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THE
NEW BRUNSWICK
MUSEUM

The Lancaster Argus.

"OPTIMUM INTEREST VERA SUIETAS."

Vol. I.

ST. JOHN. N. B., DECEMBER. 1891.

No. 8.

OSPREY CATCHING FISH.

How the Bird goes about it to get
a Dinner from the Sea.

A very interesting sight on the New Brunswick coast is to see a fish-hawk dart upon a fish. If he is high in the air, and has long been slowly and gracefully sailing above the water, you will know the instant that he sees a fish. It will be apparent that he sees it, because he will cease his forward flight, pause, and watch the water intently. A few strong strokes of his powerful wings bring him to the point from which he means to descend. He does not, it is said, poise his body above the fish, but at a distance to one side or another of a vertical line above it, so that his descent is made at an angle. Contracting his wings and lowering his head, he allows his body to drop, not heavily, but with that control which a sailor would call "steerage way." Just before he reaches the surface he closes his wings and strikes the water heavily, with a splash and splutter, that should accompany the impact of a stone upon it.

In most cases the bird has hit the fish fairly, and gripped its body in his long talons. In such an event the spectator has but just seen the splash when he sees the bird's great wings unfolded and his body rising directly, with the struggling fish at leg's length below him. Naturalists declare that the larger fish-hawks can lift and fly with a five-pound fish.

The Great East River Suspension Bridge.

This bridge connects the cities of New York and Brooklyn, crossing the river by a single span of 1595 feet, suspended by four cables, nearly 16 in. in diameter, each composed of 5434 parallel steel wires and with a

strength of 12,000 tons. The length of each land span is 930 ft.; of the New York approach, 1562 ft., and of the Brooklyn approach, 971 ft. The whole length of the Bridge is 5938 ft., 6 in.; the height of the towers, 278 ft., and the height of the roadway above high water, at the towers, 119 ft., 3 in.; at centre of span, 135 ft. The width of the Bridge is 85 ft., with tracks for street cars, roadway for carriages, and walks for foot passengers. The Bridge is lighted at night by the United States Illuminating Company with 35 electric lights of 2,000 candle power each. The construction was commenced in Jan., 1870, and completed May, 1883, at an estimated total cost of \$15,000,000.

DR. JESSE PARKER BANCROFT.

"Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime;
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time."

Dr. Jesse Parker Bancroft, for twenty-five years the Superintendent of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, and for thirty years its treasurer, died at his home in Concord, N. H., recently.

Dr. Bancroft was a man of wide culture and various aptitudes. He took a keen interest in all that pertained to the scientific and executive administration of Asylums.

His long and useful life was practically identified with the history of the care and treatment of insanity in New Hampshire. He was among the first to recognize the importance of the so-called individualized treatment of insanity.

By his death the medical profession has lost one of its leading alienists.

A Short Sermon.—Seek that ye may find
should not be made to apply to finding fault.

THE LANCASTER ARGUS

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Visiting Days at the Asylum:—Mondays and Thursdays, from 9.30 a. m. to 5 p. m.

CIRCULATION, 400.

Argus and his Hundred Eyes.

—O—

Argus was one of the mythological heroes of Ovid, and was fabled to have a hundred eyes, of which two only slept in succession. On this account, Juno sent him to watch Io; when Mercury, by command of Jupiter, lulled Argus to sleep with the music of his flute, and then killed him. Juno then transferred Argus's eyes to the tail of the peacock.

Although the Lancaster Argus has not a hundred eyes, yet it may have taken a hundred eyes to collect and systematize what it contains. It does not lay great claim to originality, but claims to know a good thing when it sees it. It would be presumption on its part to try to improve many of its selections, which may be the condensed knowledge of many minds.

What one party knows, others may not know. Most people have their specialties. A local item, which might appear commonplace to its originator, might be of widespread interest when printed in a local paper like the Lancaster Argus.

The Wonders of the Telegraph.

