

THE FREEDRICKTON

VOL. IV., NO. 14. FREDERICTON, N. B., SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1893. 1.00 PER YEAR

HOTELS.

QUEEN HOTEL,

Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

THIS HOTEL has been REBUILT AND REPAIRED IN THE MOST ATTRACTIVE STYLE. BY EXPERT ARTISANS. THE PARLOR, OFFICE, AND BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED DINING ROOM, on Ground Floor. PERFECT VENTILATION AND SEWERAGE THROUGHOUT. LARGE AND AIRY BEDROOMS. COMMODIOUS BATH ROOMS AND CLOSETS IN EACH SUITE. AND IS CAPABLE OF ACCOMMODATING ONE HUNDRED GUESTS.

It is especially growing in popular favor, and is the MOST COMFORTABLE HOTEL IN THE DOMINION.

The Table is always supplied with every delicacy available. The Cooking is highly commended, and the Staff of Attendants are every ready to oblige.

There are two of the largest and most conveniently situated BARBERS SHOPS in Canada, having street entrances and also connecting with Hotel Office.

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

The "CITY" is a first-class steamer, directly opposite to the Steamboat and Oxbow Ferry Landings, and will transport you to the beautiful Bay of Fundy, to the County Regatta, and to the Oxbow and Grand Falls. 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, &c. &c. Bowels, they purify the system, and are in all cases of all complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For Children and the Aged they are precious.

THE OINTMENT

Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Sores and Ulcers. It is the most powerful and certain remedy for Rheumatism. For Disorders of the Chest it is as 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, 178, NEW OXFORD STREET, (late 533, OXFORD STREET), LONDON.

and are sold at 1s. 1d., 2s., 4s., 6s., 11s., 22s., and 32s. each Box or Pot may be had of all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

12-10-93 533, Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

CARE OF MILK.

By C. C. Macdonald, Superintendent of Experimental Dairy.

The care of milk is such a broad subject that I will not take up the time of this convention with anything but the most important details pertaining thereto.

There have been some attempts made in the past few years by some of the farmers of Canada to furnish better milk to the cheese and butter factories than was done even ten years ago, and the result of those attempts is noted by the increased make and sale of Canadian cheese, and the higher rank it takes in the foreign markets.

The more we educate the farmers and induce them to perform their part of the dairy work thoroughly, the better cheese and greater quantity we may expect to make, and consequently bring more wealth to the country.

Milk at its best is a very perishable compound, and very susceptible to any contamination foreign to itself, and therefore should be protected at all times from anything that would injure its quality in any way. A farmer's wife would not put near the kerosene can, or anything else that would contaminate it and render it unfit to make good bread. Neither should the farmer expose the milk of his dairy to any foul odors, such as those of the pig-sty, the barnyard, or the cow or horse stable, or those arising from dead carcasses, or to the certainty of contamination by conveying whey from the cheese factory in the milk cans—all these things go to render the cheese or butter made from the milk of such a dairy inferior to that of a dairy where the proper article of food for the masses to consume.

In my travels last year I visited one cheese factory which sold the last two months' make for one-eighth of a cent per pound. I learned afterwards that the patrons of that factory did not carry whey home in their milk cans, while the patrons of all the other cheese factories round about, almost without an exception, do carry the whey home in the milk cans. This means that the patrons of this one factory received more money for the whey by the increased price for their cheese than they could possibly make out of it by feeding it to hogs.

There is another matter to be considered here, and that is the increased make of cheese from untainted milk compared with that which has been tainted by sour whey or other impurities already mentioned. It has been proved that one-eighth more cheese can be made from pure, wholesome milk, than from tainted milk; therefore, carelessness with regard to the milk results, is a loss not only to the individual himself, but to the other patrons of the factory as well.

There is another matter of important matter to be considered in the care of milk is absolute cleanliness from beginning to end—cleanliness in the stable and milking yard, in milking, with the milk pails, with the strainers, with the milk cans, and with the wagon in which the milk is conveyed to the factory.

One man of whom I know came to a factory with milk drawn in a cart which had been used only an hour before carrying manure to the field. This I took as a trifling mistake, and when the man would do so, but he did not seem to feel that he had done anything wrong.

