THE HERALD.

VOL. III., NO. 4. FREDERICTON N. B., SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1892. $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.

☞ A FIRST-CLASS BARBER SHOP IN CONNECTION.

WILSON & WILSON,

Attorneys-at-Law,

SOLICITORS and CONVEYANCERS

Offices: Carleton St., East Side,

Directly opp. Dr. Coulthard's office.

Accounts Collected and Loans Negotiated.

WILLIAM WILSON, M. P. P.
GEO. L. WILSON.

H. B. RAINSFORD,

Barrister, Attorney-at-Law,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Clerk of the Peace and Division Registrar, Real Estate Agent, Loans Negotiated.

Office: Lower flat of County Court House.

Adjoining the office of the Registrar of deeds.
Fredericton Nov. 16th, 1891.

GEO. A. HUGHES, B.A. JNO. W. WETMORE, B.A.

HUGHES & WETMORE,

Attorneys and Solicitors,

NOTARIES, CONVEYANCERS, &c.

OFFICES: WILEY BUILDING, Opp. Normal School, QUEEN ST. } Fredericton, N.B.

WILLIAM ROSSBOROUGH,

MASON,

Plasterer, - and - Bricklayer,

SHORE ST., NEAR GASWORKS.

FREDERICTON, N. B.

☞ JOBBING a specialty.
Workmanship first-class.
Prices satisfactory

RAILROADS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

RAILWAY.

ATLANTIC DIVISION.

ALL RAIL LINE } TO BOSTON, &c. THE SHORT LINE TO MONTREAL, &c.

ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS

In Effect Nov. 30th, 1891.

LEAVE FREDERICTON.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

6.15. A. M.—Express for St. John and intermediate points; Vanceboro, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Houlton, Woodstock, and points North.
10.35 A. M.—For Fredericton Junction, St. John and points East. Vanceboro, Bangor, and points West. St. Stephen, Houlton and Woodstock.
3.00 P. M.—For Fredericton Junction, St. John, etc.

RETURNING TO FREDERICTON FROM

St. John, 6.00, 10.00 a.m., 4.30 p. m.
Fredericton Junction, 8.25 a.m., 12.15, 6.25 p.m.
McAdam Junction, 10.50 a.m., 2.50 p.m.
Vanceboro, 10.25 a.m., 2.30 p.m.
St. Stephen, 9.00, 10.30 a.m.
St. Andrews, 8.00 a.m.

Arriving in Fredericton at 9.35 a. m., 1.25, 7.20 p.m.

LEAVE GIBSON.

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

ARRIVE AT GIBSON.

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

D. McNICOLL, *Gen Pass Agent,* MONTREAL.
C. E. McPHERSON, *Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agent* ST. JOHN, N. B.

CANADA EASTERN RAILWAY

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

In Effect June 22nd, 1891.

TRAINS RUN ON EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

AN EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Fredericton daily (Sunday excepted) for Chatham.

LEAVE FREDERICTON

3:00 p. m; Gibson, 3:05; Marysville, 3:13; Durham, 3:46; Cross Creek, 4:17 Boiestown, 5:20; Doaktown, 6:15; Upper Blackville, 6:52, Blackville, 7:25; Upper Nelson Boom, 8:05; Chatham Junction, 8:35, arrive at Chatham, 9:00.

RETURNING, LEAVE CHATHAM

7:00, a. m; Chatham Junction, 7:35; Upper Nelson Boom, 7:50; Blackville, 8:33; Upper Blackville, 9:00; Doaktown, 9:42; Boiestown, 10:25; Cross Creek, 11:35; Durham, 12:10; Marysville, 12:47; Gibson 12:57; arriving at Fredericton, 1:00 p. m.

Connections are made at Chatham Junction for all points on the I. C. Railway and Upper Provinces; at Fredericton with Canadian Pacific Railway for St. John, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, and all Western points, and River Steamers for St. John and points on St. John River; at Gibson, with Canadian Pacific Railway for Woodstock, Houlton, Grand Falls, Edmundston and Presque Isle, and at Cross Creek with Stage for Stanley.

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

THOMAS HOBEN, Superintendent.

Oil. - Oil.

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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 al Medicine Venders throughout the World.

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

1J-10-83

EXCELLENCE.

