

THE FREEDOM

VOL. IV., NO. 54

FREDERICTON, N. B., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1893.

\$1.00 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 PARLOR, OFFICE, and BEAUTIFULLY DROEGATED 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 today 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 situated SAMPLE ROOMS in Canada, having street entrances and also connecting with Hotel Office.

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

"The QUEEN" is centrally located, directly opposite to the Steamboat and Ocean Ferry Landings, and within a few minutes' walk of the City Hall, City Court, Registrar's Office and Cathedral.

A FIRST-CLASS BARBER SHOP IN CONNECTION.

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 precisely.

THE OINTMENT
Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Burns and Thorns. It is also a sure cure for 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,
75, NEW OXFORD STREET, (late 533, OXFORD STREET), LONDON

and are sold at 1s. 1/4d., 2s., 4s., 6d., 11s., 2s., and 3s. each Box of Pills and Ointment may be had of all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

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

FARM AND FRESIDE.

Timely Hints Useful to the Farmer and His Household.

It often pays to allow a field of aftermath to grow up to use as late autumn and early winter pasture. This can be done only where plenty of pasture is at hand so it can be spread to grow up.

An old Pennsylvania Dutch remedy for scours for colts is raw eggs, four at a dose every two hours. Break the eggs into a cup, hold the animal's head up, open the mouth and drop in.

A brood mare that is a fast walker is a treasure on a farm. Not only will she transmit her quality to her colts, but she will train them by her example. They will have to walk fast to keep up with her.

Some men keep sheep in pastures where there is scant water supply, because they think these animals do not need water as much as other stock. It is a needless expense to say that they are not the ones who make a brilliant success of the sheep business.

Sheep need water in their pastures and common sense in their management. Expert Dr. Vuelcker has analyzed fodder rape and finds it to be richer in fatty matter than any other green food crop.

Neither sheep nor cattle should be put upon rape food altogether at first, as they will eat too much of it. Let them come up to the full ration gradually. Fodder rape leaves are smooth and of a very dark color, almost black.

A man who does it that way says that stock can be rid of lice by rubbing upon them a mixture containing 12 parts of sulphur of carbolic acid to a pint of lard. Mix thoroughly and rub in thoroughly. He says when a colt begins to look downcast, as though it were brooding over a secret grief, examine for lice. But you can get rid of them easily by dusting yellow insect powder into the animal's hair.

Cut sweet corn when in milk. Let it dry out quite thoroughly. Make a stack of this with sweet hay in alternate layers of six or eight inches. The hay will keep the corn from moulding, and the corn will impart sweetness to the whole. You will have feed for the winter stock that will be eaten up clean and greedily, nor could we imagine anything better for young stock or milk cattle.

The Dairy and English Journal, is now engaged in discussing the advantages of washed and unwashed butter. There is little doubt that too much washing injures the flavor, and the Danish butter makers whose product controls the English market get all the butter from the butter by repeated pressure. It requires much work, while getting rid of butter milk by washing is comparatively an easy matter.

One of the best butter makers we ever knew made butter that would keep unchanged through the year, and the next used water. It was her old expressed belief that the practice of washing was due to unwillingness to perform the work that other ways of ridding butter of its milk required. In this country there are few who do not wash butter. Many of them consider it essential in fitting it for long keeping. The contrary opinion by many English dairymen will perhaps set our own butter makers to thinking.

This is the time of the year that cows have changed and soon they are again recommended. Grease them every morning until they are well. Mutton tallow and kerosene, two parts to one, for winter use, and three to one for summer use, is as good, especially if a few drops of carbolic acid be added to each half pound. To prepare the "ointment" melt the tallow and stir in the oil while it is cooling.

Prof. W. W. Cooke of the Vermont experimental station issues a bulletin on several products from corn that are being sold for young stock. These are: tested cream gluten meal, corn germ feed and Buffalo gluten feed. The latter is sold under the general name of "sugar meal" and is a by-product in the manufacture of glucose sugar from corn. It is a good feed, but is very concentrated and like cottonseed meal should be fed sparingly. Three pounds per acre are enough.

Dairy products, despite all commercial panics, have held their price better than any others. This is partly perhaps because the drought in many sections lessened the production of milk, butter and cheese. But it is true also that taking a series of years together dairy products vary in price less than any others that the farmer can produce, and the business is therefore, safer than most other kinds of farming. The product can be cheapened by selecting the best dairy stock and weeding out animals that prove inferior.

