

TIMES

VOL. V., NO. 29.

FREDERICTON, N. B., SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1894.

\$1.00 PER YEAR

HOTELS.

QUEEN HOTEL,

Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

THIS HOTEL has been REBUILT AND PAINTED IN THE MOST ATTRACTIVE STYLE. AN ELEGANT GENTLEMEN'S PARLOR, OFFICES, and BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED DINING ROOM on Ground Floor. REFRESHMENT ROOMS, and RESTAURANT THROUGHOUT. LARGE and AIRY BEDROOMS; COMFORTABLE BATH ROOMS and CLOSETS on each floor; and is capable of accommodating ONE HUNDRED GUESTS. It is rapidly growing in popular favor, and is one of the LEADING, as well as the MOST COMFORTABLE HOTELS IN THE PROVINCE. The Cooking is highly commended, and a Staff of Attendants are ever ready to oblige. There are two of the largest and most ornamentally furnished BALL ROOMS in Canada, having all the latest and most fashionable dancing apparatus and connecting with Hotel. GIBBS and CHERRILL of every style are had at the "GIBBS TABLE" in the Proprietor's Hall. The "GIBBS TABLE" is centrally located, directly opposite the Steamboat and Gheen Ferry Landings, with a minute walk of the Parliament Building, 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 Female sex. For Children and the Aged they are preferable.

THE OINTMENT
Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers, Itch of the Scalp, and Rheumatism. For Disorders of the Chest it is no equal.

FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, Diarrhoeal Swellings, and all Skin Diseases, it has no rival; and for Contracted and GILT 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. 1d., 2s., 4s., 6s., 11s., 20s., and 35s. each Box or Pot and may be had of all Medicines Vendors throughout the World.

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

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

Timely Hints Useful to the Farmer and His Household.

Often times both the farmer's wife and the professional dairymen experience considerable trouble gathering the butter into a solid mass, even after it appears in the churn in small granules and floats about in the buttermilk. The usual plan is to manipulate with the dash until the butter can be removed from the churn in a more or less compact form. This treatment, if too often repeated, has the effect of breaking down the granules and by the time the usual washing and the proper quantity of salt is worked in, the granules are mostly broken, and the result is that the output is marked at a low price. Very much of this trouble can be avoided by a simple process, easily understood, and within the reach of all. As soon as the butter appears and the process of gathering is about to take place, then, for an eight pound churn, pour gradually over the floating butter in the churn two gallons of cold water, in which a teaspoon of fine salt has just been dissolved. Let it stand for a moment, then manipulate with the dash as in the usual manner when completing the churning, and the chances are that the butter will be gathered but in unbroken granules. The reason is that the water containing the salt increases the density or specific gravity of the buttermilk, causing the granules to rise to the surface. It also hardens them, removing a certain substance or coating from their surface, allowing them to be broken up under pressure such as is obtained by the use of the dash or revolving churn. Butter gathered by this process is much firmer, better granulated, and consequently better flavored. The only objection to be offered is the addition of salt to the buttermilk, but this is easily remedied by the use of the swill house slops, or ill effects to the swine are ever observed. When fed to hogs at dinner pasture, the action of salt removes all danger from blood by simply increasing their desire for drink.

FARM TOPICS.

Kerosene emulsion can most easily be applied to stock to destroy lice and prevent the annoyance of the louse by using the sprayer, which is designed originally for applying spraying mixture to fruit trees. A hand sprayer is most convenient, and with a fine nozzle, a very small quantity will be sufficient, whereas by hand and sponge application, the work will require more liquid and take much more time.

The outside pelts of onions make a good lining for hen's nests, as the odor from this vegetable, drives away the lice, which are sure to be worse on the hen than on the chick. If these are any in the hen house, it is well to rub a little grease on the neck of sitting hens to destroy the lice, but it should not be used plentifully, or put on their breasts. Grease of any kind closes the pores of the egg, and when its supply of air is cut off, the chick runs to die in the shell.

