

POOR DOCUMENT

Frederickton Bazar.

VOL. II.

FREDERICTON, N. B., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1891.

No. 28.

Professional Cards.

G. C. VANWART, M. D.,
Late of Middlesex Hospital, London, England,
and Rotunda Hospital, Dublin, Ireland.
OFFICE:
Queen Street, Opposite City Hall.
Residence—Leary's Hotel.
Frederickton, N. B., April 18th.

H. D. CURRIE, D. D. S.,
Surgeon Dentist,
164 Queen St.
Frederickton, N. B., April 4.

BLACK, JORDAN & BLISS,
Barristers, Notaries, &c.
SOLICITORS BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.
280 QUEEN STREET.
Money Loaned on Real Estate at lowest
current Rates.
Frederickton, N. B., May 2.

JAS. T. SHARKEY,
Barrister & Attorney,
FREDERICTON, N. B.
Frederickton, N. B., April 4.

G. E. DUFFY,
Barrister-at-Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.
SEC. TREAS. OF SUNBURY.
OFFICES: West Side of Carleton St., Second
Door from Queen St.
Frederickton, N. B., April 4.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE.
Best English, American and
Canadian Companies.

APPLY AT OFFICE OF
JAS. T. SHARKEY.
Frederickton, N. B., April 4.



NEW YORK STEAMSHIP CO.,
"CITY OF COLUMBIA,"
SAINT JOHN FOR NEW YORK,
Via Eastport, Me., and Yarmouth, N.S.
Every FRIDAY at 2 p.m.
LOCAL STEAMERS
Return Steamers will leave NEW YORK from
Pier 46, East River, every Tues-
day 10 A.M.

Freight on through bills of lading. The
best facilities are afforded in stow-rooms,
berth and meals.
H. H. WALKER, President.
N. L. NEWCOMB, Gen. Manager,
65 Broadway, New York.
J. H. SHERMAN, Agent,
St. John, N.B.

SUTHERLAND'S
WATERPROOF
Dressing!

It is an Oil Preparation made expressly for
Calf, Tip, Grain, and all Waxed Leathers.

It Renders all Kinds of Leather
THOROUGHLY WATERPROOF.

Boots dressed with it are not affected by
snow-dew, fresh or salt water.

PRICE, 25 CENTS.
N. C. SUTHERLAND,
Queen Street.
Frederickton, N. B., Mar. 28.

Royal
Hotel

Frederickton, N. B.
Mrs. B. Atherton, Prop.
Frederickton, N. B., July 5th, 91.

New Advertisements.

Teas. Teas.

PANYONG, SOUCHONG, SARYUNE, OOLONG, INDIAN
AND CEYLON
—ALSO—
Fry's Celebrated Cocos and Chocolates,
—FOR SALE AT—
THE LONDON TEA STORE,
13 York Street.
Frederickton, N. B., Feb. 14. W. H. TIPPET, Proprietor.

SCHOOL BOOKS!

If you wish to save money it will pay you to Buy your
School Books and Requisites

—O. AT. O.—
W. T. H. FENETY'S,
286-QUEEN STREET-286

STAPLES'

Quinine Iron and Wine is the best gen-
eral tonic made. It will cure indiges-
tion, Loss of Appetite, Dizziness, Head-
aches, and all Diseases arising from im-
pure blood or a low state of the system.
Remember it is sold on a guarantee
that if it will not do what we claim for
it, your money will be refunded. Be
sure to ask for STAPLES' and take no
other. Price 50c. a bottle or 6 bottles
for \$2.50. Prepared only by

DAVIS, STAPLES & CO.

A. L. F. VANWART,
Undertaker and Embalmer,
Upper Side York Street, Frederickton, N. B.

Coffins and Caskets,
FUNERAL GOODS OF ALL KINDS.

A First-Class Hearse in Connection. Special Prices for Orders from
the Country. All Orders Promptly Attended to with
Neatness and Despatch.

W. E. SEERY,
MERCHANT TAILOR.

I have Just Received an Elegant Line of Spring Cloths for SUITINGS,
TROUSERINGS, and OVERCOATINGS, which I am prepared
to Make Up in the Most Fashionable Styles.

W. E. SEERY, WILMOT AV.

JUST RECEIVED

GOLDEN'S
A FRESH STOCK OF WHITES
CONFECTIONERY.

Boston Chips, Japanese Candy
Taffy, etc., Manufactured
3 times a week at
W. H. GOLDEN'S,
198 - Queen - Street.

Trunks
—AND—
Valises
In Large Variety
—AT—
NELSON CAMPBELL'S,
178 QUEEN ST.

