

HOTELS.

QUEEN HOTEL,

Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

THIS HOTEL has been REBUILT AND PAINTED IN THE MOST ATTRACTIVE STYLE. AN ELABORATE GYMNASIUM, BILLIARD ROOM, AND BEAUTIFUL DECORATED DINING ROOM on Ground Floor. PERFECT VENTILATION and FIRE-RESISTANT THROUGHOUT. LARGE and AIRY BEDROOMS; COMMODIOUS BATH ROOMS and CLOSETS on each floor; and is capable of accommodating ONE HUNDRED GUESTS.

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

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

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

COACHES AND CARRIAGES of every style are to be had in the LIVERY STABLES of the Proprietor, on the premises adjacent to the Hotel.

The "QUEEN" is centrally located, directly opposite to the Steamboat and Gibson Ferry Landings, and within a few minutes' walk of the Post Office, County Registrar's Office and Cathedral.

22 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 Female of all ages. For Children and the Aged they are precious.

THE OINTMENT

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

FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, Headache, 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, 53, NEW OXFORD STREET, Gate 533, OXFORD STREET, LONDON

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

Purchasers should look to the label on the Pills and Boxes. If the address is not 53, Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

MORGAN BLOOD.

For a Century it has Flowed Pure, and is a Perfect Type.

It is now approximately a hundred years since Justin Morgan, the progenitor of the widely known strain of Morgan horses, first began his career, writes Vision in the American Horse Breeder. During the time the relative superiority of this strain, though all along great, has considerably varied. The period of greatest fame for the Morgans was for about twenty years before the Hambletonian gelding Dexter swept all before him. That famous trotter won a few important races in 1854, but during the next three years clearly established his superiority and was sold in 1857 at the then highest price any trotter had ever brought. This prematurely closed his trotting career, though in a way it even added to his fame. His wonderful performances, in addition to the success of George Wilkes and a few others, gave to his sire, Hambletonian, his first general popularity, which so steadily increased, that with the still more wonderful success of his leading sons in the kind, placed the Hambletonian as a trotting family so far in advance of every other, that for a time the Morgans were almost forgotten as trotters, and, as speed at that time seemed to be everything, there were several years when, with a few local exceptions, the Morgans were scarcely thought of as campaigners.

The Morgan type, however, was so uniform, that it long ago became well and widely known, while their style and superior road qualities, gave everywhere an unresponsible popularity. When we look back over his history the fact of retaining so long and so generally their peculiar characteristics seems really wonderful. It was real merit which originally placed this strain at the front, and it certainly has been no accident that it has not run out.

As regards extreme speed at either trotting or pacing, associated with superior campaigning qualities, the Hambletonian richly deserved first place, which has for the past twenty-five years or more, so generally been accorded to the very few, if any, sire, really greater than Hambletonian has ever been known, and certainly has had no contemporary that was near his equal. Few horses have possessed a stronger individuality, and particularly regarding campaigning, the Hambletonian was perhaps fully as marked, though of a plainer and less popular type, than that of Justin Morgan, still, while only half the period of time has since elapsed in the case of Hambletonian, his popularity and fame are not anywhere near as noticeable today among his descendants as are those of the original Morgan.

There are, however, reasons for this beyond the relative propensity of the two sires. As regards the breeding of the race, a positive comparison can hardly be made on account of the blood lines of Justin Morgan being much less certainly known than those of Hambletonian, concerning which there has never been any real dispute. Though the blood lines of Hambletonian are known, and are beyond a doubt, the two important strains which are there combined, the Belford and Messenger, were of radically different types, and it is a well-known principle of breeding, that whatever may be the individual qualities were radically different elements appear in the inheritance, there is not the same uniformity in the offspring as where similar qualities have been identified by combining.

The pedigree of Justin Morgan which has been substantiated and generally accepted, is that he was by a thoroughbred sire, and also from a thoroughbred dam, one of both of which were imported. Mr. Delaney, a wealthy gentleman of New York, whose name is associated with the breeding of True Briton, is well known to have owned and imported none but superior individuals of the very best blood. It is not impossible, however, that the dam of Justin Morgan may have been an English hunter or Norfolk trotter, which, though nearly thoroughbred, had more of that action and conformation which for so many years has been associated with everyone's idea of the Morgans. There seems to be quite a discrepancy as to whether the dam of Justin Morgan was a descendant of imported Wildair or of the Lindsey Arabian, but as both were compactly built thoroughbreds of no dissimilar type to the Morgans, either of these strains combined with the True Briton might have produced such a type, and it is possible that Justin Morgan, in addition to being by True Briton, may have been from a mare in which the Wildair and the Lindsey Arabian were combined. This he possessed the qualities which enabled him to found so distinct a type, and to impart to his offspring and even his remote descendants the ability to reproduce this cannot be accounted for except by the presumption that he was himself a superior individual, and that his near ancestors were uniform in size, conformation and inheritance.

