THE HERALD.

Board of Works Jan 1 92

VOL. IV., NO. 41. FREDERICTON, N. B., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1893. $1.00 PER YEAR

HOTELS.

QUEEN HOTEL,

Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

THIS HOTEL has been REFITTED AND PAINTED IN THE MOST ATTRACTIVE STYLE. AN ELEGANT GENTLEMEN'S PARLOR, OFFICE, and BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED DINING ROOM on Ground Floor; PERFECT VENTILATION and SEWERAGE throughout; LARGE and AIRY BEDROOMS; COMMODIOUS BATH ROOMS and CLOSETS on each floor; and is capable of accommodating ONE HUNDRED GUESTS.

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 to the Steamboat and Gibson Ferry Landings, and within a minute's walk of the Parliament Buildings, County 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 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 al 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.

J.10-83

P. DUFFIE,

Has just received a Car Load of Furniture of all kinds, which will be sold low. =

I invite the public in general to please give me a call, and examine my stock. =

Bedroom Setts, Parlor Suits, Chairs, Lounges, Woven Wire Springs and Mattresses, Pianos and Organs.

And the wonderful **Climax Sewing Machine**, right from the World's Fair.

Also the celebrated light-running **New Home**. Come one come all to our new store. =

New Home Office,

Phœnix Square, Opposite City Hall.

P. DUFFIE, F'ton. Box 28.

GILLETT'S

PURE POWDERED 100% LYE

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap, Softening Water, Disinfecting, and a hundred other uses. 1 can equals 20 pounds Sal Soda.

Sold by All Grocers and Druggists.

E. W. GILLETT, Toronto

NO HOPE OF RECOVERY.

WEAKNESS, NERVOUSNESS, SLEEPLESSNESS.

A WONDERFUL CURE.

MR. VAIL, the well-known Checker of the I. C. R. Freight Dep't., St. John, N. B., makes the following statement:

"Oct. 12, 1892.—Last spring I was completely run down from the *effects of overwork* and an *attack of the Grip*. I was *weak* and *nervous* and *had no appetite*. COULD NOT SLEEP and felt *tired* and *depressed*. I tried Doctors and various remedies but got no better, and *had to give up work*. I became so *weak* and *exhausted* that I had GIVEN UP ALL HOPE OF RECOVERY, when I was advised to try

HAWKER'S NERVE AND STOMACH TONIC.

I purchased 6 bottles and in a *month's time* after taking 4 of them, had *gained 21 lbs in weight*. My appetite returned, I slept well grew STRONG and VIGOROUS and am

Entirely Cured of Nervousness.

I am stronger now than I have been for year and can do my work *without fatigue or exhaustion*. To anyone suffering from weakness or exhaustion I heartily commend it as a most valuable *Restorative Tonic*, as it *restored me to health and strength*, after al other remedies had failed."

We endorse the above statement of Mr. Vail's case, as we have had a personal knowledge of it, and hereby do affirm his statement to be true in every particular.

W. G. Robertson, Station Master, I. C. R. } St. John,
Fred E. Hannington, Ticket Agent, I. C. R. } N. B.

For sale by all Druggists and general dealers at 50c. a bottle. 3 bottles $1.25.

Manufactured by the HAWKER MEDICINE CO., Limited, St. John, N. B.

"HAWKER'S LIVER PILLS cure Bilious Ills."

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.

WILLIAM ROSSBOROUGH,

MASON,

Plasterer, - and - Bricklayer,

SHORE ST., NEAR GAS WORKS,

FREDERICTON, N. B.

☞ JOBBING a specialty.

Workmanship first-class.

Prices satisfactory

DON'T GO

DOWN TOWN

★ Without Calling at ★

KITCHEN & SHEA'S

If you are Going to Purchase

FURNACES, Stoves, Tinware. Royal Diamond Stoves are the best. Tinware Boilers, Steamers in Pans, Oil Cans, Dinner Cans, Basins, Mixing Pans, Plates, Camp Requisites, Acme Steam Cookers.

FINEST PLUMBING GOODS IN THE CITY.

Galvanized Iron Cornices and Door Caps, a specialty.

KITCHEN & SHEA,

272 QUEEN STREET.

STEAMSHIPS.