AGRICULTURE

Notes and Suggestions of Practi-
cal Utility
FOR THE FARM, FIELD, GARDEN AND
ORCHARD.

**Cleanings of Interest for Our Country
Readers.**
Get ready for winter.
Gravel you walk and roads.
Avoid sudden changes of feed.
Borrow only when you must.
Fruit coats less than doting.
Better build barns than stacks.
Prepare to attend the institutes.
Do all the fall plowing you can.
Corn must attack no other grain.
The shorn test is the one to use.
Buttermilk makes good fence posts.
A handsome horse finds ready sale.
Have your hay dry at the farm!
Avoid sudden changes of all kinds.
Keep the henhouse clean and sweet.
The farmer never looks for better.
The beef man has no faith in butter.
Milkling is good to prolong growth.
A heavy night pasture is very convenient.
Small fruits do not grow well in shade.
Do all you can to make home pleasant.
An orchard must be well underlaid.
The farmer never looks for better.
Pack butter under brine for long keeping.
The space measure for cream is a delusion.
A heavy night pasture is very convenient.
Have you kept an account with your crop?
Lead only to those who are prompt to return.
What brain is good to feed almost any ani-
mal.
Burn as many weeds and their seeds as pos-
sible.
Cutting food insures its cleaner consump-
tion.
Renew a portion of your small fruits each
year.
Fruits have a soothing effect on the disposi-
tion.
Don't be stingy, but always strive to lessen
cost.
There is less waste of food with a variety of
stock.
Nearly the entire animal creation likes
apple.
Grow fruits of the same kind and variety
together.
Leave as few hiding places for vermin as
possible.
Mix your fertilizers to suit the needs of
your soil.
The plentier fruit is the better must be its
quality.
Shelter is a matter of economy as well as of
comfort.
Who knows the proper temperature for
churning!
"Skimmed" is another name for skimmed
cream.
In your woodsheds will filled with seasoned
wood!
Let nothing go into winter quarters in bad
condition.
Give the milk cows their share of the
day's hay.
Get your stork ready for market as early
as possible.
Fresh manure can be done by horses
without shoes.
A good tool to sell each year furnishes
pocket money!
Getting animals too fat is an impediment
to breeding.
The impurities in butter are what cause it
to go off flavor.
A stable that the snow blows through is too
well ventilated.
Never allow farm tools to stand out exposed
to the weather.
Get everything ready, as far as possible,
for next season.
Don't rush into anything new; begin mod-
erately and grow.
Abstain from spinning into fabrics has been
found in Oregon.
Do not wash roots, but store them as clean
and dry as possible.
It is better to sell at home for a less price
than to send abroad.
Lots of farmers are ready to sit in judg-
ment on the farmer.
Eggs in summer are as profitable as in
winter; but cost less.
It is hard to pay in bad times money that
was borrowed good.
Thinning fruit early improves the quality
and increases the yield.
Give the children a good education in pre-
ference to anything else.
In breeding never couple two animals
having the same defects.
It is true that succulent feed does not
make milk more watery.
If you can find nothing better to fill a
vacant space, sow it to rye.
Give your wife an equal chance with your-
self, and see that she has it.
Prepare colls for weaning by feeding them
a little ground oats and bran.
It is too late to cut wood along fences and
roadside. Begin early next year.
A fall calf well wintered is better in the
spring than a poorly kept yearling.
Again we call attention to the pig pen.
See that it is clean, dry and comfortable

POETRY

An Excellent Food.
Now that vegetables are plentiful, cook a
mess daily for the home, a few carrots, celi-
nips, cabbage leaves, refuse leaves, or waste of
any kind, if cooked, and bran or cornmeal
added until the mass is thick, and fed
warm to the horse, it will be highly relished,
and, especially by hens that are
moulting.

Kerosene as an Antiseptic.
Kerosene is irritating to the flesh of fowls
when applied in an undiluted condition. For
scaly legs, or for destroying the large lice on
the heads, one part kerosene and four parts
sweet oil will be found excellent. For roup,
especially when the eyes and heads are
swollen, one part each of kerosene, spirits
turpentine and creosol petroleum, with four
parts sweet oil will give good results as an
antiseptic.

The Best Results.
The best roots are made of a piece of 2x3
scantling, flat side up the centre being sup-
ported by an upright post if the roots are very
long. There is no necessity of having the
root more than six inches from the floor, as
high roots only serve to injure the birds
when getting on or off. All roots should be
movable, so as to take them outside to be
cleaned.

