

VOL. V., NO. 30.

FREEDERICTON, N. B., SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1894.

100 PER YEAR

HOTELS.

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

THIS HOTEL has been REBUILT AND PAINTED IN THE MOST ATTRACTIVE STYLE. AN ELEGANT RESTAURANT, BAR, OFFICE, AND BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED DINING ROOM, on Ground Floor. PERFECT VENTILATION AND SEWERAGE THROUGHOUT. LARGE AND ART BRONZES, COMMODIOUS BATH ROOMS AND CLOSETS in each room; and is capable of accommodating ONE HUNDRED GUESTS.

HEALTH FOR ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

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

HAYMAKING.

Timely Hints to The Herald's Agricultural Readers.

As farmers will soon be busy at hay harvest, a few words on this important subject will be in order. Be sure and have everything ready before the rush begins. Take some rainy day and get the knives ground and all repairs made, the mows cleaned out, the forks hunted up, the hayfork, if one used, put in readiness, the car rolled, the pulleys and ropes hung in their proper places.

CARNOT ASSASSINATED.

The President of France Stabbed to Death in the Streets of Lyons

President Carnot, of France, was assassinated at 9:45 Sunday night at Lyons, by an Italian anarchist. The latter climbed on the step of the president's carriage, which was being driven to the theatre, and under the pretext of handing him a petition, dealt the head of the republic a blow with a stiletto, from which death followed at 12:45.

THE SCORE CARD SYSTEM.

Dr. Twitcheil talks About it to Fredericton Horsemen.

As already intimated, Dr. Twitcheil delivered an interesting address at the Queen Hotel last week on the advantages of the score card system of judging at exhibitions over the committee system, and was able to make out a good case for the former. He said we should come to an understanding as to the object of awarding prizes at exhibitions, whether it was simply to give a blue ribbon or to build up an increased interest in agricultural pursuits.

WILLIAM WILSON, Attorney-at-Law, SOLICITOR AND CONVEYANCER

Office: Carleton St., East Side. Directly opp. Dr. Coe's Third's Office. Accounts Collected and Loans Negotiated.

H. B. RAINSFORD, Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, NOTARY PUBLIC.

Clerk of the Peace and District Registrar, Real Estate Agent, Loans Negotiated. Office: Lower part of County Court Building. Adjoining the office of the Registrar of Deeds. Fredericton Nov. 16th, 1891.

GEO. A. HUGHES, Attorney and Solicitor, NOTARY, CONVEYANCER, &c.

Office: WHELPLEY BUILDING, Fredericton, N. B. Opp. Post Office, across street.

WILLIAM ROSSBOROUGH, MASON, Plasterer, - and - Bricklayer,

SHORE ST. NEAR GAS WORKS, FREEDERICTON, N. B. WORKING A SPECIALTY. Workmanship first-class. Prices satisfactory.

RAILROADS.

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

ARRIVING IN FREEDERICTON FROM

St. John, etc. 10.10 a.m. Bangor, Montreal, etc. 1.10 p.m. Woodville and North, via Glace Bay, 5.30 p.m. St. John, MacLiam Junction, etc. 7.10 p.m.

DEPARTING FROM FREEDERICTON

St. John, etc. 10.10 a.m. Bangor, Montreal, etc. 1.10 p.m. Woodville and North, via Glace Bay, 5.30 p.m. St. John, MacLiam Junction, etc. 7.10 p.m.

STEAMSHIPS.

ALLAN LINE. ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS. Liverpool, Derry, Quebec, and Montreal.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

Liverpool, Derry, Quebec, and Montreal. From Liverpool to Montreal Quebec May 24. SARDINIAN June 10. ALBERTA June 17. LAURENTIAN June 24. HUNGARIAN July 1. MONGOLIAN July 8.

GLASGOW VIA ST. JOHN'S, N. F., to Halifax.

Sailings Fortnightly. Glasgow, Londonderry and New York Service. From New York. STATE OF NEBRASKA June 22, July 20. STATE OF CALIFORNIA June 25, July 6. CUBA, \$40 to \$50; Second Cabin, \$30; Steerage, \$24.