ALLAN LINE.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

Liverpool, Quebec and Montreal Service.

From Liverpool.		From Montreal.	From Quebec.
Aug. 31	NUMIDIAN	Sept. 16	Sept. 17
Sept. 7	SARDINIAN	" 23	" 24
" 14	MONGOLIAN	" 30	
" 21	PARISIAN	Oct. 7	Oct. 8
" 28	LAURENTIAN	" 14	
Oct. 5	NUMIDIAN	" 21	" 22
" 12	SARDINIAN	" 28	" 29
" 19	MONGOLIAN	Nov. 4	
" 26	PARISIAN	" 11	Nov. 12

Cabin passage, $45 and upwards; Second Cabin, $30; Steerage, $24. Round trip tickets at reduced rates.

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

Glasgow via Liverpool and St. John's to Halifax.

Sailings Fortnightly.

Glasgow, Londonderry, and New York Service.

From Glasgow.		From New York.
1 Sept.	STATE OF CALIFORNIA	21 Sept.
15 Sept.	STATE OF NEBRASKA	5 Oct.
6 Oct.	STATE OF CALIFORNIA	26 "

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

For Staterooms, Tickets or further information apply to

WM. THOMSON & CO., Agents,

ST. JOHN N. B.

Sept. 16

W. E. SEERY,

Merchant Tailor,

Has Just Received a splendid new stock of

CLOTHS AND TWEEDS,

—COMPRISING—

Spring Overcoating, Suitings, and Trouserings,

Which he is prepared to MAKE UP in the LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES AT MODERATE PRICES.

W. E. SEERY,

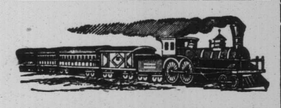
WILMOT'S AVE.

Portland Cement.

50 TO ARRIVE; Barrels White's Portland Cement.

JAMES S. NEILL

RAILROADS.



CANADIAN PACIFIC

RAILWAY

ATLANTIC DIVISION.

ALL RAIL LINE } TO BOSTON, &c. THE SHORT 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; Vanceboro, Bangor, Portland, Boston, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Houlton, Woodstock, and points North.

6.35 A. M.—Mixed for Woodstock and points North, via Gibson branch.

3.25 P. M.—Express for Fredericton Junction, St. John, etc.

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.
McAdam Junction, 10.10, a. m.
Vanceboro, 9.45 a. m.,
St. Stephen, 7.35.
St. Andrews, 7.10 a. m.

Arriving in Fredericton at 9.10 a. m., 12.15, 4-15, 7.30 p. m.

D. McNICOLL, Gen. Pass. Agent, MONTREAL.

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

W. H. CARTEN,

Druggist and Apothecary.

COR. QUEEN & CARLETON STS.

FREDERICTON, N. B.

JUST RECEIVED:

Anti-Dandruff,
Dodds Kidney Pills,
Dr. James' Nerve Beans,
Orange Quinine & Wine,

Campbell's Quinine & Wine,
Enos Fruit Salt,
Paines Celery Compound,

California Syrup of Figs,
Beef, Iron and Wine,
Quinine, Iron and Wine,
Cough Balsams.

A ROOT CELLAR.

How to Make a Ratproof One in the Barn with little Trouble.

Every farmer who grows beets for stock should prepare a place to store them either in or near the barn. It is not much trouble or expense, as there is but little danger of their freezing if a large bulk is stored together. An Ohio Farmer correspondent writes that a cellar can be made in the barn by taking the floor out of the hay bay and building double walls with ten inch studding boarded on both sides and the space filled with sawdust and straw, or hay can be kept on the floor above until the cold weather is over.

Such a cellar—or bin, whichever you may call it—if made for permanency, as it should be, ought to be ratproof, and this is easily done at little expense. The sides can be covered inside with tin or cheap sheet iron. He lined two sides of his barn cellar, which is 12 x 14 feet, with some old tin roofing, which cost nothing except twenty-five cents to have it run through the rollers at a tinshop to take the kinks out of it. This correspondent says:

"The floor can be cemented at a small cost, for the common, cheap grades of cement will answer here, where there is no danger of frost and no stock to tramp it. Less than two barrels will floor a cellar large enough to store 1,000 bushels if the ceiling is seven feet high. To make a ratproof floor there should be three inches of concrete made of finely broken stone or screened gravel and cement mixed at the rate of one of cement to about six parts of the stone and gravel and pounded down solid. It should be only slightly wet—water thrown over the coarse material and allowed to drain off and the cement then mixed through it. The last coat should be mixed with sharp, rather coarse sand, one of cement to two of sand and spread half an inch thick. Another temporary plan for keeping beets for winter feeding, which is much better than pitting them, is to build a bin or cheap room of rough lumber convenient to the barn, and store the beets, and at the approach of cold weather build a stack of corn fodder or straw over it to protect them.

