THE HERALD.

VOL. IV., NO. 12. FREDERICTON, N. B., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1893. $1.00 PER YEAR

Board of Works

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 [illegible] HUNDRED GUESTS.

It is rapidly growing in popular favor, and is to-day one of the LEADING, as well as the MOST COMFORTABLE HOTELS IN THE DOMINION.

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

There are two of the largest and most conveniently fitted up SAMPLE ROOMS in Canada, having street entrances and also connecting with Hotel Office.

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

The "QUEEN" is centrally located, directly opposite the Steamboat and Gibson Ferry Landings, and within a minute's walk of the Parliament Buildings, City Registrar's Office and Cathedral.

☞ 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 priceless.

THE OINTMENT

Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal.

FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS,

Glandular Swellings, and all Skin Diseases, it has no rival; and for Contracted and Stiff Joints it acts like a charm.

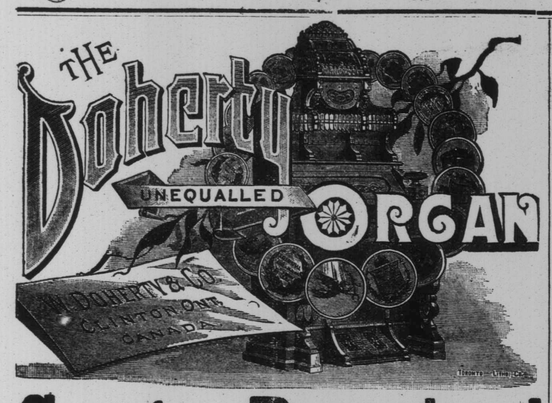
Manufactured only at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment,

78, NEW OXFORD STREET, (late 533, OXFORD STREET), LONDON

and are sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box or Pot and may be had of all Medicine Venders throughout the World.

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

13-12-83



Great - Bargains!

NEW HOME OFFICE,

Phœnix Square, Opposite City Hall, Fredericton, N. B.

We have the largest and best stock of

Pianos, Parlor and Church Organs,

That have ever been shown in this City. We invite the public to call and examine our PIANOS, ORGANS, SEWING MACHINES, etc.

Organs, $50.
Parlor Suites, $35.
Bedroom Suites, $18.

Sewing Machines, -$25- Guaranteed for Five Years.

These goods guaranteed, if not satisfactory money refunded. We invite the public to call and see our stock.

NEW HOME OFFICE, Phœnix Square, opp. City Hall FREDERICTON, N. B.

For further particulars address P. DUFFIE, P. O. Box 28.

PARSONS PILLS

Make New, Rich Blood!

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

HAWKER'S TOLU AND WILD CHERRY BALSAM.

A Favorite and Most Valuable Remedy for the CURE of

COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, INFLUENZA OR ANY FORM OF THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLE.

If Afflicted, Try It. It Will Cure You.

Malcolm McLean, of Kensington, P.E.I., writes the following:

For five years I suffered from severe Chronic Bronchitis, for which the doctors and numerous patent medicines failed to give relief. My physicians and friends advised a change of climate as my only hope. HAWKER'S BALSAM OF TOLU AND WILD CHERRY was recommended to me, and I am happy to say that I was entirely cured before I had used two large bottles. I consider it to be truly a wonderful medicine, and cheerfully recommend it to all so afflicted.

For Sale by all Druggists and General Dealers

PRICE 25 AND 50CTS. PER BOTTLE.

MANUFACTURED BY

THE HAWKER MEDICINE CO. (LTD.) SAINT JOHN, N. B.

WILLIAM WILSON,

Attorney-at-Law,

SOLICITOR and CONVEYANCER

Offices: Carleton St., East Side,

Directly opp. Dr. Coulthard's office.

Accounts Collected and Loans Negotiated.

WILLIAM WILSON.

H. B. RAINSFORD,

Barrister, Attorney-at-Law,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

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

Office: Lower flat of County Court House.

Adjoining the office of the Registrar of deeds.

Fredericton Nov. 16th, 1891.

GEO. A. HUGHES,

Attorney and Solicitor,

NOTARY, CONVEYANCER, &c.

OFFICE: WHELPLEY BUILDING Opp. Post Office, QUEEN ST. } Fredericton, N. B.