Tools that are used to work in the soil will dull rapidly if there are many stones or if the soil has much grit in it. For this reason they should be ground daily, using a few minutes at the end of each day, putting a cutting edge on a dull hoe, makes the work easier all the day. Cultivator teeth should always be kept sharp. The cultivator works more easily, and besides they will not slide over weeds and thus leave them uncut, until it is nearly impossible to keep the field clean.

Stirring the soil in warm weather, makes it warmer by admitting outside air. It also stimulates decomposition of any vegetable matter that the soil contains, and thus directly adds to the available supply of fertility. The more maturely the soil the farmer applies, the more thorough should be the cultivation of the crop. Only thus can its full value be secured. Besides, unless the cultivator is kept busy, the manure makes the weeds grow as well as the crop.

French satens will clean beautifully by putting them in a lather of lukewarm soap in which there has been a cup of salt dissolved in water also having salt in it; dip in a very thin starch roll in a saw the starch on; in two hours on the wrong side. Remove coffee stains from a white dress with the yolk of an egg mixed with twenty drops of glycerine; wash off with warm water and iron on the wrong side. A tablespoonful of soda in a gallon of cold rinsing water will brighten blue and purple lawns, while a teaspoon of vinegar to a gallon of water will improve green and pink shades. If a color is faded, it can be restored by washing with carles washing it is claimed that it may be restored by dipping the article in a solution of one part of acetic acid to twelve parts of water. Remove scorch stains from summer muslins by soaking the cloth over it with warm water and iron on the stain; then bleach in the sun. Clean black and navy blue lawns and batties by washing in hot suds containing a cup of salt; rinse in a very blue water and dry in the shade; then dip in a very blue water and dry in the sun. A very neat way of ironing a very blue dress is to iron with a moderately warm iron on the wrong side. When you have cleaned all of the materials on hand the most difficult part of your undertaking will have been overcome, and you will not find it a very difficult matter to make your old clothes appear new. Your nice gingham and percales should be washed in moderately warm water having salt in it to "set" the colors. Dry them in the shade and use very thin, warm—not cold—starch iron on the wrong side with a moderately warm iron. Do not soak them overnight.

EARLY CUT HAY FOR SHEEP.

A WORD FOR SHROPSHIRE.

WESLEY VANWART, Barrister.

Office: Queen Street, OPPOSITE NORMAL SCHOOL, Fredericton, May 6th, 1894.

Ladies,

WESLEY VANWART, Barrister.

Office and Residence, Corner Queen and Regent Sts. Office Hours, 10 to 12 A. M., 2 to 3 P. M., 6 to 8 P. M. Telephone 66. Fredericton, May 6th 1894.

FROM RURAL DISTRICTS.

Zealand Station.
June 14.—Miss B. Stone, of this place, has been visiting friends in Houlton, Me. Several parties have gone to the woods to peel bark.

A ST. JOHN HORROR.
A Three Storey Building Collapses, Killing a Woman.
About three o'clock Monday morning an alarm of fire was rung in St. John. The firemen, with Chief Kerr, responded with more than ordinary promptness. But on their arrival they discovered it was not to fight fire, but to rescue three families from the ruins of a three storey wooden building. A few minutes before three o'clock Officers McLearn and Walsh were on Waterloo street, and, hearing a crash, rushed to the scene of the noise, only to discover that the old three-storey wooden building owned by Mrs. Alice McCormick, of Waterloo street, had fallen. The cries of those in the ruins met the ears of the firemen as they rushed to the scene with their axes, rope and other appliances, and for nearly an hour the scene was a most startling one. Chief Kerr directed the movements of his men with great ability, and the salvage crew rendered the chief and his men every possible assistance. A way down in the ruins came cries for assistance from at least two persons. The firemen immediately set to work to rescue these people, and in a short time Thomas Gorman, laborer, and John O'Leary came out from the ruins after the firemen from the lower flat, the firemen having provided an exit. Gorman said to a Sun reporter after his exit, that he was sound asleep, and that the first thing he heard was crash. The only thing that saved their lives, he says, was the bed post holding up a falling partition. Miss Alice McCormick, aged 33, and Ethel McCormick, an adopted daughter, aged 12, were also on the lower flat. The firemen next directed their efforts to rescue those who were on the upper floor. Miss McCormick was got out, but she was really dead when she was rescued, while Ethel was rescued slightly injured and removed to the General Public Hospital. She is believed to have sustained slight injuries about the head.

