

Fredericton Globe.

VOL IV

FREDERICTON, N. B. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1893.

No 28

New Advertisements



New Drug Store.

NEW GOODS.

I am fully prepared for business, and invite the public to come and inspect my

Store. :-

MY STOCK OF

Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Fancy, Toilet and Miscellaneous Articles is complete,

and the Public will now find as full and Varied Selection as in any Drug Store in the city.

I am carrying a very choice line of English, French and American Perfumes, also a beautiful line

FANCY SOAPS.

The choicest Brands of Havana Cigars, Cigarettes, Tobacco, Pipes etc.

Patronage Respectfully Solicited.

Alonzo Staples,

(Late of Davis, Staples & Co.)

2 DOORS BELOW PEOPLE'S BANK, - QUEEN STREET.

JUST OPENED!

A Large Stock of

Roller Blinds

OPAQUE, Plain and Bordered.

VERY LOW PRICES.

W. T. H. Fenety

HOPSACK

Jacket Cloths in Navy and Black.

HOPSACK

Dress Goods, in Navy, Bl'k & Colors.

HOPSACK

Braids for Trimming

DEVER :- BROS.

AGRICULTURE

Notes and Suggestions of Practical Utility

FOR THE FARM, FIELD, GARDEN AND DAIRY.

Cleanings of Interest for Our Country Readers.

If you keep cows, have good ones. The working dairy cow has no surplus flesh.

Sow rye in September for fall and spring pasture.

One source of increased cost is the waste in feeding.

Keep the evening and morning milking separate.

It is a good time to buy a dairy bull at a bargain.

Save the bones and beat them up for the chickens.

A tight roof is an important item in having a dry floor.

Raw onions chopped up are a healthful dish for fowls.

In picking all sorts of fruits, take care not to bruise them.

Keep the milking buckets or cans clean and well aired.

A sheep is an animal that is readily stunted by overfeeding.

Crush the broken chinaware and give it to the fowls for grit.

The German rye crop is 18,000,000 bushels short this season.

Keep out of debt, farm fewer acres and read and recreate more.

There is more pleasure as well as profit in good cows than scrub.

The milking should be done thoroughly but as quickly as possible.

Every breeder of poultry should have the standard of excellence.

See that the molting hens have an abundant supply of bone meal.

A good cistern with a proper filter is a great convenience on the farm.

Kerosene oil and lard mixed in equal parts is a remedy for scaly legs.

The saving of all available manure will make large crops still larger.

A certain amount of exercise is necessary for the health of all animals.

The more rapidly animals are fattened and finished the greater the profits.

The apple crop in New England has been hurt by the recent severe storms.

Some stockmen advise breeding heifers early to encourage the early habit.

To make manure most available the liquids should all be saved with the solids.

It generally pays best to feed clover and sell timothy if there is a surplus of hay.

A small pasture for the work horses where they can rest at night will be a godsend.

The apple crop in Europe is generally good. Great Britain reports an enormous crop.

A patch of rye makes splendid winter pasture for the brood sows and growing pigs.

Don't allow stagnant pools of water anywhere. Great Britain reports an enormous crop.

Whatever class of stock on the farm is unprofitable is a tax on the rest of the stock.

The fall is quite a good time for the planting of most fruit trees as is the spring.

Feed pullets liberally so as to keep them growing nicely, but avoid getting them too fat.

The French wheat crop is estimated at a decrease of 12,500,000 hectolitres from that of 1892.

This is a good time to clean out the fence corners and mow the weeds along the roadside.

Oil meal, with wheat bran, makes a first-class feed to give the growing pigs at this time.

Drainage will make the land more easily cultivated and will enable it to produce large crops.

By keeping all fallen fruit picked up carefully many insect pests will be readily destroyed.

Under average conditions sheep fatten more unevenly after two or three years old than if fed before.

If the fowls are in a good condition early in the fall, sell; it will pay better than to feed them longer.

Keeping sheep—and especially the breeding ewes—too fat is injurious and should always be avoided.

Salmon canneries of British Columbia have packed 471,000 cases, beating all records by 200,000 cases.

Fully 60 per cent of the rice crop along the Atlantic coast has been destroyed by the recent storms.

There are few things that pay better than working to improve the quality and quantity of the manure.

Dairying has an advantage in that its produce is in the line of food, and there is always a demand for it.

Farmers who give their sheep good care and raise early lambs for market find keeping sheep profitable.

There is little use in undertaking poultry raising for profit unless suitable quarters are provided for the fowls.

Clean pasture and sowing foods, good, clean water and proper care are among the best cures for bitter milk.

The production of oats, barley and spring wheat in Russia this season will be greater than the average yield.

Don't teach the stock to be brachy by having a poor broken-down fence between the pasture and the cornfield.

So far as is possible the farm should produce nearly or quite all of the food required to feed the cows kept well.

It is a mistake in the garden to depend only on early vegetables. Have a good supply all through the growing season.

The small farmer will be a greater factor in our agriculture during the next generation than he has been in the past.

One of the principal advantages with hogs on the farm is that they can use much that would otherwise go to waste.

Corn alone will not keep the system of an animal in a condition to take up all the fats and albuminoids in the grain.

Be particular about the ventilation in the stable. Keep the air pure without drafts, and keep it scrupulously clean.

It is a good plan to supply plenty of bedding for the hogs, changing as frequently as may be necessary to keep clean.

An old stockman advises boiling the unmarketable potatoes and feeding them, mashed with milk to the calves.

Pushing the plants over sufficiently to loosen the roots is a good way to treat cabbage when the heads are bursting.

In making a selection of a creamery good quality, greatest convenience and economy in time, space and labor are necessary.

In fattening cattle care must be taken not to overfeed, as a stalled steer will lose more in three days than it will gain in ten.

Camphor gum is recommended as good to put away with seeds in the fall in houses where mice make themselves at home.

The condition of the corn crop of the country declined in August six points from the previous month's report on account of drought.

Sheep raising is not necessarily subject matter for the specialist alone; it must become an element in the great system of mixed farming.

In planting ornamental trees about the home, see if you cannot introduce something new instead of following the example of all your neighbors.

Bad farming may not always be the farmer's fault but his misfortune, circumstances sometimes forcing him into bad farming and causing non-success.

The French wheat yield is officially estimated at 256,750,000 bushels, which will necessitate the importation of 80,000 bushels against 37,000,000 bushels last year.

The Dairy.

One of the advantages of the creamery over the dairyman says the Husbandman is that the moment the milk or cream reaches the creamery it is in the hands of a skilled workman who does his work by a regular system, and uses the scales, thermometer and clock as a guide, rather than dependent on guess work.

In the dairy from two to a dozen hands will be required to make the same amount of butter in about the same time one or two will require in the creamery, and it will be a wonder if some of the dairymen are not careless in some of the details so that at least a part of the product will fall to come up to the standard. Uniformity of product is an important item in the dairy and creamery, and this can only be secured by giving close attention to every detail, and a careless man will on this account rarely succeed in making a uniform quality of butter. One little item will be overlooked in one lot another in the next, so that the butter will be off flavor, be too salt or not salt enough have the grain broken, have white specks or be lacking in some essential. When almost perfect work is required from the feed and water given the cows, to the package in which the butter is placed when it is sent to market it is reasonably evident that the careless man has many opportunities of getting in his work to spoil what might otherwise be perfect work. While good cows, good feed, good quarters and good utensils will enable the skillful operator to make the best quality of product, having the best of everything will not be sufficient to enable the careless man to make a uniform quality of butter.

Ethel Knox—You are a man after my own heart. Jack Ash—Darling. Ethel Knox—But you won't get it.



R. Bryce-Gemmel, M. D., F. C. S., Consulting and Analytical Chemist, 228 Beyleton St., Boston, Mass., says:

After a careful examination of Skoda's German Soap, I find it composed of ingredients of a chemically pure and healing nature. It cannot be too highly recommended, both for medicinal and toilet use. I also find Skoda's German Ointment perfectly pure and possessing high medicinal qualities. It can be used with perfect safety on the most delicate skin, and is an excellent ointment for general every-day use.

Mr. Raymore, whose picture appears above, and who for many years, was engaged in the manufacture of toilet soap, writes, under date of Feb. 4, 1893: "I am surprised at the soft and purifying qualities. It is pure, unadulterated, and free from alkali, which most soaps contain."

Miss Alice L. Wilson, a graduate of the Victoria General Hospital Training School for Nurses, Halifax, N. S., says: "Truly Skoda's Soap is soft as velvet and pure as gold. It makes the skin soft, white and beautiful."

SKODA DISCOVERY CO., LTD., WOLFFVILLE, N. S.

Reform in Dairy Practices.

Many people begin the reform in their dairy practices at the wrong end. They go to the farms and see the improved appliances, read the papers and learn of new methods, and if they are really in earnest they invest money in such things as will enable them, as far as possible and according to their understanding, to be up with the times. High priced stock is often included in these purchases, and after all there is one thing lacking which is so important that success depends upon it, and so simple that it is often neglected in the exhibits and instructions; that one thing is good food and enough of it.

burns, creamers, ice-houses and thermometers, with the best cows in the land, cannot make dairying successful without the supply of proper food all the time. Here is the place to begin: No man knows what his cows can do or will do until he gives them a chance to show it. Every man should learn thoroughly what good feeding will do for common stock, and then he can appreciate the value of animals that are bred especially for their ability to pay for high feeding. The bison will live on snow and on sage brush better than the well-bred steer, but will not pay as well for corn and clover because he has not the capacity to grow and fatten, and in a mixed herd of cows the capacity to respond to good care should be tested, and the lesson which may be learned by doing so will be worth more than a present of a good herd without such knowledge. Providing suitable food for a dairy herd leads to improving the farm, for when a man is really interested in his cows and knows how much milk they give and the difference between a full flow and half of it, he will notice while putting up the pasture bars that the knolls are dry and the June grass thin and the swales full of bushes, and knows that green food must be supplied from the fields. Then when he comes to cut his fodder corn or other forage crop, he finds that poor soil gives a light crop and it takes too much of it to feed his herd. So that when a man once gets interested in dairying he is on the road to skillful and progressive farming.

Some men try to carry the world on their backs while somebody else is carrying their families.

It has cured hundreds of cases considered hopeless after all other remedies had failed. Do not despair, take courage, be persuaded, and try this truly wonderful medicine.

IT WILL CURE YOU.

For sale by all Druggists and general dealers. Price 25 and 50 cts. a bottle.

Manufactured by HAWKER MEDICINE CO., Ltd., St. John, N. B.

HAWKER'S TOLU AND WILD CHERRY BALSAM WILL THAT GURE COUGH TRY IT!

It has cured hundreds of cases considered hopeless after all other remedies had failed. Do not despair, take courage, be persuaded, and try this truly wonderful medicine.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y.

NEW BRUNSWICK DIVISION.

All Rail Line to Boston, & The Short Line to Montreal, &c.

ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS

In Effect Sept. 25th, 1893.

DEPARTURES.

EST. EASTERN STANDARD TIME '93

6.15 A.M. EXPRESS for St. John, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Houlton, Woodstock and points North; Bangor, Portland, Boston and points South and West.

6.10 A.M. MIXED for Woodstock, Presque Isle, Edmundston and points north via Gibson Branch.

10.30 A.M. ACCOMMODATION for Fredericton Jc., St. John and points East, also with Night Express for Bangor, Portland and Boston, and Short Line Train for Montreal, etc.

2 55 P.M. FREIGHT for Fredericton Junction, etc.

ARRIVAL.

9.10 a.m. from St. John, etc.

1.15 p.m. from St. John, Bangor, Montreal, etc.

5.15 p.m. from Woodstock, etc. via Gibson Branch.

7.10 p.m. from St. John, etc.

All above Trains run Week days only.

C. E. McPHERSON, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt., St. John, N. B.

D. McNICOLL, Gen. Pass. Agt., Montreal

POOR DOCUMENT

IRISHMEN AT THE FAIR.

Listen To Blake's Speech and Gladstone's Letter.

Exciting Episode Over the Hoisting of Ireland's Colors—Officials Insured Their Dietary Orders and the Flag Went Up and Down.

CHICAGO, October 2.—Undaunted by a steady downpour of rain or the water on the mud-covered roads, the sons of Ireland living in Chicago and other cities marched on Saturday morning through Jackson Park to the old strains of Hibernian music. The grand marshal Timothy E. Ryan of Chicago, rode a horse bedecked in green and carried the unsheathed sword of Gen. Andrew Jackson. Among those who rode in the closed carriages were Hon. Edward Blake M. P. of Toronto; Arthur O'Connor M. P.; O. Driscoll M. P., of Ireland and Lord Mayor Shanks of Dublin.

When the Hon. Edward Blake's turn came to address the great Irish gathering he received a flattering endorsement of his course in leaving his Canadian home to fight for Ireland in the British Parliament. Mr. Blake said:

A few weeks ago, after seven years of struggle on new lines, and a debate in Parliament more severe and prolonged than any which has preceded it, you have seen the people's house in Parliament pass a measure of home rule by a sufficient majority. We may expect to see it a law at no distant date. This measure means that all things which affect the material and moral interests of Ireland's people are to be controlled in the future by themselves. There are defects in the bill, we don't claim it as perfect, but we hope to eliminate the errors in time. In conclusion Mr. Blake read an important letter

Which Mr. Gladstone Wrote

to him on the eve of his departure for America. This letter was read for the first time in public and aroused great enthusiasm. It is as follows:

DOWNING STREET, WHITEHALL, September 2, 1893.