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MASON,

Plasterer, - and - Bricklayer,

SHORE ST., NEAR GAS WORKS.

FREDERICTON, N. B.

☞ JOBBING a specialty.

Workmanship first-class.

Prices satisfactory

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CANADIAN PACIFIC

RAILWAY

ATLANTIC DIVISION.

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

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., 2.20 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.

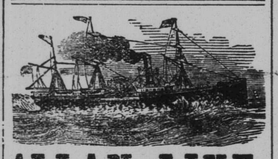
6.20 A. M.—Mixed for Woodstock, and points north.

ARRIVE AT GIBSON.

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

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

STEAMSHIPS.



ALLAN LINE.

1893 WINTER SERVICE 1893.

Liverpool, Londonderry, Halifax and Portland service.

From Liverpool.	Steamers.	Portland.	From Halifax.
29 Dec.	SARDINIAN		21 Jan
12 Jan.	NUMIDIAN		4 Feb
26 "	CARTHAGINIAN		18 "
9 Feb.	MONGOLIAN		4 Mar
23 "	*NUMIDIAN		18 "
9 Mar.	*LAURENTIAN		1 Apr
23 "	PARISIAN		15 "
1 Apr.	*MONGOLIAN		29 "

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

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

Rates of Cabin Passage:

By S. S. Parisian—$50, $60 and $70 Single; $100, $110 and $130 Return.

By S. S. Sardinian or Circassian—$50, $55 and $60, Single; $95, $105 and $115, Return.

By S. S. Mongolian or Numidian—$45 and $50, Single; $95 and $100, Return.

Children 2 to 12 years, Half-Fare; under 2 years Free.

Intermediate, $30. Steerage, $20.

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

GLASGOW AND HALIFAX LINE.

	Sailings from Glasgow.
HIBERNIAN	20 Jan
NESTORIAN	3 Feb
MANITOBAN	17 "

Glasgow, Londonderry, and New York Service.

(Late State Line Steamers.)

From Glasgow.		From New York.
30 Dec.	STATE OF NEBRASKA	19 Jan
20 Jan.	STATE OF CALIFORNIA	9 Feb
10 Feb.	STATE OF NEBRASKA	2 Mar
3 Mar.	STATE OF CALIFORNIA	23 "
24 "	STATE OF NEBRASKA	13 Apr

Rates of Passage New York to Glasgow.

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

Special Railway Fares from Glasgow to Liverpool, $2.00; to London, $5.00; Londonderry to Belfast, $1.30; to Dublin, $1.85. Passengers have their choice of lines and are allowed 10 days stop over at Glasgow or Londonderry if desired.

For Staterooms, Tickets or further information apply to

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

Jan. 14.

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Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, $3.00 a year; $1.50 six months. Address MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York City.

WESLEY VANWART,

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

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR,

—AND—

NOTARY PUBLIC,

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Solicitor to the Merchants' Bank of Halifax. 3m.

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PURE POWDERED 100% LYE

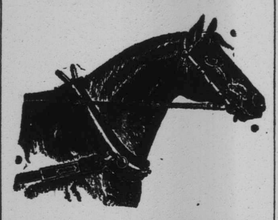
PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

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

Sold by All Grocers and Druggists.

E. W. GILLETT, Toronto

BLANKETS.



We are now showing the best line of HORSE 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 HARNESS OIL just received. A full stock of all kinds of SADDLERY. Come and see.

HENRY RUTTER,

Opp. COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

ADAMS BROS.

FUNERAL

—AND—

FURNISHING - UNDERTAKERS,

OPP. QUEEN HOTEL,

FREDERICTON.

Caskets, Coffins,

Robes, Mountings, &c.

and everything required in the Undertaking Business kept in stock.

☞ *Special Prices for Country Orders.*

Orders in the City or Country attended to with promptness.

Residence over Warerooms.

ADAMS BROS.

DAIRY COWS.

C. P. Goodrich Tells How to Feed Them For Profit.

(From Farmer's Advocate.)