Among the famous sons, grandsons and more remote descendants of Justin Morgan which have been prominent there was a very marked similarity. Probably the sire whose top down is taken as a whole, is most uniformly. With the Hambletonians it is very different. Among the prominent sons of Hambletonian, George Wilkes, Harold and Dictator were very small, while Masterode was the largest and stoutest of all the prominent trotting sires which have ever lived, and while speed and campaigning qualities were general, there was very little uniformity in gait or other characteristics, except what could be accounted for by the dams. Many of those from daughters of American Star were said to be "Star gaited," while those from Clay mares were quite differently gaited, showing more of the stride and action of the Clays.

In the next generation the variation is equally great. Among the sons of George Wilkes, Red Wilkes, which the list is so enormously large and stoutly built that he was unknown few could believe it possible that he could be a sensational trotting sire. On the other hand, Lumps, which as a sire has already attained a prominence far above the average, is the very smallest of all, and neither is the same type as Onward or Alcator, which are among his most prominent sons. This, however, may be accounted for to a considerable extent by the fact that there was no uniformity in the breeding or characteristics of the mares which were sent to Hambletonian, and not much more in those which were bred to George Wilkes.

With the Morgans it is quite different. The prevailing type of horses in Vermont and New Hampshire, which is where

this popular strain gets its foothold, was not generally very unlike that of Justin Morgan. In addition to this, during all the years which have intervened, the breeders of those sections have been very exclusive, intensely prejudiced in favor of their own, and have shown an equal marked hostility to everything which was in any sense rival. As a result the Morgan blood has been more closely and more exclusively inbred than that of any other strain.

It was very similar with Mr. Dorsey's attempt in a remote corner of Kentucky. He did use a great deal of thoroughbred and Arabian blood, but it is probable that he was kindred blood, and it was through horses which closely approximated the Morgan type, while along with this he bred the Morgans as closely as was being done in Vermont, consequently he established in the Goldsmith a very uniform type, with numerous desirable qualities, which were far superior to what was possessed by any other branch of the Morgans. Vermont Morgan was the horse from which Mr. Dorsey started the Goldsmith branch of the Morgan family. He was by Bernard Morgan, a son of Gifford Morgan, by Woodbury, son of Justin Morgan. Mr. Dorsey has always said that Vermont Morgan was a daughter of Victor Black Hawk, and it is very probable that she was from the same dam, as, while there was no full sister, it is known that there were two or more mares from the dam of Black Hawk, which were by Flint Morgan, a son of Sherman Morgan. So these two mares were actually three-quarters sisters to the famous Vermont Black Hawk, and though rather doubtful, it is not impossible Vermont Morgan, the sire of the original Goldsmith, may have been from one of these mares.

In some respects it is well that the Morgan strain has been kept so exclusive and inbred, and that the retention of that way to so great a degree the family characteristics, still, had there been a greater blending of superior Hambletonian blood, it would certainly have been more profitable for the breeders in those sections during the past 25 years, and a higher rate of speed, greater money winners and better campaigners would certainly have been produced. So little has been the demand in those sections and so great the prejudice against other strains that until recently few Hambletonians have been taken to Vermont or New Hampshire, and it was much the same with Maine and the adjacent portions of Canada, New York and Massachusetts.

There has, however, been a few of the very best of the Hambletonian blood, Vermont, individually, by breeding, speed, gait and ability to transmit his own superior qualities with uniformity, there were few, if any, of the sons of Hambletonian superior to Victor von Bismarck, which notwithstanding that he made several seasons in Vermont, received the most meagre and undesirable patronage, and though that was quite a number of years ago, practically nothing has resulted from it. It has been much the same with a few of the other sons of Hambletonian which have stood in the Green Mountain state, and it is at least doubtful if either Electioneer or George Wilkes had been taken to that state early in his career, that any more would have resulted from it than has come from the services of Victor von Bismarck, Blackstone, Dan Sage, and the few other sons of Hambletonian which were fast, well bred and otherwise superior. During the past few years this has considerably changed, and a large proportion of the most prominent and most popular sires, such as those mentioned today trace in the direct male to Hambletonian.