Treatment of Large Breeds.
During the summer and late in the fall,
when Brahms and Cochins have been lib-
erally fed, they will be more or less subject to
scours, and unless they are dieted well will
prove unprofitable during the winter. The
best plan to pursue is to reduce them by
exercising them, which will require about two
hours a day. It is a method that many will not
pursue, yet in no other manner can the hens
be brought into condition. Give them plenty
of water, but feed only once in two days,
allowing an ounce of lean, cooked meat at
one feeding, and about an ounce of bread at the
next, mixing two meals in four days. As
fat has cannot starve until they first utilize
the fat on their bodies, such a diet will do
them no harm, but will be of benefit. Leg-
horns and small breeds are seldom found in
this condition, so noticeable with Brahms,
Cochins, Langhans and Plymouth Rocks.

Feeding Dough.
There is one point not to be overlooked in
feeding dough, which is that unless it is soon
passed from the crop to the gizzard it will
ferment. Corn meal dough, being more
crumbly than that prepared from a mixture
of ground grain, is more readily divided by
muscular contraction, in the crop, and is soon
forwarded to the gizzard for reduction, but
when the dough is very glutinous, and of a
sticky, pasty mass, it is one of the most un-
desirable substances that the birds can feed
upon, as the food cannot be readily passed
into the gizzard by detaching portions from
the whole, and the result is hard crop (or crop
bound), fermentation of the mass results, and
may end in death. All foods for fowls should
be fine and easily divided, as in the case with
grains or the brittle corn meal dough. It is
better to feed wheat than to grind it. Bran
and meal, mixed, are excellent, but such
foods as middlings should never be used in
the raw condition, though they are excellent
when cooked.

Ensilage for Fowls.
We were once present at a convention of
dairymen, and several samples of ensilage
were exhibited. After detailing the advan-
tages of ensilage as a succulent food in win-
ter, for the cattle, the fact also came out that
the hens readily ate the ensilage, and were
very partial to it, even when they received
plenty of grain. This demonstrates that the
hens desire bulky or succulent food in winter,
not so much for the nourishment contained
therein, but because they require those sub-
stances that serve the same purposes of dis-
tension, and dilution of the concentrated sub-
stances, as is demanded by cattle, in order to
better promote digestion. Ensilage is the
cheapest food that can be allowed, and it
solves the problem of green food in winter.
The only difficulty in the way is that silos are
not numerous with those who make specialty
of poultry, but there are many ways of mak-
ing a small silo, and there is nothing to pre-
vent poultrymen from storing the different
grasses, or even corn fodder, in a manner to
have a supply in winter.

**This is a season when colds in the head
are alarmingly prevalent. They lead to cat-
arrh, perhaps consumption and death. Nasal
Balm gives immediate relief and certain cure.
Sold by all dealers.**

PARAGRAPHS

On All Subjects of Current Note
at Home and Abroad.

**Clipped and Condensed for the Readers of
The Globe.**
The Death Valley, in California, is said to
be the hottest place on earth.
The statue of the late Bishop Fraser, of
Manchester, is the only statue erected in
a public place to a bishop of the Church
of England.
Of all his decorations, the late Emper-
or Frederick most prized the medal which
was given him for saving a man from
drowning many years ago.
It is calculated that during the London
season the average amount of money
spent daily in flowers is £5,000, most of
which goes to foreign flower-growers.
At the Conservative Congress it was re-
ported that 1,554 societies had 1,117,063
members, a share capital of £12,261,552,
and investments of over £6,250,000. The
sales for the year of over £4,000,000
showed a profit of over £4,000,000.

A gentleman narrowly escaped being
drowned by a large fish, and entered the
water to free the line, which had caught to
a boulder, when the salmon swam
round and round the would-be captor,
fixing the line firmly round both his legs.
But for the prompt assistance of a gillie,
the gentleman might have been drowned.

The German Government has adopted
a short cut to the establishment of uni-
versal provident insurance; it has made
it compulsory. Over 400,000 persons in
the empire are now insured compulso-
rily, and each year sees the extension of
the law to new classes of subjects. Em-
ployers of labor are held responsible for
making deductions from wages, and pay-
ing the same into a State-regulated fund,
and, in the event of illness, are relieved
of sickness or accident.

The most dangerous part of the British
coast is that between Flamborough Head
and the North Foreland, including as it
does both the Humber and the Thames.
The next most dangerous district is that
between Antwerp and the Mull of
Gartney, which includes the Mersey and
the Clyde. Next comes that between
Cardiff Point and St. David's Head,
which includes the Bristol Channel. The
district between the North Foreland and
St. Catherine's, including, of course, the
Strait of Dover, comes but fourth on the
list.

