THE HERALD.

Board of Works

VOL. IV., NO. 22. FREDERICTON, N. B., SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1893. 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.

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Also a Large and well assorted Stock of Lounges, Bed-Springs, Mattresses, etc.

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Sewing Machines $25.00.

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2 YEARS OF SUFFERING.

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HAWKER'S NERVE AND STOMACH TONIC, and a box of HAWKER'S LIVER PILLS.

I had not taken them long before I commenced to improve and in a short time I was *completely cured*. I grew *strong* and *vigorous*, my appetite returned, I *slept well* and in a few months had *gained 30 pounds* in weight. I have not suffered from piles or biliousness since, now 2 years, and am as *strong* and *hearty* as any man could wish to be. I firmly believe that

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Fredericton Nov. 16th, 1891.

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From Liverpool.		From Montreal.	From Quebec.
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" 27	LAURENTIAN	" 13	
May 4	PARISIAN	" 20	" 21
" 11	CIRCASSIAN	" 27	" 28

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14 Apr	STATE OF CALIFORNIA	4 May
28 "	STATE OF NEBRASKA	18 "

Cabin, $40 to $60; Second Cabin, $30; Steerage, $24.

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April 29

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(Of the late firm of J. A. & W. Vanwart,)

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—AND—

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ATLANTIC DIVISION.

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ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS

In Effect Oct. 3rd 1892.

LEAVE FREDERICTON.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

6.15. A. M.—Express for St. John and intermediate points; Vanceboro, Bangor, Portland, Boston, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Houlton, Woodstock, and points North.

10.30 A. M.—For Fredericton Junction, St. John and points East. McAdam Junction.

2.55 P. M.—For Fredericton Junction, St. John, etc.

RETURNING TO FREDERICTON FROM

St. John, 6 25, 8.00 a.m., 4.40 p. m.
Fredericton Junction, 8.15 a.m., 12.15, 6.25 p.m.
McAdam Junction, 10.30, a. m., 2.50 p. m.
Vanceboro, 10.10 a. m., 2.15 p.m.
St. Stephen, 7.45, 10.00 a. m.
St. Andrews, 7.00 a. m.

Arriving in Fredericton at 9.15 a. m., 1.15, 7.10 p. m.

LEAVE GIBSON.

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

ARRIVE AT GIBSON.

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

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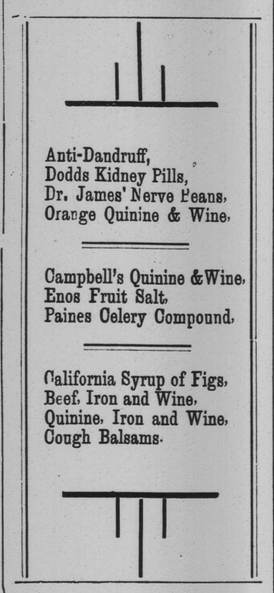

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COR. QUEEN & CARLETON STS.

FREDERICTON, N. B.

CAPTIVATING NEW YORK.

The British Fleet Astonishes the New Yorkers—A Splendid Spectacle.

New York Herald, April 28th.

For the entertainment of the tens of thousands of spectators who filled all the high housetops of the middle west side and the broad, sloping acres of lower Riverside Park the British squadron in the Hudson last night destroyed itself to escape falling into the hands of the enemy. First, the four men-of-war were simultaneously fired and burned to the water's edge, with profusion of smoke and great crackling of flames. Then they were blown up through the explosion of a mimic magazine, represented by about four tons of fireworks. The enemy it should be said, was imaginary and the burning and blowing up entirely make believe. After that the ships gave the finest electrical exhibition ever seen afloat.

It was the result of great preparation on the part of the staff of Vice Admiral Hopkins to make the search light display and illumination arranged for last evening much out of the ordinary class.

Evening fell upon the allied fleet with everybody vowing that they were "dead tired," but actively preparing for the pyrotechnic show and for dinner and dance ashore. The British fleet presented no unusual appearance when colors were sounded. Apparently Admiral Hopkins was unaware of the fate which was in store for his command. Night came and the lights began to twinkle on the ships. Bugles here and there rang out, and little outters steamed through the water, taking officers on errands around the fleet.