I believe that the true way to feed dairy cows for profit—and profit is what we are all after—is to feed the proper food for the production of milk to the full capacity of the animals power to digest, assimilate and manufacture these foods into milk. This way of feeding or "forcing," as some term it is objected to by some on the ground that this cow machine will sooner be worn out. Suppose for a moment that position is correct. Is there a sensible man who would think of running any other machine that takes a certain number of hands to attend, and a certain amount of power to get up speed enough to do any work at all, who would run his machine at one-fourth or one-half its capacity, for the sake of making his machine last a little longer?

PROFITABLE FEEDING.

Then suppose you had a steam thresher that could do first class work up to 1,500 bushels a day as its limit. Is there any man who would think it economy to run such a machine with only steam enough to thresh 500 bushels a day for the sake of prolonging its life a year or two? It would take nearly as much fuel to get up steam, the same engineer, the same feeder and other attendants, but his machine might last 11 years instead of 10. Such a man you would unhesitatingly pronounce foolish; but in my opinion he would be wise compared with the man who would run his cow machine at anything less than its full capacity. The cow, unlike the thresher, improves by use, for animal nature has the faculty to adopt itself to the uses to which it is put to a certain limit. In other words, the more and better milk you manage to make a cow give, the more and better milk she can give until that limit is reached, as you develope her capacity to do so, and this improvement will be, in a measure, transmitted to her progeny, so that the heifer calves of a cow will be better than those produced before such developement has taken place. In that way each generation will be better than the preceding one. These facts I have demonstrated to my satisfaction in my own experience. Others have done the same thing, and I cite you as a very high authority on this subject Prof. E. W. Stewart. You will find this subject quite fully treated of in his work on "*Feeding Animals.*" But it is not true that high feeding if judiciously done, so as not to impair their digestive organs, will tend to "wear out the machine." More cows are "worn out" by under feeding, than by high feeding. I have had them last with high feeding, with scarcely any diminution of their powers, till they were 15 years old.

MILK PRODUCING FOOD.

To make the greatest profit in dairying the cow should be fed and managed in such a way as to make her consume as much as possible of good milk-producing foods. To do this she should have the greatest possible variety of foods. Her appetite—her like and dislikes—should be catered to as much as can be consistently. In summer her pasture should contain a great variety of grasses. And when my cows are put in the stable to milk twice a day they have some good clover hay, and they never fail to eat some, no matter how good the grass in the pasture is. They also are fed in summer, except some of them that are dry a short time at that season, all the grain—corn and oat meal or bran—they will eat, which of course, is not nearly as much as they eat in winter. In winter they have as great a variety of fodder as possible each day—clover and meadow hay, corn fodder and straw, with a grain ration, in two feeds of from twelve to fifteen pounds. I observe the greatest regularity possible in feeding, having the same kind of food given at exactly the same time each day, so that they are never worried or disappointed by having one kind of food thrust upon them when they are expecting another kind.

ECONOMY.

To produce milk as economically as possible, I try to provide the necessary elements in that food which will cost the least, having due regard all the while for the likes and dislikes of the cow herself, for I believe her pleasure should be consulted as much as the housewife consults the pleasure of her family when providing food for them. If oats are cheaper than corn meal and bran, I feed oats mainly for grain ration; but if two tons of oats will buy three tons of bran, then I make the exchange. Chemical analysis seems to indicate that good clean wheat bran is fully as good as oats for milk production, but my observation seems to prove that oats are, at least, a little better. Corn is usually a very cheap grain food, but it is too carbonaceous and should not be used for more than about one-third of the grain ration. Corn ensilage made from well cared corn is the cheapest food I can provide for my cows; but it is not of itself a perfect ration, and needs to be balanced up with bran or oats or clover hay.

CAREFULNESS IS PROFIT.

I have been trying to show you how I feed my dairy cows, but I am sensible that I have failed to give more than a slight general idea of it, for each cow has her own individual capacity, which differs from every other cow, which must be studied by close observation and acquaintance, before the feeder is able to do the best that can be done. I never could tell anybody just how to feed my cows. I never dare give instructions to have as much grain fed as I feed, for no one who is not intensely interested in it and in full sympathy, I might term it, with the cows, will be able to feed just right. Some cow might be fed a little too much grain, and it not be observed until she refuse to eat, when it will probably be too late—her digestive organs permanently injured. When I wish to instruct anybody how to feed my cows, I have to go, taking him with me, and show him, and show him more than once, too.