"Oh, yes," said an old and experienced
American actress, "we say queer things
sometimes; and, unless we correct our-
selves, the audience seldom notice it.
When I had to rush on and interrupt an
excellent actor by shouting, as I waved a
paper, 'The President's reply,' I once
cried 'The President's reply!' and they
liked it just as well in front. Then we
get quotations wrong: 'If Mahomet will
not go to the mountain the mountain
must come to Mahomet.' The audience
think that it is all right if you don't try
to lose back. I have heard a leading man
say, with his best emphasis, 'I will not be
your doll and fupa.' Of course, he meant
'fool and dupe.' After four acts of com-
plications over a husband's talking his
wife's brother for the wife's admirer, the
wife at the denouement said, 'My brother!
How could you think so? Let me intro-
duce you to my lover.' It should have
been the other way round; but the audi-
ence knew that so well that they sup-
posed she had said it, so it went all
right."

BURNED TO DEATH.
Four Lives Lost—48 Persons Rescued by
a Fire in a Five-story Tenement House on
the corner of Hudson and Dominick
streets at 2.30 a. m. There were about 50
persons in the building at the time of the
fire, all of whom excepting those men-
tioned below were rescued by firemen
and policemen. The dead are Mrs.
Matthew Murphy, aged 32; Miss Katie
Dunn 22, a dressmaker who boarded with
Mrs. Murphy; Josephine Ryan, 5, of
Washington, D. C., Mrs. Murphy's niece.
The injured are Martin and John
Toohy, aged 11 and 9, sons of Mrs.
Murphy by her first husband. Martin is
fatally burned. Mrs. Murphy was the
wife of Matthew Murphy, one of the fire-
men called to the fire. They had been
married only one month.
The actual damage to the building will
not exceed \$1,500.
Martin Toohy died at 8 o'clock.

Cast Iron Railway Bridges.
Sir John Fowler's report to the directors
of the London and Brighton Railway
with reference to their bridges states
that the company has 171 cast iron
bridges altogether, and that 81 of these
ought within three years to be replaced
with wrought iron or steel structures.
He does not state that any of them are
unsafe, and concludes his report by say-
ing "the result of my investigation does
not indicate any unusual weakness in the
Brighton bridges, which are neither bet-
ter nor worse than those of similar lines
of railways at home and abroad."

Mrs. Cobligger: "It is awfully warm
here by the first husband. Martin is
fatally burned. Mrs. Murphy was the
wife of Matthew Murphy, one of the fire-
men called to the fire. They had been
married only one month.
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THE CZAR'S SIXTH BIRTHDAY.
A Moscow Merchant Who Perished Out
Whitist Plot.

Michael Lenz was, a few years ago one
of the most famous of the Russian poli-
tical detectives. He was a merchant in
Moscow in 1877, and was engaged as a
special constable when the Emperor
Alexander visited that city to witness
the opening of the Alexander hospital.
Lenz heard or claimed to have heard a
conversation between two women indi-
cating the existence of a plot against the
czar. He hurried with his information
to the perfect of police and the two wo-
men were tracked and taken into custody.
To Lenz was due the detection of So-
phia Grunburg, the young woman put
to death a few months ago for being en-
gaged in a nihilist plot. He is said to
have no scruples in his methods, and in
one case, that of Maria Spirant, he courted
the woman a full year as a lover, and at
length pretended to go through the
marriage ceremony in order to win her
confidence.

He got her confidence and also a batch
of nihilist revelations that undoubtedly
placed in the hands of the Russian police
the key to the whole system of nihilism
in Russia and abroad as it existed two
years ago.

The Czar's Crown.
The imperial crown of the Czar of All
the Russias is the finest ever worn by a
sovereign. It is in the form of a bishop's
mitre, and carries on its crest a cross
composed of five of the most beautiful
diamonds ever cut, supporting the largest
ruby in the world. Eleven great dia-
monds in a foliated arch, rising from the
front and back of the crown, support this
cross and ruby, and on either side is a
whorl of 28 pearls, than which there are
no larger known.

JINGLES OF MEMOR.

A Little Nonsense Gathered for Leisure
Reading.