Dear Mr. Blake,—I learn with great pleasure that there is to be an Irish day during the World's Fair at Chicago, not an Irish day, but a day when you have undertaken to attend the gathering on behalf of the Irish people and of their representatives. There could not be a more interesting nor, except on the day of the final victory, a more encouraging occasion. After seven years of close and sustained struggle throughout the country, a House of Commons was elected last year which has passed, after 82 days of debate, a bill for conferring upon Ireland the management through a freely elected Parliament of her own domestic affairs. And when at the close of next week, the bill will be rejected by a large majority of the House of Lords, we shall know, the people of Ireland will know, the world at large will know, and even the House will know that this rejection will mean no more harm than a dilatory vote.

You are about to address Americans, who, in all ranks and in all parts of their magnificent country, have shown an active and almost universal sympathy with Ireland, and more especially Irish Americans, through whose energies and inexhaustible affection for Ireland has been effected the most remarkable oceanic migration ever known in the history of the world. And you are in a condition to point out to them these two things: First, the distance which has been actually travelled over between the physical misery and the political depression which marked the early years of the country, and the victory recorded last night is immeasurable; second, the distance between the recorded victory and the final investment of Ireland with full self-governing control over her domestic affairs is not only measurable but short. It was unanswerably observed during our debate that our recent success has been brought about by a change of opinion where opinion has been most hostile, viz: change of opinion in England. Scotch, Irish and Welsh votes were with us in 1886, but we stood in a minority of nearly 120. It has been the signal and favorable change in England that has converted this minority into a majority of 40 for Home Rule. Yet England still

Exhibits Her Reduced Majority

to intercept one of the greatest benefits conferred not only upon Ireland, but upon her.

In this attitude she is alone among all the peoples of the English-speaking race. She has not yet quitted, but she is quitting it. Yet the last struggle still remains, and like the former struggle it will be great and it will demand the friendly efforts of all those wherever placed, who under God have lifted this great cause out of the abyss and set it on an eminence from which there remains but a single step into the promised land. I cherish the most sanguine hope that the conduct of the Irish nation, when their great object has been attained, will fulfill every reasonable hope cherished by those who have aided and will convert its present enemies into friends.

Very faithfully yours,

W. E. GLADSTONE.

God speed the day when the Irish will govern Ireland, exclaimed Mr. Blake fervently, retiring to his seat amid a storm of cheers and hand plaudits. The presentation of Lord Mayor Shanks was the beginning of a demonstration in his honor which exceeded that accorded to Mr. Blake, and all the Lord Mayor of Dublin could do was to stand in front of

the speaker's desk and bow and smile until the Irishmen got tired. In part he said: Accept from me, in return for your greeting, the greeting of ancient and historic Dublin, around which clings so many memories and associations dear to the Irish heart and around which cluster bright hopes of a greater and nobler future for Ireland. The great progress of this country is due not so much to American or English or Irish or Germanic effort, as to the wonderful combination of the distinctive powers and attributes of all these races in the grand effort to create a commonwealth greater and richer in its resources, more potent in its influence upon human progress than any individual race in the old world. It is true that the results of this combination of races, the increased intensity of life, the accelerated speed of human effort in the free air of America have done much to disturb Europe; to disturb those Europeans who love that restful, contented unambitious life which is still possible in the Old World. What have been the results of this grand amalgamation? Let the World's Fair be the answer. The remainder of the exercises were shortened on account of the late hour.

There was a bloodless battle in the morning on the roof of the electricity building over the hoisting of the flag of Ireland from one of the flagstaffs there. It was understood that by special permission of the council of administration the golden harp and green colors of Erin would be hoisted on that building on Irish day in accordance to the wishes of Chief J. B. Barrett, who is an Irishman, but Frank D. Millet, the artist, who holds the dual position of director of colors and decorations and superintendent of the ceremonies, was frigidly opposed. At the time that the Irish flag in question was raised, took the position that as Ireland was not a separate nation recognized by the United States its flag could not be hoisted on any of the departmental buildings. Chief Barrett wrote to Mr. Millet, who is a New England man, asking him to have the Irish flag hoisted for this day. Mr. Millet refused, and the Chief of Electricity appealed to the Director-General, who passed the appeal to the Council of Administration. That body took the diplomatic precaution to communicate with the Royal British commission for the purpose of ascertaining if there would be any objection in that quarter to the hoisting of Erin's emblem of nationality. Sir Henry T. Wood, the secretary of the commission, replied that Great Britain had no objection, but would be pleased to see the Irish flag flying with those of the nations from the top of the Electricity building. So the council granted a permit for the hoisting of the flag. Early J. Allen Hornsby, Chief Barrett's assistant, instructed two men to hoist the silk flag which had been donated for the occasion by Chicago Irishmen. This was done, but from his office Mr. Millet had watched the act. He summoned Jimmy Hunt, captain of the sailor's crew, which attended the flag business, and ordered him to haul down the Irish flag. Hunt is an Irishman, but he had his orders and obeyed them. No sooner was the flag taken down than Chief Barrett's men raised it again. For the second time the sailor pulled down the green flag. He encountered Chief Barrett's man on the roof, who told him that he could touch the flag only at his peril, but when it came to a question

of physical force the electricity men did not feel like fighting for their Irish flag and down it came again. Then Mr. Hornsby became belligerent as well as indignant, and summoned the Columbian Guards, who offered to eject Hunt from the roof if ordered by Chief Barrett, but the order was not given. Mr. Hornsby then got a small Irish flag and hung it out of his own office building in defiance of Mr. Millet, and with Chief Barrett hurried over to Administration Building to find out why Mr. Millet had ignored the order of the Council of Administration. A conference of officials was immediately called to settle the trouble, and, if possible, avoid a hostile demonstration among the Irishmen when they paraded before the Administration building. The indignity offered to the Irish visitors soon spread to the Midway Plaisance, and threats on the head of Mr. Millet were mingled with threats of revenge. After the conference of officials the Director of Works, Mr. Barnham, in the absence of the director-general, issued an order on Mr. Millet not to disturb the Irish flag. The flag of Erin waved over Electricity building as the paraders were approaching, and the act was received with loud cheers.

Coming Sovereigns.

A little information about the heirs to the World's Thrones.

Our readers may like to have before them a list of the heirs to the thrones of the world. We give below what we believe to be an accurate as well as a full list of all the important heirs apparent and heirs presumptive to the crowns of important countries in Europe and Asia, except China. There is no longer any monarchy on the American continent although foreign monarchical countries still have American dependencies. The date following the description of the heir is the year of his birth.

Austria-Hungary—Archduke Karl of Ludwig, brother of the Emperor; 1893.

Bavaria—Prince Luitpold, uncle of the King; 1821.

Belgium—Prince Philippe Count of Flanders, brother of the King; 1837.

Bulgaria—No heir.

Denmark—Prince Frederick son of the King; 1843.

Germany and Prussia—Prince Fried-

rich Wilhelm son of the Emperor—King; 1882.

Great Britain—Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, son of the Queen; 1841.

Greece—Prince Konstantinos, son of the King; 1878.

Italy—Vittorio Emanuele, Prince of Naples, son of the King; 1869.

Japan—Prince Yoshihito, son of the Emperor; 1877.

Montenegro—Prince Danilo Alexander son of the reigning Prince; 1871.

Netherlands—No heir. Queen a minor.

Persia—Muzaffer-ed-din son of the Shah; 1833.

Portugal—Prince Luis Felipe, Duke of Braganza, son of the King; 1887.

Romania—Prince Ferdinand of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, nephew of the King; 1865.

Russia—Grand Duke Nicholas, son of the Emperor; 1868.

Saxony—Prince George Duke of Saxony brother of the King; 1812.

Serbia—No heir. King a minor.

Siam—Prince Somdech Chulva Maha Vajirunnis son of the King; 1873.

Spain—Infanta Maria-de-las-Mercedes, sister of the King; 1880.

Sweden and Norway—Prince Gustaf, Duke of Wermland, son of the King; 1858.

Turkey—Mehemmed-Rehad Effendi brother of the Sultan; 1844.

A QUEER KIND OF GAMBLING.

A Rain Recording Outfit and a Kind of Insurance.

How to stop the wide-spread mania for rain-gambling, that is, speculating on the eminently uncertain quantity of rain that will fall in the season in a given time, as indicated by rain-gauges—is a problem that is still causing perplexity to the Government of Bombay. When some time since the Chief Presidency Magistrate decided that the offence did not come within the scope of the Act against gambling a new law was passed to meet the defect; but in applying this enactment other difficulties have arisen owing to the Bombay High Court having determined that coins do not come within the legal definition of instruments of gaming. In a case now before the courts two natives who are being prosecuted are shown to have rented a shed in a compound, and to have arranged and fitted it up for the express purpose of gambling. They paid a monthly rent at 250 rupees for the shed, and divided it into eleven stalls, which were let out at 100 rupees a month each. The stalls were taken by men who carry on the business of book-making, with the important difference that they do not themselves lay the odds. They register bets and hold the stakes, levying a commission of half an anna in the rupee on the amount won. This business, it is said, goes on from early morn till midnight, the number of those present varying from 300 to 400. The odds are shunted up to 2 o'clock 5 to 1, up to six o'clock 10 to 1, and so forth. A clock, which is carefully timed, plays an important part in the proceedings, for the bets are all made for stipulated periods. The bet is determined by the rain falling in a stream and within a certain time from the roof, particularly from a building on one side of the shed. The question now is whether the all-important clock, the betting books, and a rain-recording roof can be brought within the definition of instruments of gaming.

A BEAUTIFUL BALL-ROOM.

Novel Ideal Embodied in the Hangings and Colorings.

In a handsome private mansion the ball-room has been decorated in a novel manner. It is in a one-story addition to the house, without side windows. The walls are hung with a brocade silk fabric extending from the top of a paneled wainscot, finished in white and gold, to the bottom of the deep curve cornice, of papier mache in an elaborate design, representing aunts and nymphs in a woodland festival and finished in ivory white, touched sparingly with gold. Here and there, breaking through the lines of the cornice, are large pear shaped bulbs of leaded glass, very delicate in coloring, and so arranged, in a metal framework, as to open disclosing a recess for the electric lamps, which light the room by night. By day, skylights, which are just above, permit a softened light to shine through the same glass bulbs. The ceiling is painted with flying cupids and fleecy clouds upon a sky of blue; and the floor of oak, waxed and polished to a surface so smooth that the dancers seem to glide over it with an ease unrivaled even by the winged feet of the messenger of the gods.

HERE'S A CHANCE GIRLS!

A British Columbia Man Would Put an Old Maid Out of Misery.

A Nelson, B. C., paper says: As winter approaches some of the boys are beginning to believe that it is not a good thing to go through life in single harness, and they are more or less anxiously on the lookout for fair partners. One, a well-known business man on Baker street who is unwilling to go into society and pick out a helpmate, authorizes this paper to advertise for a wife for him. Therefore, any good girl who is educated in cooking and not music, who is companionable and not religious, who wants a home and is willing to care for it, who is fair to look upon but not aware of it, who can dress well without wishing to do so, and who is willing to take chances, can address, in strict confidence, Lock Box 71, Nelson, B. C.

McMURRAY & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

5 Cases Sabbath School Books,

Containing the Pansy, Elsie, Mildred, Bessie, and a Great Variety of Miscellaneous Books at Lowest Price.

If you are in need of a Library write to McMURRAY & Co.

P. S. Organs, Pianos and Sewing Machines at Lowest Prices.

NO AGENTS EMPLOYED.

McMURRAY Co.,

Remember that there is a

FISH MARKET

Regent Street.

Telephone Connection No. 91.

Fresh Fish at All times. Next

Door you can get P. E. I. Oysters and Bay de Vin Oysters served in the Latest Styles.

J. H. Parsons.

J. DONAHOE,

MANUFACTURER OF

BOOTS & SHOES,

Regent Street,

Directly opp. Waverly House.

LUMBERMEN'S BOOTS A SPECIALTY.

Repairing of all kinds promptly attended to.

FINE WORK MODERATE PRICES

NOTE.—Messrs. F. & O. McGoldrick, with whom I have been connected for sixteen years, having dropped that branch of business, I have opened a store on Regent St. and respectfully solicit the patronage of the public.

Yours etc.

JOHN DONAHOE

1893. 1893.

F W WINTERS

House, Sign and Ornamental.

PAINTER

—AND—

GRAINER.

Graining done in Walnut, Cherry, Mahogany, Oak, Satin Wood, Hungarian Ash, Rose Wood, etc.

Doors Grained Price \$1.50 to \$2.50 per Side

All work Guaranteed First-Class. Best of Material used. Defy Competition.

F. W. WINTERS.

May 21, 93—1y. 68 Brunswick St

BUTTER

TUBS,

In Nests of

3 and 4.

—ALSO—

In Dozens, Any Size.

—AT—

A F RANDOLPH & SONS.

Sweet Music

for the Economical.

MONEY SAVED

by buying from the elegant stock of New Goods just opened at the

New Jewelry Store,

220 Queen St. Opp. Stone Barracks.

R. BLACKMER,

Watchmaker and Jeweler.



'Tis a Feat to fit the Feet.

You know that a poor shoe is not worth buying and that an uncomfortable shoe is a disappointing purchase. We take great pains in fitting the feet of our customers, and give them serviceable foot-wear at the Lowest Prices.



N. HARRIS

THE "GLOBE"

JOB PRINTING

DEPARTMENT.

We have in Stock a Complete Line of

Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Statements, Tags, Etc.,

Which we will Print in the Latest Styles and at Reasonable Rates.

