

HOTELS.

QUEEN HOTEL, Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

THIS HOTEL has been REBUILT AND REPAIRED in the most ATTRACTIVE style. AS BEAUTIFULLY DROBBED... HOTEL... HOTEL... HOTEL...

WILLIAM WILSON, Attorney-at-Law, SOLICITOR AND CONVEYANCER

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

H. B. RAINSFORD, Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, NOTARY PUBLIC.

Clerk of the Peace and Division Registrar, Real Estate Agent, Loans Negotiated, Office: Lower part of County Court House.

GEO. A. HUGHES, Attorney and Solicitor, NOTARY, CONVEYANCER, &c.

Office: WHELFORD BUILDING, Fredericton, N. B. Opposite Post Office, Queen St.

WILLIAM ROSSBOROUGH, MASON, Plasterer, - and - Bricklayer,

SHORE ST. NEAR GAS WORKS, FREDERICTON, N. B. WORKING A SPECIALTY. Workmanship first-class. Prices satisfactory.

RAILROADS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY ATLANTIC DIVISION.

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

ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS. In Effect Oct. 3rd 1892.

LEAVE FREDERICTON. BASTERN STANDARD TIME.

RETURNING TO FREDERICTON FROM St. John, 6.50 a.m., 4.40 p.m.

LEAVE GIBSON. 6.30 A. M. - Mixed for Woodstock, and points north.

ARRIVE AT GIBSON. 4.50 P. M. - Mixed from Woodstock, and points north.

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.

HEALTH FOR ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

THE PILLS. DURING THE BLOOD, serves all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys and Bowels. They improve and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages.

STEAMSHIPS.

ALLAN LINE. 1893 WINTER SERVICE 1893.

Liverpool, Londonderry, Halifax and Portland service. From Liverpool, Steamers, Portland, From Londonderry, Steamers, Portland.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT. UNLIKE ANY OTHER.

Originated by an Old Family Physician. Think of it. In use for more than thirty years after generations have used and blessed it.

NEW RAISINS.

In Stock and to Arrive: CHOICE Valencia Raisins. CHOICE Valencia Layer Raisins.

ADAMS BROS. FUNERAL AND FURNISHING - UNDERTAKERS.

OPP. QUEEN HOTEL, FREDERICTON. Oaskets, Coffins, Robes, Mountings, &c.

ADAMS BROS. INCIDENT.

SOME people in this town seem utterly incapable of appreciating a person's services. A young man called on a young lady...

ADAMS BROS. HARDWARE.

Just received from the manufacturers. CARBIDE and Electric General Staff Hardware, including Mechanisms and Machinery.

Steel. Steel.

JUST RECEIVED. CARBIDE and Electric General Staff Hardware, including Mechanisms and Machinery.

AXES. AXES.

W. E. SEERY, WILMOT'S AVE.

COUNTY COUNCIL.

An Account of Some Important Changes Transacted. York county council opened in annual session on Tuesday afternoon, the 17th, at 11 o'clock with Warden Fullerton, of Stanley, in the chair.

Roll councillors returned at the late election read by the secretary. On motion of Coun. Kinghorn, Coun. W. Graham was unanimously chosen warden for the year.

Coun. Graham, upon taking the chair, said that he was much obliged to the board for electing him to such a responsible position. It was a position he did not expect and had not sought after but would endeavor to do the duties of the office to the best of his ability.

Coun. Lawson moved adjournment till two o'clock. Carried. Adjourned till two p. m.

Afternoon session opened at 2 o'clock with all councillors present. Committees were appointed as follows: On secretary's accounts: councillors Bowley, Scott, McNally, Everett and Mowatt.

On public accounts: Councillors Lawson, McKean, Lawrence, Simmons, Murray, Thompson, Neeson, Cropley, Hallet, Bowley, Pinder, and Fullerton.

On assessments: Kinghorn, S. Inch, Smith, Scott, Everett, Mowatt, Fisher, G. F. Foster, McNally, Goodspeed, Lockard and Boyce.

Coun. Mowatt moved that the officers for Manners Sutton be confirmed. Seconded by Coun. Thompson. Carried.

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INGENIOUS CONVICT.

How He Communicated With His Fellow-Convicts in Some Singular Ways. A recently discharged convict recounts as follows in 17-Bits his evasions of prison rule, notwithstanding the vigilance of officials.

It is known by the prison commissioners and officers, and I believe by the public generally, that such precautions are taken to prevent criminals communicating with each other, that it is impossible for them to do so without being detected.