The most marked departure from the Morgan type of his prominent descendants was Daniel Lambert, more of the race than any other, and much more of the type of Goldsmith Maid than of Justin Morgan, which perhaps is not greatly to be wondered at as like Goldsmith Maid, he was from a daughter of Abdallah. Daniel Lambert has proven as a trotting sire, and as a sire of superior babies, but he could not be explained, and finally took the baby to the police station. The whole police force of the metropolis had been searching for the baby, which was returned unharmed to the distracted parents. The young wife, when arrested, told the judge that she didn't know where she got the baby, but supposed it was her medical expert questioned her and reported her to be suffering from a peculiar form of epilepsy, with lapses of memory, and that she was not responsible. The judge discharged her on condition that she should be taken to a hospital.

A REMARKABLE MEMORY.

Nearby 12, 8—The county possesses a negro boy 12 years of age, who is looked on as the owner of the most remarkable memory of which the world has any record. He committed the entire book of Genesis to memory the other day in the space of three hours, repeating every word and figure with perfect accuracy, and forgetting only some half dozen words from the first verse to the last.

Some weeks ago a local politician delivered a speech of nearly two hours at a county meeting, and on returning home the boy was able to tell the discourse over again, and repeat it with perfect accuracy. The man who delivered it went to see him to take a copy of it from his mouth, having himself looted the manuscript on which it was written. This gift seems unaccompanied by an unusual degree of intelligence. The boy being not only a day laborer in the fields, and appears not to take in the sense of what the camera of his mind preserves, but to repeat it after the manner of a parrot.

His mother says that he has possessed this faculty since a baby, and that at the extraordinary age of a year he could repeat any conversation that took place in his presence, irrespective of its length and purport. He does not know how to read or write, but has frequently given exhibitions of being able to correctly copy out any sheet of writing he has read over once, giving every punctuation mark and flourish, and imitating the handwriting with startling accuracy, and this for several pages of ordinary letter paper.

In the presence of reliable witnesses he a few days ago, gave word for word the text and discourse of a sermon he heard on the 20th of August. The preacher, the preacher being present and amazed at the correctness of the boy's memory and the readiness with which he repeated every gesture he made throughout the delivery of the sermon, even pausing to cough at certain points where, on the original occasion a bad throat affection of the clergyman had forced him to do so.

I LLED OUT HIS NAILS.

J. N. Bolles, a farmer of Pulaski, Tenn., drew \$1,000 from the bank a few days ago and hid it under the edge of a carpet. At midnight two masked men covered entrance into his house, covered Bolles and his wife with pistols, and demanded their money. Bolles refused to tell where it was. The robbers bound and gagged Bolles and his wife, and with a pair of pinchers began to pull his toe nails out. After suffering the most horrible agony Bolles discovered the hiding place. The robbers escaped the money and escaped.

WALKED ACROSS THE OCEAN.

Edward Holmes, the English journalist completed his walk across the continent on Saturday evening last, arriving in Vancouver at three p. m., beating his time limit by nineteen days. He has been 17 days on the road, 27 of which he did not walk. Holmes is the first man to cross the continent by the Canadian route on foot. He was the first to cross Central America through the bush. He also floated it across both Islands of Japan and traveled through a great part of them. His 3,000 mile tramp has decreased his weight five pounds and he feels better in health than when he started from Montreal on May 2.

MARRIED HIS OWN WIFE.

She Didn't Know That She Was Rewedding Her Own Husband.

"Did you ever hear of a man marrying his own wife?" asked a St. Louis man of a Globe-Democrat reporter. "I don't mean a divorced couple getting remarried but a couple really going through the marriage ceremony a second time, with one of the two entirely ignorant of the fact. I met a case of that kind last year and am thinking of selling the idea to some novelist to build a plot on. It was in a small Ohio town, and the bride had been deserted by her husband twenty years before. She had long ago come to the conclusion that he was dead, and had been looked upon as an eligible widow, who was fair and forty, if not fat, when a stranger came to town, got himself introduced to her, and finally persuaded her to try the matrimonial experiment a second time. They were married after a short courtship, and a few weeks after the honeymoon, the husband gave away his story, and told his wife that she had married him twice without knowing it. His explanation was that on leaving her twenty years before, he had gone on a protracted spree and had finally got himself sent to the penitentiary of a distant state for a long term. After being liberated he was ashamed to look up his old friends, and took it for granted that his wife had forgotten all about him by that time. He accordingly went abroad and it was only on his return after a long period that he heard accidentally that his wife was still living at the old home. Rather than run the risk of being spurned for his heartlessness, and relying on the chance that she would be reconciled, he conceived the daring plot of winning and remarrying his own wife. I don't know what the lady said when she was undeceived, but that is one of the details the novelist I sell my story to can supply for himself."