—ALSO— Wedding, Invitation, Visiting, Programme, and Memorial Cards.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

A. J. MACHUM, Proprietor.

OFFICE: Sharkey's Block, Queen St Opp Officers' Barracks

POOR DOCUMENT

NEW UNDERTAKING ESTABLISHMENT.

TO the Citizens of Fredericton and Surrounding Country:

The Undersigned wishes to inform the Citizens of Fredericton and Surrounding Country that, having secured the services of a FIRST-CLASS MAN AS UNDERTAKER, he is now in a position to fill all orders with which he may be favored.

I HAVE NOW ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

COFFINS —AND— CASKETS.

OAK, WALNUT, FRENCH BURL AND CLOTH COVER.

As I Manufacture Caskets and Coffins on the premises, I claim to be in a position to sell the same quality of goods cheaper than can be purchased elsewhere in the city.

Full Stock of Shrouds Gloves, etc always on hand

A First-Class Hearse in Connection with the Establishment

ALL ORDERS BY MAIL, WIRE, OR TELEPHONE WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION. Special Rates for Country Trade.

W. J. SCARR,

Funeral Director and Undertaker.

No 14 YORK STREET - - - TELEPHONE 53

I would call your attention to the fact that I am prepared to attend to all orders for Cabinet Making and the Repairing of Furniture. All such work called for and delivered anywhere in the City Free of Charge. W. J. S.

The Kitselman WOVEN WIRE FENCE :-

The BEST and CHEAPEST
Fence on the Market.

THE KITSELMAN FENCE IS SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW in the line of woven wire fencing, having a straight wire running lengthwise through every mesh or diamond, the mesh wires being twisted round each other as well as around the straight or parallel wires, forming the Strongest Woven Wire network ever produced—in fact it is so far ahead of any other netting for heavy strength, durability and general utility that a fair comparison can not be made. Every wire and every twist in this Fence is a brace to all other wires to all other twists the full height of the fence. The combined strength of the straight and mesh wires is more than treble that of a fence made without any straight wires. This fence obviates the very objectionable feature of sagging which is the fatal fault of all old style netting. OURS is the Only Machine that you can take into the field or any place and make a Woven Wire Fence.

Do You Want to Make Money? :-

If so, purchase a right for operating a machine in your parish or county. With one of these Machines you can get more fencing to do in your own neighborhood than you will be able to do with one machine. There is no fence on earth that will take like this one. You will, therefore, see that there are few enterprises that you can invest many times the amount in and make as much out of, as EVERY MACHINE will earn easily \$20.00 a day for its owner.

For particulars inquire at the GLOBE Office, Fredericton, N. B.

A. J. MACHUM & Co.,

Agents for The Kitselman Wire Fence Co.,
St. Thomas, Ont.

All Sizes.  **Harvey's**
PHOTOGRAPHS.

All Styles.
164 Queen St.

THE BEST SPRING MEDICINE

DAVIS' QUININE, IRON AND WINE.

Price 50 Cts. and \$1 per Bottle.

Geo. H. Davis
DRUGGIST.

Cor. Queen and Regent Sts
Fredericton

THE WORLD OVER

The Spirit of the Press of all Countries

A Synoptic History of the Times.

Edited and Arranged for every-day Convenience.

MONTREAL, Oct. 4.—News comes from St. Mathias, a small place on the Richelieu river, 20 miles distant, of a terrible affray by which a wealthy farmer named Edward Beauvais was fatally wounded by several of his tenants who rushed upon him with knives and clubs. It appears that Beauvais had a dispute, some time ago, with a tenant named Grillon and notified him to leave. This enraged Grillon and yesterday the Grillon family laid in wait for Beauvais as he left his house for the railway station intending to come to Montreal. They attacked Beauvais, then another tenant named Stebenns rushed to his rescue. The melee lasted for some time, the result being that Beauvais was stabbed in eight places about the body and beaten into insensibility with clubs. Stebenns was seriously injured and is in a precarious condition. Beauvais cannot recover.

DRAMATIC SCENE IN COURT

A Wife Loses Her Reason at Seeing Her Husband Taken to Prison

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—The arraignment of Ferdinand Santos for assault upon Daniel O'Keefe, furnished spectators in the Tombs police court with an intensely dramatic episode yesterday morning. The prisoner and O'Keefe live at 10 Washington street and about 2 o'clock yesterday morning they got into an altercation, during which O'Keefe's ear was nearly severed from his head by a knife.

When the facts were related to Justice Mead he placed Santos under bonds of \$1,000. The prisoner was being taken to the prison below when his wife, 23 years old, who was in the audience, sprang to her feet and began to call her husband's name.

She exhibited such marked signs of violence that an officer tried to restrain her. Santos became furious, and tearing himself from the hands of the officers who were leading him away, tried to reach her side.

There was a struggle, during which pandemonium broke loose in the court room, Santos was thrown down, and his wife, who undoubtedly had lost her reason, was hurriedly taken from the room. Her despairing cry increased Santos's rage, and he tried to sever the arteries of his wrists by biting through them.

"I want to die," he cried, but the officers succeeded in preventing him from using his teeth. Santos was removed to the prison, and placed under a close guard, while his wife was conveyed to Bellevue hospital, where she was placed in the insane pavilion.

His Skull Crushed.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Ont., Oct. 2.—A young man named William Crawford was instantly killed near here on Sunday. Crawford and another young man named Craig were employed by a farmer named McMartin and while McMartin and his wife were at church, Crawford and Craig took out one of the horses and ran him around the fields and fell off. The horse tramped on his head, crushing in his skull and causing a fracture of the lower part of the skull. No person but young Craig had seen the accident, so rumors of foul play were started and an inquest was held here yesterday by Coroner McMillan, when the fact was fully established that he came to his death as above mentioned.

The mysterious part is that Craig carried the body in a wheelbarrow to the house some four acres distant, carried the body into the kitchen and dressed the corpse, then changed his own clothes, sat down and patiently waited for McMartin not warning the neighbors. The boys were both about 17 years of age. Craig comes from Fairknows Home, Brockville.

Ten Killed in a Panic.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., October 3.—A special from the City of Mexico says advices have been received from Parangarico, State of Michoacan, of a horrible accident at a church there on Sunday. The church was crowded with people attending a religious festival, when a rocket set fire to the roof of it and the fact being announced by the ringing of the church bell, a panic seized upon the assembled multitude, who made a simultaneous break for the doors, with the result that ten persons were killed, three of them being children. Many others were seriously injured.

Sunday Thoughts.

The noblest vengeance is to forgive. The worst misfortune is to be unable to bear misfortune.

A man is born for great things when he has the strength to conquer himself. Nothing is so pleasant as a good and beautiful soul, it shows itself in every action.

Good thoughts are balm unto the soul; as dry ground thirsteth for rain, so thy soul thirsteth for a closer communion with its Maker.

Believe me, there is no fairer sight for heavenly eyes than that of a pure and child-like heart. All the splendors of intellect or of genius are as nothing to it.

Are You Deaf.

Or do you suffer from noises in the head. When send your address and I will send a valuable treatise containing full particulars for home cure which cost comparatively nothing. A splendid work on deafness and the ear. Address: PROF. G. CHASE, Orillia, Ont.—187.

A FIENDISH CRIME.

A Frail Woman Torn to Pieces by Her Brutal Husband.

RELIEF BROUGHT BY DEATH.

A JAIL NOW SHELTERS THE MURDERER FROM LYNCHERS.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—A horrible case of mutilation, in which Jack the ripper is outdone occurred in this city a few days ago and a woman now lies dead from the effect of the brutal deed. Michael Fahey who committed the crime is a powerful man, employed at P. White & Co's iron foundry, while his wife, who is the victim, was a frail and sickly woman weighing less than 100 pounds.

She was chopping wood in her yard at 180 Washington street, when a neighbor who took compassion on her weakened condition, offered his services. Mrs. Fahey refused the proffered aid, knowing the jealousy of her husband. But the neighbor insisted upon cutting the wood, and she finally allowed him to do the work.

Upon Fahey's return from work that evening Mrs. Fahey informed him of what the neighbor had done. Fahey immediately became angry and accused his wife of infidelity and threatened to fix her so that she would have no further desire for the company of men.

Acted Like a Fiend.

After eating his supper Fahey went out, and after drinking considerable beer returned home about 11 o'clock and retired. When his wife retired the husband pounced on her with his bare hands tearing and mutilating the poor, helpless creature in a brutal, sickening manner. The agonising shrieks of the victim alarmed the neighbors, and upon their approach Fahey fled. Dr. Brace was summoned and upon examination discovered that she was badly torn and that internal portions of flesh were missing.

The woman, after telling some of the details of the crime, lapsed into unconsciousness in which state she remained until she was relieved of her suffering by death. Fahey was arrested and taken to the recorder's office where he admitted his guilt. He was hustled off to the county jail at New Brunswick so quietly that the public did not know of the crime and loathsome details until sometime later.

Had Fahey been in the city when the facts became known nothing would have saved him from the wrath of angry citizens; he would have fared hard at their hands. The couple had been married five years, and Mrs. Fahey had given birth to three children, two of whom are dead. She had always borne an excellent reputation, while Fahey has always treated her in a cruel, inhuman manner.

CHILDREN WHO TOIL.

More than 2,000 Little Ones Employed in American Factories.

Here, from the Chicago Record, is the substance of a paper read by Mrs. A. F. Stevens, one of the Illinois factory inspectors, before the international convention of factory inspectors in that city on the 21st inst.

Factory inspectors know that child labor is one of the factors on which our captains of industry count in their calculation on cost of production; that the employment of children increases, notwithstanding statutory regulations intended to check it; that avenues for this employment are multiplied with every development of genius perfected in an improved machine; and as the magical machine and the child are brought together, so in geometrical ratio is increased the number of unemployed adults. With the effects of its labor upon the child we are sadly familiar. The census of 1880, the last yet available, gave the number of wage-earning children at 1,118,268—one child in every 16 robbed of its birthright of playtime, of physical growth, of mental training.

It is probable that at the present time not less than 2,000,000 children under 16 years of age are in workshops and factories.

The child in workshop and factory is in fourfold danger. Accidental death, mutilation, permanent ill health, vitiated morals wait upon its step, and sometimes the most fortunate child is the one to which the first of these four evils comes, for that is at least a fatality. To each of you will occur the instances which support this statement of fourfold danger, and I need not weary you with citations from our Labor Bureau reports, which are now fortunately available for general use, and in which have been collected a remarkably large and useful amount of data on this subject, the more remarkable as employers everywhere cover up and conceal more than they report of accidents, fatal and otherwise.

My own observation extends over a period of thirty years, for, though I have been a factory inspector for less than three months, I have been a wage earner since I was 13 years old. For many years past I have been also, as a trades unionist and a Knight of Labor, actively interested in investigating this phase of the labor problem.

There is very little machinery at which children are employed that does not endanger life and limbs. We are often told, as I was in a stamping factory a few days since that accidents happen because children are careless. This is an aggravation of rather than an excuse for the crime against the child. It is one of the prerogatives of childhood that we rob them of when we make care-taking little old men and women of them among machines. No child under 16 should be allowed among steam-driven or electricity-propelled machinery.

OH FOR CANDY!

Have you seen the Fine Display at

Golden's

If not you want to call at once, as it will be to your advantage to do so.

We have in stock, Toffy, Japanese, Molasses Cream, Chocolate Cream, Old Time Molasses, etc.

We have 15 Varieties in Stock Our Goods are pure and the Finest Flavors. Call at our

Candy Kitchen

For Candy if you want Fine Stock

W. H. GOLDEN.

NINETY MILES AN HOUR.

Remarkable Speed Attained on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

When Abe Smith at the lever of engine 225, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, pulled out of the Baltimore and Potomac depot at 3.25 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon last it was with the avowed intention of putting on her mettle the immense mass of mechanism.

Attached to the iron horse was the private car of E. F. Brooks, superintendent of the Maryland divisions, in which were seated that gentleman and several supervisors and train masters.

The car was equipped with a speed indicator which, between this city and Baltimore, recorded a speed of sixty miles an hour. Not until after Perryville was passed did the big machine give evidence of its possibilities. Between that point and Wilmington she fairly flew over the rails, and for a distance of twenty miles ran at a rate of ninety miles an hour. Then Abe closed the throttle and put on the airbrakes, but it was only after three miles had been gone over that she was brought to a standstill.

No. 225 is one of the three engines destined to revolutionize the passenger traffic of the Pennsylvania system. They were recently built at the company's shops in Juniata, Pa. They were known among railroad men as class P and are expected to develop a speed of 100 miles an hour. After the remarkable performance of 225 the officials of the road are sanguine that this can be easily accomplished.

USE SKODA'S DISCOVERY

The Great Blood and Nerve Remedy.

SKODA'S DISCOVERY
THE GREAT BLOOD AND NERVE REMEDY



SKODA'S DISCOVERY is a powerful medicine for the treatment of all diseases of the blood and nerves. It is the only medicine that can cure the most stubborn cases of anemia, chlorosis, and other blood diseases. It is also the only medicine that can cure the most stubborn cases of nervous debility, neuritis, and other nervous diseases. It is the only medicine that can cure the most stubborn cases of rheumatism, gout, and other diseases of the joints. It is the only medicine that can cure the most stubborn cases of all diseases of the blood and nerves.

Prepared by Dr. J. Skoda, Vienna, Austria.

SOLE AGENTS: THE GLOBE OFFICE, FREDERICTON, N. B.