Scotch Settlement.
June 11.—The weather for the past week has been quite dull and rainy which is making the grass look fine. The grain crop also looks well for this time of the year.

Lower Prince William.
June 13th.—G. L. Hoyt is making extensive improvements on C. F. Burden's residence.

Bloomfield Ridge.
June 14.—The sewing circle met at Mrs. John Spencer's, Sr., and a pleasant time was spent.

Scotch Settlement.
June 11.—The weather for the past week has been quite dull and rainy which is making the grass look fine. The grain crop also looks well for this time of the year.

Harvey Station.
June 12.—The drought of last month has been followed by an abundance of rain, scarcely a day has passed since the beginning of this month that we have not had heavy rains or showers. The ground is very wet and the farmers are a little afraid that the grain and root crops will be injured by it. The grass looks well and is far advanced for the season.

Central Kowick Ridge.
June 14th.—The farmers in this section are about done seeding, and have begun to wash with the weeds and potato bugs. The late rains have started the grass and early crops. Grass never looked better at this season.

Wesley Vanwart, Barrister.

Office: Queen Street, OPPOSITE NORMAL SCHOOL, Fredericton, May 6th, 1894.

Ladies,

Wesley Vanwart, Barrister.

Office and Residence, Corner Queen and Regent Sts. Office Hours, 10 to 12 A. M., 2 to 3 P. M., 6 to 8 P. M. Telephone 66. Fredericton, May 6th 1894.

Ladies,

Wesley Vanwart, Barrister.

Office and Residence, Corner Queen and Regent Sts. Office Hours, 10 to 12 A. M., 2 to 3 P. M., 6 to 8 P. M. Telephone 66. Fredericton, May 6th 1894.

Ladies,

Wesley Vanwart, Barrister.

Office and Residence, Corner Queen and Regent Sts. Office Hours, 10 to 12 A. M., 2 to 3 P. M., 6 to 8 P. M. Telephone 66. Fredericton, May 6th 1894.

Ladies,

Wesley Vanwart, Barrister.

Office and Residence, Corner Queen and Regent Sts. Office Hours, 10 to 12 A. M., 2 to 3 P. M., 6 to 8 P. M. Telephone 66. Fredericton, May 6th 1894.

Ladies,

Wesley Vanwart, Barrister.

Office and Residence, Corner Queen and Regent Sts. Office Hours, 10 to 12 A. M., 2 to 3 P. M., 6 to 8 P. M. Telephone 66. Fredericton, May 6th 1894.

Ladies,

Wesley Vanwart, Barrister.

Office and Residence, Corner Queen and Regent Sts. Office Hours, 10 to 12 A. M., 2 to 3 P. M., 6 to 8 P. M. Telephone 66. Fredericton, May 6th 1894.

Ladies,

Wesley Vanwart, Barrister.

Office and Residence, Corner Queen and Regent Sts. Office Hours, 10 to 12 A. M., 2 to 3 P. M., 6 to 8 P. M. Telephone 66. Fredericton, May 6th 1894.

Ladies,

Wesley Vanwart, Barrister.

Office and Residence, Corner Queen and Regent Sts. Office Hours, 10 to 12 A. M., 2 to 3 P. M., 6 to 8 P. M. Telephone 66. Fredericton, May 6th 1894.

Ladies,

Wesley Vanwart, Barrister.

Office and Residence, Corner Queen and Regent Sts. Office Hours, 10 to 12 A. M., 2 to 3 P. M., 6 to 8 P. M. Telephone 66. Fredericton, May 6th 1894.

Ladies,

Wesley Vanwart, Barrister.

Office and Residence, Corner Queen and Regent Sts. Office Hours, 10 to 12 A. M., 2 to 3 P. M., 6 to 8 P. M. Telephone 66. Fredericton, May 6th 1894.