Everything that is used for handling milk should be scrupulously clean. This point cannot be too carefully noted, or too frequently repeated, as most methods for cleaning milk utensils is to rinse the articles in use with cold water first, and cold water removes all stickiness of the milk from the sides of the vessels; afterwards use water as hot as the hands can bear and wash thoroughly with a little perline in the water. Look well to the seams of the milk cans and pails, and any crevice where dirt is apt to collect. The little places sometimes left by the tinsmith in finishing his work are very dangerous, as they are a good deal over by the dairymaid, and the tiny particles of milk gathering there from day to day begin to decay and raise havoc with the whole can of milk. In these small places the germs of decomposition are created, and the result is tainted milk.

After the articles have been thoroughly washed, boiling water only should be used for scalding purposes as a finishing touch to the cleansing. The vessels should then be placed in the open air, that they may become thoroughly aired before the next milking.

Supposing the time for milking has arrived, the milkers should go to the milking place with clean hands, and should be equipped with some clean, warm water and a clean flannel cloth to wash and brush the cow's udders before beginning to milk. They should be in the favorable practice of every dairymaid at all times in the year. It is one very important part of the care of milk.

When the milk is first drawn (not half an hour afterwards, as some dairymen I know of persist in doing), it should be strained through a clean strainer. A cloth strainer is far superior to any other, for several reasons: 1st, it can be cleaned much easier; 2nd, can be easily changed when worn out; 3rd, it will arrest the very smallest particles, and prevent them from getting into the milk; 4th, it is cheaper than any other.

There is no reasonable excuse for a patron sending milk to a factory unstrained, as the cloth sufficient to last a whole year would not cost more than twenty cents.

Immediately after the milk is strained it should be thoroughly aerated by means of dipping, stirring or pouring, to expose it to the pure air.

The most efficient method of airmilk is to procure a good aerator, which costs a paltry sum of money, and will pay for itself twice over in one season. The aerator is placed on top of the can with a cloth strainer inside of the receiving bowl, and it is ready to do its work. Thus the milk is both strained and aerated at once, saving time. Milk treated in this way does not require putting down in cold water, except in extremely hot days. The surrounding atmosphere should always be pure, and the milk should not be cooled down below the temperature of the atmosphere, but should be just two or three degrees above, in order to keep up a slight coagulation. On the other hand, if the milk is colder than the atmosphere, it will absorb any impurities from it that may be afloat.

The night's and morning's milk should always be treated the same, viz., thoroughly strained and aerated before being carried to the factory.

The cream should not be removed or any part of it, nor the strippings kept. This reminds me of an incident that occurred at a certain factory in which it fell to my lot to hold a meeting. The

INAUGURATION.

President Cleveland's Speech Respecting Tariff Reform.

Mr. Cleveland left the Arlington house, Washington, a little after eleven o'clock, Saturday, and from that moment until he was installed in the white house he was almost continuously under the best part of the observation of thousands. It took the best part of four hours to accomplish the formality of declaring him president and installing him in the executive mansion. During the drive from the white house to the capitol in an open carriage he was met by the side of Mr. Harrison, and the snow collected on their hats and the cold wind nearly froze their faces. It would have been against all presidential precedent to open umbrellas, even to save themselves from drowning.

Shortly after one o'clock President Cleveland faced the crowd of nearly 15,000 people which looked up at the front of the capitol and yelled with vigorous enthusiasm untroubled by the howling, chilling wind and blinding sleet which beat upon his face. He was met with a burst of cheering and a loud voice called to deliver his inaugural address. He dealt with tariff reform as follows:

The existence of immense aggregations of kindred enterprises and combinations of business interests, formed for the purpose of limiting production and fixing prices, is inconsistent with the fair field which ought to be open to every independent activity.

Legitimate strife in business should not be superseded by an enforced concession to the demands of combinations that have the power to destroy; nor should the people be served less the benefit of cheapness, which usually results from wholesome competition.

The suggestion and combinations frequently constitute conspiracies against the interests of the people and in all their phases they are unnatural and opposed to our American sense of fairness.

To the extent that they can be reached and restrained by federal legislation, the general government should relieve our citizens from their interference and exactions.