W. M. THOMSON & Co., Agents, ST. JOHN N. B.

FINE OVERCOATINGS

Latest Cloth for Suits, GUNN, THE TAILOR, Guarantees good fit, and first-class materials in his MAKE UP.

Seeds, IN W Seeds.

G. T. WHELPLEY.

A FULL STOCK OF Field, Flower and Garden Seeds, Timothy, Long Late Clover, and Clover Seed, White and Black Seed Oats, Turnip, Carrot and Seed of every Description.

G. T. WHELPLEY, 310 Queen St., F'ton.

W. E. SEERY, Merchant Tailor,

Has Just Received a splendid new stock of CLOTHS AND TWEEDS, Spring Overcoating, Suits, and Trousers, which he is prepared to MAKE UP in the LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES AT MODERATE PRICES.

DR. R. McLEARN, Office and Residence, Corner Queen and Regent Sts. Office Hours. 10 to 1 A. M., 1 to 3 P. M., 6 to 8 P. M. Telephone, 65. Fredericton, May 6th 1894.

HAWKER'S CATARRH CURE

is a POSITIVE CURE FOR CATARRH. With all its Attendant Evils of Bad Breath, Headache, Deafness, Rumbling in the Head, Etc. SOLD EVERYWHERE. PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS.

PILES.

Any One Suffering from Any Form of "PILES," BLEEDING, ITCHING, OR PROTRUDING Can Find Relief and a Lasting Cure.

HAVING A Farm, A Garden, A Village Lot, A Home in the City or Village or Country

Or Expecting to Have One, PAY YOURSELF WELL. To secure the invaluable help, the Best Information, the thousands of Plans, Practical, Useful Hints and Suggestions give to the

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

All prepared by thoroughly Experienced, Intelligent men, who know well what they talk and write about. Nine Hundred Engravings in each volume, being clearly the understanding, a great variety of Labor Saving, Labor-Relieving Plans and Contrivances, Illustrations of Animals, Plants, Buildings, Household Hints and Concoctions, Pleading Pictures for Old and Young, etc., etc.

THE SUN.

The first of American Newspapers, CHARLES A. DANA, Editor. The American Constitution, the American Ideal, the American Spirit, these first, last and all the time, for ever.

The Sunday Sun

Is the Greatest Sunday Newspaper in the World. Price 5c. a copy, by mail, \$2 a year. Daily, by mail, - \$6 a year. Daily and Sunday, by mail \$8 a year. The Weekly, - - - \$1 a year. Address The Sun, New York.

For the Painter.

Just received 2 cases American Brushes from the manufacturers. PAINT, Varnish, White Wash, Kerosene, Turpentine, Putty, and Window Glass. Wash, Blue, Red, and Yellow. Putty, Blue, Red, and Yellow. Wash, Blue, Red, and Yellow. Putty, Blue, Red, and Yellow.

IRON. IRON.

207 BARS and 25 bundles Rebar Iron; 12 dozen Buck Saw Frames; 14 dozen Steel Rods for the same; 350 gross Wagon Screws, assorted sizes; 20 coils Manila Rope; 3 coils Single Lath; 700 lbs. three-eighths Galvanized Sheet; 6 dozen Power Axes. Just to hand and for sale by R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

WESLEY VANWART, Barrister.

Office: Queen Street, OPPOSITE NORMAL SCHOOL. Fredericton, May 6th, 1894.

Ladies,

Mother Green's Tansy Pills. Used by thousands. Superior. Reliable. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES. Free from Drugs or poisons. Sold by all Druggists or sent by mail on observation, on receipt of \$1.00. Send postpaid, 2 cents.

AGRICULTURE AND DAIRYING

Discussed at the Board of Trade Rooms by Dairy Com. Robertson. Prof. Robertson Dominion dairy commissioner, delivered an address in St. John recently, on the dairying and farming interest of Canada, both from the standpoint of the farmer of the country and business and of the city.

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THE ABOVE IS A SKETCH OF ONE OF THE NEWEST AND MOST IMPROVED MACHINES FOR CUTTING AND BUNDLING HAY.

