POOR DOCUMENT

— Board of Works —

Fredericton Globe.

VOL. IV. FREDERICTON, N. B. SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1893. No. 1

Professional Cards.

GEO. L. WILSON,
Barrister, Notary Public, etc.

OFFICES:—Next door below Weddall's, Queen St., Fredericton, N. B.

C. E. DUFFY,
Barrister-at-Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.

OFFICES: West Side of Carleton St., Second Door from Queen St.
Fredericton, N. B., April 5.

H. D. CURRIE, D. D. S.,
DENTIST,
Queen St., Fredericton, N. B.

Ether and Gas administered; Also, Local Anæsthetics used for painless extraction of teeth.

All work carefully performed. Examination Free.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE.

Best English American and Canadian Companies.

APPLY AT OFFICE OF
JAS. T. SHARKEY.
Fredericton, N. B., April 5.

JAS. T. SHARKEY,
Barrister & Attorney,
FREDERICTON, N. B.
Fredericton, N. B., April 5.

T. AMOS WILSON,
BOOKBINDER
—AND—
Paper Ruler.
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The Best Stock of
MILLINERY
to be found in the city is at the
Millinery Establishment
—OF—
MISS HAYES,
QUEEN ST.

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y.
NEW BRUNSWICK DIVISION.

All Rail Line to Boston, &c. The Short Line to Montreal, &c

ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS.

In Effect Oct. 3rd, 1892.

DEPARTURES.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

6.15 A.M. EXPRESS for St. John, St. Stephen, t. Andrews, Houlton, Woodstock and points North; Bangor, Portland, Boston and points South and West.

10.30 A.M. ACCOMMODATION for Fredericton Jc., St. John and points East McAdam Junct.

2 55 P.M. ACCOMMODATION for Fredericton Jc., St. John and points East, also with Night Express for Bangor, Portland and Boston, and Saturdays excepted, with Short Line Express for Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, the West North West and Pacific Coast.

ARRIVALS.

9 15 a m from St John, etc.
1 15 a m from St John, Bangor, Montreal, etc.
7 10 p m from St John, St Stephen, Presque Isle, Woodstock, etc.

GIBSON.

DEPARTURE.

6.20 A.M. MIXED, for Woodstock, Presque Isle, Edmundston, and all points North.

ARRIVE.

4 50 p m from Woodstock and points North.

All above Trains run Week days only.

G. E. McPHERSON, Ass. Gen. Pass. Agt. St. John, N. B.
D. McNICHOL Gen. Pass. Agt. Montreal

New Advertisements.

SPRING MEDICINES!

Hood's Sarsaparilla.
Ayer's Sarsaparilla.
Radway's Sarsaparilla.
Our Own Sarsaparilla.

W. H. CARTEN,
Druggist and Apothecary. Cor. Queen and Carleton Sts.

Don't Fail to Read This!

A WANT SUPPLIED.

Having noticed lately the eagerness of purchasers of Ready-Made Clothing to get a better article than that which is imported from Montreal, I have decided this coming year

- - - To Fill the Bill, - - -

I am now showing a line of Custom Made Clothing at Ready Made Prices.

Ask to see the Fifteen Dollar Custom Made Overcoats.

A few suits of Montreal clothing that I have on hand I will close out BELOW COST. I would also call your attention to the fact that I am closing out my stock of Gents' Furnishings, consisting of:—White and Regetta Shirts, Neckwear, Suspenders, Collars, Cuffs, Caps, Silk Handkerchiefs, etc., consequently

- GREAT BARGAINS -

Await Purchasers of the above goods at

150 QUEEN STREET,
JAMES R. HOWIE.

GRANBY RUBBERS.

Honestly Made. Latest Styles.
Beautifully Finished. Everybody Wears them.
Perfect Fit. All Dealers Sell Them.

THEY WEAR LIKE IRON.

JUST OPENED!
A Large Stock of
-:- **Roll Blinds,**
BEST OPAQUE, Plain and Bordered,
—AT—
VERY LOW PRICES.
—oo—
W. T. H. Fenety
286 Queen Street.

Watches and Jewelry

F. J. McCAUSLAND,
Opp., A. F. Randolph & Sons.
Fredericton, N.B., June 7.

JOHN H. FLEMING.

LIV

STAB LE.

152 Union Street,
Saint John, - - - N. B.

Royal Hotel
Fredericton, N. B
Mrs. B. Atherton, Prop.
Fredericton, N. B. July, 5th, 91.