"Double walls should be made filled with leaves or sawdust, and there will be no trouble to keep them from freezing. Whether the beets are stored in a cellar or outside building, there should be windows and doors, so that perfect ventilation can be had for a few weeks after they are stored. We formerly cut our beets to feed them, but now we feed them whole to all stock, and much prefer it to cutting, as we find that all our stock eat them without waste, and while a cow will sometime choke on a three cornered piece of beef, she will never do so on a piece she bites out of the beet."

DAIRY POINTS.

The keeping quality of butter will be improved if the cows are supplied with salt every day.

How seldom do we find a really palatable piece of cheese on the hotel tables! With proper attention the home consumption of cheese could be doubled.

Pure, cold water is absolutely essential in order to make the best butter. The temperature of the dairy and rooms can be lowered considerably by sprinkling the floor with cold water, which takes up a large amount of heat in evaporation.

Farmers would do well to heed Prof. Henry's advice when he said that farmers cannot be too careful when putting their money and feed into old animals. Old cows rarely pay expenses, the profit is always in young animals.

Which is the best breed of dairy cows? We hear this question asked over and over again. Our advice is to go and test her with the weigh scales and Babcock, and discard all the poor ones, for it costs as much to keep a poor cow as a good one.

Pure cultures of cream ferments are in use in all good dairies in Denmark. These cultures are prepared and sold by the laboratories, and have now met with the approval of the practical dairyman. The culture is not added directly to the cream but is first propagated in skim milk, which is, when possible selected from the milk of a fresh cow.

The Massachusetts Ploughman says:—The farmer who complains that his cows are unruly merely advertises his own neglect to furnish good feeding for the animals. Cows do not jump fences merely to show their agility or for exercise—unless to get a chance to exercise their jaws and digestive apparatus. The unruly cow believes in the doctrine of self-preservation.

CHICKENS IN AN EGG.

Doubtless many of our readers have wondered in what way the changes take place in the egg, looking to the formation of the chicken, from the time that the egg is set for hatching till the chicken appears. A French scientist has now thrown light on this question. He removed the shell on either side of an egg without injuring the membrane, taking out pieces about the size of a pea, and in the openings thus made he placed closely-fitting pieces of glass. We give the report in his own words:

"I placed the egg with the glass bull's eye in an incubator run by clock work, and revolving once each hour, so that I had the pleasure of looking through and watching the change upon the inside at the end of each sixty minutes. No change was noticeable until after the end of the twelfth hour, when some of the lineaments of the head and body of the chick made their appearance. The heart appeared to beat at the end of the twenty-fourth hour, and in forty-eight hours two vessels of blood were distinguishable, the pulsations being quite visible. At the fiftieth hour an auricle of the heart appeared, much resembling a lace or noose folded down upon itself. At the end of seventy hours we distinguished wings and two bubbles for the brain, one for the bill, and two others for the forepart and hindpart of the head. The liver appeared at the end of the fifth day. At the end of 131 hours the first voluntary motion was observed. At the end of 138 hours the lungs and stomach had become visible, and four hours later the intestines, the loins, and the upper mandible could be distinguished. The slimy matter of the brain began to take form and become more compact at the beginning of the seventh day. At the 190th hour the bill first opened, and flesh began to appear on the breast. At the 194th the sternum appeared. At the 210th the ribs began to put out from the back; the bill was quite visible, as was also the gall bladder. At the beginning of the 236th hour the bill had become green, and it was evident that the chick could have moved had it been taken from the shell. Four hours more and feathers had commenced to shoot out and the skull to become gristly. At the 264th hour the eyes appeared, and two hours later the ribs were perfect. At the 231st hour the spleen drew up to the stomach and the lungs to the chest. When the incubator had turned the egg 335 times, the bill was frequently opening and closing, as if the chick were gasping for breath. When 351 hours had elapsed, we heard the first cry of the little biped. From that time forward he grew rapidly, and came out a full-fledged chick at the proper time."