I will see what I can do to further give an idea of how I feed. If I only had my cows here I believe I could show you. If I only had you down there it would do as well, and I will have to take you there in imagination.

You may stay just as long as you have a mind to, if you only treat the cows well. Now just imagine yourselves all down at my house three years ago, before I had a silo, because silos are not very plenty yet, and I want you to know how I fed them then. You will have to get up at half past five in the morning, and go with me to the stable. I shall take some good clover hay and put it in the manger. You observe that I give more to one cow than I do to another. I know just about how much they will eat, and I want to give each cow all she will eat up without leaving any to breathe on.

After the clover hay is fed the milking is done. Every milker has the same cows to milk each time. He commences in the same order, and milks about the same rate, never hurries and never lags, but as near as possible every time alike. If they are going to talk at all they must talk all the time. Sometimes we have had a boy and a girl out there milking. Now, then, if they are going to do any talking they got to keep it up, but as a rule that does not work very well. I want you to take a look at this cow and see how bright her eyes are. She has a long face and strong jaws, she can crunch an ear of corn down with perfect ease.

"Oh," but you say, "how sharp her backbone is. That is true; it sticks up six inches. But come around here and see what an immense girth she has; such a capacity for eating; how broad she is. "Yes," you say, "how her hip bones stick out." I tell you those are points of beauty about this cow. Her hams are thin, there is a place for an immense udder, and she has one. "I don't see as that is much of an udder." Yes, but I have just milked twenty-one pounds of milk, and that milk has one and a- half pounds of butter in it. Think of that. Now, this cow is the delight of my eye. But you say, "Is she hardy?" Ain't a cow hardy that will make three pounds of butter a day? But she can't stand hardship, she can't stand cold; the fact is I don't believe she has ever been where it was cold enough to freeze. In September, as soon as there are frosty nights, she and all the rest of them are put in the stable, and kept in nights if the weather is wet or stormy. I let them out to drink in the day time, but they drink and come right back. Lizzie will be just crazy to get back to the stable. This feeding and milking is all done before breakfast, you understand. After Breakfast, say eight or nine o'clock, we go and let the cows out to drink, and they drink pure water that is warmed up, to say, fifty or sixty degrees, so that the chill is off; and if it is cold weather only a few are let out at a time, so they don't have to wait. If it is pleasant they stay out in the yard a little while and have some marsh hay. At noon they are given a good feed of cut corn fodder, and at night, about four o'clock, they are turned out to drink again and what is left of this corn fodder is thrown out for bedding; and by the way, every time they are turned out there is a good lot of straw put in, so that they have good bedding all the time. The last thing at night the mangers are filled up pretty well with good clover hay. All this is gone through with every day until they go out to grass.

They have good pasture and all they want to eat besides, and they will eat just about half as much grain in the summer as they will in the winter, except those cows that are nearly dry.

TURNIPS FOR DAIRY CATTLE.

I formerly thought I could feed turnips of any kind to dairy cattle in moderate quantities without injuring the quality of the milk or butter. My method was to begin quite small and increase the quantity from day to day as the cows became accustomed to them. I did this many years with seldom any ill result. If I overfed or fed irregularly giving large quantities at first before the cows had become accustomed to them, there would sometimes be a perceptible turnip taste in the milk. Some persons are strongly prejudiced against turnips, and I have heard of many instances where the taste was wholly in the imagination of those who thought turnips were being fed when they were not; I have heard too of a few cases where turnips have been fed unknown to the customers of the milk or butter, and the consumers have specially praised the goods and knew they were no turnips in them.

With sufficient care in beginning in a moderate way I should not hesitate to feed turnips to dairy cattle that were producing milk for market, yet when I was selling butter at two or three times ordinary prices I did not dare to take the risk of any possible mistake in feeding and so gave up turnips entirely. Could I always have done the feeding personally I might have continued their use. I have known the quality of butter to be injured by turning cows directly from the barn to rank pasture feed without accustoming them to the change. I have also known the same trouble to follow the use of green rye, milet and clover. To have milk perfect the health of the cow must be perfect, but it never is when her digestion is disturbed by irregular feeding or by over feeding or by too sudden changes. Some men succeed in almost everything they undertake, others never do anything well. These last can never feed turnips safely.—New England Farmer.

THE SHAH OF PERSIA.