POOR DOCUMENT

GLOBE FREDERICTON.
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 Subscribers failing to pay the FREDERICTON GLOBE will please communicate with the office at once, to enable us to have the matter attended to.
 OFFICE, SHARKEY'S BLOCK, QUEEN ST.
Fredericton Globe.
 A. J. MACHEM, Publisher and Proprietor
 FREDERICTON, N. B. OCT. 7, 1893

SOME LATE OPINIONS OF THE NATIONAL POLICY

In order to show that dissatisfaction with the National policy is becoming widespread and general, and is not confined to any one political class, we quote some opinions which we have of late observed.

The Toronto World has always been a conservative paper, and one of the most loyal supporters of the National policy since the time of its first inauguration. The following from its editorial pages is therefore significant:

There is some reason to hope that a more earnest and thoughtful spirit is abroad in the land than that which has prevailed for some years past. The revelations of the last census, combined with the obvious lack of growth and progress in most of the villages and towns of the dominion, notwithstanding its unquestionable richness in natural resources, is compelling serious thought, and is fastening upon many who had pinned their faith to the national policy the conviction that something is wrong with our fiscal system. Now is the time for all thoughtful men to enquire, to investigate, to deliberate and to resolve. The speeches of the minister of finance and the tone of some of the leading Conservative papers would seem to indicate that the government is wedded to its protective policy. It remains to be seen whether the premier, who alone can speak with full authority, will shut his eyes to the evidence of failure and reaction and endorse that position. We make bold to doubt it. Pledged as the government is to take some measure of tariff reform, its future will, we believe, depend very largely upon the spirit in which it carries out that pledge. Such statements as that lately prepared by the farmers of the Northwest cannot be safely ignored by the head of a government so pledged. The policy which compels the tillers of the soil, who are at the best toiling under disadvantages, to pay a heavy toll either to the Ontario manufacturer or to the government on his lumber, twine, coal oil, fencing wire, and above all on his ploughs and reapers and binders, is a policy which can hardly be submitted to indefinitely by the free and intelligent people of the prairies. And this is but a sample of the class of questions which are now before the people of the dominion, and which the premier and his colleagues will be obliged to discuss. That they will be discussed to the full by the opposition may be taken for granted. We shall wait with interest the utterances of Sir John Thompson on the tariff question.

The following appeared in the pages of a leading Scotch paper. They purport to be the opinions of two Manitoba farmers, one praising, and the other condemning, the country, and both denouncing the National Policy. The first one says:

"There are some disadvantages which can be remedied. The Dominion government pursues a protective trade policy, which makes us pay two prices for our implements, binder twine, hardware and other necessities. The Canadian Pacific Railway Co. have a monopoly in transporting our wheat to the coast, and they get the lion's share of the farmer's profits. If these two last evils were remedied it would greatly add to the prosperity of the country." The other letter-writer declares "the emigrant has to pay exorbitant prices for farm implements, for clothing, light and fuel, besides excessive freight rates—all on account of a foolish protective system, which, by the way, discriminates heavily against the mother country."

From the farther west come late opinions of the Mooseomin Spectator, a conservative newspaper; and the Regina Leader. The former refers to the fact that in his late speech at Montreal the

premier obtained heartiest applause when making the assertion that the conservative party intended to stand by the National Policy, and argues from this that the tariff will not be appreciably lowered and that the maintenance of the present schedule is the result of the predominance of eastern manufacturing interests. It enumerates articles which the farmers of the west would like to see cheaper, "lumber, coal, oil, binder twine, rigs, fence wire, clothing etc. It declares its belief that under existing arrangements the North-West is in reality in the position of milch cow for the eastern provinces, and the cow is milked too much and fed too little," and on the whole has adopted a very unfriendly attitude towards the government which it has in the past staunchly defended. The significant fact is that both newspapers seem to have caught a suspicion regarding the sincerity of the government and its leader when they promise tariff reform, and their present language is intended as a warning to the premier to carry out his promise if he wishes to stand in well with the farmers of the west.

THE YACHT RACES.

The first of the series of yacht races which are to take place for the America's cup was held Thursday. The Vigilant had been selected to defend the cup and Lord Dunraven's British yacht the Valkyrie, was her antagonist. The course was 15 miles to windward or leeward of Sandy Hook lightship and return and the result of the race leaves no doubt in sporting circles that the cup will go to England. Owing to the lightness of the wind neither yacht made the whole distance inside the time limit, and the race was declared off. The Americans had claimed that the Vigilant was superior to the British yacht in light winds, and that in windward work the latter would be badly defeated. But the racing yesterday flatly contradicted these theories. During the first part of the race the wind was very light, but the Vigilant did not gain any upon her rival. Then the wind changed to a head wind at the same time considerably freshening; so that there was plenty of opportunity to test the windward capabilities of both vessels. The result was that the British yacht literally ran away from her rival and finished the course a couple of miles ahead. The race will be sailed again today and there are four races yet to be held, the yacht winning three out of the five contests to capture the cup. The second race will be over a triangular course of 10 miles each way. The third and fourth races will be similar to the first, and the fifth like the second.

CRIME IN YORK COUNTY.

Within the past twelve months York has certainly stepped well to the front among Canadian counties in the matter of the commission of crime within her borders. There have in that time been two murders, and one conviction for arson, while the present term of the County Court is occupied with the hearing of three criminal causes two for aggravated assault, and one for highway robbery. A peculiar feature of all these crimes, is the fact that in only one of the whole number, namely the assault made by Joseph Morgan, has the criminal been directly or indirectly under the influence of liquor. In all the other cases the prisoners were habitually temperate men, or were free from intoxication when the crime was committed. This is especially true of the two cases of murder referred to. Both the criminals who by the way are colored men, were temperate by habit, and sober at the hour when the murders were committed. This fact may prove nothing, but it is certainly worthy of serious consideration by those who are interested in the moral aspects of the drink problem.

The daily Telegraph of St. John has lost its old editor Mr. J. E. B. McCready, who has resigned, after a nine years' connection with that paper, and will be succeeded in the editorial chair by Mr. James Hannay. Mr. McCready is an able, careful and courteous writer, whose leaders in the Telegraph always commanded attention and respect. He has a thorough grasp of political matters, and an acquaintance with Canadian public men such as few newspaper writers can boast of. The Daily Telegraph intimates that Mr. McCready will in the future probably be able to do good service for the liberal party in a wider field of usefulness than St. John affords. His successor Mr. Hannay, has long occupied the foremost place as a historical writer in the

province of New Brunswick, while in the field of political polemics he is no mean combatant. He will preside over the editorial department of the Telegraph with dignity, eloquence, and general ability.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE OF LORDS.

The tactics adopted by the English House of Lords in rejecting a bill which bore the endorsement of the popular branch of the legislature, is being imitated as far as possible by their counterpart in American politics, the United States senate. The Sherman Silver bill has now been for some weeks before that body awaiting their approval after having passed the House of Representatives. Although the silver men have scarcely a majority in the senate, still the feeling is so evenly divided that they have thought it worth while to adopt a policy of obstruction and delay. The debate is still dragging along, the silver men declaring that they will resist repeal to the last. Meanwhile the same feeling of uncertainty and uneasiness which precipitated the late financial panic in that country still continues, while the senate is wasting the precious time in useless debate.

While all are certain of the ultimate repeal of the bill; and on that account the present delay may not produce much material harm to the country, it serves to draw the attention of the popular parties in both England and America to the spectacle of an irresponsible body striving to thwart the popular will; and will without doubt furnish another specious argument against the practical utility of such bodies in any scheme of popular political representation.

We heartily welcome Lieutenant Governor Boyd, a man of the people, whose honours are due to intrinsic merit, to the provincial capital. We feel that we are greeting one of ourselves, superior to us only in those qualities of mind and heart which are after all, the sole tests of a man's worth; one who has known an humble and lowly position, but whose safe gifts and sterling worth have placed him at the head of the Provincial executive.

Governor Boyd combines with his undoubted abilities a genial, hearty and most unaffected manner, which will always render him accessible to all classes of the people. We predict that he will make a popular and efficient Governor.

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. If disturbed at night or broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Diarrhoea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind-Colic, softens the Gums and reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by a druggist throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."—Aug. 9—86—y

Administrators' Sale

THERE will be sold at Public Auction at the late residence of James Shields deceased at the Parish of Mangerville in the County of Sunbury, on Saturday the seventh day of October next at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon by the directions of the undersigned as Administratrix and Administrator Cum Testamentum Annexo of the Last Will and Testament of the said James Shields deceased, in pursuance of the powers vested in the said Administratrix by a certain Decreeal Order of the Supreme Court in Equity made in the matter of the Estate of the said James Shields deceased, on the twenty second day of June, A. D. 1893, the lands and premises mentioned and described in the said Decreeal Order as follows: "The said Real Estate being situate in the Parish of Mangerville in the County of Sunbury and bounded as follows, on the upper or North-westerly side by lands owned or occupied by John J. Ladds and formerly conveyed by Charles Brown and wife to Frederick Ladds, on the rear or North-easterly side by the base line of the Mangerville lots on the lower or South-easterly side by lands owned by George A. and Alfred A. Treadwell and on the front or South-westerly side by the Saint John River," together with the interest of the said James Shields deceased in all buildings and outhouses there on standing and being.
 For terms of Sale and other particulars apply to C. E. Duffy, Barrister, Fredericton, N. B.
 Dated at Mangerville July 24th, A. D. 1893
 ISABELLA SHIELDS, Administratrix
 GEO. A. TREADWELL, Administrator
 of the Estate of James Shields deceased with the last will of the said James Shields deceased annexed. July 19—2 m.

CARDIGANS

EDGE-COMBE'S.

A large Stock of Cardigan Jackets

ENGLISH & CANADIAN.

SMALL MEN'S, MEN'S, LARGE MEN'S, EXTRA LARGE MEN'S

FRED B. EDGE-COMBE.

At The Ladies' Oyster Parlors. Silver Plated Ware at Lemont's.

OYSTERS

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, WHICH WE WILL PUT UP IN THE LATEST AND NEATEST STYLE TO SUIT THE TASTE.

GEO F WILKES
 Opp. Officers' Quarters, Queen St

NOTICE OF TRANSFER.

HAVING concluded to retire from the Agency of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, I have transferred such Agency to Mr. George L. Wilson who will in future attend to all business connected with the same.
 F'ron, N. B. Sept. 1 '93 W. WILSON.

The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company.
 Assets 1st Jan. '93 \$43,213,408.28
 Assets in Canada 1,498,922.93
 W. M. JARVIS, General Agent.
 GEO. L. WILSON, Agent, Fredericton, N. B.
 Offices: Wiley Building opposite Normal School.

WELCOME!

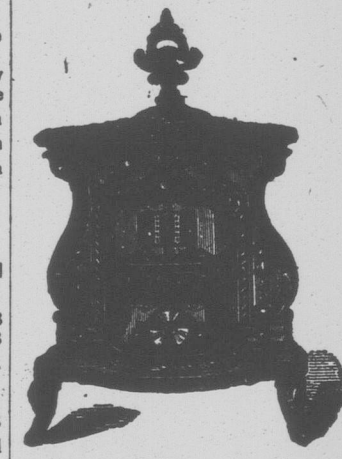
Visitors to the Exhibition are cordially invited to visit the Dry Goods Establishment of

John J Weddall,

Where they will find the Best Assorted Stock in the City.

JOHN J. WEDDALL,

Agent for Standard Fashions



COMPLETE STOCK —OF— COOKING —AND— HEATING STOVES, —AT— KITCHEN & SHEA.

POOR DOCUMENT

LOCAL NEWS.

Jottings on Events as they Happen about Town.

The Ebb and Flow of Civic and Suburban Life.

Found Guilty

James Haney, on the charge of robbing Wesley Flower of a watch, was found guilty. He has not yet received his sentence.

Yacht Race To-day.

The great race between the English yacht Valkyrie and the Vigilant, the defender of the America Cup, will take place to-day Hurrah for the Valkyrie.

A New Department.

Mr. J. J. Weddall has added to his establishment a cloak department on the second floor. The room, which has been tastefully fitted up, is in charge of Miss Jennie Hogg.

Will Have Electric Light.

The City Council last Tuesday night, without division, voted to contract with the Fredericton Electric Light Company, to light the streets with 50 arc lights of 1000 candle power each for \$2,950 per year, the contract to run ten years. It is expected that the lights will be in operation two months hence.

Cloths for Winter Wear.

Joseph Walker, merchant tailor, has now in stock a complete line of overcoatings and suitings for winter wear. If you are in need of anything in his line, give him a call and examine his goods. Mr. Walker guarantees that he can fit you out in the most economical and comfortable manner. Give the west end tailor a call.

The Police Court.

Police Magistrate's Marsh registered eleven convictions this week for violation of the Scott Act. One against Jas. Crangle, one against J. B. Grieves, one against Hugh Edgar, two against Austin Harris, three against D. Canty and three against R. T. Mack, of Davis, Mack & Co. He has about twenty more Scott Act cases on the docket, some of which are to-day.

A Promotion.

Mr. Geo. H. Ham, the energetic and popular representative of the C. P. E., has gone to Montreal to enter upon the duties of a new position. Mr. Ham's friends all over the country will be glad to hear that he has been given the post, lately held by Mr. M. St. John as head of the literature department. This is an important position. Mr. Ham's selection to fill it shows what the managers of the C. P. E. have appreciated his past work.

Official Announcement.