SAFE STORAGE FOR GRAIN.

Grain spoiled by rats and expensive thrashing caused by farmers being forced to the immediate separation of grain and straw are annual complaints over a large part of the country. But there should be no need of these losses, contends a New England farmer in the Farm Journal, who says: An abundance of old tin can be got for the asking with which to cover the posts upon which grain stacks are built, or for lining bays where such grain is stored. Old fruit cans will rapidly cover boards that are easily gnawed by mice. They are quickly unsoldered in a bon-fire and pounded flat with a mallet. Lath nails will hold them in place with the edges so near together that the smallest mouse cannot creep through. With the bay or stack bottoms so protected the owner can take his time to thrash, or feed out his oats in the sheaf.

Grain stored in bays must be tightly covered with lumber at the top, but the open space next the floor need not be covered if tinned smoothly 3 feet up from the floor, 6 inches out from the sides, and a foot of tin is placed on boards projecting out over the floor at an angle of 45 degrees. A barn can be made entirely vermin proof by laying the sills in cement on the walls and filling every chink where it would be possible for vermin to gain an entrance with this stonelike substance. Small barns may be quickly made proof against rats by building them on posts like a corn-crib, and tinning or panning the posts to forbid the climbing up of the little pests. Of course every other avenue of approach must be cut off. Flat stones may be used on the posts instead of pans.

The farmer quoted is convinced of the loss occasioned by rats and mice, even after the grain is thrashed. Many farmers owning farms of productiveness and size, have never owned rat-proof bins. This is all the more surprising when one knows how small a bin is required for 100 bushels of grain. Strongly made of coarse lumber with bottom and back tinned outside, a bin of 200 to 300 bushels capacity will be a lifelong satisfaction, and the expense more than repaid each year sn the saving of grain.

Whenever it is possible, bins should constructed so their contents may be drawn out instead of being laboriously lifted again. To accomplish this most satisfactorily the bottoms must slope to a center connected with a chute. Where grain is sold there should be an outdoor chute to pass the grain directly into the wagon. Each bin should be arranged to permit ventilation when necessary and should be fitted with several moveable partitions to allow changing the grain if heating should begin when the bin is only partly filled.

POINTS OF A GOOD COW.

1. Long bodies, slim neck, fine horn, thin ears, full large eyes, long and small tail, and small and shapely head.
2. Long, large, irregular winding milk veins.
3. Well quartered udder of large size.
4. Large and well developed digestive apparatus. A good cow must be a good eater.
5. Fine, thin and flexible skin, and fine hair.
6. Legs of medium length and small bone.

Notwithstanding these points are quite generally conceded by the most intelligent dairymen to be important in making an estimate of a cow for dairy purposes, we never find any cow combining in ideal proportions all the points here enumerated. In attendance at country sales there are probably 90 per cent. of the purchasers who base their estimate of value on the size of the opening external termination of the milk veins. Desirable age, good veins at this point, constitute their bases for judgment. This is placing too high an estimate on a few characteristics. It would be as reasonable to classify a new plant on the character of its calyx, carolla and stamens. There are a great many flowers that resemble each other that are not the same species. There are very many cows quite similar to those few characters, but very different in their annual milk flow. It is wrong to decide also as men generally do the quality of cows—by the quality of milk she gives when fresh. The truth is, three-fourths of the farmers do not know the best cows in their own barns, notwithstanding they have milked them for a year. An illustration on this point: Once I said to my father "what will you take for the best cow in your barn?" "Sixty dollars," was the reply. "All right, turn her out." He gave me what he sincerely believed to be his best cow. She had very large udder and milk veins and gave nearly sixty pounds when fresh, but she was not his best cow for a year by any means, for I afterwards purchased of him a forty-five pound cow that was a very persistent milker, with much smaller udder and milk veins. This cow gave 2,000 pounds more milk in the same time than the former one, and yet my father milked both cows for one or two years. It illustrates very forcibly the fact that farmers generally remember the most remarkable traits of their cows.—J. N. M. in Rural Life.