REMARKABLE KIDNAPPING.

A Case That Has Attracted Some Attention in London.

A peculiar case of kidnapping in a suburb of London, England, has attracted much attention for a few days. A young woman of sixteen years and married, met a man in charge of a year-old infant, belonging to a wealthy family. After admiring the child, she sent the girl on an errand, and when she returned, the baby and young woman were gone. It was proved that the child-wife took the babe home with her, and went to bed with it. When the husband, a boy of sixteen, returned, he found his wife in bed with the infant, which she declared was their joint property. The boy was rather surprised to find himself a father, and notwithstanding that he had believed his wife. He explained to the magistrate afterward, that he didn't know how the baby had got into the house, but he had been searching for the baby, which was returned unharmed to the distracted parents. The young wife, when arrested, told the judge that she didn't know where she got the baby, but supposed it was her medical expert questioned her and reported her to be suffering from a peculiar form of epilepsy, with lapses of memory, and that she was not responsible. The judge discharged her on condition that she should be taken to a hospital.

HOUSEHOLD RECEIPTS.

GRAPE PRESERVE.

Squeeze the pulp from each grape with your fingers, put the pulp in the preserving kettle, and boil until soft. Press all the pulp through a colander, leaving the seeds behind, add the pulp to the skins and measure. Allow pint for pint of sugar and fruit, put together in the preserving kettle and boil until clear and thick, from half to three quarters of an hour.

PLUM PRESERVES.

This is a nice way of preserving any kind of fruit. Allow three-quarters of a pound of sugar to a pound of fruit. Put the plums into a jar, with the sugar and fruit, put together in the preserving kettle and boil until clear and thick, from half to three quarters of an hour.

PICKLED PLUMS.

Prick each plum three or four times with a large needle. To every four pounds of fruit allow two pounds of sugar, and place in the preserving-kettle in alternate layers. Bring slowly to the boiling point, then add a large cupful of vinegar to four pounds of fruit, and return it to the kettle, and when no more exudes, pack the plums carefully in jars. Keep in a cool dark place.

DAMSON PUDDING.

Make a stout crust with a cupful and a half of flour, a teaspoonful of baking powder, a pinch of salt, half a cupful of finely powdered beef-pan, and milk and water to bring to a soft dough that may be rolled. Cut off a portion of the dough, and roll in a strip to line the edge of a bowl. Fill the bowl with plums, adding sugar to taste, roll the remainder of the dough into a round to fit the top of the bowl. Pinch the edges of the two crusts together, tie a flannel cloth securely over the bowl, plunge into boiling water, and boil from two and a half to three hours. Serve at once with powdered sugar, pinning a napkin around the bowl.

TWENTY PEOPLE KILLED.

Frightful Collision on the Long Island Railroad.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Aug. 27.—A frightful accident occurred last night at Bushwick Junction, on the Long Island railroad. A Rockaway train ran into the rear end of a Manhattan Beach train about 11:35 o'clock, telescoping several of the cars.

Sixteen dead have been taken from the wreck, and their bodies are now lying in Haveney's tin shop at Laurel Hill, which has been converted into a temporary morgue. It is now estimated that the number of injured will reach in the neighborhood of thirty-five or forty people, many of whom it is believed will die.

The accident, it is said, was due to the negligence of the lower man at Laurel Hill, who let the Rockaway train in on the section before the Manhattan Beach train had pulled out.

HOW IT HAPPENED.

The Manhattan Beach train was blocked at Bushwick Junction at about 11:30 o'clock, when the Rockaway Beach train, coming at a high rate of speed, ran into the tail end of the Manhattan Beach train, plowing clean through the last two cars. Everybody in those cars was either killed or injured. The third car was thrown completely off the track. One man says that he saw eight bodies taken from the wreck, and that one corpse lay on top of the engine on the Rockaway train. It was a rear-end collision, and occurred just the other side of Penny Bridge. How it happened that the Manhattan Beach train was held there has not been ascertained.

The locomotive of the Rockaway train, which was going at full speed when the engineer first sighted the standing train split the last two cars of the standing train right through and hurled them right and left in a wreck. There were nearly 150 persons in the last two cars, it is stated.

THE CRASH WAS FRIGHTFUL.