It had been announced in Admiral Gherardi's orders that the war ships might illuminate if they wished to. Admiral Hopkins had secured permission from the commander-in-chief of the allied fleet to destroy his squadron. But this was kept a secret.

SHIPS MADE OF FIRE.

The hour fixed for the display was 8 o'clock, and just before that hour a signal flashed from out the telegraphic lamps on board the Blake. It was a signal only to the other ships in the British squadron, the Australia, Magicienne and Tartar, anchored in the order given in the starboard column.

With the quickness of the flash that conveyed the order, there floated in the Hudson four ships of fire where four black hulled vessels had been. From stem to stern the Blake was a glowing mass of electric jets. Her bows, her masts, her bridge and her funnels were outlined against the black and murky night. The more graceful lines of the Australia showed also in fire, and the Magicienne and the Tartar were shown in blazing outline.

This was a great surprise. No one had been expecting anything so elaborate as that, although the men on the other ships had begun to suspect, from the fact that Admiral Hopkins had bought all the incandescent globes the Edison company had in stock, that he had designs on their laurels. But here was something which staggered one with surprise and made him involuntarily say "Oh!"

Quickly down the fleet the other ships that have electrical plants took the cue, and one after another the great monsters of war began to glitter and glow. The Arethusa hung out colored lanterns. She could do no better than that. But her fighting companion, the Jean Bart, which is a powerful modern warrior and has a fine electrical plant, came to the rescue and saved the credit of the French squadron. Along her rail there ran a row of strong incandescents which cast a brilliant pathway of light three hundred feet wide nearly to the New Jersey shore on her port side and to New York shore line on her star board side. Her ugly military masts under the influence of electricity became ornamental. Around each were three circles of fire, which in the distance glowed only like the wings of Saturn shown through a telescope, but sadly disarranged.

WAR SHIPS AGLOW.

The Reina Regente, black as night in day time, now looked fair and glorious. The dark and mighty hull of the big Spanish cruiser had been set with crosses and wreaths and garlands of diamonds and pearls of electric power until one with a poetical ailment might have said that she reminded one of a Spanish beauty with fire-flies flashing in her dusky hair.

But the Kaiserin Augusta was in the show for favorable mention, at least. Down in the deep recesses of her hull her dynamos were whirring and humming for her adornment. Along her rails were set hundreds of flashing lamps. Up and down her three great smoke-stacks they ran like gleaming snakes. The bridge, where her captain stands performing the duties of commodore, was a bridge of flame and her guns were guns of fire,

This was the scene which burst upon the bewildered gaze with almost blinding and stunning brilliancy at 8 o'clock. Cries of admiration burst from thousands of lips. Big excursion boats were out again for the second time during the day laden with passengers, and the show now going on had more observers than any other spectacular performance like the "Black Crook" under the sun.

Up and down the Hudson were other war ships similarly aglow, but those which have been mentioned were the most impressive.

PIERCING THE SKY.

Now from the Philadelphia shot forth a blinding ray of light. It was not the flash from a gun, for no report came. It was the Philadelphia's forward search light of many thousand candle power, which she had aimed out into the night. To the whole fleet this was a signal.

It said as plain as words:

"Come on, boys. Let us drive the fog away and see who can make the biggest hole in the sky."

Instantly the night was cut into little bits. From 35 ships 100 piercing rays of light, widening as they stretched away, spread out over the horizon. One hundred search lights were at work looking for imaginary forts and things like that. Such a blaze the Hudson river had not seen since the New York Central elevators burned. It was amazing how quickly these shafts darted about and swept the river. So suddenly and unexpectedly did they shoot from point to point that you could hear all over the surface of the river feminine shrieks of surprise and fright when the light shot athwart an excursion boat.

Another signal from the Philadelphia and the 100 search lights were aimed at the sky. Talk of the beauty and rarity of the northern lights! Here was the Auroa Borealis duplicated by the hand of man. Now the rays seemed to radiate from a common centre—a huge, quivering fan, the edge of which was lost in the clouds. Now they all seemed to converge at one particular point. Then they opened again, and then each ship directed the search light full against the side of its nearest neighbor.