REBELLION IN BRAZIL.

ROME, SEPT. 11.—The Brazilian Minister to Italy has informed Premier Grolitti that the Brazilian squadron has revolted and that the government although strong enough to preserve public order, will not be able to prevent the bombardment of Rio de Janerio. The Italian cruiser Dogali, has been ordered to proceed to Rio de Janerio. The Brazilian government has stopped all general communication by wire with Europe and the United States.

BUENOS AYRES, SEPT. 11.—The revolution in Eucuman is spreading to the suburbs. Fighting has begun in the streets of Eucuman. The rebels have seized the railway and dislodged the government.

LONDON, SEPT. 11.—The Brazilian legation has communicated to the press the following official telegram from Rio Janerio, dated Sept. 9th, which says: The city is perfectly tranquil. The streets present their usual busy aspect. The theatres and other places of public resort are open. The government is strong and will suppress revolts. Congress has voted in favor of a state of siege which however, the government hopes will not be necessary to establish. The insurgents attempted to land at various points, but everywhere they were energetically repulsed. They now appear disheartened.

FARMING IN SHEFFIELD.

Matters of Value to All Agriculturalists.

Since the founding of the province, Sheffield has been famed as a farming centre. The vast meadows stretching away on either side of the river for miles, the many large and very fertile islands, the many inlets of the river, spreading into broad coves and extending far inland, say even to the inexperienced that Sheffield must be a rich and fertile locality, and that nature has lavished much of her richest treasures upon it. At the present time however, the fertility given to the soil by nature has been very much impaired by the heavy drafts made upon it year after year in the growing of hay and grain, and art has to be called on to supply the deficiency.

What is being done to aid nature? is a question that may properly be asked respecting any farming district of New Brunswick or any other part of the globe for that matter.

The answer to this question is perhaps the truest test that can be applied to farming.

In Sheffield the land is tile drained, it is well manured, large quantities of phosphate and other artificial manures being extensively used, and the land responds by crops of great luxuriance.

Take for instance the farm on the western border of French Lake, known as the Randall farm. The part we will now speak about particularly is the portion lying between the lake and the highway, of six acres more or less. It has a gentle slope towards the south-west, and the soil is a red sandy loam. Randall Bros. the trade name of the firm which works the place, have on this field four thousand trees of the best varieties of apples in full maturity with three thousand, some of which are this year bearing their first fruit. From 250 to 300 barrels are shipped yearly at an average price of three dollars, or $750 for the crop. In a year or two when the young orchard bears, the combined yield will reach from $1200 to $1500.

On the field this season were growing 32,700 tomato plants which gave an immense yield as they were well cared for at the rate of five cents to a plant which is a very small average. This crop alone will pay in full $1,635.

But another portion of this field has been planted to cucumbers 4000 hills being set. They bore well and the output was sold at fifty cents per barrel paying let us say about $100. The six acre field has thus brought in about $2500, and part of the field which is a little too wet has not as yet been worked.

W. M. Thurrot also works on a similar scale and his crop of corn, roots, cucumbers, and tomatoes, will be large and profitable.

Other farmers in that locality are following in the same lines and of that section of the province at least it may be said that farming is keeping pace with the advancement in all other lines of life. There is no reason why it should not be the same in all parts of the province. Farmers must give up the old system and move to a higher plane or they will eventually be driven to do so or like so many at the present time throw up the farm in disgust and go west.

FRUIT TREES ON POOR LAND.

The trouble with many modern fruit growers is that they only began to plant fruit trees after their soil had been exhausted by selling from it crops of hay and grain until it was no longer productive. Fruit needs mineral fertility. The young trees planted on the poorest soil will make some growth if given careful cultivation, but they do not come into bearing. The new wood they make is mainly carbon, gathered from the atmosphere through the leaves. But fruit buds do not form, or if they do, and the tree blossoms, the fruit falls off almost as soon as it sets. It cannot prefect the seed without potash and phosphate. These must be applied in much larger doses than is required for grain crops; for the wants of a tree that is bearing fruit are much greater than those of ordinary farm crops. One or two bushels of hardwood ashes for each tree in the orchard will probably be none too much. This fertilizer should be distribubed in the middle of the rows. If ashes are used plentifully they will make available reverted phosphate, that has become unusable by grain crops. If the soil be sandy or gravelly, ashes alone may not contain sufficient phosphate and half a bushel of phosphate, either bone or finely powdered rock, should be used. These are better than stable manure or green manure which tend to promote late growth that will not ripen up before winter. Build the orchard up on mineral manures and if the ground lacks vegetable matter a crop of peas will furnish it, and make a good crop to seed with clover. Both of these extract nitrogen from the air and build up fertility very rapidly.