RHEUMATISM.—MR. WM. HOWES, 63 Red Lion St., High Holborn, W. C., London, Eng., states he had rheumatism 20 years; suffered intensely from swelling of hands, feet and joints. He used St. Jacobs Oil with marvelous results. Before the second bottle was exhausted the pain left him. He is cured.

NEURALGIA.—MRS. JOHN McLEAN, Barrie Island, Ont., March 4, 1889, says: "I suffered severely with neuralgia for nine years and have been greatly benefited by the use of St. Jacobs Oil."

SCIATICA.—Grenada, Kans., U. S. A. Aug. 8, 1888. "I suffered eight years with sciatica; used five bottles of St. Jacobs Oil and was permanently cured." JACOB I. SMITH.

STRAIN.—MR. M. PRICE, 14 Tabernacle Square, E. C., London, Eng., says: "I strained my wrist and the severe pain yielded like magic to St. Jacobs Oil."

LAMEBACK.—MRS. J. RINGLAND, Kincaid St., Brockville, Ont., writes: "I was confined to bed by severe lumbago. A part of a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil enabled me to go about in a day."

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

STEAMSHIPS.

ALLAN LINE.

1891. Winter Service. 1892.

This Company's Lines are composed of double-engined, Clyde-built 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 some of the fastest trips on record.

Liverpool and Portland Direct Service.

From Liverpool.			From Portland.
5 Nov.	.....SARDINIAN.....	Thursday,	26 Nov.
19 "	.....PARISIAN.....	Tuesday,	8 Dec.
3 Dec.	.....*CARTHAGINIAN	"	22 "
17 "	.....*NUMIDIAN.....	"	5 Jan.
31 "	.....PARISIAN.....	"	19 "
14 Jan.	.....*MONGOLIAN.....	"	2 Feb.
28 "	.....*NUMIDIAN.....	"	16 "

*S. S. Mongolian Numidian and Carthaginian will carry Cattle and only Cabin Passengers to Liverpool.

Steamers sail from Portland about 1 p. m. Fare to Portland: $6.50, 1st class; $4.50 2nd class.

These steamers are lighted throughout by Electricity. Passengers desirous of spending Christmas in Europe should take the Parisian, 8th Dec. voyage, and application for berths must be made in advance.

Liverpool, Queenstown, St. John's, Halifax and Baltimore Mail Service.

Liverpool to Baltimore via St. Johns and Halifax.	STEAMSHIPS.	Halifax via St. Johns, N.F. to Liverpool.
27 Oct.	.....POLYNESIAN.....	23 Nov.
10 Nov.	.....CASPIAN.....	7 Dec.
26 "	.....*MONGOLIAN.....	21 "
8 Dec.	.....POLYNESIAN.....	4 Jan.
22 "	.....CIRCASSIAN.....	18 "

*The Mongolian will carry only Cabin passengers from Halifax. Fare to Halifax, $5.00 and $3.50.

Rates of Passage to Liverpool.

SALOON ..... $40, $50, and $60.
" RETURN ..... $80, $90, and $110.

Children, in saloon, between 2 and 12 years, half fare; under 2 years, free.

Clergymen and their families are allowed a reduction of ten per cent. from these rates.

INTERMEDIATE—From Portland.....$25
From Halifax.....$30
STEERAGE.....$20

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

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

Reduced rates on railroads are allowed Allan Line passengers.

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

GLASGOW AND HALIFAX LINE.

Direct sailings from Glasgow to Halifax.

MANITOBAN..... 27 Nov.
HIBERNIAN..... 11 Dec.

And fortnightly thereafter.

Glasgow, Londonderry, and New York Service.

(Late State Line Steamers.)

From Glasgow.		From New York.
23 Oct.	.....STATE OF NEBRASKA..12	Nov. Noon
6 Nov.	..STATE OF CALIFORNIA..26	" Noon
27 "	...STATE OF NEBRASKA.....17	Dec. 10 a.m
18 Dec.	...*STATE OF CALIFORNIA...7	Jan 9.30 a.m
8 Jan.	...STATE OF NEBRASKA....28	" 8 a m

Rates of Passage New York to Glasgow.