On an average about 800 messages are sent daily from New York to London between the hours of 10 and 12. Messages are sent to London and replied to within four minutes. The result of this wonderful service is that the New York and London markets are brought so closely together that either city feels the slightest fluctuation in the markets of the other almost instantaneously.

A man's faults should never be mentioned behind his back, nor his goodness spoken of before his face.

Rum and Tobacco.

These terrible enemies often find us defenceless. Our craving stomachs call for stimulus. Bad food, badly cooked, is the cause of much of this uneasiness and longing of the stomach. A wife who smells her husband's breath will help him much more by good food than by bitter words. Pies, cake, puddings, fries, heavy bread, strong coffee and tea play the mischief with the stomach; then it calls for some stimulus. Good beef and mutton, light, sweet bread and good vegetables, taken in moderate quantities, with a discreet use of lemon juice, will prevent much of the craving for drink and tobacco.

Much is said of overwork now-a-days, and much that is nonsensical. Gentlemen consult physicians daily, full of the notion that overwork is killing them. Nineteen times in twenty it is bad food, late hours, cigars and other abuses. With good food properly eaten, plenty of sleep, a clean skin, and some exercise in the open air, not one man would break down from "overwork" where ten are now supposed to.

"Stay East, Young Man."

The Census returns for the last decade show that the increase in the respective Provinces has been as follows:—

Manitoba,	148	per cent.
The North-West,	141	"
British Columbia,	88	"
Ontario,	10	"
Quebec,	10	"
Nova Scotia,	2	"
Prince Edward Island,	.38	"
New Brunswick,	.02	"

This gives to New Brunswick an increase of only 61 on its population of 321,233 in 1881. There is one possible cause for this discrepancy. The newly opened C. P. R. has, at first, had a tendency to accelerate emigration to the West. Moreover, numerous pamphlets, illustrating the fertility of the lands in the West, are issued, while we seldom hear a word about those in the Maritime Provinces, which are almost as good, and have the additional advantage of being in a more settled country.

It is a very rare man who can tell the difference between a woman who wants to be friendly with him, and a woman who wants to flirt with him.

BUSINESS FOR WOMEN.

—:—

There has been much complaint within the last score of years that so many women are forced to live dependent and idle lives, because the avenues to business are closed to them; or, if opened, that they only a low female employes inferior wages.

At the same time, there is a widespread complaint on the part of employers that they cannot obtain female labor in several departments where it is peculiarly fitted to excel, and where fair wages are paid.

Certainly there cannot be good foundation for both these complaints; one or the other must be untrue; or else the social position of woman must be anomalous indeed. Let us take the average young American woman, and ask why it is she is dependent; why she fails to make her own living? Does she possess the qualities which are essential to business success in men? To succeed, she must be well educated in ordinary English branches; she is nearly always deficient in arithmetic, which is the most important of all. She should be industrious, methodical, an early riser, and plain in dress; often she is careless, rises late, and is idle through much frivolous reading. She should have no false pride, but regard all labor as honorable; in nearly every instance, she rejects with scorn the proposition to discharge domestic duties in another family. She should be self-dependent and healthy; her constitution is generally weakened by neglect of exercise and vicious habits of dress, and she does not even attempt to think independently. She should be economical, and determine to live by one business; she is careless of money, and intends to pursue no business longer than marriage. This may not be agreeable to read, as it is not to write, but if women wish to know why they do not succeed, these are the reasons.

House-keepers constantly complain of the difficulties they experience in obtaining competent domestic servants. Young American girls will rarely accept employment in that capacity, and the foreign born or colored residents who fill these situations rarely give satisfaction. It is much to be regretted that American girls cultivate the false pride which prevents them from going to service. At \$3.00 a week it is a more profitable employment than school teaching, selling goods in stores, or working at a trade at \$6.00. Though these employments nom-

inally yield more, when a fair allowance is made for lost time, board and lodging, the domestic servant can save a larger sum during her year.