Eastern farmers have never learned the western way of entirely dispensing with the hoe in growing a corn crop. It used to be boasted by western farmers that in their land weeds were so few that all the work needed could be done with a horse cultivator. This is not true now, and it is likely that exclusive reliance on horse labor is responsible for the abundant weeds in western corn fields. With perfectly straight rows both ways very little hoeing will be needed, but that little cannot be dispensed with except at a loss. Some farmers set the cultivator on horse throw earth against the corn, and thus smother small weeds. This is injurious to the corn in two ways. It covers up some of the corn leaves, which rot under the soil, and it removes some of the rich soil from the middle of the row to the foot of the stalk where corn roots cannot get it.

The pig is not usually thought a very intelligent animal, but he has the faculty of finding his way to his home after being removed from it, though carried in boxes where he could not possibly retrace his tracks. An instance of this sort is told of two brothers who were farmers, who bought a new farm 25 miles distant from their old home. Selecting two pigs they placed them in a box on the sleigh and started. The pigs were released at night and put in a pen, but they broke out before morning and could not be found anywhere. The two brothers returned to their old home the second day after, resolved to get two more from the same litter and take better care of them hereafter. To their surprise, the strayed pigs had returned before them, and comparing notes when they arrived it was found that they must have gone the whole distance in not exceeding 24 hours.

HOW AND WHEN TO APPLY LIME.
H. Stewart's practice in applying lime to any crop for the benefit of the clover following it has been to prepare the land in the best manner, for lime will not make up any deficiency in this respect—turning under what manure has been appropriated for the crop, then the lime prepared by air slaking, by exposure to the weather in heaps in the field, and then following by the seed. The seed and the lime are both harrowed in together. He says in the Country Gentleman:

FIENDS ON THE WARPATH.

Brutal Matabeles Running Wild in South Africa.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The cipher despatch received yesterday from Capetown gave details of a skirmish between a police patrol of the South African Chartered Company and a band of Matabele warriors. The police patrol was stationed on the Shabli river, which flows along the southern portion of Matabele land, and near the north border of British Bechuanaland. The Matabeles advanced almost to the north bank of the river and fired on the police, who answered with a small volley. The Matabeles then retreated hastily. Nobody on either side was wounded. The appearance of the Matabeles near the Shabli river indicates that they intend to attack Tait in the gold field along the river and spread over the country. It is believed that the warriors have got beyond control of Chief Lobengula, and are determined to force their way into the white settlements. The Imperial troops are to be sent at once to prepare the town to receive the attack.

MATABELE CRUELTY.
To say something of the Matabeles' cruelties and atrocities they commit when on their raids, a few facts will suffice. Mashonaland is the principal field of the Matabele operations, and the Matabeles have the utmost contempt for all who are not "abantu"—i. e., Matabele proper and belong to the nation. They being savages it cannot surprise that they not only know nothing of mercy and compassion, but delight when they torture and murder their innocent victims. The Mashonas are living in constant fear of the Matabele. When they go to bed in the evening they do not know if they will not be awakened by the sound of a Matabele impi. The general practice of the impi is that they approach, unnoticed and unseen, a Mashona kraal in the night. At the first dawn of the day the impi raises its war cry and surrounds the unfortunate kraal, slaughtering whatever is not a child or girl or fit for doing some useful work on the home journey. Mashonas told the writer how they kneel down before their inhuman persecutors entreating them to spare their lives, but to no mercy, no feelings, the assault is made on the kraal, and the battle-axe has to do the same. Sometimes it happens that the Matabeles, to satisfy their cruel instincts, drive a crowd of Mashonas into one of their huts together and set fire to it to burn their victims alive. The Matabeles are also cruel to the wounded and dying only to excite the Matabeles to new and unheard-of cruelties. The captured women and children, and the captured cattle, are driven to Matabeleland. Some from exhaustion are unable to walk, and they are killed by the assegai. Those who have been taken on to drive the cattle, when approaching Bulawayo are likewise assailed before the eyes of their children and relations.

THE MASHONAS.
The Mashonas are a broken-down nation. Not only that they have been interrupted by the Matabeles, but their spirits also have been broken by the heavy pressure which is weighing on their minds by constant fear of their poor people and their miserable life. The great difference which exists between the Matabeles and their neighbors, the Mashonas, is a complete reverse physically, intellectually, and also morally. They say that if the white men do not protect them they will emigrate from their own country.

CANTERBURY STATION.
Oct. 10.—The clang of hammers, the hum of saws and the merry whistle of the workmen, proclaim in stentorian tones, the life and activity of this thriving centre. On the 16th day of June, her pleasure seizer. Within easy access afforded numerous lakes, streams and rivulets, affording excellent opportunities for use of the rod and rifle.