Saloon Passage to Glasgow and Londonderry.....$40 and $45

Special Railway fares from Glasgow to Liverpool, $2.50; to London, $5.00; Londonderry to Belfast, $1.30; to Dublin, $1.85. Passengers have their choice of lines and are allowed 10 days stop over at Glasgow or Londonderry if desired.

For Staterooms, Tickets, or further information apply to

WM. THOMSON & CO., Agents,
ST. JOHN N. B.

Nov. 27.

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.

PARSONS PILLS

Make New, Rich Blood!

These pills were a wonderful discovery. No others like them in the world. Will positively cure or relieve all manner of disease. The information around each box is worth ten times the cost of a box of pills. Find out about them, and you will always be thankful. OUR PILL A DOSE. They expel all impurities from the blood. Delicate women find great benefit from using them. Illustrated pamphlet free. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cts. in stamps; five boxes $1.00. DR. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

BE A MAN!

VIGOR and STRENGTH!

For LOST or FAILING MANHOOD, General and NERVOUS DEBILITY, Weakness of BODY AND MIND, Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Robust, Noble MANHOOD fully Restored. How to enlarge and strengthen WEAK UNDEVELOPED ORGANS and PARTS OF BODY. Absolutely unfailing HOME TREATMENT—Benefits in a day. Men testify from fifty States and Foreign Countries. Write them. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) FREE. Address

ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.

2

GILLETT'S

PURE POWDERED 100%

LYE

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap, Softening Water, Disinfecting, and a hundred other uses. A can equals 20 pounds Sal Soda.

Sold by All Grocers and Druggists.

E. W. GILLETT, Toronto.

I CURE FITS!

When I say I 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 worse 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.

H. C. ROOT, M. C., 186 ADELAIDE ST., WEST, TORONTO, ONT.

DR LOW'S WORM SYRUP

DESTROYS AND REMOVES WORMS OF ALL KINDS IN CHILDREN OR ADULTS SWEET AS SYRUP AND CANNOT HARM THE MOST DELICATE CHILD

BURDOCK PILLS

SUGAR COATED

A SURE CURE

FOR BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, SICK HEADACHE, AND DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS. THEY ARE MILD, THOROUGH AND PROMPT IN ACTION, AND FORM A VALUABLE AID TO BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS IN THE TREATMENT AND CURE OF CHRONIC AND OBSTINATE DISEASES

Nails. Nails.

By the last boat

60 KEGS Steel Cut Nails. 20 Kegs Wire nails.

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

Iron. Iron.

JUST RECEIVED:

386 BARS three quarter round Iron. 69 Bars one inch.

And for sale at marked rates.

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

Steel Chain.

JUST RECEIVED:

500 FEET Steel Chain, new style, strong, tough and durable.

For Sale low by

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

A GLIMPSE OF MANITOBA.

What One of Our Boys Thinks of the Country.

The following communication has been received from a York county boy, who has lately gone to Manitoba; and as it is written in a plain, unvarnished manner, it may contain more truth than some of the highly colored effusions that reach us.

I admit that so far I have met with an all round disappointment in Manitoba. West of Port Arthur to Rat Portage, where Mr. Nairn, our old preacher, is stationed, I never saw such a rough place in my life; deep cuts, high dumps and heavy grades with an occasional bog and tunnel, makes a rather hard combination, and you encounter all these and more on that piece of road. From Rat Portage to Winnipeg it is not much better in more ways than one. The ground is so flat and damp that in many places it seemed impossible to make the hay on it, and the cattle and horses pasturing on the plains were strutting about among six or eight inches of water as happy looking as a newly elected alderman. Of course, long before we reached Winnipeg, the ground became quite dry, and it was altogether a much finer looking country; but leaving aside the vast amount of wheat and oat stacks, there was absolutely nothing to interest you as you passed through it. It was the same long expanse of gray prairie wherever you had a mind to look, and after a while a person becomes tired of it. I have heard a good deal of talk about the beauty of the situation of Winnipeg, but somehow or other it appears to me to be a very ordinary looking place. Down at the junction of the rivers, where it is rather pretty, the lots are all taken up by big mills and warehouses, and further back, where there is another pretty place, the city cemetery is situated; but the city itself is in the lowest spot for miles around evidently, still it is hard to tell, for the country is so very level that at night the lights of the city can be seen at a distance of twenty miles or more.