But is not this prejudice partly caused by the housekeepers themselves? Too many of them care little for the comfort of their servants; they confine them to damp and small kitchens, give them ill-ventilated and cramped sleeping apartments, allow them to see but not to taste various delicacies of diet, and insist on curtailing their innocent privileges to the utmost. Ladies may ask themselves whether they are hasty and ill-tempered with their servants, and whether they set them an example of kindness, punctuality, strict performance of duty, truthfulness and economy. If a servant is trained to lie, for instance to say Mrs. Smith is "not at home," when she is in fact half-dressed in the nursery, it is absurd to expect that the lying will stop there; or that it will not be associated with various companion vices. Lack of education is the real reason why women are not able to be independent. A Persian proverb says, "a hewn stone is not left by the wayside;" and she who can do any one thing well which people want well-done, will not proffer her skill in vain in these busy times.—[Selected.

MARVELS OF ELECTRICITY.

—:—

The electric light, the electric telegraph and the telephone are the three most remarkable contributions of electrical science to the comfort and convenience of mankind, although they may be followed by others equally important. The electric telegraph is one of the most potent aids to civilization ever imagined. It makes the world one vast market, doing away with the necessity of keeping great stocks of all goods in each country or great town. Thus each locality is more free to develop its own special resources or capabilities. Not only can the London merchant communicate with his agents at Shanghai, Melbourne, or the Cape immediately, and follow the course of trade simultaneously in all the markets of the world, but even the provincial tradesman is able to do the same, and to order goods direct from any foreign country. The whole trade of the world is focused by the daily papers, based on the use of the electric telegraph, and by the telegrams received by the various trade exchanges.— By a process never before possible, because

and information was necessarily behindhand and worthless for such a purpose, the existing or available stocks of all articles of commerce can be ascertained and estimated, and consequently the course of trade can be forecast to a remarkable extent. But independently of trade, the influence of the electric telegraph upon civilization cannot be overestimated. It really is beginning to make the human race one vast family throbbing with one heart, feeling an interest in one another never before possible, interested in one another's happiness or woe, able to help one another when help is of most use. A fire at San Francisco and a shipwreck in the Red Sea become simultaneously the sources of the predominant thought and feeling throughout the civilized world. The illness or death of a prominent man in Boston, Berlin, or Calcutta, excites at once the mind of Paris, London and Tokio. That fellow-feeling, till lately shared chiefly by people within the same country, becomes distributed throughout the whole world, and peace thus has her victories more renowned than war. Duplex and quadruplex telegraphy, by which it is possible to send two or four messages on the same wire at the same time; and writing or printing by telegraph are later developments, not yet fully in use, but destined to have a large influence in the future.

The telephone, too, enabling us to speak with one another at the distance of many miles, and allowing a city to become one vast office, every firm in direct communication with every other, is a marvellous result of electrical invention; while the electric light, the offspring of the electric spark, and the sister of the lightning, furnishes us with a far more brilliant illumination than any combustion of gas, and does away with the abundant manufacture of poisonous carbonic acid gas, and of watery vapours as the equivalent of so much light, reduces the heating effects of light to the lowest point, diminishes the danger of fire, and very greatly increases the comfort of life. What new marvels may be in store for us in electrical invention we cannot tell, but it is certain that inventors were never more eagerly studying every possible advantage to be gained by the use of electricity than now, and their past successes justify the most sanguine expectations.—[Selected.

"Jokes are like nuts; the drier they are the better they crack."

THOU CANST NOT FORGET.

—:o:—

[The following charming poem was written by a young lady in Virginia a few years since. It is hardly necessary to state that it was addressed to her lover, whose heart, alas, had grown cold. The composition bears evidence of exalted poetic genius.]