"Bedad," exclaimed a deckhand on the Herald tug, who is an ex member of the fire department; bedad, they are all New Yorkers pumping water on each other to put out the electric lights."

And indeed, it was just that effect which the search light play had in the heavy, moist atmosphere,

The fleet continued to entertain the city with this sort of thing for half an hour. Some exhibition of signalling was given with the rays. The light was turned to the right and left and waved up and down as called for in the "wigwag" code.

Then the flash lights were put to bed, and the people wondered what would come next. They did not have long to wait.

Over on the main deck of the Blake, a fire seemed to have been kindled. It was blazing up at a lively rate in an instant. The same thing seemed happening on the Australia, the Magicienne and the Tartar. The fire spread along the deck. It would flicker, then leap up again brighter than before. All the time it gathered volume. With it came smoke, which rolled high above the mastheads.

The crew could be seen rushing wildly to and fro striving to extinguish the fire, but it had gotten beyond control. It raged and blazed from stem to stern. The dense blue and red smoke concealed the admiral's bridge as it fell down and obstructed a view of the toppling smoke-stacks of the other steamers.

In five minutes the ships had been destroyed, and the signals were given to the men on board of them to cease throwing red and blue powder into the fires. Then the ships rode majestically at anchor just as they had before they caught fire.

This little bit of spectacular pleased the crowd immensely. So many people were there in Riverside Park watching it and so heartily did they express their approbation that the storm of hand clapping swept down on the ships even at that great distance and was quite distinct.

Admiral Hopkins ordered a few rockets sent up to keep the crowd quiet while he prepared another treat for them. The rockets were bursting far overhead and scattering into starry dust, when suddenly something went crack! on the Blake. The same instant something else went bang! bang! bang! on the Australia, Magicienne and Tartar.

An amazing spectacle came then. In rapid succession each of the great British cruisers blew up. Fore and aft each ship was a spouting crater, vomiting fire and men and timbers. The explosion was terrific, and the ladies cried "Oh!" and closed their eyes to shut out the dreadful vision of fire and explosive force, which was before them.

It was all so easily done and pleased the spectators so much that Admiral Hopkins decided to blow his squadron up some more. He did it three times during the evening and each time he got many hearty cheers.

All this time the American ships had been holding an animated conversation with one another. This was done by means of colored electric globes, the carbons of which burned and went out at the will of the operators. It tickled the mind to contemplate the great ships, swinging at anchor at night, with rows of colored lights constantly being run up and disappearing, and to know that every globe as as it went out meant some word or sentence which some uniformed young officer with a slate had written down to transmit to the ship behind him.

But the English were bound to be ahead again. When they had finished burning and blowing up their squadron and had shut of the 4,000 or 5,000 electric jets, they were ready with something else.

SEARCH LIGHT TELEGRAPH.

Suddenly, in midair above the Australia terrific lightning began to play. It came in short and blinding flashes, which pierced the gloom for miles around. What new trick was the Blake up to? Had the Britisher some secret to command the powers of the elements?

It was merely the British man-of-war signalling, that was all. A uniformed telegraph operator was sitting at an ordinary telegraph key on board the Australia, and as easily as the Herald operator in the Washington bureau sends news over the Herald special wires to this city, he was telegraphing out into the night by means of a search light of 25,000 candle power. He was using the ordinary Morse code of dots and dashes. Each time his finger touched the key a slide in front of the light darted back and let the ray out into the gloom.

Forty miles away another British ship could have read the message. It would have appeared in the sky, not clear cut and distinct at that distance perhaps, but plain enough to be read. It beat the heliograph and the hand flash light, and the British sailors think it beats the American system of signalling by colored lights. The Australia is the only ship in the squadron so equipped.

It was nearly 11 o'clock when all the gimcracks of modern navies for making night interesting were laid aside and the officers sought relief in the lighter gayeties of Madison square garden.

YORK MILLS.

APRIL 27.—The robins did not bring warm weather with them, although they have been here some time, the frequent snow storms keep the air very cold and the streets very muddy.