He is Imperious, But Greatly Respected By His People.

The smallest detail is submitted to the Shah of Persia, and is not decided except upon his authority. His ministers disavow all initiative and tremble at any executive responsibility. Imperious, diligent and fairly just, the Shah is in his own person the sole arbiter of Persia's fortunes. All policy emanates from him. He supervises every department with a curiosity that requires to be constantly appeased, and his attention, both to foreign and domestic politics, is constant and unremitting.

There is a consensus of opinion that he is the most competent man in the country and the best ruler it can produce. Nor will anyone deny him the possession of patriotism and of a genuine interest in the wellfare of the nation. It is no mean criterion of the strength and also of the general popularity of the Shah that he is the first Persian monarch who has ventured to leave his dominions and journey in foreien and infidel lands, not as a conqueror at the head of an army, but as a friendly visitor, if not as a volunteer tourist.

The immense amount of money spent by the Shah in the purchase of furniture and curiosities in Europe also excited a feeling of discontent, and his second tour was unquestionably unpopular among his subjects. That he was able to venture upon a third is a proof of the absolute security of his position, but it is also due to the sentiment which he has taken care to diffuse among his subjects that the princes of Christendom vie with each other in anxiety to entertain so great a potentate, and squabble for the honor of his alliance.

Policeman—Well, my little dear, if you can't tell me your mother's name, or where she lives, how are we to find her? Little girl (lost while out shopping)—Jes' put me in a store window, an' mamma'll be sure to see me.

HAD TWO WIVES.

Thomas Gough Had a Wife at Halifax and Another at Chicago.

Some two decades ago, Thomas Gough came to Halifax from Chicago and traveled over Nova Scotia selling dry goods. Afterwards he went into the retail liquor business in Halifax and later on became interested in gold mining ventures throughout the province.

He was believed to be a single man, and wooed and won a widowed lady of Halifax, named Prioux, and eventually the two were married, after the woman had been a widow but two weeks.

Two months ago Gough died, and since it has developed that all these years there has been living another Mrs. Gough, who could claim him as her husband, for when Gough went away from Chicago he left there his wife and son and two daughters. These four are still living, and now comes the strangest part of all. When Gough died his brother came on here from Chicago and accidentally learned that one of the girls is living in this city and is married to a respectable young man. Her people in Chicago thought the young lady was living in England with an aunt, but it appears her father must have in some way gained possession of her and brought her to Halifax. Report has it that the wife in Chicago knew nothing about Thos. Gough having become a bigamist until her brother-in-law's return there after the funeral in this city, though it is also said that wife No. 1 once visited Halifax and was induced to go back to Chicago without exposing her husband.

The son is a machinist, and has a lucrative position in Chicago. By the second wife Gough had no children, and his legitimate family are taking steps to get possession of any property he may have left and to this end have written here that legal talent will be secured to ascertain what can be done.

Gough evidently expected something like this for he took precautions to secure what wealth he had to the woman here he called his wife, for most of his property was placed in her name, and he made such provision that the cash he had, went to her also. Shortly before his death he transferred to another party his interest in the sale of a gold mine, his share of the sale of which was $1,700. There has been some talk about the will having been made and a well known saloon keeper in this city, who was supposed to know something about it, was written to but he declined to say anything about the matter at all.

Here the affair rests for the present, though what further action may bring to light remains to be seen.—Telegraph.

HAMPSTEAD.

FEB. 14th.—The dry, hard freezing weather has not been productive of so much sickness as last and other winters, the changes were many and often, and of a much less severe cold nature, yet the "king of terrors" has done his work upon many.

Intelligence has just been received to the effect that all that was earthly of three that had lived within the circle of a few miles, were brought to their former home to receive the last Christian rites.

The remains of the late Coles Belyea, an aged and highly esteemed gentleman, and a former resident of Wickham, Q. C., but for the past few years, has lived in St. John, was brought home for burial. A. W. Jones, formerly of Greenwich, K. C. but lately of St. John, was laid away at Upper Greenwich, K. C.; also the remains of the late Thomas Beamen, a former resident of Bellisle, K. C., was brought from Moncton, where he took to himself a life partner and has since resided. All these were brought from St. John yesterday, a very unusual thing, and it is seldom that we noted or recorded a similar circumstance.