It is true that two feet six of solid brick wall divide one cell from another, and they are exercised with a yard or two space between them—of course, with officers in attendance—and that they are not allowed to speak to each other under any pretence; and yet, during a twelve months' imprisonment, which terminated only a few days since, I could have communicated with almost any one in the prison, and did, in several instances, without discovery. I have sat in my cell when the door has been double locked, and whilst the officer has been looking direct at me (although I did not know it at the time), and have corresponded with the prisoners by the agent's call to mine, without the officer suspecting it. This will be more surprising when it is known that prisons are generally so constructed that quite a light sound can be heard from one end of the building to the other. This is done by having a prisoner have earned 22 marks—possible in four weeks—amongst other privileges he is entitled to have in his cell.

A State and Penit. I conceived the idea that if I could get No. 20—I was No. 21—to write the alphabet on his slate with figures underneath, in this manner: A, B, C, D, E, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, etc., we could, by tapping the wall, convey our thoughts to each other. So I looked out for an opportunity to let him know my plan, and one morning I went to wash the floor of the landing at a time when No. 20 was confined in his cell. Very cautiously, on wiping by his cell, I whispered to him, under the door, to write down the alphabet and corresponding figures on his slate, and morning I was when evening came we might communicate. Immediately I had finished supper I heard No. 20 get his slate, and I got mine. My first message to him was "Ready?" and his first reply "Yes." I therefore began with eighteenth letter, R, being the eighteenth letter of the alphabet, a five, a one, four, y, twenty-five, which he, having his slate before him, counted and wrote down; and so, while the officer was looking direct at me and listening, he only saw me using my slate, and if he heard anything at all, it was only what seemed to him a slight tapping, which might be made by writing. Thus for nights we communicated with each other, I learning that he was a carpenter—had been in prison.

Six Times Previously. 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 of North Dakota, the finest prairie lands fitted for wheat and grain, as well as for diversified farming. In Western North Dakota, and Montana, are stock ranges limited in extent, clothed with the most nutritious grasses.

If a fruit raising 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 unparalleled. In crossing the Rocky, Bitter Root and Cascade mountains, the greatest mountain scenery to be seen in the United States is not only seen, but is seen in the most wonderful lands, wonderful in the grandest form and growing glory, are a poem. Lakes, Forests, and the most beautiful scenery to be seen in the world, are all yours. The ride along the Pacific is a day's dream. To reach and see all this in the only way to reach the far-famed Yellowstone Park. The Pacific Railroad furnishes trains and Northern Pacific Tourist cars good for both first and second class passengers. The Day coaches, with Baggage, Express, and Postal cars all draw the powerful Baldwin Locomotives, make a train fit for royalty itself.

Those seeking for new homes should take this train and go up to the land. To be prepared, write to CHAS. S. FEE, G. P. & T. A., ST. PAUL, MINN.

TWO THOUSAND BURNED. A Canton correspondent sends this account of a terrible disaster in a county town about 50 miles from Canton, which occurred early last month and resulted in the loss of nearly 2,000 lives. A band of robbers made a raid on the village of Kam Li, in the Shin Hing district. They fired a salute of several thousand rounds on the priests of the temple. The latter had just received large offerings from the people, who were celebrating a holiday with a dramatic entertainment under a big shed temporarily erected in front of the temple. The angry robbers applied torches to the shed, and the people in a panic rushed into the temple for refuge. The main entrance of the temple, which was of wood, caught fire from the fierce heat of the burning shed, and over 4,000 men, women and children were either burned, smothered or trampled under foot. Most of the fatalities resulted from suffocation, as a strong wind drove the smoke into the temple. At the time of writing the roll of missing numbers 1,940, and it may be that some of these were burned beyond recognition. The disaster is the worst that has occurred in South China for several years.

ENGAGED COUPLES IN FRANCE. After a girl has passed her 18th birthday she is thought to be unmarriageable a matter, but it is considered bad taste for the parents themselves to make any effort to achieve a daughter's marriage. Young men, excepting in the country, where far greater liberty is allowed, are seldom asked to visit a family where there are grown-up daughters, and unless under rare circumstances, are never asked to come to lunch or dinner. On no account would a French mother allow her daughter to speak to a man of known bad character or obviously unmarriageable. The same is true in France, where young people are concerned, and as may be easily imagined, this has both its advantages and disadvantages. None of these rules apply to near relations. Abroad families see a great deal of one another, and count hardly ever develop into husbands, probably because they are allowed to see so much of their cousins. Somebody asked the 4-year-old son of a friend what he would do if his father died. Why, said the youngster, I'd wear my new boots to the funeral.

Slush, dirt, wet feet; rheumatism and colds follow. Use Johnson's Anodyne Liniment freely.

FARM AND FIELDSIDE.