She having finished a sonnet—I suppose
you know Besthever very well?
He—Yes—oh—yes—yes. Jolly looking old
fellow—have a bust of him at home.
First Farmer—I raised a fine crop of wheat
this year and lots of potatoes and cabbage.
Second Farmer—Well, I did better than
that. I raised a \$4,000 mortgage.
I don't know whether I ought to speak to
Miss Belle Pupperton or not, said Willie
Washington in one of his most discom-
modate tones.
What is the matter, old fellow?
She asked me why I was so silent, and I
told her she was something on my mind.
And what did she reply?
She said, why don't you blow it off,
Little Bemie (with a tin pail in her hand)
Please, Mr. Stoveskeeper, I want a penny's
worth of attar of roses, and if it won't all
go in a pail, will you put the rest on my
handkerchiefs?
He—What do you call that dress?
She (in aesthetic gown)—That O, this is
a liberty.
Well, if that's liberty, give me death.
Mrs. Huxley—Oh, our church fair was a
wonderful success! We cleared over \$2,000.
Mr. Benthere—What frightful robbery!
Humorist—My output of jokes is about a
hundred a week.
Friend—And what of the return? About
ninety. Dollars! No jokes.
She—How did you excuse your absence
from Hiller's wedding?
He—Too early! I sent a present.
The fisherman is a perpetual Jonah. He is
continually encountering whales and getting
the worst of it.
Because a pair of trousers are resented it
does not follow that the bill for them is.
Papa, what is a fat?
A fat man, is somebody's penitentiary.
She—He talks like a book.
He—What a pity he doesn't shut up as
early.
Husband—I see that a woman is about to
apply for a seat in the New York Stock Ex-
change.
Wife—Why don't some of them get up and
give her a seat!
A Boston child, becoming impatient at its
mother's delay in hearing its evening prayer,
exclaimed: Come mamma, God's a-waitin'!

Teacher—Now, can any of the pupils tell me
what is meant by the name of a church.
Bright Boy—The man who takes up the
collection.
Bears live mostly on plants and roots and
remarked the teacher. In New York they live
on lambs, interrupted Tommy, who reads the
newspapers.
Tommy—Did you do much fighting during
the war, pa?
Pa—I did my share of it, Tommy.
Tommy—Did you make the enemy run?
Pa—You're right I did, Tommy.
Tommy—Did they ketch you, pa?
St. Agodora—I think Miss Mase is a per-
fect poem.
In Mason—I know it. At least she has a
verse to me.
Why do you imagine Miss Dutton will accept
you?
She promised to be a sister to my brother,
you know, and there's no other way to be
except by marrying me.

Stranger (to cabman)—My good man, can
you tell me the nearest way to the depot?
Cabman—Yes, sir. Just inside the cab
here.

Host—Great Scott! There are thirteen at
the table!
Guest—Surely you're not so superstitious
as that! No, but there's only food enough
for twelve.

Mr. Bingo—Here's a bill for gas.
Mrs. Bingo—But the gas has been turned
off all summer.
Mr. Bingo—Well, is a bill for the gas that
was turned off.

THE CZAR'S SIXTH BIRTHDAY.
A Moscow Merchant Who Perished Out
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POOR DOCUMENT

FREDERICTON GLOBE.

The **FREDERICTON GLOBE** is published every Saturday from the office, Bank Street, and mailed to any address in the Dominion or the United States for One Dollar per annum, in advance.

Advertisements such as: Wanted, Lost, Found, Houses to Let, etc., one dollar first insertion, five cents each subsequent insertion. Local notices ten cents per line first insertion, five cents each subsequent insertion.

Births and Marriages fifty cents each insertion. Contracts for yearly advertising furnished on application. All communications business or otherwise to be addressed to **FREDERICTON GLOBE**.

Fredericton Globe.

A. J. MACHES, Publisher and Proprietor.
FREDERICTON, N. B., OCT. 10, 1891.

BUYING VOTERS.

The "boodling" troubles that had for years been brewing in Ottawa, and bubbled over during the last session, have after all, their root in the people themselves. Therefore, in condemning officials, we, the people, only condemn ourselves—whatever crimes there may have been committed, the people are accessories before the fact, the real investigators of crime. Why? The funds derivable by dishonest ministers from dishonest contractors, have been used to buy up voters to purchase the people like so many sheep. If the constituency were incorruptible, they would have been no stealer from the treasury; and that this miserable weakness among the people must have been very general is contained in the fact of the thousands and hundreds of thousands that have been spent in their purchase. Is it any wonder then that rascality breaks out in so many places, when the constituency itself is so diseased? The cancer is in the system and its virulence permeates the whole body. We say then that the responsibility for all the boodling done rests upon the shoulders of the electors—or that portion of it, a very large portion, which sells its birth-right or inheritance to the highest bidder. Such people as these would not hesitate to sell their country to a foreign enemy, if the opportunity presented itself, and a good round sum offered. Alas, that it should be so—through this baseness the innocent suffer with the guilty. The ballot which was intended as a shield to protect the honest voter at the polls is converted into an instrument of oppression by party leaders over pliant followers—for the ballots are so manipulated that the simple minded holder is led to believe that he is a market man after receiving the leonard, thirty pieces of silver, and that if he does not deposit his ballot according to contract, it will be known to his bribers. But all parties are alike in this pernicious practice, and so it will be until the end of time, or so long as there are miserable creatures to sell themselves, or until the laws are so altered that only a minimum amount of buying and selling can be done. For example, suppose it were made incumbent that every man who went to vote were challenged to this effect—have you been offered money for your vote and have you accepted any for any party whatever, or been tampered with in any manner or form? If the Book were put to every man over a form something like this, it would go further towards putting down bribery than by any other method. If this were the law no man, however high or honorable, could take exception to it, for he would know its meaning and that it was intended for his protection. It is true that even this method would not effect a radical cure—for there are men so regardless of an oath, that they would swear to anything for a few dollars. But in the main it would serve as a great check over the present system, for there are persons who might sell their votes under present circumstances, whereas if confronted by an oath they would hesitate to take it falsely while they have consciousness to be awakened, besides the danger of discovery and penalties of the law—the penitentiary. All honest politicians, especially leaders and members of legislative bodies should at their faces against this bribery business, and obtain such legislation as would cure it—if not effectually, render it so dangerous in its penalties that few men would care to sell themselves and risk being found out and punished.