Thou canst not forget me! for memory will fling
Her light o'er oblivion's dark sea;
And wherever thou roamest, a something will cling
To thy bosom that whispers of me.
Though the cords of thy spirit I never may
Of my touch they'll retain a soft thrill,
Like the low undertone of the murmuring deep
When the wind that has stirred it is still.
The love that is kept in the beauty of trust
Cannot pass like the foam from the seas,
Or a mark that the finger hath made in the dust,
When 'tis swept by the breath of the breeze.
They tell me, my love thou wilt calmly resign,
Yet I ever, while listening to them,
Will sigh for the heart that was linked into mine,
As the rosebud is linked to its stem.
Thou canst not forget me! too long hast thou flung
Thy spirit's soft pinion o'er mine,
Too deep was the promise that round my lips clung,
As they softly responded to thine.
In the dusk of the twilight, beneath the blue sky,
My presence will mantle thy soul,
And a feeling of softness will rush to thine eye,
Too deep for thy manhood's control.
Thou mayst go to yon island of beauty and fame,
Far, far from the "land of the free;"
Yet each wind that floats round thee will whisper a name
That is softer than music to thee,
And when round thee darkly misfortunes shall crowd,
Thou'lt think, like the beautiful form
Of the rainbow that arches the thick tempest cloud,
My love would have lightened the storm.
Thou canst not forget me! the passion that dwelt
In the depth of the soul cannot die;
With the memory of all thou hast murmured and felt,
In thy bosom 'twill slumbering lie.
Thou mayst turn to another and wish to forget,
But the wish will not bring thee repose;
For, O! thou wilt find that the thorns of regret
Were but hid by the leaves of the rose.

SOME THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

—:—

Interference in medical or surgical cases by persons who have not qualified themselves in these branches of science is, as a rule, productive of harm; indeed, serious consequences are often the result. This rule, however, like every other, has its exceptions.

It has often been remarked that a smattering of knowledge in the "art of healing" is fraught with danger. This because that these persons with partial knowledge, through undue confidence in themselves, undertake work that they are wholly unable to perform aright, and thus thrust out others who are competent.

It is always, or, at all events, should be, the aim of a medical practitioner to have a scientific motive for every dose prescribed, and on all hands it is admitted that it is far suter and more honest to leave nature to struggle single-handed with the malady than to medicate hap-hazard.

In view of these facts it is clear that some precaution ought to be observed before undertaking the treatment of any case.

It can be shown, however, in some cases, under special circumstances, that a person non-medical who is possessed of certain medical knowledge, may be of incalculable benefit to a sufferer, if he will but use that knowledge intelligently and conscientiously.

Experiment has shown that for a short time after respiration has ceased, the heart still continues to act, and that if the impediment to the proper aeration of the lungs by the air be removed, life may be prolonged.

Stoppage of breathing (apnoea) may be caused by the inhalation of noxious gases, drowning, hanging, strangling, or smothering. Loss of life from the above causes is, as every one knows, of frequent occurrence. It often happens, however, that persons are rescued before death has occurred, they may be almost dead, but not quite; a great difference surely. "Whilst there is life there is hope." The means employed by a physician to resuscitate a patient who has met with any of the above accidents, producing apnoea, are simple, and may therefore be applied by any one who is "on the spot." In all such cases promptness of action is all important. It may be the lot of some of our readers to be "on the spot" in such an emergency; if so, do not let valuable time be lost; summon a physician of course, but

in the meantime proceed to carry out the treatment we will indicate. You may present to the physician when he arrives a live patient instead of a dead one, and besides, by your timely interference, enjoy the glorious satisfaction of having saved the life of a fellow being. Proceed as follows:—

Remove, so far as practicable, all obstruction to the passage of fresh air to and from the lungs; all froth and mucus from the mouth and nostrils; all tight articles of clothing from the neck and chest; and should the case be one of drowning, the legs and trunk of the patient are to be raised for a few seconds above the head and shoulders to allow of the exit from the lungs of any fluid that may be present in them. Then adopt what is known as Sylvester's method for artificial respiration:—"The body being laid on its back, a firm cushion or some similar support should be placed under the shoulders, the head being kept in a line with the trunk. The tongue should be drawn forward so as to project a little from the side of the mouth; then the arms should be drawn upwards until they nearly meet above the head, the operator grasping them just above the elbows, and then at once lowered and replaced at the side. This should be immediately followed by moderate pressure with both hands upon the lower part of the chest. This process to be repeated about twelve times in the minute."