The village itself, having suffered heavily by the late war, and from its need of respectable sidewalks, is not likely to call forth admiration for its beauty and picturesque appearance. This, however, will be greatly improved by the completion of several fine buildings; viz. those of Messrs. H. Carr & Sons and Luke Lawson. Ed. having purchased the adjoining lot, on which Luke Lawson's former beautiful residence stood, has erected thereon a combined store and dwelling house, which for beauty of design and excellence of workmanship, is doubtless without a peer in any village of the province. J. H. Carr & Sons have finished their large and commodious hall, the basement of which is to be used as a store. The old one being too small for the rapidly growing trade, will be utilized as a furniture warehouse. This firm also carries on extensive milling operations and the continual song of the rotary furnaces is an example of industry, that might be followed profitably by the least successful. The company have secured Lorne Grant as store manager. Luke Lawson with untiring energy for which he is famed, has nearly completed a nice little cottage on his lot adjoining that of Luke Lawson, fronting on Queen Street. He has just lately returned from a trip to Wisconsin, where his two sons are doing a good business. He also "did the fair," and expressed himself very favorably impressed with Uncle Sam. Passing notice may now be made of our thriving and respected merchants. L. A. Hopper, who in connection with his general store, carries on a large business in fresh meats; Alex. Bennet, our popular druggist and tobacconist; Hull and McIntyre, harness makers; R. H. Scott, boot and shoe manufacturer; H. N. Grant, Peter Fleming, John Donovan and Patrick Donovan, general merchants. Would space permit, considerable mention might be made of the business done by each, but this must be reserved for a later date. Geo. Hillman, wagon builder and smith; Geo. Price, blacksmith and general jobber, and last but not least in this line, is Solomon Gould, the "village blacksmith," as well as practical joiner and humorist.

Our faithful and obliging station agent James Wells, is always found at his post, and being untiring in his efforts to oblige travellers, is very popular with those who know him.

The village may well be proud of its postal and express service, which is ably superintended by James Law, who also keeps a general store, and weekly draws out the vocal talent of his singing class.

Miss Lawson and Miss Dickinson, are doing a good dressmaking business. Our faithful and obliging station agent James Wells, is always found at his post, and being untiring in his efforts to oblige travellers, is very popular with those who know him.

Our excellent school is taught by two popular teachers, E. N. Drier, principal, assisted by Miss M. Clapham, of Benton.

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DE JONG MURDER MYSTERY

Strange Disappearance of His Two Wives.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 5.—A reward of 25 florins has been offered by the magistrate of Arnhem for the discovery of the body of Miss Juit, who recently mysteriously disappeared in Holland after her marriage with the Dutchman, De Jong, now in custody.

Another reward of 100 florins is offered by the Echeo of Amsterdam for the discovery of the body of the other missing woman, Schmitz. The police are still actively prosecuting their investigations, but up to the present no fresh light has been thrown on the mystery. De Jong, on being examined, declined to give any information of the two women, and refused to state his whereabouts either on July 7 or 8, or on August 13 and 31, about which dates the two women respectively disappeared.

LIVED HAPPILY TOGETHER.
To go back to De Jong's first appearance in Holland with his young English wife, it seems that on June 16, the landlord of the Hotel Sluis, Arnhem, received a letter signed H. De Jong, taking rooms for himself and his wife, and on the 18th the couple arrived. Mr. Sluis, who had plenty of opportunities of observing his guests, says that Mrs. De Jong was a pretty young woman, well educated and pleasantly with her husband, but became reserved and rather shy when strangers were present. This was probably due in great part to her ignorance of Dutch. The relations between the married couple were completely good, and the manner of one to the other was affectionate. They remained at the hotel until June 24 and then left. De Jong paid his bill in English money. During their stay at Arnhem Mr. and Mrs. De Jong made an excursion to Wageningen, and while they were there De Jong entered into conversation with an hotel-keeper, whom he informed that he was the owner of a factory in England, where he had lived many years, and that he had married his wife after an engagement lasting six years.

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THE HEART OF A MASON.
A strange ceremony was performed in Oakland, Cal., some time ago, the like of which is without parallel in history. The ceremony was the receipt of a human heart by Gethsemane chapter, No. 5, Rose Croix, of the Scottish rite of Masonry and the formal assuming of the care of it by the chapter. It was a brilliant gathering and one that, as described by the San Francisco Examiner, was unique in its history. Even in the history of Masonry it has no equal.

The heart was that of Ygnacio Herrera y Cairo, who was the governor of the state of Jalisco, Mexico, thirty-five years ago, and who was killed, so the masonic legend has it, because he was one of the first masons in Mexico. The murder was committed thirty-three years ago, and until the present, the heart was carefully preserved in Mexico—where, the masonic say, it always was a mystery, except among the initiates. It first came into the possession of Mrs. Rosalie L. De Coney, the wife of Alexander K. De Coney, now the consul-general of Mexico and a resident of San Francisco.