Otto Denegels was a passenger on the Rockaway train, with his wife and family of fourteen. The train was running at a high rate of speed all the way in. He says that they were just in sight of the Long Island City Chemical Works when there was a frightful crash, and the passengers were thrown head over heels out of their seats. The men made for the doors. The women were crushed behind them. Denegels said that the people in these cars were their lives to two unfortunate policemen. These policemen jumped into the doorways and are going to "Keep still; keep still, boys, if you are one to get it you'll get it anyway." The officers had a great fight to keep the mob quiet.

BODIES LYING AROUND EVERYWHERE.

The train ran about two blocks after the collision. Denegels says that the last two cars of the Manhattan train were smashed into kindling wood and that bodies were lying around everywhere. Some of the passengers of the Rockaway train helped to carry the wounded into the chemical works. Denegels saw twelve persons taken there, some dead and some hurt.

He saw the headless body of a young woman. The killed and injured, he says, were all on the Manhattan train. He does not think any of the Rockaway passengers were seriously injured, but all were shaken up and bruised.

THE DEAD LIST SWELLS.

Twenty persons at least were killed in the rear-end collision at Bushwick Junction, and it is thought that this number will be increased, as many of the injured are reported to be in a critical condition.

OPEN SHED FOR COWS.

One That is Combined With a Corn and Grain Chamber.

In cold climates many farmers take the precaution to surround their barnyards on three sides with buildings, which add wonderfully to the comfort of animals that spend at least a portion of each day out of doors, whether it be winter with its necessary stable feeding or summer with its soiling. But to secure the comfort of cows that are turned into the yard in summer, an open shed is highly desirable. It is also an important addition to a yard where cows are turned at night in summer, whether kept in the stable or the pasture during the day, for sudden storms and showers frequently arise in the night and thoroughly drench the stock that has no shelter it can seek.

For sheep, cows, weaning calves or other stock, such an open shed has pronounced advantages both in summer and winter. The writer saw one recently, which was combined with a corn and grain chamber, which is entered from the middle landing of the stairs leading from the first to the second floor of the stable. This which the shed is attached. The grain is thus constantly at hand when needed for the use of the animals, and is easily and conveniently housed after being threshed from the straw or husked from the stalk.

BUILDING A SILO.

For the benefit of those who contemplate building a silo this autumn, says the Farmer's Advocate, we give the following directions: An important point in a silo is size. This can be estimated pretty closely by allowing one cubic foot of settled silage for each animal every day. For ten animals one should have not less than 1,000 cubic feet of silage, and as the silage should be full 10 to 24 feet deep, we may expect 18 feet in depth of silage after settling. A pit 10 feet square, or 9 x 12 feet and 20 to 24 feet deep, would be about right for ten animals. As the number of animals increase, increase the size of the silo, until you reach a pit about 10 x 20 or 15 or 16 feet square. Instead of building a single pit larger than this, unless one has a very large tract, it is better to build two or more pits.

A silo should have a good stone or brick foundation, going down into the ground two feet from the wall. This will prevent rain from getting into the silo by digging down along and under the wall. It is a good plan and not indispensible to anchor bolts in the foundation to come up through the silo and hold them in place. Use two thicknesses of two inch joists for sill, breaking (or lapping) joints on corners. For small silos use 2 x 8 pieces for studding, and set them 12 to 16 inches from centres and back from the inner face of the wall one or two inches, as you use single or double joists on the inside of the silo. Cut no strips to sill six inches from inner edge and notch stud to fit, and spike them down. At an appropriate and convenient place omit one stud for doorway into silo. Or instead, use put 2 x 4 studs placed 18 inches from corner, omitting one as before for doorway. Cover the outside first with cheap lumber, then with building paper (tar board) and over all such siding as you may prefer. Lining the inside with best quality narrow flooring, using one or two in the joints, or with two thicknesses of cheaper lumber with building paper between them. Paint the inside with a mixture of coal tar and gasoline, three parts of the former to one of the latter, or use one single or double coat of red lead paint. Use no heat, nor light any matches within "forty rods" of the gasoline or the mixture, or in the silo, until the gas has all passed away. Rip a piece of 4 x 4 or 6 x 6 cornwise and nail in the corners. Use movable boards, cut to proper length, to fill in the doorway, two thicknesses with paper between. In other words and in short, make an airtight pit. Fill the bottom with clay 4 to 6 inches deep, or with waterlime concrete. It is recommended when the silo is very deep, use 20 feet or more, to fill in 10 feet, and put a covering of boards (they need not be close together); then fill 10 feet more, put on another covering, and so on. This will keep it from pressing outward, to the injury of the silo walls. These are the same as laid out outside all around the edges of the silo, would answer the same purpose as the boards, and might be put in every four or five feet.

