THE HERALD.

VOL. I., NO. 9. FREDERICTON, N. B., MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1890. $1.00 PER YEAR.

HOTELS.

QUEEN HOTEL,

Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

THIS HOTEL has been REFITTED AND PAINTED IN THE MOST ATTRACTIVE STYLE. AN ELEGANT GENTLEMEN'S PARLOR, OFFICE, and BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED DINING ROOM on Ground Floor; PERFECT VENTILATION and SEWERAGE throughout; LARGE and AIRY BEDROOMS; COMMODIOUS BATH ROOMS and CLOSETS on each floor, and is capable of accommodating ONE HUNDRED GUESTS.

It is rapidly growing in popular favor, and is to-day one of the LEADING, as well as the MOST COMFORTABLE HOTELS IN THE DOMINION.

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

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

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

The "QUEEN" is centrally located, directly opposite to the Steamboat and Gibson Ferry Landings, and within a minute's walk of the Parliament Buildings, County Registrar's Office and Cathedral.

☞ FIRST-CLASS BARBER SHOP IN CONNECTION.

WM. WILSON,

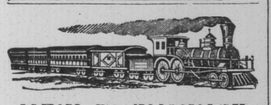
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law,

NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.

Secretary-Treasurer York.
Registrar University of New Brunswick.
Agent Glasgow and London Insurance Co's.

Office: CARLETON STREET.

RAILROADS.



NEW BRUNSWICK RAILWAY CO.

ALL RAIL LINE

TO

BOSTON, &c.

THE SHORT LINE TO MONTREAL, &c.

ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS

In Effect December 30th, 1889.

LEAVE FREDERICTON.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

7.00 A. M.—Express for St. John and intermediate points.

10.00 A. M.—For Fredericton Junction, St. John and points East; Vanceboro, Bangor, and points West; St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Houlton and Woodstock.

2.55 P. M.—For Fredericton Junction and St. John, Connecting at the Junction with Fast Express via "Short Line" for Montreal and the West.

RETURNING TO FREDERICTON FROM

St. John, 9.40, 11.20 a. m.; 4.10, p. m. Fredericton Junction, 11.35, a. m.; 1.17, 5.27, p. m. McAdam Junction, 11 10, a. m.; 2.00, p. m. Vanceboro, 10.45, a. m., 12.25, p. m. St. Stephen, 8.50 a. m. St. Andrews, 8.05, a. m.

Arriving in Fredericton at 12.45, 2.10, 6.40, p.m.

LEAVE GIBSON.

7.15 A. M.—Mixed for Woodstock, and points north.

ARRIVE AT GIBSON.

5.15 P. M.—Mixed from Woodstock, and points north.

A. J. HEATH, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent. F. W. CRAM, Gen'l Manager

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

1889 SUMMER ARRANGEMENT 1889

ON and after **Monday, June 10th, 1889,** the Trains of this Railway will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

TRAINS WILL LEAVE ST. JOHN:

Day Express for Halifax and Campbellton	**7.00**
Accommodation for Point du Chene	**11.10**
Fast Express for Halifax	**14 30**
Express for Sussex	**16.35**
Fast Express for Quebec and Montreal	**16.35**

A parlor car runs each way daily on express trains leaving Halifax at 8.30 o'clock and St. John at 7.00 o'clock. Passengers from St. John for Quebec and Montreal leave St. John at 16.35 and take sleeping car at Moncton.

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN:

Express from Sussex	**8.30**
Fast Express from Montreal and Quebec	**10.50**
Fast Express from Halifax	**14.50**
Day Express from Halifax and Campbellton	**20.10**
Express from Halifax, Pictou and Mulgrave	**23.30**

The trains of the Intercolonial Railway to and from Montreal are lighted by electricity and heated by steam from the locomotive.

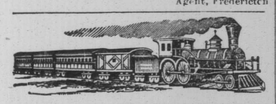
All trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent.

Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., June 8th, 1889.

For Tickets and other information, apply at the office of

JOHN RICHARDS, Agent, Fredericton



NORTHERN & WESTERN RAILWAY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

In Effect Nov. 25th, 1889.

TRAINS RUN ON EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

A PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Fredericton daily (Sunday excepted) for Chatham.

LEAVE FREDERICTON

2:40 p. m; Gibson, 2:45; Marysville, 2:55; Manzer's Siding, 3:0; Durham, 3:30; Cross Creek, 4:10; Boiestown, 5:20; Doaktown, 6:10; Upper Blackville, 7:00, Blackville, 7:25; Upper Nelson Boom, 8:0; Chatham Junction, 8:25; arrive at Chatham, 9:00.