The Royal Gazette contains the following official announcement:

By His Honor the Honorable John Boyd, Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick: JOHN BOYD.

PROCLAMATION.

His Excellency the Right Honorable the Earl of Aberdeen, Governor General of the Dominion of Canada, having been pleased to constitute and appoint me to be Lieutenant Governor of this province of New Brunswick, the administration of the government of which I duly assumed at the city of Ottawa, in the Dominion of Canada, the twenty-second day of September last; I do therefore publish this Proclamation, of which all persons concerned are required to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at the City of Fredericton, this fourth day of October, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, and in the fifty-seventh year of Her Majesty's reign.

By command of the Lieutenant Governor. JAMES MITCHELL.

York Municipal Elections.

The York Municipal election held Tuesday last created very little excitement everything passing off quietly. The following are the returns:—

Dumfries—John Scott and Thomas Simons, by acclamation.

Kingstear—John C. Murray, A. E. Cliff, by acclamation.

New Maryland—David Fisher, A. A. Nason, by acclamation.

North Lake—Geo. S. Inch, David Cropley, by acclamation.

Queensbury—Alanson McNally, John Hallet, by acclamation.

Stanley—Donald Fullerton, James Boies, by acclamation.

St. Marys—Alex. Heron, 246; Calvin Eastbrook, 216; defeating Luther Goodspeed, 206.

Southampton—J. K. Pinder and P. Lockhart, defeating George Brown and Timothy Smith.

Douglas—Wm. Kinghorn, 297; W. H. Lawrence, 267; defeating Thomas Murray, 193.

Bright—John McKeen and Spencer Inch defeating C. W. Estey.

Canterbury—Jameson and Carr, defeating Lawson and Patterson.

Manners-Sutton—Thompson and Mowatt, by acclamation.

Prince William—McMullin, 108; Graham, 104; defeating Joseph Forter, 85.

The councillors elected will hold their seats for two years, under the new law adopted last session.

USE SKODA'S DISCOVERY
The Great Blood and Nerve Remedy.

EVENTS AROUND US.

Happenings of the Week Throughout the Province.

Partridge are scarce this season. The supreme court opened here this week. Mr. Parson's has his new brick hotel well under way.

No serious damage is reported from the late gale in this locality. Send your laundry work to Carvell's steam laundry, York street.

It is rumored that Judge Landry is coming to Fredericton to live. A true bill for murder has been found in the Mookler case at Andover.

See advertisement for the Kismetman Woven Wire Fence on another page. P. E. L. oysters served in the most approved styles at Parson's restaurant, Regent street.

At W. H. Golden's confectionery store you can get the best and have the largest variety. Give him a call.

The Grammar School property has been purchased by Mr. Geo. E. Fenety. The price paid was \$2,000.

An alarm of fire was caused Tuesday last by sparks falling from the roof of the Star Line warehouse. No damage.

Two men have been discharged from the St. John Fusiliers for being drunk while the battalion was at St. Stephen.

John Palmer, tanner, expects to be in his new building, which he is erecting on the old site, some time next month.

The Farmer thinks Brother Pitts will be horrified to think Governor Boyd visited the Catholic convent while at St. John.

The body of an unknown man was found in the Richibucto beach this week. No papers were found on him his identity is unknown. The horse tamer, Prof. O. R. Gleason, under the management of Rufus Somersby, opened in the St. Andrews rink, St. John, last night.

The preliminary examination of Wheary, the colored deaf mute, for the murder of his sister-in-law, began Thursday afternoon at the police court.

Mr. H. H. Pitts, of the Reporter, and H. A. Cropley were the only two who tendered for the city printing this year. Mr. Pitts tender being the lowest, was accepted.

The C. P. E. advises excursion tickets to Boston for October 11, 12 and 13, good for return passage until October 31, at \$8.50. Further particulars will be supplied by ticket agents.

The item in last Saturday's issue of the Gleaner to the effect that Mr. Geo. L. Wilson, and the proprietor of this paper, were to assume control of the Herald, caused considerable talk. It was news to all parties supposed to be interested.

Miss Helena Eastbrook, of Seckville, won the \$50 prize offered to New Brunswick school children under 15 years of age, by Mr. J. Heber Haslam of the C. P. E. for the best essay on the Canadian Northwest. The prize was presented to her by Mr. Wood, M. P., on behalf of Mr. Haslam. The essay will be found on another page.

Ireland's day at the World's Fair was celebrated on Saturday in grand style. A monster parade of military, civic and church organizations was a feature of the day. Speeches were delivered by Hon. Edward Blake, Lord Mayor Shanks of Dublin and others. Mr. Blake read an interesting letter which he received from Mr. Gladstone just before he sailed for Canada.

FUNERAL OF MRS. CAMPBELL

Her Death Sincerely Mourned by all Classes of People.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Montgomery Campbell took place Thursday afternoon and was attended by an unusually large number of citizens. The remains were taken to the cathedral where the burial service was conducted by Bishop Kingston, assisted by Canon Roberts, Rev. Mr. Alexander and Rev. Mr. McCully, after which the procession proceeded to Forest Hill cemetery, where the interment took place. Major Henry Montgomery Campbell, Master Deacon, Sir John Allen, Justice Fraser, A. F. S. set and E. Byron Winalow were among the mourners.

Mrs. Campbell was the only daughter of the late Hon. John Simcoe Saunders, who at his death in 1878 was president of the Legislative Council, and the grand-daughter of Chief Justice Saunders, who after making fame for himself in the Revolutionary war, for many years adorned the Supreme Court of New Brunswick. She was married to Mr. George Montgomery Campbell who came to Fredericton as private secretary to Governor Manners Sutton; and who from 1861 to 1871 was classical professor in the New Brunswick University. Since her husband's death which occurred in 1881, Mrs. Campbell has resided in the family mansion on Queen street. She was the last member of her generation, both her brothers having died years ago. In addition to her many private benefactions, the deceased in 1869, in memory of her late husband established the Montgomery Campbell prize of \$20 in the University to be given annually to the student making the highest marks in the classical honor examinations. The capital was funded and the prize will be continued.

Mrs. Campbell was a lady whose high Christian character, numerous charitable deeds, purity of life, and regard for everything in which the nobler attributes of life were associated. Her death is sincerely mourned by all especially the poorer classes, to whom she generously extended assistance. The family had the sincere sympathy of both rich and poor in their sad bereavement.

SKODA'S LITTLE TABLETS
Cure Headache and Dyspepsia.

THE KESWICK MURDER.

The Preliminary Examination began Thursday

At the police court Thursday afternoon at 2 p. m. the preliminary examination of Edward Wheary on the charge of murdering Bertha Wheary was commenced. Three witnesses only were examined. Owing to the prisoner being a deaf mute, A. F. Woodbridge of the deaf and dumb institution was sworn as interpreter and communicated the evidence to the prisoner—a process which consumed a great deal of time. Wesley Vanwart defended the prisoner.

Hedley Wheary, husband of the murdered woman, deposed that he had left the house at 5.30 in the morning, leaving home his mother, father, sister, two children and the prisoner. He returned at 4 o'clock. The prisoner was in the yard at the wood pile and the little boy was near by. He asked the boy where his mother was, and the boy said she was killed. "Eddie killed her." He went to the house, found his own door locked, and entered by his father's door. He went to the kitchen and saw his wife lying on the floor dead. He started to go for a neighbor, knocking on the door, but the door was closed. He returned with Mrs. Cathline and Mrs. Riley and others. He found the prisoner away.

Mrs. Riley and Mrs. Carlisle deposed to going to Wheary's house and finding the murdered woman on the floor of the kitchen, dead. The body was lying near the back door. The door opened into the kitchen and must have been open when the murder took place, as outside was spattered with blood. The body was lying diagonally across the room with the feet towards the door and head towards the middle of the room. There were pools of blood at the feet and head. The body was on its back, the right arm extended. There was a gash in the back of the head, a bruise on the shoulder, and the face was badly scratched, torn and bleeding. The feet were just 13 inches apart. The clothes were pulled up nearly to the knees. The body was covered with a sheet and left in that position until Corner Coburn held an inquest after which it was washed.

The axe used by the murderer was evidently washed after the murder. These women also deposed to having seen Joseph Wheary, wife and daughter leave their home about half-past one and drive up the road to Montserrat.

During the examination the prisoner manifested an intelligent interest in the proceedings and the evidence adduced, but denied all acquaintance with Mrs. Riley or Mrs. Cathline though he had been to the former's home at tea on the evening preceding the murder.

When, as, supposed to have been used was brought into court he began to moan and cry as if in distress.

The examination will be continued Tuesday next.

True Irish Heart.

This celebrated play will be given in the city hall next Wednesday evening. The sets which are on sale at W. T. H. Fenety's bookstore are selling rapidly. Read what the Montreal Transcript has to say about the piece and the company:

This play is a typical Irish one and the cast of characters very interesting and appropriate. The play throughout abounds in scenes of the most picturesque beauty, especially the Moonlight on the Lakes of Killarney. The Rocks of Kerry. The Old Chapel and various others, none of which fail to excite from the audience extreme approbation. This company comes here with testimonials of the most flattering nature from the press in every city where they have played and their acting last night manifested plainly their worthiness.

Coming and Going.

Hon. A. G. Blair is in the city.

Rev. Dr. McLeod is in Montreal.

Judge Tuck, registered at the Barker this week.

Mrs. T. McCarthy of St. John was in the city this week.

Mr. and Geo. L. McGillibro of Nohart, Montana, are here on a visit.

Miss Bridges left this week for Germany where she will spend the winter.

Governor Boyd and Mrs. Royd arrived here this week. They registered at the Queen.

Rev. Willard McDonald went to Truro, N. S., this week to attend the Presbyterian synod.

Hon. Dr. Pugsley, A. I. Trueman, J. L. Carleton, St. John and F. A. McCully, Moncton, registered at the Queen this week.

Messrs. Frank Whitehead, Norman A. Edgcombe, E. B. H. Phillips, D. E. Crowe and Linden Fenety, left Monday afternoon for the World's Fair.

Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Winalow will leave next Wednesday for New York where they will take the new Cunarder, the Lucania, for England. They expect to be absent a couple of months.

Your Chance.

For trunks, valises, club bags, etc., call at Anderson & Walker's. Large stock, prices low, valises 50 cents and upwards. Trunks \$1.00 to \$9.00.

Notice of Sale.

To Honor Kingston, of Cork Settlement, in the County of York and Province of New Brunswick, widow and executrix of John Kingston, deceased, and George Kingston of the same place, farmer, and all others whom it may concern:

NOTICE is hereby given that under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain indenture of mortgage bearing date the twenty-first day of May in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, made between Honors Kingston, of Cork Settlement, aforesaid, and his late wife and widow of John Kingston, deceased, and George Kingston of the same place, farmer, of the first part; and Edward Estabrook, of the parish of Prince William, farmer, of the second part; registered in Book I, 4, of the York County Records, pages 306, 307, 308, on the fourteenth day of May, A. D., 1889. There will for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said indenture of mortgage, default having been made in the payment thereof, be sold at public auction at the Court House in the city of Fredericton in the County of York, aforesaid, on Saturday the fourth day of November next, the lands and premises mentioned and described in the said indenture of mortgage as follows: All those two several lots of land situate, lying, and being in Cork Settlement, aforesaid, and formerly owned and sold by John Kingston, late of Cork Settlement, deceased, being the same on which the said John Kingston resided at the time of his death known respectively as lot number nine west, containing fifty acres, and lot number nine east containing fifty acres more or less, having been granted by the Crown to the said John Kingston and by him devised to the said George Kingston.

CHESTNUT'S TOOTH POWDER
CLEANS THE TEETH.

For Sale by
C. FRED CHESTNUT,
Apothecary,
2 Doors above Barker House.
Queen St., Fredericton

1893. FALL. 1893

OWEN SHARKEY.

Is now showing a fine range of Dry Goods, suitable for Fall and Winter, comprising in part

DRESS GOODS,

Cashmeres, Henriettas, Serges, Suitings and Velvets. Ladies' Jackets, and Children's Reefers, Fur Capes Shawls, Gloves & Corsets, Men's Youths and Boys

OVERCOATS,

Usters and Reefers, Overcoats, Pantings, Suitings and Tweeds.

FUR CAPS,

Kid Gloves and Mitts, Undercloth, Grey and White Blankets, Flannels, Table Linens, Towelings, Tickings, Table and Floor Oil Cloths, Carpets, etc. Horse Blankets & Sleigh Robes.

JUST RECEIVED!

15 Cases

CLOCKS

Marble, Onyx, Oxidized Iron, Oxidized Wood

Walnut

and Nickel Alarms

We Can Sell an 8 Day Striking Clock for

\$ 2.65,
Upwards.

J. D. FOWLER,
Opposite Post Office

TO DRESS WELL

Every man must have a neat, well-fitting and Fashionable Suit of clothes.

OUR CUSTOMERS

Are supplied with the Newest and Best Goods at the most Reasonable Price. It

DR. BARBOUR
Dental Surgeon,

Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

Opposite Normal School.

Crown & Bridge Work a Specialty.

TO LET.

POSSESSION Given on First of May next the Hotel, with Good Yard and Stabling direct opposite the Officers Quarters, and now occupied by Turney Manger. OWEN SHARKEY, Fredericton Feb. 4th '93.