The verdict of our voters, which condemned the injustice of maintaining protection for the benefit of a few, and the people's servants the duty of exposing and destroying the brood of kindred evils, which are the unwholesome progeny of paternalism. This is the basis of republican institutions and the constant restraint upon government by the people.

It degrades to the purposes of wily craft the plan of our fathers established and bequeathed to us as an object of our love and veneration.

It perverts the patriotic sentiment of our countrymen, and tempts them to a pitiful calculation of the sordid gain to be derived from their government's maintenance.

It undermines the self-reliance of our people, and substitutes in its place dependence upon government favoritism.

It stifles the spirit of true Americanism, and stupefies every ennobling trait of American citizenship.

The lessons of paternalism ought to be unlearned and the better lesson taught, that while the people should patriotically and cheerfully support the government, its functions do not include the support of the people.

The acceptance of this principle leads to a refusal of bounties and subsidies, and to the repeal of laws which give a portion of our citizens to aid ill-advised or languishing enterprises in which they have no concern.

It leads also to a challenge of wild and reckless pension expenditure, which over-loads the treasury, and constitutes a patriotic service and protestation to vigorous and patriotic citizens to support the people's defense.

Every thoughtful American must realize the importance of checking at its beginning any tendency in public or private legislation, to regard frugality and economy as virtues which may safely be outgrown.

The toleration of this idea results in the waste of the people's money by their chosen servants and encourages prodigality and extravagance in the home life of our countrymen.

Under our scheme of government the waste of public money is a crime against the citizen, and the contempt of our people for economy and frugality in their private and domestic life, is equally a crime against our national character.

It is a plain dictate of honesty and good government that public expenditures should be limited by public necessity, and that this should be measured by the rules of economy and frugality in the home life of our countrymen.

To secure the fitness and competency of those who are to be entrusted with political action the demoralizing madness for spoils, civil service reform has found a place in our public policy and laws.

The benefits already gained through the instrumentalities and the further usefulness of reform, entitles it to the fullest consideration.

When we tear aside the delusions and misconceptions which have blinded our countrymen to their condition under various tariff laws, but show them how far they have been led away from the paths of contentment and prosperity.

When we proclaim that the necessity for revenue to support the government furnishes the only justification for taxing the people, we announce a truth so plain that its denial would seem to indicate the extent to which judgment may be influenced by familiarity with perversions of the taxing power; and when we seek to restate the self-confidence and business enterprise of our citizens, by discrediting an object dependence upon governmental favor, we strive to stimulate those elements of American character which support the hope of American achievement.

I find also much comfort in remembering that my countrymen are just and generous and in the assurance that they will not condemn a man who by sincere devotion to their interests deserve their forbearance and approval.

Above all, I know there is a Supreme Being who rules the affairs of men and whose goodness and mercy have always followed the American people; and I know He will not turn from us now if we humbly and reverently seek His powerful aid.

When he had concluded he turned and faced chief justice Fuller, while the thunderous plaudits of the assembled

INAUGURATION.

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thousands rang in his ears. The chief justice bared his snow white brow, and then upon the old Bible which Cleveland's mother had owned and upon which he had so often before taken the oath of office for the second time he took the "constitutional oath," which is as follows: "I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States, and will to the best of my ability preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States."

This part of the ceremony could not be measured by minutes. It might be measured by seconds. Mr. Cleveland kissed the book and it was all over. In the brief space of time he had become the president of the United States. Thus history, reversed has repeated itself. On the very spot where four years ago Benjamin Harrison had succeeded Grover Cleveland, Grover Cleveland had now succeeded Benjamin Harrison, and the cares of the government had slipped from the shoulders of one man to those of another in a twinkling of an eye.

HAMSTEAD, Q. C.

Feb. 25.—Last week gave us considerable time-traveling. Many farmers and business persons, as well as pleasure seekers improved the opportunity. Mrs. L. A. Belyea, of Wickham, came to the home of her mother and brother on a visit.

Mrs. R. W. Ferguson has returned from St. John, where she had been visiting her sister, of that city, as well as her many friends.

Mr. and Mrs. George Miles, of the North End, St. John, and Mrs. Almond Peterson, made a flying visit and registered at the "Woodville," arriving on Saturday and returning on Monday, under the covering of the "beautiful white and pure."