RETURNING, LEAVE CHATHAM

6:30, a. m; Chatham Junction, 7:00; Upper Nelson Boom, 7 15; Blackville, 8:05; Upper Blackville, 8:35; Doaktown, 9:25; Boiestown, 10:20; Cross Creek, 11:30; Durham, 12:10, p.m; Marysville, 12:45; Gibson, 12:55, arriving at Fredericton, 1:00.

Connections are made at Chatham Junction with the I. C. Railway for all points East and West, and at Fredericton with the N. B. Railway for St. John and all points West and at Gibson for Woodstock, Houlton, Grand Falls, Edmundston and Presque Isle, and with the Union S. S. Co. for St. John, and at Cross Creek with stage for Stanley.

☞ Tickets can be procured at F. B. Edgecombe's dry goods store.

THOMAS HOBEN, Superintendent

Gibson, N. B., May 18th, 1889.

NORTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

ON AND AFTER

MONDAY, October 1st,

All Trains will Leave and Arrive at Fredericton Station, West End of Bridge, instead of Gibson as heretofore.

All Freight to and from Fredericton will be received at Fredericton Station. Freight to and from Gibson will be received at Gibson Station.

THOS. HOBEN, Superintendent

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

Established 1810.

—UNLIKE ANY OTHER.—

Positively Cures Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Colds, Tonsillitis, Hoarseness, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Influenza, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Nervous Headache, Sciatica, Lame Back, Soreness in Body or Limbs, Stiff Joints and Strains.

AS MUCH FOR INTERNAL AS FOR EXTERNAL USE.

It is marvelous how many different complaints it will cure. Its strong point lies in the fact that it acts quickly. Healing all Cuts, Burns and Bruises like Magic. Relieving all manner of Cramps and Chills.

ORIGINATED BY AN OLD FAMILY PHYSICIAN.

All who buy direct from us, and request it, shall receive a certificate that the money shall be refunded if not satisfied. Retail price by mail 35 cts; 6 bottles, $2.00. Express and duty prepaid to any part of United States or Canada. ☞ Valuable pamphlet sent free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

GENERATION AFTER GENERATION HAVE USED AND BLESSED IT.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED

TO THE EDITOR:

Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and Post Office Address. Respectfully,

T. A. SLOCUM, M.C., 186 West Adelaide St., TORONTO, ONTARIO.

HEALTH FOR ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

THE PILLS

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 incidental to Females of all ages. For Children and the Aged they are priceless.

THE OINTMENT

Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal.

FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS,

Glandular Swellings, and all Skin Diseases, it has no rival; and for Contracted and Stiff Joints it acts like a charm.

Manufactured only at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment,

78, NEW OXFORD STREET, (late 533, OXFORD STREET), LONDON

and are sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box or Pot and may be had of all Medicine Venders throughout the World.

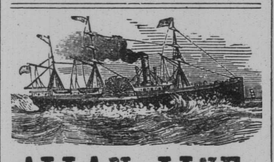
☞ Purchasers should look to the abel on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 533, Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

I CURE FITS!

THOUSANDS OF BOTTLES GIVEN AWAY YEARLY.

When I say Cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then have them return again. I MEAN A RADICAL CURE. I have made the disease of Fits, Epilepsy or Falling Sickness a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to Cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible Remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address:—H. G. ROOT, M.C., Branch Office, 186 WEST ADELAIDE STREET, TORONTO.

STEAMSHIPS.



ALLAN LINE.

Under Contract with the Government of Canada and Newfoundland for the conveyance of Canadian and United States Mails.

1890, Winter Arrangements, 1890.

This Company's Lines are composed of double-engined, Clyde-built IRON STEAMSHIPS. They are built in water-tight compartments, are unsurpassed for strength, speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experience can suggest, and have made *the fastest time on record.*

The Steamers of the

WEEKLY MAIL LINE,

Sailing from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, and from Halifax on SATURDAYS, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched as follows:

LIVERPOOL AND HALIFAX.

From Liverpool.	Steamships.	From Halifax.
2nd Jan.	PARISIAN	25th Jan
16th do	POLYNESIAN	8th Feb
23rd do	PERUVIAN	15th do
30th do	SARDINIAN	22nd do

A considerable reduction has been made in the ocean rates during the winter months, the rates of Cabin passage now being $50 and $60, according to accommodation, from Halifax, and the Intermediate and Steerage, $25 and $ 0 respectively.