HARTFIELD.

SEPT. 8.—The Sabbath school of Hartfield still continues to prosper under the supervising eye of Henry Hartt.

Mrs. Charles Rice was baptised. We expect some more of our friends to follow her example soon.

Some of our neighbors are happy to see their daughters home from the United States. One brought a new son-in-law, so there was reason to rejoice.

Mr. Hartt's son and daughters have gone to Lowell, Mass., and are much missed.

Mr. Hartin's son and daughters have gone to Lewiston, Me.

Mrs. Reuben Grass, Miss Emma Rice and Mrs. J. Rice, were baptized last Friday, still we expect more.

BLOOMFIELD RIDGE.

SEPT. 11.—Miss Alice Hinchey, of Gordon Vale who has been very sick for the past two weeks, is slowly recovering.

Our Yankee friends who were spending their vacation here during the heat of summer, took their departure last Wednesday for Salem and Peabody, Mass.

Miss Maggie Parker, one of our most highly respected young ladies, who has been teaching school in our vicinity for a number of years, left here last Wednesday and has entered upon a new field of labor in Boston, Mass. Maggie will be missed very much by the people in Bloomfield Ridge, for she was a general favorite with all who knew her, and not only that, but she was also a noble, truehearted christian and we all join in wishing her success, where God has seen best to send her, and may her noble christian character shine forth in all its brightness, and with God's help may she be instrumental in leading many souls to the saviour.

The school trustees have engaged Miss Effie Astle, whose home is on the Portage to teach the school at Bloomfield Ridge for the present term. Miss Astle comes to us highly reccommended and we have no doubt but that the children will show rapid advancement under her teaching.

Douglas Spencer has his new barn up and about completed.

There is at present about ten new buildings going up at Bloomfield Ridge and Gordon Vale. Advancement and growth in many ways is being noticed since the grange was organized in our midst to help the people.

Harvesting here is well under way and the farmers anticipate a much larger crop this season than they have had for years.

John McDonald has returned home from Boston where he has been working for the last three years.

Charley Pond has purchased a new threshing machine and will do without a doubt excellent work for all parties who wish their threshing done.

MOUTH KESWICK.

SEPT. 5.—Ernest Ebbett was very ill, but is improving under the care of Dr. Coburn.

Wellington Yerxa is putting up a fine house.

The cheese factory here is running in good shape with about five hundred weight of milk daily.

The farmers have commenced to harvest their grain, which is a very good crop.

Miss Gertrude Yerxa of Boston, is visiting here.

Edwin Boyce and George Allen have gone to Houlton, Me., to work.

Geo. Dunphy is back from Boston after a business trip of six months, and has gone to Houlton, to deal in potatoes.

The lodge picnic was held on the 31st ult., on Mr. Colter's beautiful grounds. They had a large crowd and everyone enjoyed themselves. The dance especially in the field was enjoyed, a large number from the city attending.

The donation to rev. A. G. Downey, was a success, thirty dollars being the receipts. The sewing circle made a present of ten dollars to Mr. Downey as a token of their esteem. Two large tables were spread and received ample justice.

The quilt competition was won by Miss Lizzie Williams, she collecting a handsome sum of of money which goes to the sewing circle.

We are glad to see Wesley Hawkins home again.

John Currie has taken charge of the school at Cardigan, and from all accounts the scholars like him very much.

BROCKWAY.

SEPT. 7.—Kedron Lakes, under the management of Wellington Davis are becoming very popular as resorts for trout-fishing. Fly-fishermen from far and near visit them every season, and we believe no waters here abouts can show the beauty and size of the trout taken there.