James Skeene of Pennfield, is staying with his friend Mr. Lister, and has rented the York Woolen Mills from Mr. Robinson for a year. He will commence operating the first of May and will solicit the country trade. He is well known as he has operated here before. We will be glad to hear the wheels humming for they have been idle quite a while.

Miss Janet Wilkin has been very ill for some weeks with typhoid fever but is gradually recovering.

The ice is disappearing from the stream and Alex Little has commenced operations on the lumber piled along its banks. His exelsior mill has been running steadily all winter.

The approved plans have arrived for the Butter and Cheese factory which is to be erected at Swan's Corner. The work will be pushed rapidly forward. William Lister is an enterprising young man, and has the best wishes of all for success in his new undertaking.

A Member of the Ontario Board of Health says:

"I have prescribed Scott's Emulsion in consumption and even when the digestive powers were weak, it has been followed by good results."

H. P. YEOMANS, A.B., M.D.

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

Timely Hints Useful to the Farmer and His Household.

Kalsomining, or wall coloring in distemper, is best done about this time of the year, when the walls are not too cold or too hot. It may be done, says the Paint and Varnish Journal, any time during the winter, so that the walls do not freeze. There are a good many preparations put up for this purpose and called by various names. However, if you are where you cannot procure this, it may be prepared in this manner: White—To 10 pounds best whiting use 1½ pounds white glue, ½ pound alum and a little ultramarine blue. Put the glue in cold water, set it on the fire until dissolved. Put about half a gallon of hot water over the whiting, and when dissolved add the glue, the blue and the alum, which must also be dissolved in hot water. Stir this mixture well and run through a sieve. For first coating this may be used while hot, but the other coats must be cold. If your color works too stiff, a little soap will help. All colors and shades are made by adding the dry colors. Before kalsomining, the cracks and nail holes should be filled with plaster of Paris. Mix this with paste, and it will not dry quickly. If you have a good brush and work as quickly as possible to avoid laps, you will have a good job of kalsomining. A nice stensil border run around the top will make a nice finish.

CONCERNING CLOVER.

"This field was a perfect mat of clover last year," remarked a farmer one day last summer, pointing to a field where thin, scattering clover plants alone were visible. "It yielded full three ton per acre, and so I thought I would leave it for mowing another year." Of course after so heavy a yield the plant was entirely exhausted, and died after blossoming and possibly seeding a little. Clover is biennial, and only when persistently kept down so that it neither blossoms nor seeds can its biennial character be modified. It is always safe after one good crop of clover hay to set apart a clover field for plowing the next season and get the land ready to reseed. Timothy or some other perennial grass should be sown with clover seed wherever it is desired to mow a second year. The decaying clover roots make a large after-growth of timothy, though the plants may be nearly smothered out by clover the preceeding year.

PLOWING WET SOIL.

In the spring some farmers are always in a great hurry to start the plow, because they are anxious to get through seeding. If the soil be wet and sticky, they are in the end the losers, for soil that is worked when wet if of a heavy clayey nature, will certainly dry out hard and compact. To make a hard ball of clay, one dampens it and presses it firmly together. Plowing clay soil when wet performs the same operation on a larger scale. If such land be plowed very early, and is frozen two or more inches deep, the damage done is considerably modified, as the action of the frost tears apart all the compact portions under its influence. Frequently on gravelly soil, or that thoroughly underdrained, the plow may be properly started a week or ten days earlier than on clay land.

FLOODS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

ST. LOUIS, MO., May 2.—All last night the river steadily rose almost an inch an hour. This morning the swell touched the danger line—32 feet. The current is running swiftly and a heavy swell is causing great anxiety to the owners of warehouses and stores on the east side of the river.

Squatters on the low lands were driven out of their cabins by the water pouring over the floors. Experienced and conservative river men predict that the flood will exceed last year's on the east side of the river. All to the east of St. Louis the flood has caused great damage.

Reports show that all the rivers in Southern Missouri, Arkansas, Southern Illinois, Kentucky and Tenessee are on the rampage and pouring heavy volumes of water into the Mississippi. Railway bridges in Arkansas have been washed away stopping travel. Advices from Southern Missouri and North Eastern Arkansas are to the effect that floods in White and Black river are now doing great damage to all kinds of property.