Halifax, St. John's, N. F., Queenstown and Liverpool Service.

The sailings of the fortnightly service are arranged as follows:

From Liverpool.	Steamships.	From Halifax.
10th Dec.	NOVA SCOTIAN	6th Jan.
24th do	CASPIAN	20th do to Liverpool direct.
7th Jan	CIRCASSIAN	

Rates of Passage to Liverpool.

SALOON (According to accommodation) $50 to $60
RETURN $100 to $110
INTERMEDIATE $25
STEERAGE $ 0

Rates of Passage to St. John's, N. F.

Saloon, $20; Intermediate, $15; Steerage, $6.

GLASGOW LINE.

Direct Sailings from Glasgow to Halifax.

Prussian	Jan. 10
Mediterranean	do 24
Scandinavian	Feb. 7
Prussian	do 21

Steerage Tickets issued to and from the principal points in Great Britain and the Continent at cheap rates.

For Staterooms, Tickets, or further information apply to

WM. THOMSON & Co., Agents,

ST. JOHN N. B.

INTERNATIONAL S. S. CO.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

Four Trips a Week.

FOR BOSTON.

ON and after MONDAY, Aug. 12th, the Steamers of this Company will leave St. John, for Eastport, Portland, and Boston, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY morning at 7.25 Standard.

Returning will leave Boston same days at 8.30 a. m., standard, and Portland at 5.30 p. m., for Eastport and St. John.

In addition to above, a Steamer will leave every SATURDAY EVENING, at 6 25 Standard, for Boston direct; also, a Steamer leaves Boston same evening for St. John direct, until Sept. 14th.

Connections at Eastport with steamer ROSE STANDISH, for Saint Andrews, Calais and St. Stephen. Freight received daily up to 5 p. m.

H. W. CHISHOLM, Agent, Reed's Point Wharf, St John, N. B.

New Victoria Hotel,

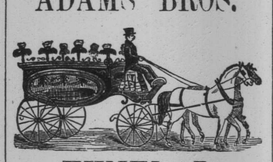
248 TO 252 PRINCE WM. STREET,

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

J. L. McCOSKERY, Prop.

One minute's walk from Steamboat Landing. Street Cars for and from all Railway Stations and Steamboat Landings pass this Hotel every five minutes. 50-88.

ADAMS BROS.



FUNERAL

—AND—

FURNISHING - UNDERTAKERS,

OPP. QUEEN HOTEL,

FREDERICTON.

Caskets, Coffins, Robes, Mountings, &c.

and everything required in the Undertaking Business kept in stock.

☞ *Special Prices for Country Orders.*

Orders in the City or Country attended to with promptness.

Residence over Warerooms.

ADAMS BROS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

IT IS ONLY A SHORT WHILE SINCE

LUCY & CO.

started their present undertaking, and they can now with pride boast of having one of the best

Boot, Shoe,

—AND—

READY-MADE

CLOTHING

Business in the City. This has been accomplished in the short space of eighteen months, and it shows what pluck and perseverance will do when backed by fair dealing and close attention to the wants of the people. Their goods are bought and sold for CASH, and this is the real secret of their success.

They wish to call the attention of Christmas buyers to the fact that Presents bought at their Store are not only ornamental, but also useful to those who receive them. Respectfully,

LUCY & CO.

Their stock is now complete and they are receiving NEW GOODS every week.

Prof. Loisette's

MEMORY

DISCOVERY AND TRAINING METHOD

In spite of adulterated imitations which miss the theory, and practical results of the Original, in spite of the grossest misrepresentations by envious would-be competitors, and in spite of "base attempts to rob" him of the fruit of his labors, (all of which demonstrate the undoubted superiority and popularity of his teaching), Prof. Loisette's Art of Never Forgetting is recognized to-day in both Hemispheres as marking an Epoch in Memory Culture. His Prospectus (sent post free) gives opinions of people in all parts of the globe who have actually studied his System by correspondence, showing that his System is *used only while being studied, not afterwards;* that *any book can be learned in a single reading, mind-wandering cured,* etc. For Prospectus, Terms and Testimonials address

Prof. A. LOISETTE, 237 Fifth Avenue, N.Y.

IMPERIAL CREAM TARTAR BAKING POWDER

TRADE MARK

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST,

CONTAINS NO ALUM, AMMONIA, LIME, PHOSPHATES, or any injurious materials.

E. W. GILLETT, TORONTO, ONT. CHICAGO, ILL.

Manf'r of the CELEBRATED ROYAL YEAST CAKES.

HORSES AND HORSEMEN.