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Everleigh, of Sussex, are also visiting their parents and family at the Woodville.

Mr. and Mrs. George Palmer, of Victoria Corner, Carleton county, are visiting their relatives and friends in Hamstead and Wickham.

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STRATON-ANDREWS.

Manager of the Bad Debt Agency on Monday.

At ten o'clock Monday morning, Edwin S. Stratton was taken from the jail to the police court and his preliminary examination on the charge of trying to extort money by libellous advertising or publishing was commenced. Allan O. Earle appeared for the complainant, James Stratton, and H. H. McLean for the prisoner.

Mr. Stratton was the first witness called. He said he was a barrister residing in this city. He first met Mr. Andrews about six weeks ago. Mr. Earle objects to any conversation that took place previous to the sending of the letter being stated in evidence, but it was decided that any evidence touching on the case was admissible. Mr. Stratton went on to say that he had explained to Mr. Andrews, Kelly and Murphy's office, that Mr. Kelly intended to defend to him, and on being presented, he (Andrews) handed the witness his card and went on to explain the nature of his business, and the method they had of collecting accounts. He was talking with a view of getting Mr. Kelly as a subscriber, but Mr. Kelly declined, saying that when he had any business of that kind he employed a lawyer, and told Andrews that Stratton was a lawyer. Mr. Stratton then said: "From what you have explained to me, Mr. Andrews, your business is blackmail!" He said it was not. He had taken advice on the subject and had agencies all through Canada, and said the law could not take hold of it. Mr. Stratton then informed Andrews that he thought the law would take hold of it, and said that the first case that came under his attention, he (Stratton) would take hold of it. Andrews replied, "I know as much law as you do." The witness answered: "You might possibly still have something to learn."

The witness also told Andrews that he was committing crime. Mr. Andrews told Mr. Kelly he had over a hundred subscribers. The business card given by Mr. Andrews to Mr. Stratton, was then put in evidence. Mr. Edwin S. Stratton was general manager of the Canadian Commercial Agency. The two circulars sent to Mr. Stratton were also read by the witness and placed in evidence. After having received the letters he went to get a little more evidence. Mr. Kelly had authorized Mr. Andrews to send him the circulars. Mr. Doody replied, "Yes, certainly I did."

Mr. McLean objected to this conversation with Mr. Doody going in evidence. Mr. Earle argued that such evidence was admissible, as the circulars referred to Mr. Stratton to Mr. Doody. After a lengthy argument between the two counsel the magistrate ruled the conversation could not go in evidence.

Mr. Stratton then continued his evidence, saying he did not owe the full amount of the bill. There was an overcharge of \$1.35.

Cross-examined by Mr. McLean, Mr. Stratton said that Mr. Doody had claimed the whole amount. He had given Mr. Doody some work as agent for Miss Perkins. Before he had the conversation with Andrews in Kelly & Murphy's, he had not received any notice and had no reason for any feeling toward him, except that he thought the duty of all good citizens should be to keep down all offenses against the law. He did not complain to Mr. Andrews about receiving the notices.

To Mr. Earle—In reference to the work done by Mr. Doody to Miss Perkins' house, Mr. Stratton said he had asked Mr. Doody to do the work in the house, at the request of his employer, the firm of Thomson, and Miss Perkins herself. He knew that Mr. Doody had sent bills to Miss Perkins for the amount. On Mr. Doody's books the account was charged to the witness per Miss Perkins' building. The witness saw the books with the entry on them. Mr. Stratton having finished his evidence the case was adjourned until two o'clock.

Andrews was admitted to bail as follows: Himself in \$600 and H. H. McLean, and Jas. H. Doody, in \$300 each.

AS HE IS.

The True Cowboy of the Western Plains.