SPRING FASHIONS.

No more high sleeves, but ever widening ones; no more raised shoulders, but slanting ones; no trailing skirts, but all clearing the ground, not very wide but setting gracefully, and in some—shall we own it?—a couple of steels run in the foundation. There is a great choice of materials some pretty short ones and a tendency to shades of brown and green. The embroidered berthe, with its large collar, with deep points back and front, and short ones over each shoulder, in either black satin or colored velvet and jet, is adapted to gowns, jackets and capes, and very well it looks. The short capes, reaching just below the waist, which are among the newest modes, look well in velvet with a satin berthe, or in satin with a velvet one, finished off with a gathered high collar.

There are three styles of gowns, which are all likely to find favor; one with a wadded roll of the material edging the well hung skirt, and a becoming bodice formed of two folded pieces crossing and tucked into the waistband; the close-fitting sleeves emerging from short puffed ones, edged with a similar roll encircling the arm midway to the elbow; a second gown with three graduated flounces, at some distance from each other, headed by fancy passementerie, a wide satin ribbon waistband with a bow at the back; gigot sleeves and a cape. The trimming is quaintly arranged, giving the appearance of a string being tied round the shoulders. The other gown, in a pretty light grey shot with mauve, had a broad mauve satin ribbon laid on a wider one of soft green, as a skirt bordering, box-pleated here and there, the bodice being trimmed to correspond. For those who adhere to the more severe tailor-made style is a braided tweed coat and skirt, the former being after the mode of a patrol jacket, and the sleeves cut straight, with one seam, in military style.

There is a novelty in spring jackets. It is made after the gentleman's frock coat of about 1830 with a deep full skirt, straight down cut pockets, velvet revers and cuffs, and sleeves capacious enough to accommodate the feminine 1830 gown sleeve. Any old pitchers of the day will better convey the appearance than words, but it is decidedly becoming to a good figure. For a stout figure there is quite another style, in the form of a shaped jacket, with loose cape sleeves put in full, so that they expand or recede according to the wearer's dimensions. The whole is the fashionable length, reaching just below the waist, and is trimmed horizontally on bodice and sleeves. It is a remarkably becoming garment.

We are going to wear velvet bodices of distinct colors with light skirts—Eminence velvet, for example with a white gown. The wider we make our shoulders the smaller seems the waist, and this we rarely forget in modern dressmaking. A favorite trimming for the front of the skirt is the introduction of large velvet bows at the hem. Velvet will be much worn alone and as a trimming, and so will silk, which is going up in price to the extent of 12½ per cent. Full bodices and full sleeves, with large revers of velvet, are decidedly the dominant idea. One of the favorite colors remains—beige. A beige cloth was made with a light blue rounded yoke, edged with narrow white trimming, a full frill going all around. This frill can hardly be too full about the shoulders and is employed on all kinds of dresses. Feather stitching is to be seen on many of the bodices where pleats have to be kept in place, and it is effective on red gowns which are likely to be much worn as the season advances, especially trimmed with black velvet. Some tailors are making most of the dresses with the belt on the top of the skirt, to be worn outside the bodices. This saves a great deal of trouble to the wearer, and prevents fear of this separating. Skirts are cut in various ways; some of the styles are only suited to wide materials, the front being plain, the back quite on the cross, so that the skirt stands out full at the back. Others, again, are a succession of gores. Skirt making is becoming more of a study even than the bodices.—The Queen.

PREPARE FOR THE WORST.

Dr. Janeway's Advice Respecting the Coming of Cholera.