Winnipeg is quite a city though. Street cars, elecric railways and all the latest improvements in every branch are here in abundance, and for a few cents you will be carried through all the principal parts of the city. The houses, as a rule, are far behind those down east, due of course to the entire absence of wood in this country and the awful railroad rate for bringing it here. Nearly all the business houses are built of white brick, although a few prominent establishments are of the red material; chief among them is the Manitoba hotel, an immense building, eleven stories high, put up by the Great Eastern railroad company. It is a fine looking structure, well finished inside and out, and contains seven hundred rooms. It is to be opened at Christmas by a grand ball, tickets for the night's fun being placed at the modest little sum of twelve dollars a couple (of course I will be there.)

When I got here I found that the blooming stories about high wages for doing little or nothing, was all rot. I could not get my certificate to teach until December 1st, and so I decided to go to work at anything that might come along, I joined a railroad outfit and surveying gang at two dollars a day and began work. I got a pass down to Deloraine, two hundred miles southwest of Winnipeg, and from there we travelled westward until we reached the coal fields, the terminus of the road. This was one hundred and thirty miles west of Deloraine, or three hundred and fifty miles from Winnipeg, and as we travelled from Deloraine on wagons or on foot, you may know that I had a capital opportunity of seeing the country. Down as far as Deloraine it was a fine country; we passed two ranges of low mountains covered with wood (and plenty of streams), but at Deloraine everything of this kind stopped short. Water was scarce, and what little is to be had is so charged with alkali, that it would sicken "Auld Nick." All the city water is hauled from a distance of seven miles or more, and wood nearly twice that distance. They are trying to procure water by means of an artesian well, but so far they have been unsuccessful, although the well is down eighteen hundred feet. All the way from Deloraine to the Souris coal fields of the country is of about the same nature, rolling prairies covered with short grass, no hay at all except in little damp spots here and there; as a consequence there are hardly any cattle, and no stock of any description except what is necessary to put in the crops. People, as a rule, appear to be abominably poor, living in sod huts, like rabbits, and having no barns or any wooden structures of any kind.

What keeps them there is a mystery to me, unless it is that they are too poor to get away.

The Souris coal fields in the district of Assinoboia is one of the most disconsolate looking holes in the known globe. Wild, rugged and barren; for miles on the prairie you can walk on stones, small boulders, something like those found in New Brunswick; while the river is only a deep gorge, to which it is almost impossible to get down with a team. It is from these hills that the coal is dug, good for nothing, soft stuff which, although a godsend to this country, would not be used down east at all. Other minerals of a like kind are also found in small quantities. I found some specimens of agate and other stones, and it is really wonderful the shape of some huge stones which stand fifty feet or more above anything else, and which are so soft that I cut into them with my knife and so climbed up to the top. At the foot of some of these bluffs you will come across innumerable buffaloe bones, where the Indians, in bye gone days, had stampeded them. On the prairie you will see the marks of the Indian tents, a round ring of stones with a large one in the centre. I rather liked wandering around among the ancient hunting grounds of the poor, despised Indian, and knocking over the stone cavins marking the grave of some chief or other.

We came home by a different route, and though it was a much finer country than that which we passed going down, still it was a hard looking district, and not to be compared with the pamphlets which have been published about it. However, there were some extraordinary land and crops around the main line of the C. P. R., from Brandon to Winnipeg, and it is here that the crops are raised that cause so much talk down east. I could write you a good deal concerning farming out here, but, perhaps, I have done enough for once; but in my estimation Manitoba, as a whole, is not what it is cracked up to be at all. Nearly all of it suffers more or less from frost, and in some places we passed. [illegible] acres of wheat was stand[illegible] frozen beyond use.

absence of hay makes cattle raising out of the question, as there is nothing with which to winter them; and as for fowls and sheep, they are of no use here at all. Nearly all who farm, do so on a big scale, and it is either a rich farmer or a poor one; there are few of the middle class. As for wages, well they are not so bad for those who have a profession or trade, but for the working man, they are not much better than down home.