GROWING CORN AFTER CORN.

As usually practised, successive corn growing is very wasteful. It leaves the land naked through the winter, to be blown by winds and washed away by floods. The grain, too, is usually sold in the sugar, but in the main money crop, and as for the stalks, they are left in the field to be plowed under in the spring, when dried and likely to do more harm than good. But there are other and better ways of growing corn, and under certain circumstances it may be profitably grown for two or three years on the same land. These are where the farmer has good stock to eat the corn, and where both grain and fodder are made the most of. If corn is to succeed corn the following year, it should be sown with rye in the fall, and the rye top-dressed in winter or spring with the manure the corn and stalks will make. This makes the land light and rich on the surface, but after a year or two, the subsoil will become too compact, and a two years growth of clover will best renovate that.

THE CLOVER CROP.

No matter how carefully clover is cared some of its leaves will be broken off and fall upon the soil. These leaves are highly fertilizing, and in hot weather they rot with dew and rains very rapidly. As rains carry their soluble fertility into the soil, it comes in contact with the excesses on the clover roots, which enable the plant to get nitrogen from the atmosphere. Thus the cutting of two or more clover crops in a season makes the land richer in available fertility than it was in the spring. It is this fact that would make it good policy in wheat growing localities, to cut a crop of clover for hay and another for seed, and then plow it for wheat. If the soil could be made compact enough, good wheat was always grown after such preparation.

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 Sets, 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, Phoenix Square, Opposite City Hall.

P. DUFFIE, Proprietor. Box 28.

WILLIAM WILSON,

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Offices: Carleton St., East Side. Directly opp. Dr. Coulthard's office.

Accounts Collected and Loans Negotiated.

WILLIAM WILSON.

H. B. RAINFORD,

Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, NOTARY PUBLIC.

Clerk of the Peace and District Registrar, Royal Warrant Agent, Loans Negotiated. Offices: Lower flat of County Court House, Fredericton No. 10th, 1891.

GEO. A. HUGHES,

Attorney and Solicitor, NOTARY, CONVEYANCER, &c.

OFFICE: WHELPLEY BUILDING, Opp. Post Office, QUEEN ST.

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Joining a specialty. Workmanship first-class. Prices satisfactory.

RAILROADS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

ATLANTIC DIVISION.

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

ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS In Effect June 25th 1893.

LEAVE FREEDRICKTON.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

6.00 A. M.—Express for St. John and intermediate points: Vancouver, Bangor, Portland, Boston, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Woodstock, and points North.

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

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

RETURNING TO FREEDRICKTON FROM

St. John, 6.25, 8.30 a. m., 4.40 p. m.
Fredericton Junction, 8.10 a. m., 11.35, 6.30 p. m.
Medford Junction, 10.25 a. m., 7.30 p. m.
Vancouver, 10.45 a. m., 8.15 p. m.
St. Stephen, 7.25 a. m., 8.15 p. m.
St. Andrews, 7.10 a. m.

Arriving in Fredericton at 9.10 a. m., 12.35, 4.15, 7.30 p. m.

D. MCNICOLL, Gen. Pass. Agent, MONTREAL.
C. E. McPHERSON, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent, ST. JOHN, N. B.

GILLETT'S PURE POWDERED LYE

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap, Shaving Cream, Hair Dressing, and a hundred other uses. A net weight of 2 pounds in each box.

Sold by all Grocers and Druggists.

W. GILLETTE, Toronto.

AT DEATH'S DOOR.

NERVOUS PROSTRATION.

EXTREME DEBILITY AFTER THE GRIP.

Mr. Peter Lingley, Councilor, Peterborough, Ontario, N. B., says: "Oct. 21, 1892.—Last winter I had a very severe attack of the Grip, which first set me down, and I was unable to get up for several weeks. I was under Doctor's treatment for months, but received no benefit. My friends thought I had consumption and I got so low that they were expecting my death at any day. As a last resort they decided to try

HAWKER'S NERVE AND STOMACH TONIC,

a bottle of which Rapidly Restored Me To Health.

I sleep with my appetite restored and I soon became stronger, plumper and more vigorous. I was under Doctor's treatment for months, but received no benefit. My friends thought I had consumption and I got so low that they were expecting my death at any day. As a last resort they decided to try

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