OF INTEREST TO OUR READERS.

In fourteen years Dwyer Bros. have won $1,246,065. Last year their winnings were $168, 717, and Longstreet headed the list with $88,809, and Kingston with $22,957 is second. Alcyron heads the list of trotters with $21,500.

The report that the Prince of Wales intends to give up keeping racehorses is incorrect. The Prince, who has seven two-year-olds training at Kingsclere, intends in the future to race only the produce from the choicest studs, which he has got together at Sandrigham, and those animals which turn out badly will be promptly weeded out after the fashion of the Duke of Westminister, who gets rid of two-year-olds which have been beaten in trials.

Tybalt, the trained moose owned by Francis Dunlap, of Montpelier, Idaho, has trotted a mile in 3:30. Dunlap is eager to match the moose to trot a race of one mile and repeat against any horse in America in the three-minute class, the stakes to be from $500 to $1,000 a side. The moose is one of the sporting sensations at Montpelier. Tybalt was lassoed 13,000 feet above the sea, in the Teton Mountains, Wyoming Territory. He is two years six months old, stands five feet six inches in height, and weighs 600 pounds. He is well broken to harness, can trot single or double, and has shown great speed. He will drop on his knees at command, jump five feet in height or over a mustang, and has been trained nineteen months.

"You are safe in the prediction that there will be a revival of double-team trotting this season," said one who is a leading spirit in everything appertaining to light harness sport a few days ago, "and it will be especially the case hereabouts. The fact that Major Dickinson has a pair that may lower the record that has stood since 1884 has started the ball rolling, and already more than one of our local road-riders is casting about to find a couple that are likely to go well together." New York corrospondent of Horsemen.

HOW WOMEN SHOULD RIDE.

The body should be balanced exactly in the midle of the saddle, and far enough back to grasp the second pommel with the right knee comfortably, while the left one is just spanned by the third pommel or leaping horn.

The rider is now sitting upon that part of the animal which is in the centre of motion, the head erect, turning easily without involving the body, eyes looking over the horse's head in the direction he is going, shoulders well thrown back, so as to expand the chest, taking care to keep them in line and not to raise one higher than the other, the small of the back slightly bent forward, upper part of the arms hanging straight down from the shoulders and held loosely, but close to the sides, the forearm straight out from the elbows, wrists rounded inward and on a level with the elbows, each hand holding a rein, fingers closed, knuckles to the front, thumbs extended on the ends of the reins and pointed across the body, hands held five or six inches apart, according to the width of the horse's neck in front of the body.

From the knee to the foot the right leg must be held close to the foreflap of the saddle, the heel raised and inclined backward a little. The right side of the upper part of the right leg from the knee to the hip should be turned on its outer side and held close to the saddle, and the inside of the upper part of the left leg should be in contact with the saddle. The left knee should be placed just below the third pommel, and the lower part of the leg should hang straight down from the knee and close to the side flap of the saddle, the upper part of the legs only to leave the saddle at the rising trot.

The foot should be placed evenly in the stirrup as far as the ball, the heel being held a little lower and pointed toward the shoulders of the horse. The body should be pliant and accompany the movement of the horse.

PROGRESS OF TROTTING.

A list prepared by the Turf, Field and Farm shows that two hundred and fifty-eight horses in this country have trotted a public mile in two minutes and twenty seconds or less. Of these forty-three entered the class during the season of 1889.

No more striking proof of the marvelous development and multiplication of the trotter is to be found than is furnished by these figures and the records won. It is not long since the 2.30 horse was looked upon as a flyer. Only a few years ago they were numbered by the hundred, and the yearly accessions to the class by the score. Yet the list has now swollen to nearly five thousand, while the rapid rate at which it is lengthening is shown by the fact that the additions of 1889 alone reach nearly eight hundred. Indeed, the class has become so large that but little distinction is acquired by entering it. The coveted figure is now 2.20.

The increase of the latter class has been in recent years even more remarkable than that of the former. Thirty years ago but one horse in the world had trotted below 2.20. That feat was achieved for the first time in 1859 by Flora Temple. Her mile in 2.19¾ stood without a paralle till 1867, when Dexter trotted in 2.17¼. In 1875 the 2.20 list comprised fewer than twenty animals. Yet within less than fifteen years it has been extended until it now includes more than two hundred and fifty.

But remarkable as the present list is in its number, it is still more remarkable in its records.

Ten years ago but two horses—St. Julien, 2.12¼, and Rarus, 2 13¼—had trotted below 2.14, and but one—Goldsmith Maid—had equalled that figure. During these ten years fourteen other horses have won records of 2.14 or better, and St. Julien has lowered his.