A very pleasant and profitable visit was enjoyed by the rev. Joseph Noble, of Woodstock, as well as by his many friends here, who regretted that his stay was so short with them.

We referred in a former communication of having received a visit from rev. Wm. Downey, of Fredericton. He has spent some weeks in this and adjoining neighborhoods attending to his business affairs. He is quite poorly at times. He joined labors as a Christian minister with the rev. C. B. Lewis with the F. C. Baptist church at Jerusalem, Q. C., the latter being the pastor of that and two other churches adjoining it. Their labors were productive of much good. Rev. O. N. Mott has become a joint fellow with the pastor, rev. C. B. Lewis, of the church at Hibernia.

Calvert Davis was brought to the home of his birth last week. He had been living in St. John for a few years. His mental powers have become much impaired, yet he retained a vivid recollection of the home and friends of his youth, and manifested a strong desire to see them before he "goes hence."

Report reaches us of serious accidents being sustained by two persons engaged in a lumber operation at Hibernia. George Palmer and Lemuel Ashford. The former is associated with a northern gentleman in carrying on an operation for L. P. Farris, M. P. P. We are not informed as to the nature of the injuries.

A. W. and Miss Emery, and Mr. and Mis Slipp, all of Jacksonville, Carleton county, are visiting relatives and friends at this and other places along the St. John river. They are staying at "Woodville."

Rumor has it that the nuptial knot is to be tied making two hearts glad. Appearances point to Miss Mable Carle and Lemuel Read being the principals in this drama.

Mrs. James W. Stults, who but a few months since was bereaved of her companion, has experienced a hard winter. She has been in poor health for some weeks.

FEB. 18.—A very cold wave is now passing over this part of New Brunswick, although severe, it is timely. The warmer weather following the heavy rains of last week did much to affect the security of travel on the ice and roads.

The unfortunate circumstances of the drowning of Dr. Day's horse near Hog Island, (if report be true as to the cause of the fright of the horse) brings to the notice of the public, a much abused privilege—If it is legitimate—of hauling and depositing debris on the ice near the public thoroughfares and of cutting cattle watering places and large holes where ice is taken to be stored, and very many of these dangerous places are but poorly protected against the travelling public. If the law should be defficient as now enacted, to extend to public roads on the ice, it needs to be amended as soon as possible, as it is not sufficiently broad enough. It will be necessary for the commissioner of highways to give more attention to this question, in order that the public will have to run less risk, and to avoid grave responsibilities. It is reported that the above drowning was due to cakes of ice being taken out of the river and left near the staked roadway. It is not difficult to realize the danger of travel after night as much of it is done both early and late, and in many places they must travel near the shore. It is said that the doctor intends to look for damages to cover his loss. It seems too bad for any person to have to suffer a loss arising out of conditions, for which he is not chargeable and not connected anyway with the cause. To others it may seem also hard that the public, through its officers, shall be held liable; but being appointed in the interest of the public, let more attention be given this matter. If some private individuals, place the dangers in the way, let the loss finally fall upon them. It may be this latter class, are the only ones liable. I fancy if the doctor proceeds, it will be an expensive affair for someone, as he claims it to have been a valuable horse.

A party of nine sleighs, from Callin, Gagetown and Upper Hampstead, had an entertainment and dinner at the Evendale hotel on the 16th inst.

We had a visit from J. W. Carpenter, when on his way home from Beaver Harbor, after an absence of six weeks, laboring in the interests of the F. C. Baptists.

The new wharf at John. D. Vanwart's, is being pushed forward quite rapidly. W. G. Williams is the master workman. It is a mammoth structure and is calculated to accommodate a very large amount of traffic.

Henry Walton & Sons have entered into a contract for granite curbing, to be placed along the streets of West End, St. John.

Edward Carle & Son have taken the contract to dress the above. This gives promise of quite lively times around Spoon Island quarry this summer. A Mr. Appleby has purchased the Burpee quarry and intends to push quarrying. Joshua Cummin's is to be the foreman.

Wilford Slipp of Cambridge, had a public sale, disposing of his farm stock and utensils, preparatory to his departure for Boston Mass., to seek his fortune. He too is going to help swell the exodus. If this exodus continues for the next ten years as it has been the past, there will have to be more groupings of constituencies to form new ones. Then it will require Kings to be added to Sunbury and Queens, to find enough people to elect a representative, and may be St. John will be included.