PUT CONFIDENCE IN NOBODY.

The good book says "Put no confidence in Princes, nor in any child of man." When Sir John Macdonald passed away the whole country was sympathetically excited, that so great a man should fall in our midst. A splendid funeral, costing the Dominion \$7,000 was "inaugurated." It would never do to return such precious "dust to dust" in an ordinary way, but drapery the whole line of processions with costly flags and banners, all the hot houses, far and near, for the choicest floral tributes with which to adorn his casket and bier. Then a monument was proclaimed—to cost a vast sum, and forthwith circulars were sent out to all the towns and cities calling for subscriptions in aid of the noble work. The only thing that puzzled the committee who undertook the work was as to what they should do with the surplus funds, for as every man in the Dominion was moved to tears, every one would subscribe in proportion to his sympathies and sorrows. Well, all this nine days mourning and excitement have long since passed away—and what about the monument? How much money has been collected and what has become of the balance? The **FREDERICTON GLOBE** will be pleased to announce the result.

A NUISANCE.

Complaints were made at the police office against teamsters for running their teams on the sidewalk and obstructing the passage of pedestrians. It is not only teamsters who block the way, but sometimes carriages belonging to persons who ought to know better, are similarly situated with their horses tied to tender trees for the purpose, we suppose, of knowing the bark and killing the horse and into the mud to get round the obstruction. Store-keepers doing business on corners ought to see that their customers do not block up the crossings, and thus prevent their being fined, for the penalty is \$4.00.

VISITING FARMERS.

Last year two English farmers visited this province—like Joseph's brethren we suppose, who were accused by their brothers—coming to spy out the nakedness of the land; it certainly had very much that appeared for when they came the ground was covered with snow and its agricultural capabilities which they wanted to know about were hidden from view. No doubt on their return to the "Old Country" they reported or might have done so—a beautiful country for farmers in New Brunswick. It is so white and clean. A couple of weeks ago two more of these peripatetic philosophers found their way into this province, after doing up the Western Provinces, in order to ascertain if New Brunswick would be

OUR EXHIBITION.

Sir Leonard Tilley's Speech at the Opening
Sales of the Government Imported Stock.

The Wonderful Horse "Liana," The Dog Shows, etc.
At 2 o'clock on Tuesday the exhibition was formally thrown open to the public by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor. The Infantry School furnished a guard of honor, and also its fine band. In addition to Colonel Munnell and his staff, Colonel Smith and Lieutenants Hlawthorn, Blair and Fisher, there were present Attorney General Blair, Hon. Mr. Mitchell, Chief Justice Allen, Judge Fraser, Judge King, Judge Palmer, Judge Tuck, Mayor Allen, the aldermen and civic officials. The Governor and his party, including Lady Tilley, were met at the gate by Superintendent Reid in full regalia, and upon His Honor ascending the dais, he was presented with an address, read by Ald. Henry Beck, representative of Agricultural Society, District No. 34.

In his reply the Governor thanked the society most sincerely for the very first address with which he was presented, and said: I think I may safely offer my congratulations to you, sir, and to your excellent officers, for the success that has attended this remarkable effort for a local society that you have made in preparing and bringing to a successful issue—so very shortly as I am sure—this admirable exhibition. From all that I have heard of it, I am satisfied that it is and will be universally conceded to be one of the best exhibitions of the kind that has been held in this or I may say in any part of the Province of New Brunswick. The exhibition is a credit to the society that has organized it, and a credit to the benefits that have been bestowed upon our people by a kind Providence in so beautifully blessing the subject of the exhibition. The general opinion of these sentiments I am sure will find a prompt echo and a hearty response in the heart of every Canadian who has been present at the exhibition. I especially will elicit a cordial amen from every agriculturist in this province. In his remarks he stated that he thought the farmers of New Brunswick were under a great obligation to the local government for the steps they had taken for the advancement of agricultural interests, and referred to the minister that had been expended in the improvement of stock, and the opportunity now offered to the people of the Dominion to visit the exhibition of cattle most profitable, and to enter upon a new era as it were with respect to the raising of cattle and our dairy products to our people.