It is often stated that hay should be so made that it is dried grass. Through this idea, at first sight, appears reasonable, still the conceptions of hay and dried grass are quite distinct in the mind of the practical farmer, for grass which has not attained its full growth, makes a soft non-nutritious feed, hence the popular conviction that horses need old or ripper hay.

IN ORDER TO OBTAIN THE BEST HAY, THE GRASS SHOULD BE CUT AT THE TIME WHEN IT CONTAINS THE GREATEST AMOUNT OF TIMOTHY AND THE CROP SHOULD BE SECURED WITH AS LITTLE WASTE AS POSSIBLE.

It has been found that at about or shortly after the full bloom, the plants have drawn all the substance that can be taken from the soil, so it will easily be seen that there is a direct loss if cut before this period.

After the period of full bloom, the stalks become woody and the leaves become dry, but it is owing to the carbon which is taken from the air. This process changes the digestible cellulose into the more indigestible woody fibre.

Another disadvantage of late cutting is, that a larger proportion of the nutritive material is deposited in the seeds, which, being to their small size, are liable to be shelled out and lost, or if saved and fed being too small to be thoroughly masticated, will escape digestion.

Practical men say that when about one-half the heads of the clover plants turn brown, it is fit to cut. Timothy they would prefer to cut when it is in what is called the second flower.

There are many wastes to be guarded against in the proper curing of hay. Late cutting is one of these; for very few people will begin cutting their hay early enough, and before they are through the latter part will be so ripe that it will be little better than straw. Another waste, and one which should be guarded against in clover, and especially if it has been cut on the ripe side, is of the shaking off the foliage and the loss of the fine stems, which are the richest part of the plant in nitrogen. Other wastes are the washing out of the soluble parts by rains, and the moulding and rotting due to insufficient curing.

One of the chief remedies against washing by rains is the improved machinery, such as tedders, horse-rakes and loaders, by means of which the hay is dried so rapidly that it is not necessary to cut down much at a time. Many farmers, nowadays, do not cut their hay - meaning it is waste of the foliage and the fine stems, which are the richest part of the plant in nitrogen. Other wastes are the washing out of the soluble parts by rains, and the moulding and rotting due to insufficient curing.

The improved agricultural implements of the present day, including mowers, tedders, horse-rakes, loaders hay-forks and slings, not only facilitate the hay-making process, but they also result in high quality by the grass becoming over-ripe before cutting, or exposure to rain after being cut, but are also a great saving of labor, time and expense, and the best of such machinery are not only exceedingly durable, but they are also very economical. In the economy of the well-managed farm, the efficiency of every well-managed farm, the efficiency of every well-managed farm, the efficiency of every well-managed farm.

Hay, as a rule, should be housed the day after cutting, if possible. Of course, much will depend upon the temperature and state of the weather, and it is better to have a bright sunny day, than a bright sunny day, than a bright sunny day.

If the hay is cut after the dew has dried off, start the tedder as soon as the grass begins to wilt, and turn it frequently. In this way the hay will be sufficiently dried to make up and dry the same day. If the grass is very green and heavy, and if the weather is unfavorable, the above could not be done, and a somewhat longer time would have to be given to the curing process. When it is thought better to cook hay, the use of hay caps will be found advantageous. A very light, easily-handled cap is being manufactured out of paper, which appears to fill the bill, and does away with weights, pegs or any other method of fastening the caps.

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to see the mercantile conditions of the fact that their interests are advanced by the advances in the condition of the farmer, and it was well when each recognized the mutual dependence.

Capitalists, and others with financial interests, watch the progress of the farmer, and pay close attention to the crops than is generally supposed. When the crops are good, there is a feeling of security among moneyed men; but when crops are bad, such a feeling does not exist.

The fact is that the opinions of those in the country are largely moulded by the people of the city who touch upon, and the mark made that this province was fortunate in having a government which always took an interest in the farmer and his welfare. New Brunswick is backward in agriculture, that is the agriculture for money.

Speaking of wealth Prof. Robertson said that the five main sources of wealth in the province are the soil, the water, the air, the sun, and the farmer. The soil is the most important, and the crop should be secured with as little waste as possible.