WE MAKE MEN
Young, middle-aged or old men suffering from the effects of follies and excesses, restored to perfect health, manhood and vigor,
OLD DR. GORDON'S REMEDY FOR MEN
CREATES
New Nerve Force and Powerful Manhood.
Cures Lost Power, Nervous Debility, Night Losses, Diseases caused by Abuse, Over Work, Indiscretion, Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants, Lack of Energy, Lost Memory, Headache, Wakefulness, Gleet and Vericocele.

A Cure is Guaranteed!

To every one using this Remedy according to directions, or money cheerfully and conscientiously refunded. PRICE $1.00, 6 PACKAGES $5.00.
Sent by mail to any point in U.S. or Canada, securely sealed, free from duty or inspection.
Write to-day for our
BOOK STARTLING FACTS
FOR MEN ONLY
TELLS YOU HOW TO GET WELL & STAY WELL FREE
Address or call on QUEEN MEDICINE CO., NEW YORK LIFE BUILDING, Montreal, Can.

AGRICULTURE

Notes and Suggestions of Practical Utility

FOR THE FARM, FIELD, GARDEN AND DAIRY.

Gleanings of Interest for Our Country Readers.

Intensive farming is the only paying farming.

A pedigree ought to give assurance of good blood.

Some artificial fertilizer is necessary on every farm.

The minority have rights as well as the majocity,

A difference in gifts does not argue inequality.

Try to do your work on fair and rest on foul days.

The ignorant man or woman is a dangerous citizen.

Teach the useful things of life as well as the ornamental.

Home-mixed fertilizers cost less and are just as good.

Do not fatten an animal too long and waste your profit.

Those who most need improvement are slowest to make it.

Apply to the soil that which it lacks in sufficient quantity.

We need thoroughbred breeders as well as thoroughbred stock.

The man knows not what he will do until he is put to the test.

The man who has no hogs to sell feels that he is losing money.

Where there is the most intelligence there is the most progress.

Farming can rise no higher than the intelligence of the farmer.

The body requires things of use, the spirit calls for the beautiful.

To be reared on a farm gives a fair education and it is practical.

The longer we live together the better we come to know each other.

This is a land of trusts. Does this mean that everybody is in debt?

The farmer should be willing to pay for brain work as wel las muscle.

When you begin your spring's work, make provision for summer drouth.

Breeding micorbes is a regular business in Denmark for flavoring butter.

Don't have so much respect for your ancestors as to copy all their errors.

Make corn silage and clover hay. These constitute nearly a perfect ration.

We have seen excellent herds of dairy cows selected without a Babcock tester.

Sprouting potatoes before planting gives about ten days earlier new potatoes.

Farming, like every other business, doesn't pay when it is not properly conducted.

When you are doing a piece of work, consider why you are doing it and what for.

The profit is not in a large farm and small yield, but in a small farm and large yield.

The country, with an occasional visit to the city, is the place in which to rear a family.

Changing methods of doing farm work does not always imply improvement in agriculture.

It is unnatural to keep the cow or any other animal closely confined. Nature made them free.

Intensive methods mean 300 bushels of potatoes per acre and 300 pounds of butter per cow.

Neither religion nor his opinions on finance change a man's character. He is the same man still.

No occupation calls into play so many mental faculties and so much skill of the hand as farming.

It is better to give scrub animals good care and feed than to give pedigreed animals scrub care and feed.

Forty-five to sixty degrees is a good temperature for a cow stable; fifty-five degrees is the best average.

Make farming what it should be, and the boys and girls will never need to leave it to get a liberal education.

Most farmers might make themselves comfortable by saving and applying the manure that is annually wasted.

You can't have heat without burning fuel, nor milk without consumption of food. Something does not come of nothing.

Equal parts of resin and beeswax with one third as much tallow as you have of both, make an excellent grafting wax.

THE DAIRY.

Dairying in Denmark.

Prof. C. C. Georgeson of the Kansas Agricultural College, reporting upon the Danish system of dairying says:

"I have been eleven days in Denmark, and most of this time has been spent in Copenhagen, where a large share of the dairy interest is centered, and where it was essential that I should make the acquaintance of the leading scientists who are interesting themselves in dairying. First among these should be mentioned Prof. T. R. Segelcke, who has labored incessantly for the improvement of the dairy methods in Denmark ever since 1860, when, as a young but thorough agricultural chemist, he first became connected with the Royal Agriculturist society of Denmark. He is now, and for nearly twenty years past has been professor of dairy science at the Royal Agricultural college, Copenhagen. He has aided in educating in dairying more than a thousand young men, and through them his influence on the dairy interest has been preeminent Another scientist who of late years has given much study to dairy questions is Prof. V. Storch, of the experimental laboratory. He has especially studied those organisms which influence the consistency, flavor, and aroma of butter, and has succeeded in perpetuating pure cultures of several of these.