But what struck me more than anything else was the difference between the east and west, taking it from a moral point of view, I have hardly yet met a man who does not drink. Working men will work hard all summer on the railroad outfits, and when they get into the nearest town, everything gives; disreputable women and barmen haul in all of it, and they have to turn back to work, often so glad to get at it again that they are not able to kick against the reduction in wages, which the employer makes sure. As a consequence wages are steadily decreasing, and will continue so until temperance gets a better hold of the masses. You can form a fair idea of the liquor traffic when you know that one hotel, the Leland House, took in over the bar, during exhibition week, last September, eleven hundred dollars a day on an average, and that was only a fair average, so they said.

And in everything else the people appear to be very loose. The Salvation army, always notorious, is here perfectly diabolical. Such songs you never heard; they will tramp the streets nightly singing such songs as "For Christ's a jolly good fellow," while the War Cry contains such things as "There's flies on me, there's flies on me, but there's no flies on Jesus." In the city are Christian endeavors, Y. M. C. A's and other societies having great meetings and doing a pile of talking and never heeding such things as men drinking their last dollar and others doing worse. This will have to be sufficient for this time, but when I get another opportunity, will give you some of the features of winter life here.

THE NEW LANGUAGE.

Our Weekly Lesson in Volapuk

Lesson one was published October 10th, with outline of plan and full instructions for revision of exercises.

Lesson 11.

Nouns.	Verbs.	Prepositions.
Bim, tree.	Blibön, to remain.	Da, through.
Ced, opinion.		Zi, around.
Deil, death.	Deilön, to die.	Dis under.
Fad, thread.	Kömön, to come.	In, in: on.
Kik, key.		Jü, until.
Lel, Iron.	Konön, to tell.	Lä, near.
Silef, silver.	Lifön, to live, have life.	Ma, according.
Ston, stone.	Lödön, to live; reside.	Nen, without.
	Pölüdön, to lose.	Pla, instead of.
	Tanön, to tie.	Sis, since.
	Yagön, to chase.	Ta, against.
		Ve, along.

EXERCISES.

Ogolob da fot lä dom olik nen golön ve jol fluma. Man kömom ovü flum al logön jevali et keli vipol selön. Kik at binom de lel, binom gudikum ka ut de silef. Sentab keli epölüdol binom dis stul jibloda olik. Mot obik edeilof in yel ot äs fat olik. Nök obik elödom in dom ot in kel fatel elödom jü deil jifatela obik. Flum lä fot binom flum gletik Plo kim binom kaf at kel binom su tab? Flol kiom binom gudikün ma ced olik, ut keli elemob plo sentabs kils a paun u ut keli jinök esedol ole? Ekömob al dom olik pla blod obik al konön ole das jimotel obeik no ekan of kömön, bi ebinof len jiblod ofik sis dels kil. Fat e mot obik elödoms in dom lä fot pos deil cilas omsik e ebliboms ta ced gudikün obik. Stons gletik binoms ve jol fluma. Tanolöd fadi at zi buk olik.

If you go through the forest you will see my horse. Tie him near the large tree along the shore of the river—Tell (to) your uncles and aunts that, according to my best opinion, they should come with their father to see my animals and flowers: they have not seen them since two years—Until his death my brother lived with me in your uncle's house. You kiss your sister instead of your brother: can you tell (to) me what you said against him to his grandfather?—The man who is without hands or feet can live, but the man who is without a head will die—Three boys chased a dog and a cat around the tree which is near your nephew's house—Are you not able to tie this thread to this iron key?—Will you go with me along the river shore under the trees?—I have lived in this house since those days in which you and I were boys—My sister lived until her death with my grandmother who lost her son six years ago (before six years)—Who tied this dog under that tree?—Will you tell this to your father without giving (to give) him your opinion concerning it (the same).

THE HEAD SURGEON.

