general confusion. "Go away as quick as you can, Maximilian," said Valentine, "and stay till I send for you. Go."

Valentine looked at M. d'Avrigny with astonishment, kissed her grandfather on the forehead, and left the room. The doctor closed the door after her with a gloomy air. "Look! look! doctor," said Villefort, "quitting coming round again, really do not think, after all, it is anything of consequence."

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"Mademoiselle Valentine," D'Avrigny struck his forehead with his hand. "Gracious heaven!" exclaimed he. "Pity, pity!" murmured Villefort, wringing his hands.

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THE BEST. WILEY'S EMULSION COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES. Best Quality of Pure Norwegian Oil. Best Preparation of Hypophosphites. Best Value for the Money.

R. C. MACREDIE, Plumber, Gas Fitter, and TINSMITH. WOULD inform the people of Frederick and Queen Streets, that he has removed to Queen Street.

W. M. WILSON, Agent. COAL. COAL. In Stock: BLACKSMITH, VICTORIA and OLD MINE SYDNEY HOUSE COAL. To arrive: A CARGO OF THAT CELEBRATED SUGAR LOAF HARD COAL.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. ALL PERSONS having any claims against the Estate of the late Richard Bellamy, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested, to the undersigned Executors or to Havelock Coy. Barber, Frederick St., within three months from this date.

Dissolution Notice. NOTICE is hereby given that the professional co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name WILSON & WILSON, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

McMurray & Co. Have now on hand an immense stock of ORGANS AND PIANOS which they will sell at the lowest possible prices; also a few new SEWING MACHINES First Class in every respect, FOR ONLY \$25.00. Fully Guaranteed. If not entirely satisfactory after three months trial, Money refunded. CALL AND SEE THEM. McMurray & Co.'s Book and Music Store.

At the Bank. This is to notify you that your account at the bank of health is overdrawn; at this rate you will soon be bankrupt, unless you take SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES TO BUILD YOU UP.

HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE FOR THE CHRISTMAS TRADE. Granite Iron Ware in Tea Pots, Coffee Pots, Sauce Pans, Pudding Pans, Rice Boilers, etc., Pearl Agate Ware in the above lines; Carpet Sweepers, Mrs. Pitt's Irons, Clothes Wringers, Hearth Brushes, Coal Hods, Coal Vases, Fire Iron Sets, Dinner Bells, Call Bells, etc.

NEW GROCERIES. New Valencia Layer Raisins; New London Layer Raisins; New Currants and Figs; New Citron, Orange and Lemon Peels; New Fresh Ground Pure Spices.

ROLLED OATMEAL in Whole and Half Barrels. Graham Flour, OATS, BRAN and HEAVY FEED. G. T. WHELPLEY.

The Sun. DURING 1893 THE SUN will be of surpassing excellence and will print more news and more pure literature than ever before in its history.

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 DEALER PACKED IT. Why a Young Man in Portland Got His Ring Lost. There is a certain young gentleman in a certain city who is carrying an engagement ring in his pocket which no longer engages, and all because he is one of those brainy youths of whom there are only a very few left unpicked from the bush.

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BLACKVILLE. JAN. 30.—The young people that attended the meeting of the sons of temperance in the hall, had quite a rough walk through the storm, but to judge by the number that was out, they are not afraid of bad weather.

HARTFIELD. JAN. 30.—The weather continues to be very cold and the frost has made its way into nearly all the cellars and root houses. A good many potatoes and other roots have been frozen. The springs and small brooks are all frozen up and nearly all the aqueducts have ceased to do their work.

WORTH TEN DOLLARS A BOTTLE. Any person who has used POLSON'S NERVINE, the great pain cure, would be without it if it cost ten dollars. A good thing is worth its weight in gold, and Nervine is the best remedy in the world for all kinds of pain.

EMERALD CURE IN A DAY.—South American Rheumatic Cure for rheumatism and neuralgia radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits, 75 cents. Warranted by Davies, Staples & Co.