In speaking of the likelihood of cholera gaining a foothold in America this year, Dr. Janeway of New York tersely advises everyone to be prepared for the worst. This may seem at first glance the talk of an alarmist, but it is in reality sound advice. There is no cause for panic, but a systematic preparation in view of a possible epidemic of cholera is really essential. Quarantine regulations need to be observed. The work of the scavenger should extend to every hole and corner of cities and towns. An uncontaminated water supply is essential. The matter of sewerage is important. But there is yet another and also very important consideration. It is an undisputed fact that disease of any kind, and especially such a plague as cholera, will foster most quickly, and with the most deadly effect, upon an already diseased or debilitated system. It therefore becomes the duty of every person to as far as possible secure himself or herself from its ravages, by confronting the dreaded enemy with a strong and healthy physical system. Comparatively few persons find themselves in that condition at this season of the year. The vast majority, indeed it may be said that all persons, find it necessary to fortify themselves by the use of some remedial agency to restore lost vigor and vitality and so be literally prepared for the worst. The grateful testimony of thousands has established beyond dispute that no more effective combination for this purpose is offered to the public than Hawker's nerve and stomach tonic and Hawker's liver pills. These are standard remedies, the formulas of which are endorsed by leading physicians on both sides of the border; and they present to everyone at moderate cost the most efficient means of regaining perfect health. They revitalize the blood, stimulate the digestive organs to regular and perfect action, restore to the nerves that force and strength which they have lost, and remove from the system all traces and effects of debility. No time should be lost in hesitation or to make a choice between remedies; for there is no other agency so sure and so effective as Hawker's nerve and stomach tonic and Hawker's liver pills. They are within the reach of all classes, and now is the time to secure the boon of restored health which they place within easy grasp.

BLOOMFIELD RIDGE.

APRIL 26.—Timothy Lynch and Bros., are hiring men from one dollar and seventy-five to two dollars per day. W. Welch is also offering as high as the Lynch Bros. Men are in good demand.

James S. Fairley of Campbellton, is hiring men to work on his own lumber, on the Dungarvon. Mr. Fairley will want a large force. He has built two large dams on big Dungarvon. Flavious Pond was forman of the work.

R. W. Richards is hiring men to work on Hovey and McBean brooks and Cain's River.

W. L. Richards of Boiestown, lost a valuable horse yesterday, worth about $175.

The Bloomfield Grange company has at last decided to build and work was commenced to-day. It will be right in the centre of Bloomfield, in front of the Union church and the R. T. of T. hall. A carload of goods is expected next week.

The young men have commenced work on the Union church again. S. Murray of Doaktown, is head carpenter.

Mrs. Charley Calhoun is now in Stanley, undergoing treatment from doctors Moore and Gregory, for cancer in the breast.

Arthur S. Boies has returned home after a vacation of three weeks. He has been visiting friends and relatives at Nashwaak.

The R. T. of T. are doing fine work at their council, No. 19. Their picnic will be held on the 11th of July, at Stanley.

Thos. Boies sr., has fitted up his store with lots of goods for the summer trade.

Miss Sarah Spencer has been confined to the house for some time with rheumatism. She is slowly mending.

John W. Parker has just returned home from visiting Nashwaak and Durham.

James Barnett of Kingsclear, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. James McLellan of this place. We are expecting Miss Bessie in a few days.

Herbert Hinchey passed through here to-day with his horse and rig for Boiestown.

John McLellan is head axe man on the frame of the grange, and Peter Smith boss carpenter.

Itch, mange and scratches of every kind, on human or animals, cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Warranted by Davies, Staples & Co.

"Poor Jack! He never could spell, and it ruined him. How? He wrote a verse to an heiress he was in love with, and he wrote boney for bonny.

WHITTLING PARTIES.

How Ruralists in Northeastern Pennsylvania Amuse Themselves in Winter.

Whittling parties are all the rage this winter in the rural districts of northeastern Pennsylvania. They have taken the place of apple bees and other amusements, and they are the most popular evening diversions the young men and maidens now have. The desire to become skillful with the jacknife got to be a craze in some neighborhoods. Nearly all of the whittlers are descendants of Yankee farmers, and therefore, says the New York Sun, handle the jacknife with dexterity The whittling contests take place in the farmhouse kitchens, the whittlers and their families having been invited by the man who gives the party. He furnishes all the wood, and he puts up prizes of two dollars and one dollar for the most perfect and second best ax helve, hammer handle, potatoe masher, or other useful things, and he appoints three disinterested men of good judgement to decide on the merits of the work turned out. Their decision is final, and the things shaped out of wood become the property of the giver of the prizes. The only implements allowed in the contests are a jacknife and a file, and the work must be finished within two hours.