When the season opened there were but four records lower than 2:13—Guy, 2:12; St. Julien, 2:11¼; Jay-Eye-See, 2:10, and Maud S. 2:08¼. During the season no fewer than six horses trotted below 2:13. They are Belle Hamlin, 2:12¾; Stamboul, 2:12¼; Palo Alto, 2:12¼; Axtell, 2:12; Guy, 2:10¾ and Sunol, 2:10½.

In 1889, the three year old record was carried down by Axtell from 2:18 to 2:12 and then by Sunol to 2:10½. When the season opened the stallion record held by Maxey Cobb for five years was 2:13¼. During the season this record was lowered to 2:12 by Axtell and beaten by two other stallions—Stamboul and Palo Alto.

These figures show 1889 to be the most remarkable year in the annals of American trotting. But the most significant achievement of the year remains to be mentioned, and that is the quarter of a mile in thirty seconds—a two minute gait—made by the wonderful Sunol, who is now generally looked upon as the coming world beater.

THE LATE LORD NAPIER'S NERVE.

The death of Lord Napier of Magdala recalls a story of the old soldier's nerve as exhibited once, in a time of profound peace, in India. The Sikh warriors were famous swordsmen, and, if any one was hardy enough to test their skill, they could cut an apple, resting on the palm of a man's hand, cleanly in two equal pieces, so that each piece dropped separately to the ground, without fraying the skin of the outstretched hand. Perfect steadiness was required in the person holding the apple, for if the hand shrank the consequences were likely to be serious. It is perhaps needless to say that the offer to perform this feat was more often made than accepted.

For a long time Lord Napier refused to believe that the wild soldiers could do this thing, and when one of them invited him to hold the apple and witness the exploit he promptly consented, supposing the swordsman would flinch from the undertaking; but the Sikh had entire confidence in his own skill. His eye, however, detected a little irregularity on the General's right palm as it was held out, and he asked him to present the apple in his left hand. Lord Napier afterward said that, for the first time in his life, he was conscious of the sensation of fear, as the conviction flashed upon him that the man was not going to "back out." However, firm as a rock, the hand, with the apple upon it, was extended, the sword flashed down, and the fruit fell in two segments to the earth. The skin was not scratched, but its owner said he felt the keen blade touch it, as though a hair had been broken across it. He added that, though he was at last convinced of the Sikh swordsman's skill, he would never again allow one of them to test it in that way; and he advised his officers to make the same resolution.

ALREADY PARADISE.

It is a difficult matter to impress upon the mind of the real man of Arkansaw the necessity of paying immediate attention to the heathen. Duing a camp meeting in Saline county a preacher from Little Rock made an eloquent appeal in favor of the poor wretch who eats harmless missionary instead of eating hurtful bulk pork. When the preacher had concluded, an old exhorter arose and said:

"Brethren, I've been might'ly interested in this 'lectioneerin' fur the heathen, an' I would now like to know something about him."

Then addressing the minister, who had just taken his seat, the exhorter said:

"Brother, I would like to ask you a few questions. The boys all say that they are waitin' to see what stand I take, so you won't object to a few questions, will you?"

"Certainly not."

"Thankee. Well. how's politeness in the heathen's country?"

"He knows nothing of politeness."

"Ah, hah. Well, how is the question of capital and labor?"

"There is no capital—no labor."

"No strikes?"

"No."

"Got no canderdates?"

"No candidates."

"Don't have to wear no clothes, if I understand the siiuation?"

"They have no clothes."

"No lawyers there, I reckon?"

"No lawyers."

"Wall, parson, that's the country I'm lookin' fur, an' ef a emergration agent wuz to come here he'd k tch every sensible man in Saline countp. Boys, I don't think we ken give Mr. Heathen anything. It would be as foolish as haulin' water an' pourin' it in the river." — Arkansaw Traveler.

AFTER DANGERS OF THE "GRIP."