The heart of the dead man, that has his place preserved and removed to some place where it would not be disturbed in future years, had never been carried out. The heart had been preserved, but it was still in Mexico and in danger from the unsocial condition of the country, and those who felt the responsibility of carrying out that last request, did not feel that their strange charge was safe until it had been deposited with the Masonic fraternity in the United States.

Among those who knew of the existence of the strange relic, was Mrs. Rosalie L. De Coney, who was in her childhood the favorite of the dead man, and it was this reason that made her the most anxious to carry out his last request. She visited Guadalajara with the power of attorney, and after considerable difficulty she secured the heart and conveyed it to San Francisco.

The ceremonies at Gethsemane chapter were unique as befitting the strange occasion and the strange act. There were many prominent masons present, representing the United States and Mexico. After introductory ceremonies, Mr. De Coney presented a painted portrait of Ygnacio Herrera y Cairo, while his wife handed to the care of the chapter, the large bottle with the human heart floating therein. An original chant and a hymn were then sung, and the remarkable meeting came to an end.

A HORSE WITHOUT EARS.
A curious accident occurred recently to two fine horses belonging to Messrs. Linton & Patterson. The animals, attached to a dray, were standing in the yard of the late Inspector's office, near to where some postah was being transferred to new casks. One of the horses, in an effort to scratch himself, got some of the powerful caustic on his head. As soon as this was noticed, water was applied to the suffering animal, but not before a very painful and serious mutilation was produced, both ears being eaten off, and a large raw sore produced on the forehead. The animal, in its struggles, rubbed its head against its mate, inflicting on the latter large burns on neck and flank.

A despatch to the witness from London says: A despatch from Zambiar states that a detachment of British sailors, reinforced by a force of Zanzibarians, have taken the stronghold of the rebellious Pumanwanis in Vitu. The Pumanwanis were routed. There was no loss of life among the British forces.

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GOING OUT OF THE FURNITURE BUSINESS.

ALL GOODS SOLD AT COST PRICE.

Sale begins October 14.

Intending Purchasers must not be afraid to come over on PHOENIX SQUARE.

Where they will be well waited on by Male and Female Clerks Business hours from TEN TO FOUR.

This will be the last opportunity for the public to purchase any of the above goods at such Reduced Prices.

New Home Office, Phoenix Square, Opposite City Hall.

P. DUFFIE, F. W. WILSON, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor and Conveyancer.

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

H. B. RAINSFORD, Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public.

Clark of the Peace and Division Registrar, Real Estate Agent, Loans Negotiated. Office: Lower part of County Court House. Adding the office of the Registrar of deeds. Fredericton Nov. 16th, 1891.

GEO. A. HUGHES, Attorney and Solicitor, Notary, Conveyancer, &c.

Office: WHEPLEY BUILDING, Opp. Post Office, QUEEN ST.

WILLIAM ROSSBOROUGH, MASON, Plasterer, and Bricklayer, SHORE ST., NEAR GAS WORKS, FREDERICTON, N. B.

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ALL RAIL TO BOSTON, &c. THE SHIRT LINE TO MONTREAL, &c.

ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS In Effect June 25th 1893.

LEAVE FREDERICTON. EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

6.00 A. M.—Express for St. John and intermediate points; Vanocoro, Bangor, Portland, Boston, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Halifax, Woodville, and points North, via Gibson branch.

6.30 A. M.—Mixed for Woodville and points North, via Gibson branch.

3.35 P. M.—Express for Fredericton Junction, St. John, &c.

RETURNING TO FREDERICTON FROM St. John, 6.25, 9.30 a.m., 4.40 p.m. Fredericton Junction, 8.10 a.m., 11.35, 6.30 p.m. Madam Junction, 11.40 a.m. Vanocoro, 9.45 a.m., St. Stephen, 7.20 a.m., St. Andrews, 7.10 a.m.

Arriving in Fredericton at 9.10 a.m., 12.15, 4.15, 7.30 p.m.

D. McNICOLL, C. E. McPHERSON, Gen. Pass. Agent, MONTREAL.

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Liverpool, Quebec and Montreal Service.

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Sept. 21.....PARISH.....Oct. 7.....Oct. 8.....

Oct. 21.....LAURENTIAN....." 14....." 15.....

Oct. 28.....SIBILIAN....." 21....." 22.....

" 19.....SANDWICH....." 29....." 30.....

" 26.....MONGOLIAN.....Nov. 4.....Nov. 5.....

Nov. 2.....LAURENTIAN....." 11....." 12.....

Cable message, 416 and upwards; Second Cabin, \$30 and 35; Steerage, \$24. Round trip tickets at reduced rates.

Storage Tickets issued to and from the principal ports in Great Britain and the Continent at cheap rates.</