I took early occasion to visit the city milk-supply station of Copenhagen, which I shall briefly describe. It is in the hands and under the exclusive control of a private organization. Neither the government, city nor state has anything whatever to do with it. It should also be explained that it does not by any means supply all the milk consumed in Copenhagen. Just what part it supplies of the total amount consumed in the city I am unable to state, but it is considerably less than one-fourth. The Mill-supply company of Copenhagen is simply an organization which has taken upon itself to supply its patrons with absolutely pure and wholesome milk at a slightly advanced price above what milk can be bought for from numerous other sources of supply. The company began business some fifteen years ago on a small scale, but for the month of December 1879, the daily scales averaged 9,733 Danish pounds (10,728 pounds avoirdupois), and for December, 1892, 13,194 Danish pounds (39,869 pounds avoirdupois), and this at the season when milk is scarcest. The merit of the system consists, first, in the strict rules which have been laid down concerning the quality of the milk; second, in the painstaking cleanliness which obtains in the handling of the milk; and, thirdly, in the unflinching enforcement of the rules mentioned. Each dairy farmer of whom the company buys the milk must agree to conform the following requirements in every particular:

Rules for Milk Producers.

(1) The feed must be such that it does not affect the taste or character of the milk injurious. The use of distillery slop and like substance for feed is absolutely prohibited, and the use of all feed that has been injured or is not well preserved. The use of turnips, kohlrabi, rutabages, and the leaves of all kinds of root crops is prohibited. Carrots and mangels may be used to the extent of half a bushel per day for each cow, but only when the grain feed given amounts to 7 pounds per day. Cows which supply milk for the use of children must not be fed mangles and carrots beyond the extent of 1 peck per day. Oil cake (rape-seed cake) may be fed to the extent of but 1½ pounds per day, and this only in connection with at least 5 pounds of grain feed. Cows supply milk for the use of children must not be fed oil cake of any kind. For other cows the grain mixture used shall receive the company's approval before delivery of milk can begin.

(2) In the summer time the cows must not be fed in the barn under any conditions. They must be pastured on clover and grass. Vetches must not be used. When necessary, arrangement may be made with the company for the use of grain or green crops during the summer.

(3) The cow must be clipped on the udder, tail, and hind quarters in the fall before they are put in the barn,

(4) The time of calving of cows in the herd must be distributed as evenly as possible throughout the year, so that the amount of milk delivered, especially during September and October, shall not be less than two-thirds of the greatest amount delivered in any month.

(5) Fresh milk up to twelve days after calving must not be delivered, nor will the company receive milk from cows which give less than 5 pounds per day.

(6) The utmost cleanliness must be observed in milking, and the milk must be strained through a metal strained covered with a clean woolen cloth.

(7) There must be at the disposal of the dairy at least 30 pounds of ice for every 100 pounds of milk produced on a farm.

(8) Every dairy must be supplied with a Lawrence milk-cooler. This may be rented from the company if desired.

(9) As soon as it is drawn from the cow, the milk must be cooled by the use of ice water on the milk-cooler, and this at all seasons of the year. This cooling should reduce the temperature of the milk to at least 4 degrees Reaumur (41 degrees F.) before it is shipped.

(10) The milk must be delivered at the railway station once or twice daily, as the company may desire, either as sweet milk or as half-skimmed milk and cream. It must not be sent from the dairy farm sooner than necessary to make the train, and in summer the deliver wagon must be covered so as to shade the cans.

(11) The company will supply the cans used for transportation, and they will be cleaned before they are shipped to the dairy farm.

(12) The cans must be rinsed in cold water immediately on their arrival at the dairy. They all must be keep in an airy place, protected from dirt, with the lids removed and opening downward, but so that the air has free access to the interior, until they are used.

(13) The can must under no circumstances be used for anything else than the transportation of milk.

(14) The dairy farmer must agree to answer all questions concerning the milk which the company may put to him.

(15) The dairy farmer must permit one of the company's veterinarians to examine his cattle whenever he chooses, and must carry out the directions which the latter may give him. He must also agree to furnish transportation for the veterinarian to and from the railroad station.

(16) Cows which the veterinarian finds have tuberculosis must be removed from the herd at once and disposed of as soon as possible.