The life of the "cowboy" of the great West is but little known. Some how newspapers and the prose writers of the dime novels, have thrown a sort of romance about the cowboy that makes his life seem charming; but there is no charm about it. As a rule there are no more hard-working simple unassuming men than the cowboys. They have been many a time, because all the deprivations committed on the frontier are attributed to the cowboys. It is not uncommon for him when he enters a town, after spending weeks and perhaps months in the great solitude of the plains, to get a little more respect than is given for him and become a little folksome and reckless. He has a careless way of handling a six-shooter that makes a tenderfoot the least bit nervous. But the cowboy drunk and the cowboy sober are two different persons. Drunk, he is like all other drunken men—insane for the time being and really not accountable for what he does; sober he is usually quiet and as gentle as he can be. Living a life of danger makes him fearless, and I do not know of a real cowboy who will not at any moment risk his life for a friend. If he is treated cordially by strangers he returns the compliment, but woe to the unhappy tenderfoot who attempts to put on airs when the cowboy is around. He has been known to make the plug hat, or as the cowboy terms them, "the hard knocker hat," of a dude the target for his six-shooter, and he seems to delight in expectorating tobacco juice on a pair of freely blackened boots.

In his wild Western life his home is in the saddle. He frequently spends weeks without seeing a house or having even a tent or shelter of any kind. Where does he sleep? you will ask. On the ground he sleeps for a pillow and his "slicker" his only covering. If it rains he usually sleeps on his pony, sitting upright. He has studied the habits of the cattle until he knows them. He is to take his turn when driving in for the round-up to ride the circuit or keep guard during the night. They guard by relief. The cattle are "bunched" or got together, and the boys, as the cowboy terms them, "the hard knocker hat," of a dude the target for his six-shooter, and he seems to delight in expectorating tobacco juice on a pair of freely blackened boots.

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THE ROBERTY ORGAN

UNEQUALLED



CHARACTERISTIC.

It is characteristic of the house to have only the very best, and to never deal in what is known in the trade as Cheap Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines, Furniture, etc. It is characteristic of the house never to ask fancy prices, (as some dealers do and come down if they have to). Every instrument and Sewing Machine is marked in Plain Figures, at actual selling prices, which are always the lowest consistent with quality and a fair living profit. By these and other strict Commercial Methods, I have built up one of the largest, if not the largest retail Piano, Organ and Sewing Machine trade in the city of Fredericton. I have now on hand an Immense Stock of Heintzman and Uxbridge Pianos, Doherty, Uxbridge and Godechik Organs, four dozen Piano and Organ Stools, New Home Favorite, New Williams and Williams Sewing Machines, finished in Antique and Walnut, Parlor Suites and Bedroom Sets, Chairs, Lounges, Bed-springs, Mattresses, etc., all of which I will sell at the Lowest Possible Prices. Don't fail to call or write for Prices.

New Office, 533, Oxford Street, Opp City Hall Fredericton, N. B. P. DUFFIE, P. O. No. 28

PARSONS PILLS

Make New, Rich Blood!



HAWKERS' TOLU WILD CHERRY BALSAM

WILL THAT CURE COUGH TRY IT!

IT HAS CURED HUNDREDS OF CASES OF BRONCHITIS AND ALL OTHER AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS. Do not despair, take course, be persuaded, and try this truly wonderful medicine.

IT WILL CURE YOU.

For sale by all Druggists and general dealers. Price 25 and 50 cts. a bottle.

Manufactured by HAWKER MEDICINE CO., Ltd., St. John, N. B.

WILLIAM WILSON,

Attorney-at-Law, SOLICITOR AND CONVEYANCER

Office: Carleton St., East Side.

Directly opp. Dr. Colthart's office.

Accounts Collected and Loans Negotiated.

WILLIAM WILSON.

ALLAN LINE.

1893 WINTER SERVICE 1893.

Liverpool, Londonderry, Halifax and Portland service.

From	Steamer	Port	Departure
29 Dec.	SABINIAN	Halifax	21 Jan
30 Dec.	ST. JOHN	Halifax	22 Jan
31 Dec.	CARIBGEANIAN	Halifax	23 Jan
1 Jan.	ST. JOHN	Halifax	24 Jan
2 Jan.	ST. JOHN	Halifax	25 Jan
3 Jan.	ST. JOHN	Halifax	26 Jan
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14 Jan.	ST. JOHN	Halifax	6 Feb
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28 Jan.	ST. JOHN	Halifax	20 Feb
29 Jan.	ST. JOHN	Halifax	21 Feb
30 Jan.	ST. JOHN	Halifax	22 Feb
31 Jan.	ST. JOHN	Halifax	23 Feb

Steamers with a will only carry Cabin Passengers on the voyage to Europe, unless agents are specially advised.