IS OUR AIM

To Give Satisfaction TO ALL

J. G. Gunn
Next to Dominion Express Office Fredericton, N. B.



Miss Lettie Huntley
Is the sister of Mr. W. S. Huntley of Cortland, N. Y., a well known carpenter and builder. Her frank statement below gives the absolute truth concerning her illness and marvelous recovery by the aid of Hood's Sarsaparilla. She says: "C. L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: "Dear Sir: Twelve years ago I began to have hemorrhages and four years ago became so low that the physicians told me there was no hope and I should soon die. I could not be moved from my bed. Under my face were sagging folds of skin and my hair was falling out. I could eat nothing and had no action or bowels for a week. The doctors said the cause was ulcers in the stomach. At the time the doctors said this, I was so low that I could not get up. I was told to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I told her it would be a waste of money. But finding it would comfort her, I began taking it. In a few days the bleeding began to subside. I seemed to feel a little stronger, but brought it only fancy. I was so weak I could not take ten drops of Sarsaparilla at a time. In two weeks I was able to sit up a few minutes every day. In a month I seemed stronger across the rooms. One day I asked what they were to have for dinner and the cook waited something hearty. My mother was so happy she cried. It was the First Time I had Felt Hungry for Two Years I kept on with Hood's Sarsaparilla and in six months was as well as ever in my life. It is now four years since I recovered, and I have not had a day's sickness since, nor any hemorrhages. If ever a human being thanked the good Lord on behalf of anyone it was I. I know that Hood's Sarsaparilla, and that alone, unquestionably saved my life."

OAK HALL!

MEN'S CLOTHING.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

The Cheapest place in the City to buy them

—IS AT—

OAK HALL, 276 Queen St.

THE STONE BOOT

We are running this store for the purpose of supplying the public with everything and anything in the way of

BOOTS, SHOES, SLIPPERS, RUBBERS, etc.

The Cheapest Place in the City.

NOT HEAP because our goods are inferior, but for the simple reason that we sell for CASH, which means a saving for the purchaser every time

Call and see us

A. E. MASSIE,
Queen Street, opp. Barracks

POOR DOCUMENT

PARAGRAPHS

On all Subjects of Current Note at Home and Abroad.

ANECDOTES HAPPENINGS AND GENERAL COMMENTS.

Clipped and Condensed for the Readers of The Globe.

Kansas City anticipates \$1 gas. Chicago reports 2,000 saloon failures. Germany sends us 100,000 canary birds annually.

Thinner than tissue paper are sheets of iron that run 4,890 to an inch, recently rolled in Wales.

A technical school is to be established at Osaka, Japan, for the training of youths in various handicrafts.

The French government proposes to impose fines upon railway companies for trains that are run behind schedule time.

Woodmen at the remote lumber camp in Potter county, Pa., frequently walk twelve miles for a drink of whiskey.

The next international exhibition is to be at Constantinople, on the hill above Pera, and will be opened two years from now.

To make 1,000 cubic feet of illuminating gas, eight pounds of coal, costing two cents and four gallons of naphtha, costing twelve cents, are required.

Street hands are not permitted in Germany unless they accompany processions. In Vienna the organ grinders are allowed to play only between noon and sunset.

At ancient British feasts each guest had his portion placed before him in a little wicker basket. The most honored or noble guest had the biggest piece, and, taking it in his hands, tore it to pieces with his teeth.

A Chinaman buys his coffin often many years before his death and keeps it in his house as a most valuable article of furniture. The most cherished present a son can make to his father is a handsome coffin.

Orthodox Turks shave the head with the exception of a tuft on the crown, which is left to insure a tight grip to the angle of the resurrection when he comes to pull them out of the grave on the day of judgment.

In China all land belongs to the State; a trifling sum per acre, the same through long centuries is paid as rent. This is the only tax in the country—about 60 cents a person on an acre.

The Imperial Canal of China is the longest in the world and the greatest in point of traffic. Its length is 2,100 miles, and it connects 41 cities situated on its banks. It was completed in 1850, and after 600 years spent on its construction.

Athenians describe feast given by a prince of Gaul, which continued without interruption for a whole year. Even strangers passing through his dominions during this time were compelled to come and eat.

The Watkin Tower, at Wembley Park, near London, is rapidly approaching completion. Sir Benjamin Baker is the engineer of this great work, which, when finished will have a height of 1150 feet, or 175 feet more than the Eiffel Tower in Paris.

Germany produces more zinc than any other country, and exports between 50,000 and 60,000 tons of the metal annually. The output in 1890 was 159,000 tons. The main zinc-producing district is in Upper Silesia, where the metal is made from calamine and zinc blende by distillation.

A submarine diver can not see anything at a depth of ninety feet, and has to rely solely on the sense of touch. This fact, in addition to its being extremely difficult for him to breathe at a depth of over sixty feet, makes the work painful and awkward as well as slow.

In one of the towns of Connecticut the public archives show that a motion was made and adopted by the school trustees within two generations past that "if in the sense of this meeting that it would be a misuse of public funds to teach the girls the back part of the arithmetic."

A long-felt want filled is found in the fork to serve macaroni shown at the silver-smiths. It has a broad blade at one side and prongs at the other, and is beautifully chased and engraved. But there is still a crying need for an individual implement which shall really help to get this elusive food to one's mouth.

According to Mr. Tegetmeir, who has given special study to the fauna of Australia, the rabbit there had been forced by its environment to alter its European habits. The forepaws of some have already been adapted for climbing trees in search of the food which they cannot find on the ground, and others have begun to litter on the bare earth. The antipodean rabbit also enters the water and swims very well, both during its migrations and when pursued.

In early English days there were remedies for headache, and for old headache, and for ache of half the head. "Eyes work and the head's temptations" are also mentioned in this catalogue. Ache of half the head, or hemiparasia, from which George Eliot suffered so much, has been considered a distinctively modern disease, but there is nothing new.

A singular story is told by the Abbess of the (La.) correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune. The writer says: "Two young men, after a talk on the road, galloped their horses off in the opposite directions. Each thought of the something he wanted to say to the other, and turned back. They both ran their horses

and encountered each other at full speed. The horses passed unhurt, but the riders' legs struck as they passed and both were thrown in a manner to the earth and bug alike. Each had his thigh broken; neither more dangerously than the other."

TEACHER'S COLUMN.

Devoted to the Interests of the Provincial Teachers.

In Which We Publish the Entrance, Monthly and Final Examination Papers Used in the Normal School.

This Column is Open for Communications, and Will Contain Articles of Special Interest to Every Teacher—Teachers Who Wish for Information on Any School Question Can Obtain the Same by Enquiring Through This Column.

The Teacher—What It Expected of Him.

1. He is expected to be a complete encyclopaedia of all information useful or otherwise.

2. He is expected to be a sort of omnipresent individual, who can do something less than a dozen things at once.

3. It is expected that his day's work is done, when school is dismissed.

4. He is expected to conduct a school from the first day of the term to the last without making a mistake—age not considered.

5. He is expected to remember all the lessons he assigns, and everything else that happens.

6. He is expected to visit all the parents telling each in turn what smart and well behaved children they are the happy possessors of.

7. He is expected (in some districts) to work for nothing and board himself.

8. He is expected to have patience enough to hide him over the most confounded stupidities.

9. He is expected to teach everything in one turn.

10. He is expected to keep his face straight no matter what happens. In short, this most privileged of all bipeds inhabiting this planet, is expected to be a saint touching the supernatural, who can fill the bill for anything; no matter what the requirements.

At the University.

The result of the University matriculation examinations was as follows:—

Mr. Arthur H. Shea son of Mr. Shea of F. B. Edgcombe's establishment, headed the list, and won the York County scholarship. He stood alone in the first division and the examiners were much pleased with his answering, which reflects great credit not only on himself but on the Frederickton High School where he was prepared for matriculation. The St. John county scholarship was won after a close competition by Edmund Burke, son of Mr. T. Burke Inspector of inland revenue.

The matriculating class is as follows, the names in each division being arranged alphabetically:

SENIOR MATRICULANTS.

1st Division—F. R. Taylor.

3rd Division—H. L. Jordan.

JUNIOR MATRICULANTS

1st Division—A. H. Shea.

2nd Division—J. G. Currie.

James A. George.

Miss Mable McKee.

R. W. Queen.

A. C. Tabor.

J. J. F. Winslow.

3rd Division—Miss Helen Babbitt.

Edmund Burke.

Fred McGee.

J. Morris Robbison.

PARTIAL STUDENTS.

James Holland.

J. B. Maxwell.

Frank Shute.

Harry Alward a 1st class teacher has applied for admission in December, and Chas. Stokes who passed the July matriculation examination will join the class in a fortnight.

Prof. Geo. M. Downing, the latest addition to the Faculty and successor to Prof. Duff, arrived Tuesday afternoon, and is the guest of Dr. Harrison at the University.

Lectures began on Monday, and the University is now in complete working order.

Bright Remarks.

An Inspector of Customs—a fashion writer.

Probably the biggest thing on ice is the price.

A heart that has been often tendered is tough.

The maids of old were not necessarily old maids.

The ring and letter which a girl returns are slightly tokens.

Time flies, yet the orchestral leader sits still and beats time.

It is the man who has a sea of troubles that has a notion of sorrow.

Woman may be a conundrum, a puzzle; but the world will never give her up.

No language can express the feeling of a deaf mute who steps on a tack in a dark room.

A wise editor wants to know why people say a man "feels his oats" when he only feels his eye.

An outsider asks: "In a driving storm, does Jupiter Pluvius hold the reins?" No, he lets them go.

The Indians couple who were married by telephone must not be surprised if they find their anticipated heaven a hell-o' blood may be thicker than water, but did any one know a girl who would not steal her brother's cigars to give to some one else?

SKODA'S LITTLE TABLETS Cure Headache and Dyspepsia

ANDERSON & WALKER, Merchant Tailors,

Are now showing a Complete line of

Cloths for Fall and Winter.

A trial will convince you that we can suit you in fit style & Price

Prompt attention to all orders. They can show you beautiful ranges for Suits in

HOPSACKING GOODS.

Notice of Sale!

To REUBEN ALLEN DOW, of the Parish of Canterbury, in the County of York, Farmer, and JOHN B. MERRITT, of the same place, Farmer, and all other persons whom it may in anywise concern.

NOTICE is hereby given that under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the ELEVENTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-Nine, and made between the said Reuben Allen Dow, therein described as of the Parish of Canterbury, in the County of York, Farmer, of the first part; and James Crangle therein described as of the City of Frederickton, in the County aforesaid, Saloon Keeper of the second part and duly recorded in the York County Records in Book K4 pages 349, 350, 351 and 352; there will for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured thereby, default having been made in the payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction in front of the County Court House, in Queens Ward, in the City of Frederickton, in the County of York, on Monday, the Twenty-Third Day of October next, at 12 o'clock, noon, the lands and premises mentioned and described in the said Indenture of Mortgage as follows:—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Parish of Canterbury in the County of York and bounded as follows: Commencing at the North West Corner of Lot decided to Burton Dow and running parallel with the New Brunswick Railway thirty-two rods, thence south to the rear of the Harton settlement Lots thence west thirty-two rods, thence to the place of beginning containing twenty-five acres more or less being the same piece or parcel of land conveyed to the said Reuben Allen Dow by George Dickenson by Deed dated the second day of September, A. D., 1885 and Recorded in York County Records in Book G4, pages 297 & 298, together with all and singular, the buildings and improvements thereon and appurtenances to the same belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Dated September 5th, A. D. 1893.

JAMES CRANGLE, Mortgagee.

Professional Cards.

WESLEY VANWART Solicitor, Notary Public, &c.

Solicitor of Merchants' Bank of Halifax.

OFFICES:—Queen Street, Opp. Norma School.

GEO. L. WILSON, Barrister, Notary Public, etc.

OFFICES:—Next door below Weddall's, Queen St., Frederickton, N. B.

JAS. T. SHARKEY, Barrister & Attorney.

FREDERICTON, N. B.

G. E. DUFFY, Barrister-at-Law, NOTARY PUBLIC, etc.

OFFICES: West Side of Carleton St., Second Door from Queen St., Frederickton, N. B., April 5.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE.

Best English American and Canadian Companies.

APPLY AT OFFICE OF

JAS. T. SHARKEY

Fredericton, N. B., April 5.

JOHN H FLEMING, LIVERY

152 Union Street, Saint John, N. B.

JOHN HASLIN!

New Goods in our Ladies' Department.

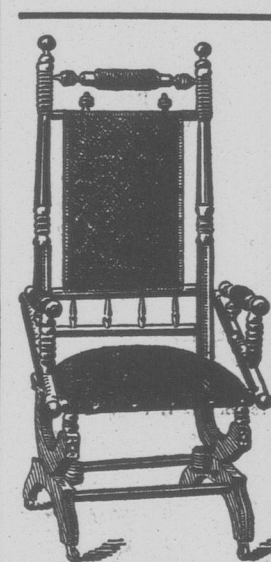
Striped Skirting with Fancy border, Moreen Skirting, Gatales, Skirting in Wide and Narrow Stripes. Ready Made Skirts in Stripes Plain, Colours and Black.

Ladies' Underwear

in Wool Vests, Wool Drawers, Moreen Vests, Drawers, Hygein Wool Vests and Drawers, Ladies' Cashmere Hose in Plain and Ribbed, all Qualities.

Children's Underwear in Wool and Moreen Vests, Plain and Ribbed Cashmere Hose, Wool Gloves, Cashmere Gloves

JOHN HASLIN.



\$5 PLATFORM ROCKER for \$3.50

WE DO IT EVERY TIME.

SAVE YOU \$1.50 ON EVERY PLATFORM ROCKER.

HOW DO WE DO IT?