Those who keep their blood in a pure and healthy condition need have no fear of any disease attacking them. It is the enfeebled run-down system upon which disease fastens its fangs. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have no equal as a blood-builder, nerve tonic and preventative of disease. Thousands of grateful people testify to the wonderful power of this remedy. Take no substitute or imitation; 50c. a box or six boxes for $2.50. Dr. Williams' Med. Co., Brockville, Ont.

Life is short time is fleeting, but Hood's Sarsaparilla will bless humanity as the ages roll on. Try it this season.

LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

THE BATHRUST SCHOOL QUESTION BEFORE THE HOUSE.

A Resolution Moved by Mr. Pitts to Refer the Matter to a Committee for Investigation.

The Attorney General Delivers an Able Address on the Subject, and Objects to Side-tracking the Question, but Suggests that the Grievances be Boldly Brought Before the House and Redressed.

FREDERICTON March 27.—After some routine business, Mr. Pitts moved, seconded by Mr. Smith (St. John), the resolution, as follows:—

"That a committee of seven members be appointed, to whom should be referred the petition of Henry Chestnut, Wm. Lemont, J. A. Vanwart and 113 others, rate payers of York, praying that such orders and such regulations may be recommended as will carry out the purposes of our free school law; that all regulations contrary thereto may be rescinded, and that the administration of the law may place all on a footing of equality, with the power to send for persons and papers and examine witnesses, and with instructions to report to the house all evidence taken before them and all the proceedings of said committee."

Mr. Pitts, after quoting the various propositions of the school law, and speaking at some length on their enforcement said that while the existence of conventual schools has not caused much trouble in Fredericton, St. John and Moncton, yet in small districts where perfectly granted separate schools could not be maintained, difficulty must arise. It would be impossible to convince the general public that the school law was being carried out in its entirety. The representatives from Gloucester would not dispute the fact that a grievance existed at Bathurst. It may be contended that the trustees were responsible for this, but if the government would put its foot down upon these encroachments the difficulty would not exist one hour. If the conventual building were done away with and the public schools carried on under non-sectarian principles no such difficulty could arise as existed at Bathurst. Mr. Pitts said this was not an Orange movement, that the question had come before the Orange Association that a conspiracy apparently existed to prevent the petition of the Protestant minority from being heard. He then went into the various phases of the question advanced by the opposition on previous occasions, dealing with the visit of Mr. Fowler and his own to Bathurst and what they had observed there. He denied that he had been guilty of stirring up religious strife. If any strife had been stirred up the leader of the government was responsible. He would have to sow what he had reaped. (Laughter) All reformers had to rest upon the accusations of being fanatics and bigots. It had been said, why not settle this thing in the courts. The court was no place to settle it, nor should private individuals be called upon to bear the expenses. He believed that the better class of Roman Catholics were willing to have the matter investigated, so that it might not be carried forward into the future.