Boston papers facetiously remark that "La Grippe is seldom fatal unless you use all the remedies recommended for it." They are correct. The writer fully believes that the end of the poor "grip" victim if he tried all the patent medicines that have adorned (?) the pages of our leading newspapers as "sure cures for La Grippe," would be like Mark Twain, who for his famous cold tried every remedy advised by friends, until his stomach became so weak he began to vomit and continued until, as he avers, "he was like to throw up his immortal soul." We notice one of the leading advertisers of the day has been conspicuous at this opportune time by the absence of any claim to cure the "grip." They certainly deserve a "chromo" and we feel like giving them a free "ad" for their compassion upon our readers. The more so for the reason that probably more people have used their remedy, that good old family medicine, Johnson's Anodyne Liniment for this foreign influenza, than all others combined. And why not? Certainly no other will relieve catarrhal colds, coughs, bronchial troubles, or neuralgic pains, as promptly as that same old Anodyne Liniment, and the above are all symptoms or results of La Grippe. Herein lies the real after dangers from this epidemic of influenza; it leaves the mucous membrane linings of the nose, throat and bronchial tubes tender and very susceptable to the catarrh, bronchial troubles and pneumonia, which come with February and March in our northern climate. We shall still pin our faith to a remedy for this after danger which acts promptly to allay inflammation; for therein lies the chief dangers from throat and lung troubles. And surely a remedy that has the friends that Johnson's Anodyne Liniment has, after eighty years' trial by a critical public, and has been used for the "grip" more extensively than all the advertised remedies, deserves, as we said, a medal, and has before it we hope a prosperous year as an octogenarian. I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass., the manufacturers will send a valuable pamphlet free.

PORTUGAL WAS THE CATSPAW.

The *Novæ Vremya* advocates a general continental policy, the purpose of which shall be to impose every possible impediment to the extension of British dominion in Africa, and to favour the advance there of German schemes of colonization. It presents the subject from the point of view of its double advantage to Russia, first as Germany would become a counterpoise to British power in the eastern world, and as German emigration to Africa would open an easy outlet for the surplus population that now swarms into Western Russia, and is regarded as a very undesirable addition to the population and a detriment and danger to Russia.

Gelussijeff, the Asiatic traveller, writes the *Novæ Vremya* regarding the increasing aggressiveness of the Chinese authorities on the northern frontier towards all Russian projects and operations on the Amoor river. This was the subject discussed in the Council held here by the Czar on Tuesday.

China's military position was discussed by the Council, which counted the Chinese army at 1,200,000 men. The Chinese Government has given, however, its assent to the construction of the line of railway from Kerin, in Manchuria, on the Sungari River, a tributary of the Amoor to Pekin. The line was planned for in the great Russian scheme of Eastern Siberian railwoys.

FARMING MATTERS.

HINTS USEFUL TO THE FARMER.

At the recent meeting of the Provincial Farmers' Association the question of a market for farm produce received some consideration, and the general opinion seemed to be that for some lines, which can be raised profitably, the home demand was as yet far from being fully supplied. Especially was this stated to be the case in respect to butter, many tons of which are imported from Ontario. Undoubtedly the home market will take more of many lines of produce than is raised in the province; but in order to hold their own against outside competition New Brunswick farmers must produce the best articles possible. A stage has been reached in farming, not only in New Brunswick but all the world over, the sale of an article at a remunerative price depends almost altogether upon its quality. The markets are becoming every year more discriminating and when a good article can be got by sending somewhere else for it, consumers will not put up with an inferior grade produced at home. This observation applies to all descriptions of produce. The eastern markets are subject at any time to be flooded by the surplus of the west. Manitoba merchants talk of sending butter east next summer. There is produced in the prairie province more than can be consumed at home, the Territorities no longer reprove to purchase dairy produce, and the British Columbia demand, which has given some relief to the market, is inadequate to the consumption of the increasing surplus raised in Manitoba. The only way to guard against being driven to the wall by these shipments into the province is for farmers to strive to produce the best butter they can.

Much has been said in regard to beef, which has been greatly cheapened by the importation of the Chicago product This competition is difficult to meet. Where business is done on a large scale a smaller profit per animal is sufficient. Armour, of Chicago, handles over 400,000 animals a year. He estimates upon making $1,25 per head, which gives a profit of $500,000 upon this line of business. Now it is evident that even if a New Brunswick farmer can fit an ox for the shambles as cheaply as his western brother can, he must make more than $1.25 upon it to recompense him for his trouble in killing and marketing the animal. Therefore while the conditions are such that Chicago has a surplus of beef, we in the east may expect to find it competing with the home grown article; but even in this line there will always be a good sale of good domestic beef.

And the rule holds in everything else. Let the home market be supplied with the best, and then if there is a surplus, the chance for profitably disposing of it elsewhere is all the more certain. But the point to be emphasized now is that in some lines there is room for a large expansion before the home demand is met.

THE SILO.