We Manufacture and sell direct to the public at Wholesale Prices, thus saving them traveling Agents expenses and exhorbant prices

—BUY OUR—

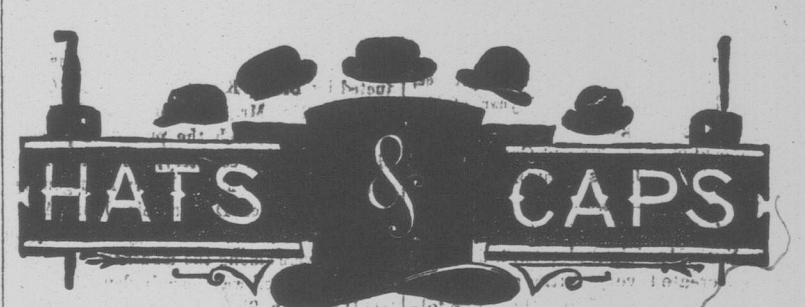
LADIES PLATFORM ROCKER,

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THE PRIZE ESSAY

Written by Miss Helen Estabrook that captured the \$200 in Cash given by Mr. J. Fisher Madam of the C. P. R.

Western Canada, or as it is commonly called, the Canadian Northwest, includes an area of about two millions five hundred thousand square miles. It is that portion of Canada lying between the rocky mountains on the west and Hudson and James bays on the east, and extending north as far as the Arctic ocean and south to the United States. Previous to 1855 but little was known of the Canadian Northwest, at that time called the Hudson Bay Territory, or British North America. But in 1857, the date of the confederation of the maritime provinces and Canada into one dominion, it became the settled policy of the progressive party then in power to join this territory to the dominion so as to strengthen the British element in the government. To the leading statesmen through whose efforts this scheme was successfully brought about, much honor is due and their names must ever stand bright among those who have labored for the best interests of the Canadian Northwest.

The Canadian Northwest is divided into the parts known as the Northwest Territory, the province of Manitoba and the districts of Keewatin, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Athabasca, of which Manitoba and the districts of Alberta, Assiniboia and Saskatchewan are most important, being situated in the southern part of this vast territory and wholly within the great prairie of Canada—containing an area of about 280,000,000 acres of the most fertile lands on the western continent.

Nearly the entire surface of this great country varies from a gently undulating to a high rolling prairie, agreeably diversified by belts of hills, low mountain ranges, numerous rivers, streams, brooks, lakes and valleys. These topographical features render the scenery of this country most charming to the eye of the beholder. The climate of this whole prairie region is most delightful. The summer weather is warm and the autumn magnificent. The atmosphere is clear, pure, light, bracing and salubrious, and without doubt is the most health-promoting in the world. The winters, though cold, are not long, four months being the greatest length in the eastern part, while in the west and near the Rocky Mountains it is so tempered by winds from the Pacific slope that the snow scarcely lies on the ground for any length of time. The absence of humidity in the air prevents the extreme cold from being realized like the same degree would be in the east. Spring commences as early, and even earlier, than in the eastern provinces, and the weather is generally favorable for putting in seeds in April, and this work is usually finished about the first week in May.

The general slope of this great country is north and east, as most of the rivers flow in these directions. The Mackenzie system drains the whole northern section of this country and flows into the Arctic ocean. The Saskatchewan system drains the southern section, and ultimately its waters flow into Hudson Bay.

Hudson bay is a vast, shallow body of water. It constitutes the drainage basin of a wide region of this country. All the waters of the west which do not find their way north to the Arctic ocean through the Athabasca and Peace rivers (affluents of the Mackenzie) flow into it. The principal rivers in the south are: the Saskatchewan, Red and Churchill. The Saskatchewan (North and South) rise at the foothills of Rockies, a considerable distance apart. The South Saskatchewan receive the Red Deer river, and nearer the mountains the Bow and Elbow rivers. The North Saskatchewan receives the Battle river, which drains the country between the Red Deer and the two Saskatchewan. The two Saskatchewan unite their waters at Fort a La Corne in latitude about 53 N., and flowing first northeast and then southeast, enter Lake Winnipeg. Lake Winnipeg also receives Lake Manitoba and Winnipegosis and Red river, which empty all their water into Hudson Bay through the River Nelson. Through most of their courses these rivers flow with great velocity, especially the Saskatchewan (which is an Indian word and means swift-flowing).

The Mackenzie, which is the largest river flowing north, is formed by the junction of the Athabasca and Peace rivers, which rise near the highest summits of the Rocky Mountains, and unite just north of Lake Athabasca. After the junction the Mackenzie flows through Great Slave lake, drains Great Bear lake, and enters the Arctic ocean by a number of mouths. It is navigable for over one thousand miles, but it is of little service to commerce as it is frozen over for a greater part of the year.

Of this vast country drained by the Mackenzie system but little can be said. There are few rock exposures throughout the whole area and only rarely does the surface rise into low hills. It is cold and barren, and there are no forests of commercial value except along the Mackenzie river, which is well wooded. In this northern territory, sometimes called the Lone Land, there are but few inhabitants and these are chiefly Hukies or Esquimaux Indians.

The prairie provinces of Canada are not as well wooded as those in the east, yet along the river courses, near the mountains and on the belts or hills, with which this section is interspersed, there are forests of spruce, pine, oak, elm and poplar. This poplar or aspen, seems to be the characteristic wood of the country, and may be found as far north as latitude 60°, growing in sheltered places along the hills. It is a light, strong wood valuable to the half-breed hunter and trapper for building houses, making carts and implements and for fuel.

That the Canadian Northwest is rich in mineral deposits is no longer a matter of speculation. Gold in paying quantities has been found on the Saskatchewan, Athabasca, Peace and Columbia rivers and their tributaries, and when the country is thoroughly prospected there is every reason to suppose rich mines will be found. Enormous deposits of rich

copper ore are found within a small radius of Copper Mountain, and large deposits of excellent iron ore are to be found in the vicinity of the Canadian Pacific railway in Alberta. Copper and iron are found in greater or less deposits as far north as the Arctic ocean. Veins of galena have been discovered which are known to contain silver, while all the copper deposits are rich enough in silver to pay well for working.

Building stone equal to the best is found everywhere along the foothills of the Rocky Mountains and at Stony Mountain and Selkirk in Manitoba. Clays suitable for the manufacture of bricks and terra cotta have been found in Eastern Alberta and other districts. Lime can be manufactured and is obtainable at nearly all places. Natural gas well as in operation in places along the C. P. R. and will prove a stimulant to manufacturing, as the supply is unlimited.

The Canadian Northwest produces hay, wheat, oats, barley, roots, vegetables, butter and cheese. Horses, cattle, sheep and pigs are profitably raised in some sections. The soil of Manitoba being a rich, deep dark loam, is particularly adapted for the growth of wheat, of which it produces a larger average yield than any other country in the world, and owing to its hardness and superior quality it is much sought after by millers. Other grains grow in profusion and roots generally attain great size.

Of Eastern Assiniboia it may be said that it will one day be as great a wheat-producing country as Manitoba, for it has a deep, rich soil and a climate under which the plant matures with great rapidity, because it receives more sunshine during growth than countries farther south. Western Assiniboia is best adapted for stock-raising and mixed and dairy farming. The hills are thickly covered with nutritious grasses that form an excellent pasture in both winter and summer, and as their elevation makes farming an uncertainty, these pastures will not likely be disturbed by the plough. Saskatchewan lies north of Assiniboia and Manitoba and is the largest of the four districts. There are extensive plains in the southern part, but its general features may be described as a mixed prairie and wooded region, well supplied with water and grasses and well adapted by climate and for growing wheat and raising cattle and sheep.

Alberta, the most westerly of the divisions of the Northwest Territory, may be said to have three distinct surface features: 1st, prairie lands in the east which are well timbered in the northern part, 2nd the rolling lands or foothills, very heavily timbered also, and 3rd her majestic mountain region. Alberta, embraces an area of about forty-five millions of acres of the most fertile soil on the continent and is well suited to general farming as pursued in the eastern provinces.

Throughout these provinces small wild fruits such as strawberries, currants, gooseberries, raspberries; chokeberries and saskatoon berries grow in abundance and game such as wild ducks, geese, prairie chickens, wild turkeys, moose, deer, etc., are plentiful near the settled districts, while various kinds of fish abound in the lakes and rivers of this whole area.

Nearly forgotten, though not the least of the attractions of the prairie, are the beautiful flowers that adorn it from early spring to autumn. Among the early spring flowers is the little blue violet seen in other lands. June comes with roses. Every here this shrub is to be seen with its bright blossoms filling the air with perfume. July abounds in flowers of every hue from the pale anemone, pink and white lupins to that most brilliant flower, the orange red lily which grows in myriads and blooms late in August like many other beautiful and rare flowers of these plains.

The Northwest provinces have been accurately surveyed by the dominion government and divided into townships six miles square. Each township contains thirty-six sections, all numbered. The C. P. R. owns all the odd numbered sections except 17 and 29, which are reserved by the government for school purposes. The sections owned by the C. P. R. are for sale at prices varying from \$5 to \$8 per acre. The even numbered sections except 8 and 26, which belong to the Hudson Bay company are open for free settlements, or they may be purchased from the dominion government for a certain price per acre.

If a settler wishes to obtain land free (this is called homesteading) he must pay the homestead entry fee of \$10 and perform certain duties required under the present law. Nearly all of the best homesteads are taken, but there are still some to be got in different parts of the provinces, and there is plenty of excellent land to buy from the C. P. R. and from private parties.

The resources of the great plains of Canada are so vast, numerous and varied that no other new country in the world can offer such inducements to an industrious farmer, laborer or mechanic wishing to change or better his condition in life. The first is the C. P. R. and its branches, affording better accommodation for colonists than any other route to convey them and goods to or near the place where they wish to locate. Next, only a few farms with the best soil in America, well-watered and in the midst of lovely scenery, that will in a short time produce a good living for himself and family; an abundance of fuel, for coal is found in several sections, but chiefly in Alberta where are the greatest coal fields in the world, which owing to their proximity to the C. P. R. are easily used at reasonable prices; stores in every town and village, where he can get the com-

forts and luxuries of life; free schools of a high standard, that are established as soon as they are needed; postal service that is a marvel to so new a country, and telegraph lines that are being constantly extended as they are required; stations with elevators for storing all the grain, and a good market with good prices for the same; and last though not least a civilized, intelligent, Christian people to settle among.

The population of the country is largely of foreign element and contains people from nearly all the civilized nations of the world, but in some sections the native half-breed element prevails. These half-breeds are descendants of English and French officers and servants of the Hudson Bay Company, who married Indian squaws, but they are among the most peaceable and intelligent of the inhabitants of the Northwest. Under the present system of government, "than which none is better," these inhabitants of the plains are a most prosperous, happy and contented people, enjoying all the blessings of modern civilization. Nearly all the Christian denominations are represented here, and many have fine churches and colleges and comfortable houses for their ministers. Manitoba has a deaf and dumb institute, an insane asylum, and other benevolent institutions. Agriculture is the leading and most important industry, but manufacturing interests are increasing with the population; and there are flour mills, paper mills, woolen factories, wooden factories, machine, carriage and harness shops, and shoe factories already in operation in Manitoba and several other districts.

That there is a grand future possible for the Canadian Northwest not even the most skeptical will doubt, and if the progress of the past ten years is any indication of what the coming years will bring them, indeed we may say that not even the greatest mind can conceive an idea of the glory that awaits the future of the great Canadian Northwest.

R. HELENA ESTABROOK,
Sackville, N. B.

SCHEME FOR AN OCEAN TROLLEY.

Latest Plan to Send Great Ships Spinning Across the Sea.

It is pretty well understood that the limit of speed in ocean steamers is about reached if the present models are adhered to and that if there is to be any gain in swiftness it must be by the trial of a new form. The difficulty is to devise a vessel of which the structural strength shall be great enough to carry the massive engines requisite for increased speed and at the same time to resist the force of the ocean storms. If the sea were calm there would be no difficulty in increasing the speed of the ocean greyhound, but with the tremendous force of waves and storms it is not possible to do this with the present models. It is not impossible that the solution of the problem lies in the submarine ship, and that the passenger steamer of the future will go under water instead of across its surface. The advance made in the planning and working of submarine boats in the last ten years makes this seem not wholly impossible, as it must have looked once, and there is no doubt that the freedom from the effects of surface storms would allow a swiftness which could hardly be arrived at on the surface. It may also solve the question of seasickness, as it is probable that submarine locomotion would be much smoother and less disturbing to the stomach than the present method of traveling. All that one can say, however, is that we shall see what we shall see.

Perhaps the steamer of the future will be operated on a trolley by means of a submarine cable. The advantage of this plan would be great, as it would prevent the necessity of carrying immense quantities of fuel and of keeping the vessel loaded down with enormous engines. All the delay and difficulty and expense of managing furnaces and engines on board ship would be done away with by the oceanic trolley system, and the ship could be made so much lighter that it would go whizzing across the ocean in a couple of days. Danger of accident could be brought to be no greater than it is at present by having a sufficient number of repair steamers on the route, which could keep the cables in repair, and in case of any accident to the trolley could bring the passenger boat into port or put it again in connection with the cable.

There can be no question that the proper means of crossing the Atlantic quickly is by some system which will allow the motive power to be applied from the shore, either by a trolley or cable. The limit of speed for ships that carry engines and fuel is certainly practically reached on the surface, and, there are difficulties in the way of submarine navigation which it would be hard to conquer. The trolley system is capable of great extension, and we may yet live to go to Europe by its means.