He stated that the Dominion government had expended a very considerable sum of money in the experimental farms that have been established in the different parts of the Dominion, and the information obtained through the expenditure thus made, cannot help but be of the greatest value to our people. These experiments, for instance, have shown that the cost of feeding an animal can be reduced on this last lesson, and through very frequently or quite generally cost our people in raising their animals or feeding them for market. The efforts being made to improve the character of our dairy products in this Province, through the agents of the Dominion Government as well, is entitled to our best commendation. Under these circumstances, knowing as I do how wonderful a change has taken place since I visited England some years ago, I feel that we have much cause for hope and thankfulness. At that time when I inquired into the nature of the English market for our Canadian people, I found that our Canadian cheese brought a price much less than that of the American cheese.

Owing to the attention that has now been given to the subject of cheese, and through the efforts of the Dominion Government, we find to-day that the Canadian cheese brings a higher price in England than the American cheese. Not only has the quality of the cheese been much improved, but the quantity for export as well, and if by the efforts of Prof. Robertson and his father, the information with reference to the production of a better description of butter and cheese, with the aid that has been given by the Local and Dominion Governments to encourage the establishment of cheese factories and creameries throughout the Province of New Brunswick, brings forth the results that I anticipate, then I think we will have great reason to take courage and be thankful. Under these circumstances I think I can say a few words of encouragement to you, and through you to the farmers of the Province of New Brunswick with reference to our future. At the close of His Honor's address he congratulated the gentlemen for the remarks made with reference to his father and also for their kind reference to Lady Tilley, and to her connection with an institution towards the establishment of which she had a great deal to do. Lady Tilley felt that true happiness was best to be secured by endeavouring to secure the happiness of others, and that is her reward. I thank you again, gentlemen, for the kind sentiments you have expressed. I congratulate you upon the prospect of fine weather and upon the pleasant and prosperous auspices under which this exhibition is being conducted. I trust it will be the success that it deserves to be, financially and otherwise. I have now much pleasure in declaring the exhibition formally opened.

AGRICULTURAL HALL.

In this building is shown the produce of the farm and garden. An excellent collection is made by Richard Goldsborough of Lower St. Mary's, of which his Swedes turnips, form perhaps the most notable feature. Some mammoth cabbages near at hand are ticketed with the name of John McCulloch of St. Mary's. A very creditable showing in the line of garden stuff is made by Mr. A. D.

ADVERTISE IN THIS PAPER.

THE HORSE EXHIBIT.

The horse department is in charge of Mr. Geo. Y. Dibblee, Isaac Peabody shows no less than eight specimens of his standard bred stock. The next largest contribution was that of George McLeod, St. John, while Dr. F. M. Brown, Charles Murray, Charles Sargeant, E. D. Sewall, Richard Estay and other prominent local breeders are well represented. John Leighton, of Woodstock, has a herd of Red-polled Jerseys and polled Angus that were much admired. Mr. John H. Reid also exhibited his Jersey stock, and entries of individual animals, and more than common excellence were very numerous. Our talented roadmaster Mr. Wm. McKay, was the efficient supervisor of this department.

At the stock. The display of North-West products made by the C. P. R. was most instructive. Mr. Carrell the well-known taxidermist, had a beautiful collection of Provincial birds and animals. The florists, Miss Schleyer and Mr. Bebbington did their best and the result was a display of fragrances and beauties. The fancy work department was very small. But the great attraction at the rink was the performance of the trained dogs which was really wonderful.

On account of the rain Thursday there was no many visitors to the exhibition grounds, but the sale of stock was continued, most of which will go to Carleton County.

NOTICE OF SALE.