Ladies,

Wesley Vanwart, Barrister.

Office and Residence, Corner Queen and Regent Sts. Office Hours, 10 to 12 A. M., 2 to 3 P. M., 6 to 8 P. M. Telephone 66. Fredericton, May 6th 1894.

INCUBATORS FOR INFANTS.

A Substitute for Nature Doing Wonders For New York's Baby Weeklings.

"He was incubated," the proud mother of some great man of the future will say of her son. For the baby incubator is a success, and has come to stay, according to the N. Y. World. The doctors declare that incubators have already been the means of saving the lives of one hundred infants in New York. In fact, the new-born baby, who under old-fashioned methods had no chance of living now, if put in an incubator, stands about an even chance of becoming a healthy, crowing youngster. Baby incubators are now in use in two hospitals in the city, the Post-Graduate Hospital, on East Twentieth street, and the Maternity Hospital of the Women's Medical College, on East Fifteenth street.

A bright young woman, with a sweet face and modest ways, is in charge of the babies at the maternity hospital. There is a room in the third story there, a room with a great window which lets in plenty of light and overlooks the tops of the trees in Stuyvesant Park. Around the walls are four rows of iron frames, twelve feet in length. In two of these there were three little lumps.

They discover that these lumps are alive and breathing. They are very small and delicate and dainty and pink. They are babies sure enough—any man can tell that, but nobody would ever think they are incubator-raised.

A cozier place for a baby could not be imagined. Here the embryo citizens have every opportunity the world affords to hold on to life and to grow healthy and strong, while in the tenements where their parents live, the lives of the frail things would have been snuffed out no less than a day after they first saw the light.

The incubator is used only for prematurely born babies, and for babies which are so weak that the wise young woman doctors are pretty sure they will die if left in the open air. Strangely enough, the incubator is shaped something like a coffin, while its particular aim is to keep babies out of coffins. There are two different kinds of baby incubators and they differ somewhat in construction. The babies are taken out of the incubators at the Maternity Hospital to get their nourishment directly from their mothers, who live in the building, but the mother of the baby in Post-Graduate Hospital may not see her offspring from one week's end to the next.

The moment a baby for the incubator arrives at the Maternity Hospital the white-capped nurses and the doctors gather about the little wooden box, which rests upon a stand some three or four feet high. Baby is swathed in cotton in warm clothes, and is then weighed, clothes and all, before he is laid inside and the glass cover is placed over him.

Underneath the board upon which the little mite rests there are three bottles that are constantly kept full of hot water. The air passing in from below flows over these and through an opening in the board in the chamber where the infant is. A thermometer keeps the attendant constantly informed as to the temperature and a little aluminum anemometer in the small chimney by which the air escapes, which furnishes the draught that keeps the baby supplied with fresh air, always indicates whether or not the circulation of air is good.

The weight is a very important matter. One baby in the incubator is weighed every day. A healthy baby should show a slight diurnal increase in weight, and if the doctors find that the diminutive patient is not growing heavier they seek remedies for his indisposition. This is the trickiest matter they have of concerning the baby's progress, and therefore the greatest care is taken that its clothes shall always be of the same weight, as two or three ounces is a considerable increase for a young man or woman, whose aggregate weight is only six, seven, or eight pounds. About 70 percent of the "incubated" babies have lived, and at least 50 percent of these would have died but for the incubator.

The incubator which will be in the babies' ward of the new building of the Post-Graduate Hospital is a great improvement on that at the Maternity Hospital, although it lacks the sentimental surroundings of the one in charge of the young woman doctors. In this improved affair the patient will not have to be once lifted from his snug nest from the time he is placed inside until he becomes strong enough to be removed with safety.

The incubator is set upon bicycle wheels so it may be moved about whenever desired. The fresh air is heated by passing between two strata of hot water, rises up both at head and foot of the mattress, and is kept in motion by an aluminum fan run by clock-work thus preventing any possibility of the little patients suffering from the lack of air. There is also a tube for the supply of oxygen, liberal quantities of which are good for babies who are hanging on to life by the merest thread, and it is believed this improvement will save a great many lives that would have been lost in the old incubator.