Of the Lubon Medical Company is now at Toronto, Canada, and may be consulted either in person or by letter on all chronic diseases peculiar to man. Men, young, old, or middle-aged, who find themselves nervous weak and exhausted, who are broken down from excess or overwork, resulting in many of the following symptoms: Mental depression, premature old age, loss of vitality, loss of memory, bad dreams, dimness of sight, palpitation of the heart, emissions, lack of energy, pain in the kidneys, headache, pimples on the face or body, itching or peculiar sensation about the scrotum, wasting of the organs, dizziness, specks before the eyes, twitching of the muscles, eye lids, and elsewhere, bashfulness, deposits in the urine, loss of will power, tenderness of the scalp and spine, weak and flabby muscles, desire to sleep, failure to be rested by sleep, constipation, dullness of hearing, loss of voice, desire for solitude, excitability of temper, sunken eyes surrounded with leaden ircle, oily looking skin, etc. are all symptoms of nervous debility that lead to insanity and death unless cured. The spring or vital force having losts its tension, every function wanes in consequence. Those who through abuse committed in ignorance may be permanently cured. Send your address for book on all diseases peculiar to man. Book sent free sealed. Heart disease, the symptoms of which are faint spells, purple lips, numbness, palpitation, skip beats, hot flushes, rush of blood to the head, dull pain in the heart which beats strong, rapid and irregular, the second heart quicker than the first, pains about the breast bone, etc., can positively be cured. No cure, no pay. Send for book. Address M. V. LUBON, 24 Macdonell Ave, Toronto, Canada.

Said a lady to the famous actor, Ga[illegible]k, "I wish you were taller." [illegible]ied the wit, "how happy I [illegible]nd higher in your estim[illegible]

CHEESE FACTORIES.

Requirements, Cost of Buildings and Equipment—General Information.

For the information of those interested in cheese factories, the following facts, from dairy bulletins, issue by the department of agriculture, Ottawa, and from lectures delivered by Prof. Robertson, of the experimental farm, are taken.

Factories are managed in either two ways, by a joint stock company or by a private individual. In the latter case, of course, the business is handled by the owner irespective of bye laws, but in the case of a company it is necessary that a code of laws be followed to get the best results. First,

With Respect to Buildings.]

These may be constructed by the use of a frame of square timbers mortised together, or by balloon frame of 2x6 in. studs placed on sills 8x8 in. The walls should be finished by placing 2x6 in. scantling sixteen inches apart; boarding in; sheathing with paper; clapboards or shingles. On the inside boarding in with one inch stuff; sheathing with paper; finished with tongued and grooved lumber. The rooms required are a cheese making room, 30x24 feet, cheese press room, 16x14 ft., boiler and engine room, 13x14 ft. These may be all under one roof or in separate buildings. Floors should be made frost proof. Plans may be had by writing to the department of agriculture, Ottawa. For a factory of

From 500 to 700 Cow Capacity

the follownig equipment is required: steam boiler, eight horse power, engine six horse power, water injector, three milk vats, of 5,000 pounds capacity each, twenty-four cheese presses, three curd sinks, a curd cutter or mill, hoisting crane, weighing can of 500 pounds capacity, milk conductor, card knife (perpendicular), curd knife, (horizontal), weighing scales, one pair for milk, one for cheese, and one for salt, two thermometers, two floating thermometers, milk testing instrument, twenty-four press rings, three rakes for stirring curd, one bandager, cheese trier, water tank ten barrel capacity, whey tank of fifty-five barrel capacity and steam pipes, water pipes, stencils and various sized dippers. For a factory of 300 to 500 cow capacity most of these are necessary but the engine may be dispensed with.

Milk shall be supplied from only healthy cows. The pastures, yards and lanes shall be kept free from carrion and all decaying matter. Each patron shall furnish poor sweet milk, to which nothing has been added and from which no part has been removed. All pails and other utensils with which the milk is brought into contact

Must be of Tin.

Night and morning messes shall be kept in separate vessels until the arrival of the milk wagon. If it is decided to have a man to go around and gather the milk, instead of each farmer hauling his own to the factory, then at each gate a milk stand shall be necessary which will afford shade from the sun and protection against the rain. The milk gatherer takes away the full cans and leaves empty ones in their place. All milk is tested at certain times to see that it is pure, wholesome, honest and of

Good Average Quality.