During the year that is passed we went very thoroughly into the subject of ensilage. Late in the season, however, we had inquiries upon several points and some expressed the desire that we should again go over the subject, they failing, we presume, to see what we had already published. It is an important matter, and from now on we will give it attention until we have once more touched all branches of the subject. In the first place we desire to note the fact that ensilage will unquestionably enable the farmer to keep more stock and keep it in better condition. More stock means more manure of the best kind. The manure question has not received the attention it deserves. There is no land so fertile that constant cropping will not ultimately destroy or greatly impair the fertility. But there are many sections of the country that at the present time must be fertilized. The time will some time come when silage in winter and soiling in summer will be the rule, we believe.

We need not say to our old readers that we believe that not only the milch cow but every animal on the farm is absolutely in need of succulent food in winter. We have urged the growing of roots for years—urged it until we are tired. Ensilage seems to have got on a high wave of popularity, and as it serves the same purpose as roots would—and perhaps it serves it better—we join in the advocacy of ensilage. It is an easily digested food, and fed with other foods, is unquestionably good. Certainly it is a grand food for the dairy. —Western Rural.

DIRTY POULTRY HOUSES.

If there is anything disgusting it is a poultry house reeking with filth, the floor covered to the depth of several inches with the deposits of its inmates, the walls decorated with cobwebs and dust, the very air pregnant with the fumes of ammonia and decomposition. A reform is needed in such houses. The walls and ceiling should be swept down, the floor cleaned and disinfected weekly, re-sanded, sprinkled with road dust, or even straw is preferable to nothing. Slacked lime is a good and cheap disinfectant; use it freely in dry form on the floor, and in the form of whitewash on ceiling and walls. A few drops of carbolic acid added to the wash adds to its disinfecting and lice-prevention qualities.

Sweep the snow which has fallen during the night from the south side of your chicken house, and a path to the corn shed or some other sheltered spot where your fowls can enjoy a scratch and obtain a breath of fresh air each day. A busy hen is generally a profitable one, especially if she receives a nice warm breakfast composed of the table scraps, a mixture of cornmeal, bran, ship stuff and potatoes, well seasoned with salt and red peper. She should be supplied with meat of some kind also. You must not expect her to return you something for nothing. Plenty of nice fresh winter eggs are a great luxury in any house and help largely to pay family expenses.—Orange Judd Farmer.

BLOWN FROM BED.

Recently the rectory of Rev. Father Fleckinger at Chartiers, Penn., was badly shattered by a dynamite explosion.

A cartridge had been set in the cellar, and the fuse extended to a window at the side. The explosion shook the reverend father from his bed, blew out 10 feet of the foundation, splintered the joists and floor, smashed nearly all the glass in the house and almost demolished the bay window.

The noise was heard two miles away. The houses round about were shaken and several windows broken.

Father Fleckinger says he has not an enemy in the neighborhood that he knows of, but intimates that an Anarchist, of whom there are several groups in the town had something to do with it.

He is pastor of St. Joseph's German Catholic church, and neither he nor his neighbors can suggest a motive for the outrage.

BIG FIRE IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Feb. 3.—Only one of the five victims of the fire yesterday has been identified, this being a woman, Mrs. Bella Scanlan, about 45 years of age. Seven were removed to the police station where they received medical attendance and were then taken to the hospital. Their names are given as follows: Mrs. Hannah Gilmartino, badly burned about body; Guiseppi Cerolio, three years old, severe burns about the legs, chest and side; Ludovico Mulana, broken ribs; caused by jumping from the third story; Peter Lombardzzio, shoulder broken by jumping from the window; Francesca Letiere, slight injuries about the arms and body; Bernard Gilmartino, of Hannah, injured about the arms and body. An unknown man was terribly burned and is said to be dying. The fire was the worst in this city in point of fatalities, for 44 years. Twelve are now dead and four are in the hospital. A partly emptied rum bottle and packs of cards were found in the building to-day. The flames were easily extinguished.

Eight dead bodies were found on the top floor. It is claimed that no lives would have been lost if the locality had been sufficiently supplied with facilities for extinguishing fires.

The building contained three rooms on the first floor, five each on the second and third floor. On the lower floor were two families of five persons occupying rooms in the rear of the building behind Rubein's store. Landlord Blanci and family, nine in all, lived on the second floor, this flat showing the effect of the fire less than any other portion of the house. Five rooms on the third floor were occupied by as many families, all large ones, and here the greatest havoc was made by the flames. Five on this floor are now dead. On the attic floor eight persons were sleeping and four are dead. Patrolman Oliver Wise, before the fire apparatus arrived, rushed into the building and found the inmates panic stricken, cut off from exit by the dense clouds of smoke and flame. The only passage way out was but 26 inches wide He carried out a woman and her babe, and then returned to the interior, saving three children, although nearly overcome by smoke. Captain Johnson and ladderman Lawlor, of the ladder company one, saved a man and a woman. Other firemen and an unknown sailor displayed great bravery in rescuing people from the building.