G. B. Thompson and Joseph Wasson, both carrying on the boot and shoe trade, have been temporarily incapacitated from work, but are now improving.

Mrs. I. S. Vanwart and Miss Edith have been confined to their homes for some time, particularly the latter, who has been having a serious time with her head. Both are now better.

Reid Slipp, who has been very feeble for over a year, has improved considerable, being able to work most of the time at light work. He shows considerable gain.

Cordwood and timbering operations, have been prosecuted rather vigorously for some weeks past. There is now considerable quantities lying on the banks of the river in many places.

It is quite a busy place around the mill of Arthur May's, Queenstown, where many lots of logs are arriving daily for spring sawing. This new adventure is likely to prove a profitable enterprise, both to the proprietor and his patrons.

UPPER GAGETOWN.

FEB. 20.—G. N. Palmer, of Hampstead, spent a few days of last week visiting friends here. He intends in the near future to begin a course at the business college, St. John.

Mr. and Mrs. George Palmer, of Victoria Corner, Carleton county, stopped here on their way down river last week to visit the friends at their former homes in Hampstead and Wickham.

George and Fred. D., sons of captain David Weston, are home at present. The former has been in Texas for some time and the latter has been spending the winter in Boston.

Rev. Joseph Noble preached in the F. C. Baptist church here yesterday.

William McGowan, an old resident of Greenfield, passed away on Saturday. The burial took place at Pine Grove today, rev. A. C. Dennis officiating.

The Willing Workers have a ticket social on their program to be held at Geo. Babbitt's on Tuesday evening, the 28th inst. The proceeds will be used for the benefit of the Baptist church.

George Sleep, of Upper Haynesville, stopped over Sunday with friends here. To day he goes to Jerusalem, where a number of his relatives live.

Abraham Lincoln

When leaving his home at Springfield, Ill., to be inaugurated president of the United States, made a farewell address to his old friends and neighbors, in which he said, "NEIGHBORS GIVE YOUR BOYS A CHANCE."

These words come with as much force today as they did thirty years ago.

How give them this chance?

Up in the Northwest is a great empire waiting for young, and sturdy fellows to come and develop it and "grow up with the country." All over this broad land are the young fellows, the boys that Lincoln referred to, seeking to better their condition and get on in life.

Here is their chance!

The country referred to lies along the Northern Pacific R. R. Here you can find pretty much anything you want. In Minnesota, and in the Red River Valley, or North Dakota, the finest of prairie lands fitted for wheat and grain, or as well for diversified farming. In Western North Dakota, and Montana, are stock ranges limitless in extent, clothed with the most nutritious of grasses.

If a fruit farming region is wanted there is the whole state of Washington to select from.

As for scenic delights the Northern Pacific Railroad passes through a country unparalled. In crossing the Rocky, Bitter Root and Cascade mountains, the greatest mountain scenery to be seen in the United States from the car window is found. The wonderful bad lands, wonderful in graceful form and glowing color, are a poem. Lakes Pend d' Oreille and Cœur d' Alene, are alone worthy of a trans-continental trip, while they are the fisherman's Ultima Thule. The ride along Clark's Fork of the Columbia river is a daylight dream. To cap the climax this is the only way to reach the far-famed Yellowstone Park.

To reach and see all this the Northern Pacific railroad furnish trains and service of unsurpassed excellence. The most approved and comfortable Palace Sleeping cars; the best Dining cars that can be made; Pullman Tourist cars good for both first and second class passengers; easy riding Day coaches, with Baggage, Express, and Postal cars all drawn by powerful Baldwin Locomotives, make a train fit for royalty itself.

Those seeking for new homes should take this train and go and spy out the land. To be prepared, write to

CHAS. S. FEE, G. P. & T. A., ST. PAUL, MINN.

advt.

IN THE ROLE OF JONAH.

Lowered Into an Elephant's Stomach to Remove An Indigestible Iton Bar,

Apropos to the incident of the death of Zipp, the big elephant at Baraboo, Wis., from having swallowed a chain weighing 90 pounds, a reminder was called up and related by Dr. Hume of Denver, who recently registered at the Lindell.