Soil is the next source of wealth, and here in some of the valleys there is land as fertile as can be found anywhere in the world. In the delta of the hill and in one or two places in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are the only lands which can be spoken of as inexhaustible.

Air is another source of wealth. In this connection he spoke of the power of clover and beans to take up nitrogen, and if ploughed back again they were a valuable addition to the soil.

Water was mentioned as a source of wealth. Intelligent labor was submitted as being an important factor in the wealth of the country. In New Brunswick the labor has not been put to any better account than that of the other four sources of profit.

The labor of this province was frequently exhausted, but was not skillful, and generally in Canada the work was not skillful. Skillful labor is that which does the right thing in the right time. Good management is skillful labor, and it is not good management in this province to have a surplus of the cheapest products and a scarcity of those which are dearest.

Butter will be a good product. It always pays a good price, employs many in its production, and is a staple article of food. It is a good article to produce except perhaps in July and August. Wheat will be a wrong crop for the next ten years. Grain has fallen in price and in India and Russia can be produced at a cheaper rate than in this country.

Outside grain producing countries, our main source of wealth is in the production of these that the people of New Brunswick and of Canada should devote themselves. The people here should live by their wits, and not by their hands.

There are many wastes to be guarded against in the proper curing of hay. Late cutting is one of these; for very few people will begin cutting their hay early enough, and before they are through the latter part will be so ripe that it will be little better than straw.

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THE PRESIDENT OF FRANCE STABBED TO DEATH IN THE STREETS OF LYONS

President Carnot, of France, was assassinated at 9:45 Sunday night at Lyons, by an Italian anarchist. The latter climbed on the step of the president's carriage, which was being driven to the theatre, and under the pretext of handing him a petition, dealt the head of the republic a blow with a stiletto, from which death followed at 12:45.

The president was visiting Lyons in connection with the International Exhibition. Sunday night at 9:45 President Carnot started for the theatre, where a performance was to be given because of the presence in the city. Several carriages were in the procession, the first one being occupied by the president. Mr. Carnot's carriage was driven slowly along in front of the Palais de Commerce and then turned into the Rue de la Republique.

When half way down the street, which was lined with enthusiastic crowds of people, who were loudly cheering, a man rushed out of the crowd and sprang upon the step of the president's landau. Just at this moment Mr. Carnot was waving his right hand in response to the ovation that was being given him by the crowd. The people close to the carriage saw that the man standing on the step

HAD A KNIFE IN HIS HAND, and by the glare of the electric light they saw the bright blade gleam in the air as the assassin's arm descended, and then the president was seen to fall back in his seat, his face deadly pale. One of his hands was pressed over his heart, where the steel had entered his body.

M. Rivard, prefect of Lyons, who was seated by Mr. Carnot, immediately struck the assassin a blow full in the face and knocked him from the step, thus preventing the man from again stabbing the president, which it was his evident intention to do.

Instantly cries of "Le president est assassiné," "Mort a la assassin," were heard on every side, and the crowd in the vicinity of the carriage swelled to enormous proportions, every member of it seemingly intent upon killing the assassin. He was gashed by a dozen hands, and his life would have been there paid the forfeit of his crime had he not been for several sergeants de ville, who seized him and attempted to draw him away from his captors. This was found to be impossible as the infuriated populace were determined to lynch the man, and the efforts of the sergeants availed nothing, beyond saving the man from instant death.

Bows were aimed at his face and head over the shoulders of the police, who had by this time received reinforcements. In the meantime the news of the MURDER had spread with lightning-like rapidity, and mounted guards were sent to the aid of the policeman. With drawn sabres the guards rode down into the swirling crowd, heedless of whom their horses trampled upon. The crowd slowly gave way before the horses, and at last the assassin was reached. Then a cordon was formed around the ten almost exhausted policemen and their captive, and the march to the police station began.

Physicians were hastily summoned to attend the president, who had almost immediately been conveyed to the prefecture. A careful examination was made of the wound, and the doctors declared that the condition of Mr. Carnot was hopeless.

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A strong solution of salt and water will remove the poison of a bee or a mosquito sting. Coarse ground coffee sprinkled on a shovelful of burning coals will remove offensive odors from the sick room.

When you go to whit