When respiration is restored, put the patient in a warm bed, apply heat to the feet and body by the use of hot bottles. These should be wrapped in thin flannel to prevent injury to the skin, which would be produced by immediate contact. As soon as the patient can swallow, give a table-spoonful of whisky or other stimulant in warm milk, and encourage sleep, but let him be watched in case of relapsing apnoea, at the slightest symptoms of which, let artificial respiration be re-employed.

SIGNS OF LONGEVITY.

—:—

Lord Bacon is generally regarded as the keenest observer and profoundest thinker who has ever lived on this planet. He wrote much on the subject of longevity. The following are his signs for long life:

"Fair, soft skins do not promise as long life as freckled, hard skins.

"A forehead with deep furrows promises better than a smooth forehead. Soft, fine

hair, or soft, shiny curls do not promise as long life as hard, coarse hair, or hard, coarse curls.

"Early baldness means nothing as to longevity; neither do early gray hairs. Indeed, some of the longest lives have turned gray in early youth. But if the hair be soft and fine, and with it baldness premature, it is a sign of short life. If the upper part of the body be very hairy, it is a sign of short life; but if the thighs and legs be very hairy, it is a sign of long life.

"The stature is not very significant, though either extreme is unfavorable.

"Those who are short-bodied and long-legged live longer than those who are the contrary. Those who have very broad shoulders and are slender downwards, do not promise as well as those who are the contrary in their form.

"Leanness where the affections are settled, calm and peaceable, also a more fat habit of body with a temper stirring and peremptory, signify long life. Corpulency in youth foreshows short life; in age it is a thing more indifferent.

"Firm flesh, a raw-boned body and veins lying higher than the flesh betoken long life.

"To be long and slow in growing is a sign of long life.

"A large head is unfavorable, as is a large, short neck. Wide nostrils are favorable; likewise a large mouth, a gristly, not fleshy ear, and strong and contiguous teeth.

"A broad breast, but not one projecting forward, roundish shoulders, a flat belly, a large hand with but few lines in the palm, a short, round foot, thighs not fleshy, are all signs of long life.

"Persons born in winter are likely to live longer than those born in summer."

BOOKS.

The newspaper is the most wonderful book which we have. It is a book more read than any other; one of the great levers of the world's progress. It is the history of daily life. We often think them a nuisance and sometimes they certainly are, but we cannot get on without them. The difficulty appears to be that there is no way to bring to bear upon them sound and pure criticism, and it is not for the public good that a public organ should be above criticism. Editors sit in their chairs as on a throne, and reporters are free with their criticisms, distorting facts and giving wrong impressions. A limit should be given to the time spent in reading them, that they may not keep us from reading other books.—[Rev. Canon Brigstocke.

MISCELLANY.

There is many a silent, throbbing corn beat beneath a nice dress-look.

Publisher Weekly Hoodoo.—I see you have prophesied an early winter in today's paper. Editor.—Yes; the paragraphs are sending in Christmas jokes already.—[Puck.

Inside Information.—Teacher—"How many bones are there in your body?" Little Girl.—"203." "Wrong, there are only 207." "Yes'm, but I swallowed a fish-bone today."—[White Mountain Echo.

An Earthly Future.—Queerics.—I wonder why all the girls in our choir sang "In the Sweet Bye and Bye" with such fervor? Cynicus.—They're trying to induce our unmarried dominie to propose.—[N. Y. Herald.

A farmer sent half-a-crown for a lightning potato bug killer, which he saw advertised in a paper, and received by return mail two blocks of wood with directions printed on them as follows: "Take this block, which is No. 1, in the right hand; place the bug on No. 2, and press them together. Remove the bug, and proceed as before."