Timely Hints Useful to the Farmer and His Household. CARDING THE COWS. This ought to be a daily winter duty of every farmer who aims to give all animals in his keeping the best possible care.

Every man knows that he can do better work, and do more of it, whether mental or physical labour, when he is in perfect health—when no part of the body draws the attention of the mind to it—when really he forgets his mental and corporal self. This is the result of following the laws of cleanliness and health.

Animals are like human beings in some respects. To obtain from them the best product, they like men, must be in perfect health and condition, so that their being may be devoted to the object for which it is designed. The cow can be coaxed easier than she can be driven. It is not enough to give the cow merely enough to eat and drink; she must be kept clean, and her body kept absolutely at rest.

The card is one means of accomplishing this result. A cow may be milked and she will not stop chewing the cud, but often when the card is applied the stops chewing; her whole attention, if it may be called that, is given to the process that relieves the body or skin of the little itching "kinks and snarls."

On a large farm, where the cows and young stock do not leave the barn from November till May, there is a regular carder. As the stock is carded regularly every day at about the same hour, the cows look for the coming of the carder, and become uneasy if he does not appear. And when he does come, how the cows enjoy it! The carder is gentle and sympathetic, and rubs the cows where they want to be rubbed. They have a way, understood by the carder, when he is known where the application of the card will give the most pleasure. It would be cruelly to keep these cows and these risky heifers tied up a twelve-month without a regular carding. It is a question if there is any other method of accomplishing as it is, but the carding supplies a part of what all stock must have to thrive.

CAUSE OF WOOL-BITING. This is never noticed while sheep are on pasture. They are in the most healthy condition then, and hence it is believed that the cause of it is too exclusive dry food in winter, which begets indigestion, or a tendency in that direction. The American Sheep Breeder is inclined to this view also, as will be noted in the following:—

"There will sometimes be noticed a sheep whose wool is ragged along the sides with little holes, pulled out and hanging, sometimes long seams showing in the fleece where the wool was wholly parted from the skin on the surface of wrinkles and fallen off. In searching for the cause of their loss of wool, the shepherd may find that the cause is not there are no sharp edges, points, pins, or nails about the racks or sides of the stable. Then let him watch the ragged-looking sheep and see if it is not addicted to the vice of wool-biting. It is thought by many shepherds that this is caused by an eruption and itching of the skin produced by ammoniacal vapours and the heat of fermentation in the manure. The following facts may be set down as established respecting the habit of wool-biting:—1, young sheep are seldom addicted to it; 2, sheep on grass never bite out their wool; 3, sheep fed in winter on laxative food, such as fodder, roots, wheat, bran, etc., are less inclined to the habit than those kept exclusively on hay and corn. Sulphur in the salt mixtures to some extent checks the habit, but unless there are some sheep which, whether it is a vice like 'cribbing' with a horse or the result of a thin and spastic skin, are so addicted to wool-biting every winter that they ought to be dismissed from the flock."

WHAT IS A FAIR BUTTER TEST? Replying to this question, Prof. Henry M. Alvord, director of the Maryland Station, who has had much experience in testing cows, says:—

Butter should be the only standard. It seems plain to me that there can be but one object in testing butter cows, and that is to ascertain how much genuine butter can be made from the milk produced by them in a given time. It seems to me useless to determine the quantity of butter fats by chemical tests (alone), or of these fats collected by churning, and mixed with more or less curd and serum. The butter should be the only standard for comparison of results, and by this I mean a good merchantable article, such as everyone recognizes as butter ready for table use. Accordingly the process of manufacture must be completed, the curd and whey must be separated from the fats as far as possible, most of the water should be removed, the butter must be "salted to suit the taste." Fresh or unsalted butter can be made as firm and as high in its percentage of fat as any salted, and if this were the usual form of merchantable butter in this country it would be the proper standard. But American markets require salted butter, and although there is a constant movement towards lighter salting than formerly there can be no doubt that for the general market or average taste the old ratio of one ounce of salt to a pound of fresh butter, is still the accepted standard.

THE OILT'S FEET. The care of the calf's feet for the first three years of its life has much to do with its future usefulness and value, but few farmers seem to understand this. The feet are allowed to grow long during the winter, which causes them to split, to break or to break at the sides, causing crooked feet or ankles, thereby laying the foundation for unsoundness in feet or legs. This could be avoided by taking the calf to your smith to shoe at the proper age, and your calf has learned two valuable lessons—first, to lead; second, to stand quiet to stand when shoeing becomes a necessity. Any smith would rather keep the feet in good shape for nothing than to have a three-year-old calf to the body to be broken and shod and have to patch up a set of bad feet and then bear the blame for bad shoeing when the horse goes wrong in the feet or legs, when the fault is much more the farmer's than the smith's.