L. H. Smith and C. H. Nye jr., of Boston, are camping there at present with Mr. Davis as guide, while W. C. Hamilton and. Frank Miller of Worcester, with D. W Brant as guide, returned with a large string of fish taken there this week, a few hours fishing resulting in a catch of sixteen fish weighing twenty-two pounds. The prize was taken in the shape of a trout weighing three and a quarter pounds by Mr. Miller. One catch by the same gentleman taken shortly before that resulted in fourteen trout weighing nineteen pounds. We can venture to say that better sport than that cannot be offered anywhere in the province.

Miss Mary Brockway has purchased a fine organ from Peter Duffie, of Fredericton.

The young folks spent a very pleasant evening at the residence of Edward Davis on Monday where dancing was indulged in until the "wee sma hours."

Miss Dollie Brockway entertained her many friends on the evening of the second inst.

Luke Murphy of Flume Ridge died on the 5th inst. after a brief illness.

WHITE'S COVE.

SEPT. 4.—The Mill Cove Baptist Sunday school held their annual picnic at Fanjoy's point on Tuesday, Aug. 29th. A pleasant afternoon was spent and much enjoyed by all.

On Friday 1st September, about forty of the people of White's Cove started on an excursion in Mr. Colwell's tug. They passed down the Jemseg, up the St. John, through what is known as the Dugaway, which is a channel dug from the St. John river into Gagetown creek. Here the party landed and had dinner on Grimrose Neck they then passed on down the creek stopping at Gagetown where they all had a stroll through the village and thence into the St. John river again. They thus sailed on three rivers running paralell to each other, viz.: Jemseg, St. John and Gagetown creek. They stopped at Lower Jemseg wharf on their way home where all went ashore and had a drink from the the famous mineral spring owned by S. Huestis. They went ashore at Upper Jemseg and had a lunch, thence on to White's Cove. The day was perfect, the scenery magnificent and all expressed it the grandest affair of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Strange of St. John, spent Sunday at the Cove, the guests of Eben Scribner.

Miss Alditha Ferris is the guest of T. R. Ferris.

NEWCASTLE BRIDGE.

SEPT. 11.—Miss J. E. Miller is on a business trip to St. John.

C. P. Yeomans, of Boston, who has been spending a few weeks with friends in this vicinity, will return to his home Monday.

Miss Carrie Graham, who has been visiting friends for a few weeks, left Thursday for her home in Boston.

Our school here is in charge of Miss McGill who has a record of being a successful teacher, and a young lady of excellent personal qualifications. We predict a very profitable term.

Our advice to the farmers is to attend the provincial exhibition. It is a celebration of the season's abundance. It is one of the best means of individual education on agricultural points, and it is also an invaluable agency for advertising New Brunswick attractions and resources.

KINGARTH.

A private picnic was held on the beautiful grounds of A. E. Cliff on Wednesday afternoon the 6th inst. There was about two hundred present. Mayor Beckwith and Geo. Cliff of Fredericton attended. Music was furnished by S. W. McKeen, the young folks enjoyed themselves by tripping the light fantastic. An excellent tea was served on the grounds and all went away well pleased.

John Kilburn has gone to the head of the river to get out his lumber that was hung up.

Mr. and Mrs. Forsey left to day for their home in California with best regards of all.

REUNITED BY THE STORM.

A Long-absent Sailor Restored to his Family by Shipwreck.

Among the shipwrecked sailors who were rescued by life-saving parties along the Jersey coast in the storm of last week was one grizzled old salt, who was picked up near South Amboy in an exhausted condition, but still clinging to a broken spar. When able to speak he said his name was Jacob Wood, and that a quarter of a century ago he was well known in that section of the country. He had sailed away as captain of the bark Emma in the early part of 1871, leaving a family at Morristown, N. J. For twenty-two years he had been drifting about the world, and what had become of his family he did not know.

Capt. Wood had been injured by the floating wreckage, so he was cared for in a house in the neighborhood, while some of his rescuers carried the story told by the old man to their friends and neighbors. Among those who heard the story was Mrs. Frances Briggs, a resident of Brooklyn, who happened to be visiting some friends near South Amboy. When Mrs. Briggs learned that the shipwrecked sailor's name was Jacob Wood, she astonished her friends by saying he must be her grandfather, who was supposed to have been lost at sea over twenty years ago. Then she hurried to the house where the old man lay. Mrs. Briggs, who is a young woman, had never seen her grandfather, but after a few minutes talk with the injured sailor she became convinced that he was really the Jacob Wood who had been missing for a score of years or more.