By means of a clever mechanical device the weight of the baby is always registered, so that the physician may discover the slightest variation of any time. Infants are subject to tubercular diseases which develop before the doctors know what is the matter. Of course, the incubator must be opened in order to feed the baby its artificial food, and by means of a deft sliding of the covers the entrance of any cold air from the outside is prevented. The temperature of the incubator is kept at near 98 degrees as possible.

The Post-Graduate Hospital gets more subjects for incubators than the Maternity Hospital, and the task of bringing the little ones by slow stages to vigor and health is the more difficult because the mothers are not present to nurse them. The learned doctors of this institution have themselves snatched life from the jaws of death on more than one occasion.

HELPING HER OUT.
He (on the evening of the 30th)—I've brought up a package of firecrackers for your small brother.
She—How thoughtful. I will give them to him now, and then he won't break in on us.
He—But won't he make too much noise when they outside?
She—Oh, I think not (cheerful). They will help to keep me awake.

INCUBATORS FOR INFANTS.

A Substitute for Nature Doing Wonders For New York's Baby Weeklings.

"He was incubated," the proud mother of some great man of the future will say of her son. For the baby incubator is a success, and has come to stay, according to the N. Y. World. The doctors declare that incubators have already been the means of saving the lives of one hundred infants in New York. In fact, the new-born baby, who under old-fashioned methods had no chance of living now, if put in an incubator, stands about an even chance of becoming a healthy, crowing youngster. Baby incubators are now in use in two hospitals in the city, the Post-Graduate Hospital, on East Twentieth street, and the Maternity Hospital of the Women's Medical College, on East Fifteenth street.

A bright young woman, with a sweet face and modest ways, is in charge of the babies at the maternity hospital. There is a room in the third story there, a room with a great window which lets in plenty of light and overlooks the tops of the trees in Stuyvesant Park. Around the walls are four rows of iron frames, twelve feet in length. In two of these there were three little lumps.

They discover that these lumps are alive and breathing. They are very small and delicate and dainty and pink. They are babies sure enough—any man can tell that, but nobody would ever think they are incubator-raised.

A cozier place for a baby could not be imagined. Here the embryo citizens have every opportunity the world affords to hold on to life and to grow healthy and strong, while in the tenements where their parents live, the lives of the frail things would have been snuffed out no less than a day after they first saw the light.

The incubator is used only for prematurely born babies, and for babies which are so weak that the wise young woman doctors are pretty sure they will die if left in the open air. Strangely enough, the incubator is shaped something like a coffin, while its particular aim is to keep babies out of coffins. There are two different kinds of baby incubators and they differ somewhat in construction. The babies are taken out of the incubators at the Maternity Hospital to get their nourishment directly from their mothers, who live in the building, but the mother of the baby in Post-Graduate Hospital may not see her offspring from one week's end to the next.

The moment a baby for the incubator arrives at the Maternity Hospital the white-capped nurses and the doctors gather about the little wooden box, which rests upon a stand some three or four feet high. Baby is swathed in cotton in warm clothes, and is then weighed, clothes and all, before he is laid inside and the glass cover is placed over him.

Underneath the board upon which the little mite rests there are three bottles that are constantly kept full of hot water. The air passing in from below flows over these and through an opening in the board in the chamber where the infant is. A thermometer keeps the attendant constantly informed as to the temperature and a little aluminum anemometer in the small chimney by which the air escapes, which furnishes the draught that keeps the baby supplied with fresh air, always indicates whether or not the circulation of air is good.

The weight is a very important matter. One baby in the incubator is weighed every day. A healthy baby should show a slight diurnal increase in weight, and if the doctors find that the diminutive patient is not growing heavier they seek remedies for his indisposition. This is the trickiest matter they have of concerning the baby's progress, and therefore the greatest care is taken that its clothes shall always be of the same weight, as two or three ounces is a considerable increase for a young man or woman, whose aggregate weight is only six, seven, or eight pounds. About 70 percent of the "incubated" babies have lived, and at least 50 percent of these would have died but for the incubator.