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POOR DOCUMENT

AN OPEN LETTER.

Grand Lake Range, Queen's County, N. B.

March 10th, 1893.

THE GRODER DYSPEPSIA CURE CO., Ltd.

GENTLEMEN:

I am 72 years of age and have had Dyspepsia for several years. I have employed numerous physicians and taken many patent medicines, but all were of no use in my case. I began to grow worse. There was severe distress in my stomach; everything I ate, even the lightest food caused me intense agony. My appetite was poor and I could not sleep. I was almost without hope when I saw a testimonial in the newspaper stating that Groder's Syrup had done for others. As a last effort to regain health, I thought that I would buy it. Just before Christmas last my son Fred went to St. John and brought me home a bottle of your remedy. I used with the following results:

I eat as I wish and have no distress from my food; my appetite is first-class, my food tastes good to me now. I sleep as sound as a child, I do all my own work without the aid of a servant and can do a day's washing without feeling much tired, whereas I could not do it at all before taking Groder's. I do feel grateful to you, gentlemen, for placing so valuable a remedy upon the market. I give all the credit for present state of good health to your medicine.

I am willing to answer any questions concerning the above, for I firmly believe your remedy will cure other sufferers as it has cured me, I conscientiously make this statement without any inducement or reward knowing it to be one of the best medicines in the market for Dyspepsia.

Respectfully yours,

ELEANOR BURKE

TOMMY ARDEN'S TIPS.

An English Racing Story.

The Honorable Tommy Arden had never known a day's luck since he married the sweetest and the best girl in the world. He had been a sad rake in a quiet fashion, and had lived in the best possible way for as long as any of the youngsters could remember. Nobody quite knew how he had done it and nobody particularly cared. He was always well dressed, always well shaved and brushed up, always dined at the cafe Royal with somebody, and went everywhere. "Everywhere" meant the Empire till closing time, afterward a smart dance, and then a flash club—he made a point of never going to a respectable club after dinner.

In the summer he always took a turn in the Row; was seen in the lobby of the opera during one act, was generally to be met at Sandown and Kempton and occasionally at Basildon on Sundays, strolled about the lawns at Cowes during the regatta week, and in the off season was never seen, but said he was shooting in the North till he ran over to Ostend for a futter.

Where he lived was known to no one. On what he lived was known only to individuals separately to whom he said he had the devil's own luck. This did not mean he made a book, or if it did it was false; but the general impression was that he knew the inside of everything, and that if he was not so scrupulous about secrets and would only let his friends stand in offense he would make their fortunes and his own. His own explanation was that he never made a bet unless he knew something, and that was how he always won. The result was that his advice was always asked, and when he gave it, always followed. The real truth was that the Honorable Tommy had never made a bet in his life.

When he married he gave it all up. He was truly attached to his wife and abandoned everything for her. He was no more seen at music halls and flash clubs, and he dined at home and never went out alone afterward. Everybody thought it would all come right, as they called it, in six months, but it did not, and to the surprise of everybody, Tommy got shabbier and shabbier in appearance and was seen on omnibuses, and in the underground ways, and other inexpensive and shabby places. The result was, his former friends said he had married a throw, and that he would kick over the traces some day.

The truth was Tommy was in love with his wife, and she was never so happy as in his company, and nothing was so pleasant to him as his old associates and his old ways. But virtue is its own reward, and the reward of virtue which the Honorable Tommy experienced was a perpetual shower of county court sum-

menses, for his commissions for recommending stock brokers, advertisements, wine merchants, tailors, pictures and other recognized forms of livelihood by which he had tried to earn a respectable living had not proved very remunerative.

Things had arrived at this pass when the brokers were put in for two quarters rent. During the five days allowed by law Tommy had flown about to try and collect the commissions due to him, with which to pay the fifty pounds that were so expedient to the quieting of his blue-eyed and brown-haired little wife, who, though sadly troubled had taken his word for it that it would be all right. His efforts were almost in vain, and he went to see the agent to explain the situation and ask for time. He was lucky in only seeing a sympathetic clerk who kindly pointed out to him that he was entitled by law to an extension of fifteen days. In his joy at learning this he confided his position to Mrs. Tommy who, in her own sweet way, believed absolutely in her own love and the love of her husband said:

But why bother, Tommy Darling, trying to earn the money?

How else can I get it, my dear girl? Oh, why not bet as you used to? They all say you are clever and have such luck; I am sure you would win it all in next to no time.

Oh, I have given up all that sort of thing, and hate it more than I can tell you. It is not to be thought of in connection with you.

Oh, nonsense, Tommy, you must not let me ruin you; and I am sure all the very best people bet. Horse racing is a noble sport, and, though you never confessed it to me, you must have made a lot of money at it.

My dear child, it can't be done now. I do not know how, or I would go and win you a fortune. How do you bet?

I don't bet. Don't be silly! How used you to bet? I always wanted to know. Does't the bookmaker lay against all the horses?

Yes. And do you back all the horses? Good heavens no. If you did that, how could you win.

Why, the bookmakers lay against all the horses, and he always wins, doesn't he?

Yes; the bookmaker always wins. Well, then, if you follow the same rule and back all the horses, you are sure to win with one of them.

My dear child, no woman ever could understand betting, and I am sure, of all women in the world, I have no desire that you should.

But if you won't bet yourself, why not give others the benefit of your experience? You know everybody, and I am sure that they would be glad to pay you a commission if they won; which would be better than being robbed out of commissions by wise merchants.

The Honorable Tommy changed the subject; but, oddly enough, he lay awake all night thinking over the last words of his little wife in connection with her strange ideas about how to win money by backing all the horses. The next morning he did not refer to the subject but stayed away from business and occupied his entire day by making out long lists of his rich racing acquaintances and compiling elaborate calculations. Toward evening he went out and bought a betting book, into which he carefully copied the result of his work. This done, he read it all over and smiled. He then closed the book, ate his dinner comfortably, retired to bed early, and slept like a top.

The next day he was out and about bet-times; but, instead of once more donating his customers for the commissions which they owed him, he paid a visit to all the starting-price bookmakers, asking the price of one horse at each place, making an entry in his book mysteriously, and chatting with such of the habitués as he was acquainted with. He lunched at the Cafe Royal, where he met more friends, with whom he discussed the day's fixtures, nodded his head ominously and smiled knowingly, and when pressed to express an opinion, said, I can't say, and when one young sportsman offered to take a horse against his said:

My dear boy, the first rule of racing is that you can't bet if you know—and I know. His virtuous disinclination to take on the youngster did not prevent his friends, when he turned up at the Empire, from saying that Tommy had had a good day—more especially as to every one who had lost or won he said: I could have told you as much, only I was bound not to say a word to a soul. During all that week the Honorable Tommy pursued very much the same tactics, merely remarking over-night, when the results were known: If you like to let me stand in a couple of hundreds I will let you know a good thing for Kempton on Saturday provided you give me your secret word and honor never to breathe my name as your informant whether it comes off or not, as I have grave reasons which you must not ask me to explain.

Anybody who knows the fashionable sporting world will readily believe that so trifling a condition was readily complied with. Before Saturday came around, all those who had consented to pay Tommy two hundred pounds in the event of his tip coming off, and had pledged their solemn oaths never to divulge his name as their informant, were duly placed in possession of the name with the following sage counsel:

The way you chaps lose your money is

by going to every race meeting, by backing a horse in every race, and by putting your pals on, and thus spoiling the market when you really do know anything good. Now look at me! I always win money at racing.

I have done so steadily for years; but I never go near a meeting unless I know something, and I never have a sixpence on more than one race whether I win or lose, and I keep my own counsel. You are the only man I have given this tip to, and to be quite frank, the only reason I do so is because I can not get any more money on without spoiling the market; and I am pledged to my informant not to personally back the horse for more than a certain sum, or the bookmakers would tumble, and if the stable were forestalled I should never get the off again. It is by not being discreet that fellows spoil themselves, and if I were to knock the betting about it is as likely as not that they would pay me out by lumbering me on to a wrong 'un next time; and as I have never taken the knock I don't want to start now.

This very excellent advice was given to some thirty-six of the Honorable Tommy Arden's best and most intimate sporting friends. There were six races on the following Saturday at Kempton, for which some thirty horses started. It would be superfluous for the purposes of this story to give the names of the horses their ages, weights or the names of their riders. All that remains to say is that the Honorable Tommy Arden had two hundred pounds to nothing on every horse that started.

Needless to say, only six horses won. With thirty of his friends Tommy was credited and said something about the luck of the devil. With six of his friends who believe in him as a prophet ever after to be following blindly, he has rejoiced—more especially on the Monday, when they each handed him a check for two hundred pounds, making in all one thousand two hundred pounds, with which he paid out the brokers as he had promised the agent.

It is due to his sagacity to say that the Honorable Tommy Arden only plays this game three times each year. Other men would be more greedy. Tommy only makes some four thousand pounds; but he is content with this, as he has the love and respect of his charming wife who is one of the prettiest and best-dressed women in town. In each year he also makes some eighteen fast friends of the men to whom he has given the straight tip which has come off. The others Tommy consoles himself by saying, have as good a chance as any one else, and they all have their turn sooner or later.

There are a few who, after two or three experiences of Tommy's straight tips, have become slightly colder toward him; but Tommy makes no fuss. He pays them out by quietly leaving them out of the next good thing; for the simple reason that there are always good men coming on, all of whom he makes it his business to cultivate.

What to Cultivate. An unaffected, low, distinct, silver-toned voice.

The art of pleasing those around you and seeming pleased with them and all they may do for you.

The charm of making little sacrifices quite naturally, as if of no account to yourself.

The habit of making allowances for the opinions, feelings or prejudices of others.

An erect carriage, a sound body.

A good memory for faces, and facts connected with them, thus avoiding giving offence through not recognizing or bowing to people, or saying to them what had best be left unsaid.

The art of listening without impatience to prosy talkers, and smiling at the twice told tale or joke.

What to Avoid. A loud, weak, affected, whining, harsh, or shrill tone of voice.

Extravagance in conversation—such phrases as awfully this, beastly that, hands of time, don't you know, hate for dislike, etc.

Sudden exclamations of annoyance, surprise and joy, such as bother, gracious, how jolly.

Yawning when listening to anyone.

Talking on family matters, even to bosom friends.

Attempting any vocal or instrumental piece of music you cannot execute with ease.

Crossing your letters.

Making a short, sharp nod with the head, intended to do duty as a bow.

One Honest Man.

To the Editor of the Globe: Please inform your readers that I will mail free to them the means by which I was restored to health and manly vigor after years of suffering from Nervous Weakness. I was robbed and swindled by quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but thanks to heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong. I have nothing to sell and no scheme to extort money from anyone whomsoever, but being desirous to make this certain cure known to all, I will send free and confidential to anyone full particulars of just how I was cured. Address with stamp: Mr. EOWAN MARTIN (Teacher), P. O. Box 143, Detroit Mich May 20—4m.

Mrs. Crimmonbeak—The cows are in the corn, John! Mr. Crimmonbeak—All right dear; the corn will soon be in the cows.

JINGLES OF HUMOR.

A Little Yarn as Gathered for Leisure Reading.

Clerk (Chicago hotel)—What's your baggage? Guest—One valise, one fire insurance policy and a rope ten stories high.

Reg pardon sir; but can't you help me to get something to eat? I have seen better times. Better times? Well, who hasn't?

Childs had developed a great amount of muscle lately. How do you know? I saw him hold his straw hat without any help.

I seem to be considerably pined for cash to-day, muddled livers, reluctantly squaring an account of \$5.25 with the wheel-chair man.

She's often accused of having no heart. The fair summer girl so sweet— But it's a mistake as everyone knows, For doors are laid at her feet.

Johnny—Pa there's Mr. Foot; they say he's a poet. Pa—Sh! Don't mention it; nobody can tell what misfortunes may befall him.

And yet, said the ice dealer, as he shoved up the price another notch, people think there is no such thing as a cold snap in summer!

Suitor—I have come sir, to ask you to give me your daughter's hand. Father-in-law—Why sir when I last saw it, it was in your possession.

Let's go into this restaurant and get something to eat. But I'm not hungry. That's no matter; you will be before you get anything.

'Great Caesar' thought the fisherman. Beside the water blue, I only wish the fish would bite As these mosquitoes do.

Did Travers take his phonograph into a session of the board of lady managers, as he threatened to do? Yes poor fellow and the machine broke.

What a superb face, said one Boston girl to another as they stood before a marble head of Minerva. Yes, said the other. What a nose for spectacles!

—Give me a kiss. She (decidedly)—I won't. He—You shouldn't say I won't to me; you should say I prefer not. She—But that wouldn't be true.

Mr. Sweetly—This picture looks much older than your sister Younger sister—I guess it is, for she's several years younger than when that was taken.

The watering-place girl says that when the squeeze is over in Wall street she hopes it will come her way.

Debtor—Don't get scared, the account will be paid in time. Creditor—That's what I'm afraid of.

Wonder if Jaijit Jit Singh's 300 wives were obliged to take his name and if so, how much they took at a time.

Are Gayhart's promises worth anything? I should say so. Only last week he paid \$50 for a broken one.

Royal Hotel

Mrs. B. Atherton Prop. Fredericton, N. B.

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In addition to these, we have prepared five thousand sample cakes numbered 1 to 5000. Every number ending with naught (0) will receive a prize valued at not less than \$10.00. Sample cases postpaid. All goods for the United States free of duty. Address: GEM SOAP Co., TORONTO, CANADA.

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