NOT YET DISCOURAGED.

In course of conversation Senator McDonald, of Victoria, said that so early as last January several Canadian sealers left for Alaskan waters. The sealers expected to catch several seals in the open ocean, and then follow them northward towards Behring Sea. "This flying hunt continues," said the Senator, "till the waters of Behring Sea are reached, where, if they have not a ready secured a sufficient catch, as sometimes happens, they continue their prey till they have a full cargo. But there is a good sealing business to be done as you see, without entering the disputed waters at all.

"The finest vessels in the sealing fleet are from Nova Scotia, and some of their owners have been very fortunate in the sealing business. Of course all are anxious for a settlement of the question at issue between the British and American authorities, especially as to the matter of restitution for the seven Canadian vessels and their cargoes seized by the United States revenue officials. Last year our neighbours were less aggressive than formerly in their interference with the sealers. Several new vessels have been added to the British Columbia sealing fleet this year."

HIGH LIFE BILLINGSGATE.

Society is busily engaged in gossiping over an unseemly fracas that occurred at Lady Goldsmith's last reception in London between Lady Robert Montague and her sister-in-law, the Duchess of Manchester. It appears that there has been a long standing feud between the two women, and that the encounter was the result of a mistake, they having long studiously avoided each other. Lady Robert was once a governess, of spotless reputation, but possessing a virtuous reputation, but possessing a virtuous tongue, and has long threatened to publicity speak her mind regarding her sister-in-law, the duchess, whom she charges with recklessly squandering the old duke's money. The ladies abused each other with the most expressive epithets, and the painful scene was only interrupted by Lady Robert's husband taking his wife forcibly from the room. When she had reached the staircase she managed to release herself from Sir Robert's grasp and returned to the charge with unabated vigour. The incident is now the most piquant topic of club discourse.

A NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

It is reported the Duke of Cambridge will resign his position as Commander-in-Chief of the British Army in October next, and that he will be succeeded by the Duke of Connaught, the Queen's third son. The Duke of Cambridge is 71 years of age, and has been in the army 53 years, and Commander-in Chief 34 years. He succeeded Viscount Hardinge.

He had a horse shot under him at Inkerman. He is first cousin of the Queen and a grandson of George III. The Duke of Connaught is forty years old, and a brigadier-general. His principal service has been at Aldershot. He went with the Guards to Egypt at the time of the alleged war against Arabi Pasha.

HER BANK WAS HER BUSTLE.

One day last week an elderly lady residing in Kenosha, Wis., suddenly dropped dead from some heart trouble. She was supposed to be very poor, having worked hard all her life. The undertaker was summoned to the residence to prepare the body for burial, and while removing the clothing it was noticed that the bustle was rather heavy; in fact, it was so weighty as to attract attention. It was ripped open and the spectators were thunderstruck to find secreted therein over $1,800 in bank notes. The old lady instead of spending her money had hoarded every cent and saved the above amount, which she preferred to carry around with her rather than intrust it to the banks.

CHURCH AND STATE DIVORCED.

The Brazilian Government has already divorced the Church and State in the new republic. News to this effect was brought to New York on the 31st by the mail steamship Advance. The decree was issued by Gen. Da Fonseca and his ministers under date of Jan. 7, have telegraphed to the Para papers, cutting the bonds which have hitherto connected the Church and the Government and making a limit to the subsidies of the former.

TOPICS OF THE TIME.

Parliament has passed a resolution affirming its loyalty to the crown. Most people will agree with Sir John Macdonald that this sort of thing is quite unnecessary. Nobody has been suggesting that Canadians were not loyal, though there may be a considerable difference of opinion as to what true loyalty is.

Jingoism is not loyalty. There is no necessary connection between the wearing of a uniform and genuine patriotism. People are apt to confound the love of gold lace and a fondness for military display with the true spirit of loyalty.

A loyal man is one who has faith in his country, who does his duty as a citizen and is prepared to assume the full responsibilities of citizenship whatever they may prove to be.

How much of genuine la grippe has there been in the province? The doctors will tell you that there has been very little—that in the majority of cases a bad cold and a vivid imagination have done the mischief. No doubt there is something in this explanation; yet those people who have had the counterfeit grippe are quite content to