The incubator which will be in the babies' ward of the new building of the Post-Graduate Hospital is a great improvement on that at the Maternity Hospital, although it lacks the sentimental surroundings of the one in charge of the young woman doctors. In this improved affair the patient will not have to be once lifted from his snug nest from the time he is placed inside until he becomes strong enough to be removed with safety.

The incubator is set upon bicycle wheels so it may be moved about whenever desired. The fresh air is heated by passing between two strata of hot water, rises up both at head and foot of the mattress, and is kept in motion by an aluminum fan run by clock-work thus preventing any possibility of the little patients suffering from the lack of air. There is also a tube for the supply of oxygen, liberal quantities of which are good for babies who are hanging on to life by the merest thread, and it is believed this improvement will save a great many lives that would have been lost in the old incubator.

By means of a clever mechanical device the weight of the baby is always registered, so that the physician may discover the slightest variation of any time. Infants are subject to tubercular diseases which develop before the doctors know what is the matter. Of course, the incubator must be opened in order to feed the baby its artificial food, and by means of a deft sliding of the covers the entrance of any cold air from the outside is prevented. The temperature of the incubator is kept at near 98 degrees as possible.

The Post-Graduate Hospital gets more subjects for incubators than the Maternity Hospital, and the task of bringing the little ones by slow stages to vigor and health is the more difficult because the mothers are not present to nurse them. The learned doctors of this institution have themselves snatched life from the jaws of death on more than one occasion.

HELPING HER OUT.
He (on the evening of the 30th)—I've brought up a package of firecrackers for your small brother.
She—How thoughtful. I will give them to him now, and then he won't break in on us.
He—But won't he make too much noise when they outside?
She—Oh, I think not (cheerful). They will help to keep me awake.

HELPING HER OUT.
He (on the evening of the 30th)—I've brought up a package of firecrackers for your small brother.
She—How thoughtful. I will give them to him now, and then he won't break in on us.
He—But won't he make too much noise when they outside?
She—Oh, I think not (cheerful). They will help to keep me awake.

HELPING HER OUT.
He (on the evening of the 30th)—I've brought up a package of firecrackers for your small brother.
She—How thoughtful. I will give them to him now, and then he won't break in on us.
He—But won't he make too much noise when they outside?
She—Oh, I think not (cheerful). They will help to keep me awake.

HELPING HER OUT.
He (on the evening of the 30th)—I've brought up a package of firecrackers for your small brother.
She—How thoughtful. I will give them to him now, and then he won't break in on us.
He—But won't he make too much noise when they outside?
She—Oh, I think not (cheerful). They will help to keep me awake.

HELPING HER OUT.
He (on the evening of the 30th)—I've brought up a package of firecrackers for your small brother.
She—How thoughtful. I will give them to him now, and then he won't break in on us.
He—But won't he make too much noise when they outside?
She—Oh, I think not (cheerful). They will help to keep me awake.

HELPING HER OUT.
He (on the evening of the 30th)—I've brought up a package of firecrackers for your small brother.
She—How thoughtful. I will give them to him now, and then he won't break in on us.
He—But won't he make too much noise when they outside?
She—Oh, I think not (cheerful). They will help to keep me awake.

HELPING HER OUT.
He (on the evening of the 30th)—I've brought up a package of firecrackers for your small brother.
She—How thoughtful. I will give them to him now, and then he won't break in on us.
He—But won't he make too much noise when they outside?
She—Oh, I think not (cheerful). They will help to keep me awake.

HELPING HER OUT.
He (on the evening of the 30th)—I've brought up a package of firecrackers for your small brother.
She—How thoughtful. I will give them to him now, and then he won't break in on us.
He—But won't he make too much noise when they outside?
She—Oh, I think not (cheerful). They will help to keep me awake.

HELPING HER OUT.
He (on the evening of the 30th)—I've brought up a package of firecrackers for your small brother.
She—How thoughtful. I will give them to him now, and then he won't break in on us.
He—But won't he make too much noise when they outside?
She—Oh, I think not (cheerful). They will help to keep me awake.