"Just prior to the demise of the lamented Phineas T. Barnum I was touring in Connecticut and called upon the great showman at Bridgeport, who invited me to see the circus animals in winter quarters. On arriving at the great caravansary where the wonders that tour the country year after year are stored, the illustrious owner was informed that Beta, the prize trick elephant was ailing. All the symptoms of the poor beast pointed to the fact that she was suffering from acute gastralgia and means had been tried to relieve her without avail.

"It was finally discovered that Beta had by some means wrenched off an iron bar from her stall, and as it could not be found it was surmised that she had swllowed it, and which accounted for the gastric irritation of the valuable pachyderm.

"Mr. Barnum saw that poor Beta must soon succumb to the inflamation caused by such a large foreign body and with ready wit resolved on a unique plan to remove it. Attached to his large winter hotel was a small colored boy who went by the name of Nigger Joe. He was but little larger than a full-grown possum, and P. T. sent for him and explained that he must take a rubber tube in his mouth to breathe through, and, with a rope round his waist, must go down into the elephant's stomach to get out that iron bar.

"Joe rolled his eyes and demurred, but he knew his employer too well to refuse. Accordingly Joe was annointed with a pound of vaseline and, Beta being safely gagged, he was gently pushed down the giant œsophagus head first, a smooth stick well oiled, landing him at the bottom. According to instructions, the boy soon gave three tugs at the rope to be pulled out again, and sure enough, tightly clasped in Joe's hands, was the offending and indigestible iron bar. It is needless to say that nigger Joe was handsomely rewarded for his cure of the valuable elephant's indigestion."

ALLEGED CASE OF BIGAMY.

The Couple Came to St. John from Dartmouth, N. S., it is Said.

The Halifax Evening Mail publishes the particulars of a case of bigamy.

Judson Fielding who is now in St. John with his wife and three children, has another wife, who is living with her parents in Dartmouth, across the harbor from Halifax, at present. He married wife No. 2 on July 29, 1892, rev. Mr. Moore, methodist, officiating. Wife No. 1 knows of this second marriage, and the way she discovered it was this: One day, about four months ago, her husband gave her a pair of pants to mend. While making the repairs, she discovered a letter in the pockets written by wife No. 2. It began. "My dearest Charlie," and was signed, "Your ever loving wife Min." Wife No. 1, armed with this letter, called on wife No. 2, when a scene ensued. On Saturday, Fielding tried to persuade wife No. 2 to accompany him to St. John, but failing in his purpose he took wife No. 1 and his three children. They can now be found at twenty-six Winter street. Fielding married wife No. 2 under the assumed name of Sedgewick.

A reporter called at 26 Winter street at noon yesterday. A young man named Fielding was questioned concerning the bigamy story. He told the reporter that the right name of the man was Joshua Sedgewick, but that he had been brought up by his (Fielding's) parents and was often called Fielding. The young man admitted that Sedgewick came there on Saturday last, bringing a woman and three children with him. He knew that some trouble had occurred, but declared that Sedgewick had only one wife, the woman now in Dartmouth. The other woman, who is now here, he said, had never been married to Sedgewick, though they had lived together for years and had three children. Sedgewick is a watchmaker by trade and a native of Halifx. He has been in the city several times, but never worked here.

SNUFF INFORMATION.

It seems surprising to learn the fact that 20 years ago 4,000,000 pounds of snuff perannum were consumed in this country much more astonishing is this circumstance, that during the fiscal year ended July 1, 1892, 10,000,000 pounds of snuff were used in the United States.

Yet how rarely is it that one sees a pinch of snuff taken! The mystery was explained yesterday by the New York agent for a great snuff manufacturing concern. He said: "Nearly all the Italian and German music teachers use snuff. Like-wise the Roman Catholic clergy, The true snuff-taker does not sneeze. Old-fashioned Germans, who came to this country a long time ago, almost invariably use snuff.

"In beer saloons where people of their race congregate, you will commonly see on the counter a box of snuff for general use. It is of the black snuff that I have spoken thus far—highly scented with rose, bergamot and pungent odors.

"But the snuff that is chiefly used and manufactured in this country is of the yellow or brown kind. Some of it is salted and some plain, but very little of it is scented. It is used to an immense extent