A DELICIOUS MORSEL.

Take the hind quarters of any number of frogs; no other part should ever be used.—Scald them in salted water and rub off the skin. Heat a frying pan, put in a lump of butter and melt it, next put in the quarters of the frogs. Turn them occasionally. They will be fit to serve in less than ten minutes. (Always heat dishes for this purpose.)

Hints on Cooking Vegetables.

Be very careful in washing beets not to break the skin, as much of the goodness will be lost in the water if this is done. Parsnips are best boiled and served with a butter sauce poured over them, after being cut in slices lengthwise. In seasoning squash add a little sugar, if it does not taste sweet. A little soda is a great help in cooking peas or beans of any kind; it not only softens them, but helps to preserve the color.



1892 is coming; so is Christmas. We wish all our readers a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

SAMUEL WATTERS,
 DENTIST,
 King Street, West End.
 Physicians' Prescriptions carefully
 compounded.

JAMES J. TOLE,
 PRINTER,
 58 Dock Street, St. John, N. B.
 Plain and Ornamental Printing of all kinds
 at reasonable prices.
 Color Printing a Specialty.

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 DENTIST, FAIRVILLE, N. B.,
 Dealer in Pure Drugs, Medicines, Patent
 Medicines, Toilet Articles, Perfumery,
 Stationery, etc. Prescriptions accurately
 compounded all hours both day and night.
 Sole Agent for Fairville for F. Lazarus'
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 - IS AT THE -
FURNITURE STORE
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 WHERE YOU CAN GET
 ALL KINDS OF TOYS;
 A Good Assortment of Picture Books;
 Christmas and New Year's Cards;
 Push Goods and Crockery in variety;
 Picture Framing done in a satisfactory way.
 You can buy here cheaper than in the city,
 thus saving fare, time and trouble.
J. STOUT, - - Main Street, Fairville.

JAMES DURDAN.
 James Durdan has been doing quite a
 thriving business in Fairville for a number
 of years in the Custom Boot and Shoe busi-
 ness; and not only in Fairville, for he
 makes a large quantity of boots for fisher-
 men of Pisarvinco, and his trade extends far
 up into the Nerepis. He gives entire satis-
 faction to all his customers. Of late, he has
 enlarged his business by keeping for sale the
 following articles in the Harness Line:—
 Horses' Blankets, Sarcingles, Brushes, Curry
 Combs, Halters, Hames Straps, Horse Straps,
 Harness Oil, etc. He has also a few sets of
 Driving Harness, and some fine sheep-skin
 Buffalo Robes, which he will sell very reason-
 ably. All orders receive prompt attention.

OF LOCAL INTEREST.

Squire and Mrs. Olive have been on a
 pleasant visit to friends in St. Stephen.

On Nov. 9, John Irvine, postmaster at
 Milford, lost a little boy, aged one year, ten
 months.

Mrs. and Miss Steeves returned on Nov.
 20 from a resuscitative visit to Rev. and
 Mrs. Haughton at Rockport, Maine.

N. Scott has built up and painted his
 house on Mahogany Road, formerly owned
 by C. Olive, and made it quite an orna-
 ment to the road.

Capt. John McLaughlin is building a
 house at Bay Shore, which he will live in
 during the summer months, while he rents
 his present dwelling.

On Nov. 24, M. Collins fell and broke his
 leg in the city, while jumping off James
 Masson's wagon. His business will be car-
 ried on, for the present, by his friends.

Dr. Caldwell has a fine boat, sloop
 rigged, with fittings complete, which he will
 sell at a reasonable price. It is 25 feet over
 all, has an 18 feet keel and is 8 ft. 6 in. wide.

There was a Thanksgiving Supper in the
 Methodist Church, Fairville, on the 12th,
 which was quite a success. The Kingsville
 Brass Band took a special part in the enter-
 tainment.