Capt. Wood set out on a voyage for the South Pacific in 1871, leaving behind him a wife and three children, two sons and a daughter. As months passed and nothing was heard from the absent vessel, Mrs. Wood finally concluded that her husband had been lost at sea. The times were hard, and, having relatives in Yonkers, the Wood family left Morristown and moved to the Hudson river town. One of the sons finally decided to become a sailor and embarked on a long voyage. The other found employment in New York, while the daughter married and became the mother of the present Mrs. Briggs.

Upon returning home, after several years of a seafaring life, Edgar F. Wood, the eldest son, found that during his absence his mother and sister had died. The young man settled down in Yonkers, where he finally became a member of the police force, which he still is.

Nothing having been heard from the missing father for twenty-two years, Mr. Wood was more than surprised, a few days ago, to receive a letter from his niece saying that Jacob Wood had been wrecked on the Jersey coast and was lying ill at South Amboy. This letter was followed by one from capt. Wood.

There was a warm meeting between father and son. The former soon cleared up the mystery of his long silence. Near the end of his voyage as captain of the bark Emma he had been wrecked among the South Sea Islands. After months of drifting about from one place to another, he was finally able to send a letter to his wife in New Jersey. As the family had moved to Yonkers by that time, the letter miscarried, and capt. Wood, believing his wife and children dead, shipped from a foreign port for a long voyage. Again becoming captain of a vessel, he continued his seafaring career, until he was shipwrecked off the New Jersey coast and was so strangely found by his granddaughter.

Mr. Wood said: "My father is now seventy-two years old, and as soon as he is able to travel I shall take him to Brooklyn, and ultimately bring him to Yonkers. It seems queer that we supposed he had lost his life in a storm, and then, after all, it was a storm which was the means of giving him back to us."

BLAKE IN CANADA.

QUEBEC, September 12.—Mr. Edward Blake was a passenger on board the "Lake Huron," which arrived in port at 4.30 this morning. Mr. Blake at seven o'clock was on board the steamer "Carolina," where a Star correspondent saw the Irish champion. In answer to the latter's questions the ex-Liberal leader replied that he was going to Murray Bay to see his family, and would probably leave there on Sunhay en route to Toronto.

He will shortly afterwards go to Chicago, where he has to be on September 30. Mr. Blake will return to England about the end of October, in time to take his seat for the autumn session, which opens at the beginning of November. Mr. Blake appeared to be enjoying the best of health, and he remarked, in answer to a question put to him, that he was not surprised at the action of the House of Lords in throwing out Home Rule, as it was rather expected. As to Mr. Gladstone's future action he could not say what his intentions are, and so could not give any opinion on that point.

SPRINGFIELD.

SEPT. 11.—Inspector Bridges has paid his semi-annual visit to the school in this district.

Thos. Graham and bride, and Beverly Anderson and his bride, have returned home, and the boys celebrated the advent of each couple with an old-fashioned chiravari.

The farmers of this and adjoining districts are agitating on the erection of a cheese-factory.

The magic-lantern show in the schoolroom Friday night last was largely attended.

GREEN GRAPE JELLY.

The common wild grape makes a delicious jelly. Whichever kind of grape is used, gather the fruit when about to turn. Half a bushel of grapes will make a large quantity of jelly. Free them from stems and leaves, and put over the fire in the preserving kettle, heat slowly, stirring often, and after they begin to boil, simmer for half an hour. Strain through cheese-cloth placed over a sieve, measure the juice, and allow as many pints of sugar as there are pints of liquid. Put the juice in the preserving kettle, and boil rapidly twenty minutes, removing all scum as it rises; add the sugar which has been made hot in the oven, and as soon as this is dissolved the jelly will be ready to pour into glasses.

Ripe grape jelly is made in the same manner.

An Alarmist.—Teacher—This sentence speaks of a man who is an alarmist. Do you know what that man means? Bright Boy—Yes'm. It's a ole gentleman two tries to scare boys who likes to go fishing on Sunday.

Suitor—I have come, sir, to ask you to give me your daughter's hand. Paterfamilies—Why, sir, when I last saw it, it was in your possession.