Rosy-cheeked girls compete with the young men for the prizes. Some of them are expert with the jacknife and can whittle faster and to a better purpose than their competitors of the other sex. In Palmyra township one night last week a bright-eyed girl of nineteen whittled, filed, and sandpapered, out of a piece of ash as shapely a rolling pin as the most particular housewife could wish for. She did the work in an hour and twenty minutes, and she won the first prize in a company of seven competitors. If the prize giver decides to get his guests to work on hickory ax helves, they have to submit to it; if there are more women than men competitors, the giver of the party almost invariably favors the former by selecting something that will be easier to whittle than an ax helve. While the whittlers are busy the non-whittlers have a jolly time in other parts of the house playing cards and chatting, and occasionally peering into the kitchen to see how the contestants are getting along with their work. The kitchen is cleared as soon as the prizes have been awarded, supper is served in the front rooms, and by midnight the whittlers and their companions are on their way home.

STANLEY.

APRIL 28.—We are having considerable cold backward weather this spring and circumstances point to late stream driving and farming in this section. Messrs Fairley, Richards & Lynch are forwarding large parties of men to the different streams to be in readiness for the water when it comes, this waiting for water with large crews of men incurs considerable expense from which there is no return, as they have to be fed, and getting out supplies away up in the lumber regions in stream driving time is a matter of serious consequence.

Ebenezer Palmer of this place, claims to be 91 years old. He is quite active yet and very cheerful. On a recent afternoon he walked two miles through slush and mud to see a neighbor, staid over night and went home in the morning, and forgot his cane which is proof of his activity.

The rev. Mr. Bell has service here every other sabbath. He is an able practical speaker and a strong temperance advocate and has a host of warm friends.

The local house, I notice has closed its sittings quietly. Mr. Blair is alive yet and the opposition is no bigger than when it was born. Its action on the school question reminds your correspondent of the story of the stuttering man. He was at work one day in his door yard, a stranger travelling by called to him asking how far it was to the next inn. Being startled a little he said. "Its a-b-b-b-bah about t-t-t-t-t-t-t-two." Then getting ashamed of himself and wishing to get clear of the question and the stranger too, he threw up both arms and shouted. "Oh go on stranger you'l get there before I can tell you how far it is."

SOUTHAMPTON.

APRIL 28.—John Maxon, and his son Tyler, are to start up river Monday morning for the spring's driving with Gilman Bros. of Pokiok.

Clifford Grant, the twelve-year-old son of Chas. Grant of Upper Southampton has succeeded in forming thirty words out of the letters in "World's Fair" and he thinks that he can get a few more. If he succeeds in getting the fifty, instead of buying a ticket for the "World's Fair," Chicago, he will spend it for a term at school in Woodstock or Fredericton. Cliff is a bright boy and would easily take an education.

A very pleasant evening was given to our young folks last week by Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Grant, at their residence, Lower Southampton. Several were down from here and report a good time.

Very poor sap season is the one remark from all old sugar makers in this section. The river is all clear here. The up river ice has not yet gone down, though expected daily. We hope to hear the welcome whistle of the Florenceville, about a week from Saturday.

First robin heard piping his jerking song about "Dreary, dreary, dreary cold weather, early this morning.

DURHAM.

APRIL 26.—Our council R. T. of T. after having been closed all winter, has opened again with a good attendance, considering the bad roads, and we hope to gain lots of new members in place of some we have lost.

Mrs. John Bradley, who has been visiting her friends in Durham, has returned to her home in St. Marys.

Arthur L. Boies, of Bloomfield Ridge, paid his friends and relatives in Durham, and Nashwaak, a visit last week.

John Parker also of the Ridge, was with us over Sunday.

Most of the men and boys are away on the drive. The ground is frozen so hard there is no ploughing yet.

Striving to Please.—Is your mother living? asked young Eastlake of Miss Giddey. Yes, replied that young lady; but if you object to mothers-in-law I'll poison her.

Francis Mills Turner, of Brockville, Ont., was cured of a severe cold by Hawker's Pills, and wrote the makers to that effect.

Hicks—What do you think? Will it be a match? Wicks—It ought to be. He is a regular stick and she's all fire and brimstone.