Prof. Robertson, at the city hall in his lectures, made the following statements: There is a market for cheese here. There is no reason why you should not send cheese to England, after supplying your own wants, and get back English gold just as Ontario is doing now. We are less than one cent a pound on butter and cheese distant from the English markets and the English people themselves are very often quite as far as that from their own markets. The English markets will take all the good products we can send them for a long time to come. You need never fear that you will glut these markets if you have fine products to send. Canada sends to England 10,000,000 lbs. of cheese, and England buys abroad 25,000,000 pounds per year. So we send her about thirty-four per cent of the cheese she buys abroad. Up in Ontario, over 99 4-5 of all the cheese is made in the cheese factories. The same is true of the rest of Canada, to the extent that over 99 per cent of all the cheese manufactured in Canada is made in cheese factories by co-operative methods. The result is that we stand first in the British markets for the quality of our cheese, and

We Send More Cheese

there per head of population than any other people on the whole earth. The establishment of factories of this kind will increase the value of the farms. If a man wants to sell, or rent a farm within a reasonable distance of a cheese or butter factory, he will advertise the fact, and for why? Because he will see an increased source of revenue through the cheese factory or the creamery and thus their proximity increases the value of the property. Were every man to try to support the factory in his locality he would get an increased price for his farm, if he wanted to sell, and if every man would support the creamery it would never go down and it would be still more profitable to each one patronizing it.

If any section of farmers wish to co-operate, a cheese factory of 500 cows capacity can be erected at a cost of $2,000 for a building of the best sort and construction, equipped with the best utensils that recent improvements can provide, and the cheese can be made at a cost of from two to

Two And a Half Cents

a pound, including the drawing of the milk.

It is safe to say that a suitable farm situated within three miles of a cheese factory or butter factory will sell for $10.00 per acre more than the same farm or one like it would bring, twenty miles distant from either of these factories. In regard to the export of cheese, in 1868, there were only 6,141,570 lbs., valued at $620,543; in 1880, there were 40,368,678 lbs., valued at $3,893,366; in 1889, the export of cheese was 88,534,887 lbs., valued at $8,915,684.

The business of dairying, when followed with intelligence and good judgment, ensures to the farmers a fair return for their labors. The co-operate plan of carrying on the manufacture of cheese in factories has superseded almost entirely the home or private dairy practice. Economy in the application of [illegible] uniformity in the qual[illegible] were the main [illegible] factory sy[illegible] whe[illegible]

To Win a Foremost Reputation

abroad for general excellence of quality. Neither the reputation nor the character of the cheese on which it is founded, are yet beyond the possibility of improvement.

In York county, and the same may be said of all others in New Brunswick, cheese which can be made at four cents per pound must pay the farmers better than butter which is often sold at ten cents per pound. Cases are known were butter has been sold at a still lower price. Butter making is one of the most laborious parts of farm work and falls altogether upon the women. On the most of our farms where any quantity of butter is made, female help has to be hired, and this is getting scarce and consequently more expensive. A thoughtful consideration of the matter must lead the farmer to see that a cheese factory, where the milk from his farm can be made into cheese, has many advantages over the old style churn. Competent men can be hired at reasonable wages to run a factory for the first three months, when an intelligent man, who has had the advantage of the three months training can do the work satisfactorily himself.

HELPFUL HINTS.

Such as Young Housewifes may well make a note of.

Do not let left-over tea or coffee stand in tin.

Never leave vegetables in the water after they are cooked.

Never butter your pie plates, but dredge them lightly with flour.

Ripe tomatoes will remove ink stains from white cloth and from the hands.

The juice of half a lemon in half a glass of water is a safe remedy for headache.

An oyster shell in the teakettle will prevent the formation of crust on the inside.

Keep a rocking chair in the kithen and you can snatch many needed moments of rest.

It is economy to have a plentiful supply of towels. You get more wear in proportion.

Equal parts of sweet oil and vinegar and a little gum arabic make an excellent furniture polish.

Rubbed with a woolen rag saturated with kerosene, a tin kettle or coffee pot becomes as bright as new.

Did you know that if you place tough meat in a bath of vinegar water for a little time it will become tender?

A bit of charcoal put in the saucepan with your cabbage destroys much of the disagreeable odor pervading the atmosphere at such times.

Be careful to ventilate your bedrooms; it will prevent morning headaches and the disagreeable lassitude consequent upon the breathing of bad air for any length of time.

Save all your broken and crooked carpet tacks and keep them in a box in the kitchen for cleaning bottles. They are better than shot, for the sharp edges scrape off all the stains.