Those who have received sample copies
 of The Lancaster Argus will do well to turn
 to the left upper corner of page 2. Like the
 old year, our engraving on page 6 is "pretty
 well shod;" we must not, however, despise
 the day of small things.

The Asylum is to be lighted in a few
 weeks by the incandescent electric light;
 to this end, a boiler-house for the plant is
 being built at the Asylum. The house at
 the Annex for heating the west wing has
 been completed, and the boiler is set.

The new Orange Hall, Fairville, is 60x34.
 It will have two stories, the lower one to
 rent as a Public Hall. R. Catherwood, hav-
 ing purchased the present lodge over George
 Irvine's grocery, has put a new roof on it,
 and will use it for a dwelling and store next
 spring. Fairville Lodge, No. 51, Order of
 Unity, celebrated their First Anniversary
 here on Nov. 6.

Destructive Fires.—On Nov. 14, the Vin-
 egar Factory and Grist Mill of Thomas
 McCready & Sons on the Millidgeville
 Road: loss, \$14,000; insurance, \$10,000.—
 They will rebuild. On Nov. 19, the Carle-
 ton Electric Light Station and Box Mill of
 D. W. Clarke & Sons: loss, \$15,000; insur-
 ance, \$2500. On Nov. 20, the St. John Nut
 and Bolt Works: loss, \$35,000; insurance,
 \$20,000.

On Nov. 30, the St. John Sun made its appearance as an eight-page daily.

It is stated that the lock-up in Fairville is to be built on the old School lot.

A number of new guys have recently been put in the Suspension Bridge by Alex. Lang.

The total eclipse of the moon on Nov. 15 lasted 1 hour, 24 min. The next one will be in 1909.

Dr. Frank G. Esson having resigned and gone to New York, Dr. G. A. B. Addy has been appointed Resident Physician at the Hospital.

On Dec. 18, they will have a supper and musical entertainment in the new Orange Hall, in order to raise money to put seats in the Public Hall.

During the summer, John Seely has built a fishery establishment for dried and smoked fish at the Straight Shore. He does a large West India trade.

Several weeks ago, the chimney of the mill of Chas. Hamilton and Sons, Straight Shore, gave way at the foundation and had to be razed. A new one, 90 ft. high, has been built.

E. G. Dunn and his wife have gone to California to remain till spring. During his absence his house will be tenanted. He has bought Mr. Sutton's mill at Grand Bay. It is being run by his foreman.

ALL KINDS OF DENTAL WORK

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9 a. m. to 1 p. m.; 2 p. m. to 5 p. m.;
7 p. m. to 9 p. m.

Dr. W. H. STEEVES,
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Watches, Jewellery, Silverware
and Fancy Goods,

AT LOW PRICES.

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BRANCH SHOP,
MAIN STREET,

Fairville, - - - N. B.

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DRUGGIST,

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A full Line of Carriage Sponges, Paints,
Toilet Soaps and Fancy Articles
Always in Stock.

WM. FOX,

TAILOR,

Fairville, - - - - New Brunswick.

A FULL LINE OF
WINTER GOODS.

CEPHAS G. DURDAN,

CUSTOM BOOT and SHOE
MAKER,

Main Street, - - Fairville.

Repairing done Promptly. Satisfaction
Guaranteed.

Brick.] [Brick.

200,000 BRICK, hand made,
BEST QUALITY.

For sale by

M. J. COLLINS.

Brick.] [Brick.

M. J. COLLINS,

DEALER IN

Fresh and Salt Meats, Poultry,
Vegetables, Etc.,

Main Street, - - Fairville, N. B.

GEORGE IRVINE,

Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Canned
Goods, Tin, Glass and Earthenware, etc.,
Main Street; Fairville.

Fresh Roll Butter and Fresh Eggs,
A SPECIALTY.

T. H. WILSON,

—DRUGGIST,—

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A full stock of Drugs and Patent Medicines
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