HON. MR. BLAIR

said if there was a member of the house who regretted the motion he was not that man. The hon. member had been elected for the county of York, with his colleagues, upon this issue, and he (Blair) was glad that the fight was no longer to be carried on under ambush. He was surprised that the hon. gentleman, in view of the very positive statements he had made, would have thought it necessary to refer this matter to a committee. He would have thought, if he had desired to challenge an expression of public opinion upon the facts of the case, that he would not have tried to side track this question by referring it to a committee but would have manfully moved a resolution in the house to the effect that these regulations and grievances ought to be recorded and redressed. Before proceeding to relate to the house just what had transpired since the school law came into operation he (Blair) wished to express his opinion as to the proper course to be taken in respect to this question. Everything which had been attacked with reference to the orders or regulations of the board of education as to the sectarian management of any of the schools of the province was capable of easy and satisfactory proof, and was already within the full knowledge of every member of the house. If the hon. members required to have these regulations or other docnments before them they had already been fully supplied with all that could be supplied. There was no need of holding a lengthy and expensive examination under oath on this question. He was prepared to state just what had been done to the house, and if any gentlemen had any criticism to offer let him formulate his resolution and invite an expression of public opinion. He asked the house, as a matter of fair play, that they should not side-track this question so that any misunderstanding might arise as to what was said or done but that it should be discussed in the full light of day. The government were not conscious of having in the slightest degree impaired any privilege of the Protestant people of this country, or given any undue favor to the Roman Catholics. The government had no desire to shield themselves behind the fact that substantially all these regulations had been made years before they came into office. He had never put forward that claim. But it was an important fact to consider that as early as 1874 an arrangement had been entered into between the representatives of the Catholic people and the government for the remedying of existing difficulties. He asked hon. members to carry their minds back to that time. In 1872 the school law had been enacted and its non-sectarian features rendered it impossible that religious teaching should be given. There was a very strong sentiment in the country, not entirely confined to the Catholic population, that religious instruction should not be entirely excluded from the schools. The majority, however, thought otherwise and the consequence was that the Roman Catholics who had always given their children religious instruction in their schools looked upon the law with very great disfavor. Some people might think that this was a frivolous objection, but there was nothing which appealed more strongly to the minds of people than anything that touched their religious usages or prejudices. The Catholics may have done wrongly in throwing themselves into direct antagonism to the law. He was free to admit now that he thought it a pity that our Roman Catholic people had not viewed the matter in a different light and did not allow their children to mix with Protestant children. If they had done so he believed it would have been to their mutual advantage. But he had no right to form a judgement as to what the conscientious view of another man ought to be, and he thought every reasonable man ought to recognize and make allowance for the conscientious opinions of others. Rightly or wrongly the Catholic people withdrew themselves from the operation of the law and educated their children at their own expense, and thus one-third of the children of the country were precluded from attending the public schools. Hon. members would recall the intense bitter agitation of the period. It seemed as though the well being of the community was imperiled, and even its commercial relations about to be rent asunder. So strongly was the government impressed with the situation that they felt it was incumbent on them to see that some means were adopted by which harmony could be restored. That was the decision of the King-Fraser government in 1874, the very framers of the law who had embodied in it its non-sectarian character. Desirious of bringing them out in a more happy state of affairs they had themselves adopted this arrangement which this gentleman (Mr. Pitts) now wished to see rescinded and annulled. He wished to ask the solid sense of the house whether it wished to take the responsibility of re-opening the settlement which the very framers of the law had effected, and whether they wished to see the fires of sectarian strife rekindled. He thought the fact that during all these years, from 1875 to 1892, no public sentiment had shown itself antagonistic to to that arrangement ought to convince any man of the iniquity of the agitation now sought to be revived. Where was the proof that religious instructions were being given in the school? Not a particle of proof of that had ever been shown in the press or otherwise. Should such a case exist it would receive immediate attention. No such complaint had ever been brought before the board of education. As to the proposition No. 1 submitted in 1875, what possible objection could there be to the Catholic children being taught together in populous districts? He did not think the Protestantism of this country was so weak and mean a thing that it could not stand up against such an arrangement as that. In all these years he had never known any person seriously to propose to abrogate the condition of affairs until this agitation had commenced. As to the second proposition "That regulations be made to provide for the granting of licenses to persons holding certificates from the superior of any religious order," hon. members could see why that proposal was made. If all the regular hours were devoted to teaching and only such text books used as were prescribed, there was no reason why the teaching should not be given by any teacher provided he or she was qualified. No suggestion had been made that the sisters were not fully qualified. They were most efficient and competent teachers, and the inspectors have stated that their schools were very succesful and deserving of the highest commendation.

Continued on next page.

JOHN KALLOCH,
Montville, Me.

THEY SAID I MUST DIE : : :
—: BUT :—
: : : I AM WELL AND HAPPY.

MR. KALLOCH SAYS:—
"I am 55 years old, and for the last 15 years, have had the worst **Blood Disease** known to man. To add to my misery, my **Bowels** became **constipated, appetite ceased,** and I was so **reduced** in **flesh** and **strength,** I could only walk by the aid of canes. An **Eating Sore** started on my side, and in spite of physicians and medicines, increased, until it measured 2 by 3 1-2 inches, laying sections of my **Ribs bare.** Dr. Kilgore, advised SKODA'S REMEDIES. One course, 6 bottles of the DISCOVERY, with the LITTLE TABLETS, using the OINTMENT and SOAP externally, **perfectly healed the sore.** I have gained **23 lbs. in flesh,** and am a **WELL MAN."**

I certify to truth of above statement. I knew Kalloch's condition before treatment, saw him during treatment, and have seen him since cured.
VOLNEY B. THOMPSON,
Montville, Me. Chm. Selectmen.

SKODA DISCOVERY CO., WOLFVILLE, N. S.

ON TRIAL FOR 90 DAYS.

The finest, completest and latest line of Electrical appliances in the world. They have never failed to cure. We are so positive of it that we will back our belief and send you any Electrical Appliance now in the market and you can try it for Three Months. Largest list of testimonials on earth. Send for book and journal Free. W. T. Baer & Co., Windsor, Ont.

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