Steamers sail from Portland about 1 p. m. on Saturdays, and from Halifax about 1 p. m. on Saturdays.

Passage Rates:

By S. S. Parthenon—\$50, \$60 and \$70 Single; \$100, \$110 and \$120 Return.

By S. S. Hibernian or Oriskany—\$50, \$60 and \$70 Single; \$100, \$110 and \$120 Return.

By S. S. Manitoaba—\$45 and \$50 Single; \$90 and \$100 Return.

Children 2 to 12 years, Half-Fare; over 12 years, Intermediate, \$30. Steerage, \$20.

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

Glasgow and Halifax Line, Sailings from Glasgow.

HEBERIAN... 20 Jan New York.

MANITOABA... 17 Feb New York.

Glasgow, Londonderry, and New York Service.

(Late State Line Steamers.)

From Glasgow to New York.

30 Dec. STATE OF NEW YORK... 19 Jan

31 Dec. STATE OF CALIFORNIA... 20 Jan

1 Jan. STATE OF NEW YORK... 21 Jan

2 Jan. STATE OF CALIFORNIA... 22 Jan

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30 Mar. STATE OF NEW YORK... 20 Apr

31 Mar. STATE OF CALIFORNIA... 21 Apr

HENRY RUTTER,

Opp. COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

GILLETTS' PURE POWDERED LYE

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

Ready for use in any quantity. For household cleaning, scouring, and all other purposes. It is the most powerful and certain cleanser of all. It is sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

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

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

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Solicitor to the Merchants' Bank of Halifax. 28

BLANKETS.

We are now showing the best lot of ROBEES BLANKETS to be found in the City, which we will sell cheaper than can be bought from other dealers.

Also a nice variety of LAP ROBES, FUR ROBES, BELLS, etc.

A fresh supply of the famous EUREKA HARVEST OIL just received. A full stock of all kinds of SADDLERY. Come and see.

LAKEVILLE CORNER.

Feb. 23rd.—Of course things are rather quiet just now—since there has been a break in the weekly "at homes"; and as there have been some storms lately, as part of the winter programme, most of us have contented to stay by our own firesides.

Miss Flora Vandine, has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. J. S. Jewett.

Rev. Mr. Lucas, secretary of the Methodist church, preached in the evening at the Baptist church here Sunday evening.

Mr. Churchill, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. S. Thompson, returned to her home at Jackstown, last Thursday.

She was accompanied by Mrs. Thompson, who has been paying a visit there.

Mrs. Herbert Miles, of Magalloway, passed through here Sunday, on the way to her old home at Clark's Corner.

Miss Mary Tapley is visiting friends in Sheffield.

Mr. A. P. Thompson entertained a number of her intimate friends one evening last week.

Miss Good, of Woodstock, who has been visiting Miss Carrie Bridges, returned to her home last Tuesday.

Brotherhood of Fredericton, preached in the Baptist church here Sunday evening.

Thomas Fulton, Jr. of Little River, spent Sunday with friends here.

Miss Fannie Tapley was the guest of Mrs. J. Bridges, Sheffield, last week.

A very pleasant time was spent by a party of young friends one evening last week, at the residence of J. L. Simmons.

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ENDFIELD MEETING HOUSE FIRE.

The western star was hidden deep, With lightning constant gleaming; Many a bird their night-roost left, Within the meeting-house, was heard The singing of the crowd.

The thunder roared with meaning peal, With lightning constant gleaming; Many a bird their night-roost left, Within the meeting-house, was heard The singing of the crowd.

The parson knelt beside the desk, In prayer was many a sigh; One brighter glare, the awful fact, Oh, heaven! "the church is on fire."

Then rushed they all into the night, Crowding in the door; With children's cry and woman's scream While the wind and flames did roar.

The sun rose bright when morning came, Three dead were found ere noon; The meeting-house, the pride of all, Was but a heap of ruin.

Hibernia, Mar. 3rd, '93. DAN.

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