HELPING HER OUT.
He (on the evening of the 30th)—I've brought up a package of firecrackers for your small brother.
She—How thoughtful. I will give them to him now, and then he won't break in on us.
He—But won't he make too much noise when they outside?
She—Oh, I think not (cheerful). They will help to keep me awake.

HELPING HER OUT.
He (on the evening of the 30th)—I've brought up a package of firecrackers for your small brother.
She—How thoughtful. I will give them to him now, and then he won't break in on us.
He—But won't he make too much noise when they outside?
She—Oh, I think not (cheerful). They will help to keep me awake.

HELPING HER OUT.
He (on the evening of the 30th)—I've brought up a package of firecrackers for your small brother.
She—How thoughtful. I will give them to him now, and then he won't break in on us.
He—But won't he make too much noise when they outside?
She—Oh, I think not (cheerful). They will help to keep me awake.

HELPING HER OUT.
He (on the evening of the 30th)—I've brought up a package of firecrackers for your small brother.
She—How thoughtful. I will give them to him now, and then he won't break in on us.
He—But won't he make too much noise when they outside?
She—Oh, I think not (cheerful). They will help to keep me awake.

HELPING HER OUT.
He (on the evening of the 30th)—I've brought up a package of firecrackers for your small brother.
She—How thoughtful. I will give them to him now, and then he won't break in on us.
He—But won't he make too much noise when they outside?
She—Oh, I think not (cheerful). They will help to keep me awake.

HELPING HER OUT.
He (on the evening of the 30th)—I've brought up a package of firecrackers for your small brother.
She—How thoughtful. I will give them to him now, and then he won't break in on us.
He—But won't he make too much noise when they outside?
She—Oh, I think not (cheerful). They will help to keep me awake.

HELPING HER OUT.
He (on the evening of the 30th)—I've brought up a package of firecrackers for your small brother.
She—How thoughtful. I will give them to him now, and then he won't break in on us.
He—But won't he make too much noise when they outside?
She—Oh, I think not (cheerful). They will help to keep me awake.

HELPING HER OUT.
He (on the evening of the 30th)—I've brought up a package of firecrackers for your small brother.
She—How thoughtful. I will give them to him now, and then he won't break in on us.
He—But won't he make too much noise when they outside?
She—Oh, I think not (cheerful). They will help to keep me awake.

HELPING HER OUT.
He (on the evening of the 30th)—I've brought up a package of firecrackers for your small brother.
She—How thoughtful. I will give them to him now, and then he won't break in on us.
He—But won't he make too much noise when they outside?
She—Oh, I think not (cheerful). They will help to keep me awake.

HELPING HER OUT.
He (on the evening of the 30th)—I've brought up a package of firecrackers for your small brother.
She—How thoughtful. I will give them to him now, and then he won't break in on us.
He—But won't he make too much noise when they outside?
She—Oh, I think not (cheerful). They will help to keep me awake.

HELPING HER OUT.
He (on the evening of the 30th)—I've brought up a package of firecrackers for your small brother.
She—How thoughtful. I will give them to him now, and then he won't break in on us.
He—But won't he make too much noise when they outside?
She—Oh, I think not (cheerful). They will help to keep me awake.

HELPING HER OUT.
He (on the evening of the 30th)—I've brought up a package of firecrackers for your small brother.
She—How thoughtful. I will give them to him now, and then he won't break in on us.
He—But won't he make too much noise when they outside?
She—Oh, I think not (cheerful). They will help to keep me awake.

HELPING HER OUT.
He (on the evening of the 30th)—I've brought up a package of firecrackers for your small brother.
She—How thoughtful. I will give them to him now, and then he won't break in on us.
He—But won't he make too much noise when they outside?
She—Oh, I think not (cheerful). They will help to keep me awake.

HELPING HER OUT.
He (on the evening of the 30th)—I've brought up a package of firecrackers for your small brother.
She—How thoughtful. I will give them to him now, and then he won't break in on us.
He—But won't he make too much noise when they outside?
She—Oh, I think not (cheerful). They will help to keep me awake.

HELPING HER OUT.
He (on