To Many London, of the Parish of Sheffield, in the County of St. John, farmer, and all other persons whom it may in any way concern: Notice is hereby given under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain indenture of mortgage, bearing the seventh day of October, in the Year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, made between the said Many London, in the County of St. John, Province of New Brunswick, known and distinguished as part of lot number twenty-seven, formerly owned and occupied by one Edward M. London, and conveyed by the said Edward M. London, "marked rock" on the south side of the Highway Road, running north to the Ferguson side line, thence northeast to the Hillside line, thence south to the Lake Shore, thence east forty-two rods, thence north to the "place of beginning, containing by estimation eighty acres more or less, also all that certain piece or parcel of land also being part of lot number twenty-seven formerly owned and occupied by the said Edward M. London, and bounded as follows: "Commencing at a marked rock on the south side of the Highway Road, thence running north to the Ferguson side line, thence northeast, a sufficient distance to give a breadth of fifteen rods at right angles, thence south to the Lake Shore, thence west fifteen rods, thence north to the place of beginning, containing by estimation thirty acres more or less; also all that certain piece or parcel of land, being part of lot number twenty-eight, in the parish and county aforesaid, and bounded as follows: "Commencing at the north side of Maguapit "Lake" thoroughfare, running north along "Thomas Thompson's side line to Maguapit "Lake, thence a south westerly course along the said side line to the mouth of the thoroughfare, thence along the said thoroughfare to the place of beginning, containing by estimation twenty acres more or less, buildings and improvements thereon and the appurtenances to the said lands and premises and every part and parcel thereof belonging or in any way appertaining.

Dated August 26th, A. D. 1891.
T. J. McLEOD,
THOS. J. McCAFFREY,
Administrators of all and singular, the goods, chattels and credits of Terence McLeod, deceased.
C. B. DUFFY,
Solicitor for Mortgagee.

C. C. GILL,

Painter and Decorator
SIGN PAINTING
A SPECIALTY.
Tinting in Oil or Water Colors, Papering and Gilding by Mail Promptly Attended to.
SHOP AND RESIDENCE:
59 BRUNSWICK ST.,
Fredericton, June 7.

T. AMOS WILSON,

BOOKBINDER
—AND—
Paper Ruler.
Cor. Queen and Regent Sts.
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Watches
F. J. McCAUSLAND,
Opp. A. F. Randolph & Sons.
Fredericton, N. B., June 7.

Landing.

American Cornmeal, Wild Rose, Harvest Moon, and Star FLOURS.
Codfish, Pure Lard, Pickles in bulk, Herring, Candles, Soaps, Canned Oysters.
For Sale Low.
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Notice of Sale.

THE PLACE TO BUY

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A Fine Assortment of WEDDING RINGS Always on Hand.
A. F. Morrell,
OPP. BRIDGE,
Fredericton, N. B., July 18, 1890.

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A. F. Morrell,
OPP. BRIDGE,
Fredericton, N. B., July 18, 1890.

RAILROADS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.
NEW BRUNSWICK DIVISION.
All Rail Line to Boston, &c. The Short Line to Montreal, &c.
ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS.
In Effect October 5th, 1891.
DEPARTURES.
6:15 A.M. EXPRESS for St. John, St. Stephen, St. Andrew, St. John's, Woodstock and points North, Bangor, Portland, Boston and points South and West.
10:30 A.M. ACCOMMODATION for Fredericton, St. John and points East.
3:20 P.M. ACCOMMODATION for Fredericton, St. John and points East, also with Night Express for Bangor, Portland and Boston, and Saturdays excepted, with Short Line Express for Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, the West North West and Pacific Coast.
ARRIVALS.
9:20 a.m. from St. John, etc.
1:25 p.m. from St. John, Bangor, Montreal, etc.
7:20 p.m. from St. John, St. Stephen, Piquette, Isle, Woodstock, etc.
GIBSON.
DEPARTURE.
6:20 A.M. MIXED, for Woodville, Truro, Lake, Edmundston, and all points North.
5:10 p.m. from Woodstock and points North.
All above Trains run Week days only. C. E. McPHIBSON, R. P. TINKERMAN, Dist. Pass. Agt., St. John, N. B.

CANADA EASTERN RAILWAY.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.
In Effect Nov. 10th, 1890.
Trains Run on Eastern Standard Time.
A Passenger Mail and Freight Train will leave Fredericton daily (Sunday excepted) for Chatham.
Leave Fredericton
1:00 p.m. Chatham, 2:00; St. John's, 3:00; Upper Nelson, 4:00; Blackville, 5:00; Upper Brookville, 6:00; Upper Blackville, 7:00; Blackville, 8:00; Upper Nelson, 9:00; Chatham Junction, 10:00; arrive at Chatham, 11:00.
Returning Leave Chatham
7:45 a.m. Chatham Junction, 8:15; Upper Nelson, 9:00; Blackville, 10:00; Upper Brookville, 11:00; Upper Blackville, 12:00; Blackville, 1:00; Upper Nelson, 2:00; arrive at Fredericton, 3:00.
Connections made at Chatham Junction with I. C. Railway for all points East and West and with the N. B. Railway for all Western points and St. John, and at Cross Creek with N. B. Railway.
Tickets can be procured at F. B. Edgewood's dry goods store.

THOMAS HOBBS,

superintendent.