To clean brass bird cages wash in cold suds, and while still damp rub with whiting, then with a flannel, and finish polishing with tissue paper, or wash, wipe dry, rub with kerosene.

Saturate the edges of carpets with a strong solution of alum water to destroy moths; if an unpainted floor, wash the floor with it before putting down the carpet. Do the same to shelves where black ants appear.

A nice furniture polish is made by mixing boiling linseed oil and white varnish, using one-fourth varnish to three-fourths of the oil. Apply with a flannel, rubbing thoroughly, and afterward rubbing with dry flannel or chamois skin.

Prime wheat flour should have the following characteristics: When handled, none should adhere to the fingers; if a handful be squeezed, it should not sift through the fingers, but should clog together, forming a little ball, which will show the fine lines of the palm for some time after release; if a little ball of flour be dropped on a table it should even then preserve its form and continuity, at least in large measure.

GOT TEN THOUSAND TO TEN

Three bookmakers were talking horse in the corridor of the Hoffman House the other night, when a young man attired in a rumpled dress suit, and with a high hat jammed on the back of his head, approached and said to one of them:

"Any you fellers know any man named Doolich?"

"What's that?" asked one of the bookmakers.

"Know man named Doolich?" repeated the young man, in maudlin tones.

"What's the name?"

"Doolich. Dunno' first name. Jes' Doolich."

"Is it Dooley?"

"Yes, zat's feller. Doolich's name. Where's 'e?"

"What do you want of him?"

"Wanter break 's face."

"What did he do?"

"Well, tell yer. Y'r see zis. I go ter Guttenburg t'day t'r play race, see?"

"Yes."

"Fren' mine he say. 'Play Sandstone. Sure thing.' Zat f'ler, good friend mine. Good f'ler, an' when he say. 'Play Sandstone.' I say. 'P'rs'val, zat's good thing; play 'm.'"

"Who's Percival?" asked one of the bookmakers.

"Why, zat's me. I'm P'rs'val, and good fel'. But, shay; I go t'r track, an' on way get jag. Down Guttenburg fel' says ter me: 'What yer play?' 'Nothin',' says I. 'Play Madstun,' says he. 'No, Sandstone good enough fer me,' says I. 'Doncher do it, me boy,' says he. 'Madstun, play 'm; like pick'n up money in street.' 'No!' says I. 'Sure,' says he.

"So like 'n ass I go an' put up m' money on Madstun plug. Feller he say. 'M'name's Doolich; doncher fergit me fer tip.' 'All right,' says I, an' I go ter stand, say: 'Ten straight. Madstun.' F'ler he look 'n laugh. 'Y'r crazy,' says 'e. 'Madstun, quick,' says I. He laugh again, an' say. 'Give mon'; here y'ar,' and then give ten thousan' t'r ten. 'Gee!' I says, 'zat's good odds.' Zen I went took drink. When come back says ter man. 'Who won?' 'Sandstone,' says 'e. 'Where Madstu[illegible] come in?' says I. He look an' say [illegible] crazy. No Madstun in race [illegible] at track.' Zen I shout [illegible] People say: [illegible] out. 'F[illegible]

RURAL RAMBLINGS.

Pokiok, Barony and Prince William.

From Woodstock to this city by the mail route on the western side of the St. John, there are many beautiful farms, fine residences, grand mill sites and romantic and pleasing scenes. Perhaps no part of the dominion is so well favored by nature with a bountiful water supply. Every mile or two there are privileges for water power factories that only require little labor in building dams to give any horse power necessary.

No better milling sites can be desired than Long's, Jocylin's, Garden's, Pokiok and many lesser streams. Pokiok is both useful and ornamental. The stream, near the river, forces its way through a gulch or canyon with precipitous sides, some eighty feet high, upright as the wall of a house, and partly clad by small cedar and spruce shrubs, that attempt to eke out an existence from the scanty soil that reposes in the clefts of the rocks. This chasm is about five hundred feet long and not over six feet wide at its narrowest part. Here the stream tumbles on over the rocks in a succession of leaps, from the dam above to the main river below, some two hundred feet of a descent in all. Hill & Berry have a mill here, containing a gang, gang edger, single saw and all necessary small saws. The building is good and the machinery is all that can be desired. A few rods from the mill is the woodworking factory. Here is all machinery required for