

Fredericton Globe.

VOL. IV.

FREDERICTON, N. B. SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1893.

No 13

New Advertisements.

THE NEW UNDERTAKER.

GEO. W. ADAMS,

Funeral Director & Embalmer.

(Graduate U. S. College of Embalming.)

COFFINS and CASKETS.

The Best Assortment of Funeral furnishings in the City.



PRICES REASONABLE. Special Rates to Country Trade.
Repairing and Upholstering of Furniture, Matresses &c. Promptly Attended to.
WAREROOMS, 155 QUEEN ST., OPP. PEOPLE'S BANK.

Telephone, Warerooms, 257. Telephone, Residence, [County Court House Squ.] 71

GEORGE W. ADAMS,

UNDERTAKER.

Professional Cards.

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Barrister, Notary Public, etc.

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

C. E. DUFFY,
Barrister-at-Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.

OFFICES:—West Side of Carleton St., Second Door from Queen St. Fredericton, N. B., April 8.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE.

Best English American and Canadian Companies.

APPLY AT OFFICE OF
AS. T. SHARKEY,
Fredericton, N. B., April 8.

JAS. T. SHARKEY,
Barrister & Attorney.

FREDERICTON, N. B.
Fredericton, N. B., April 8.

The Best Stock of
MILLINERY

to be found in the city is at the
Millinery Establishment

—OF—

MISS HAYES,
QUEEN ST.

Don't Fail to Read This!

A WANT SUPPLIED.

Having noticed lately the eagerness of purchasers of Ready-Made Clothing to get a better article than that which is imported from Montreal, I have decided this coming year

To Fill the Bill,
I am now showing a line of Custom Made Clothing at Ready Made Prices.

Ask to see the Fifteen Dollar Custom Made Overcoats.
A few suits of Montreal clothing that I have on hand I will close out BELOW COST. I would also call your attention to the fact that I am closing out my stock of Gents' Furnishings, consisting of:—White and Regatta Shirts, Neckwear, Suspenders, Collars, Cuffs, Caps, Silk Handkerchiefs, etc., consequently

GREAT BARGAINS

Await Purchasers of the above goods at

150 QUEEN STREET,

JAMES R. HOWIE.

SHOP TO RENT.

OPPOSITE A. F. Randolph & Sons.
Possession given immediately.
Apply to

R. BLACKMER,
220 Queen St., Opp. Stone Barracks.

ESTABLISHED 1855

Taylor's Safes

145 & 147 FRONTS' EAST TORONTO

B. B. BLIZARD, Agent for Maritime Provinces, St. John, N. B.

AGRICULTURE

Notes and Suggestions of Practical Utility

FOR THE FARM, FIELD, GARDEN AND DAIRY.

Gleanings of Interest for Our Country Readers.

Plant pumpkins in the corn field.
It pays to grow winter squashes for stock.
Do not be afraid to thin out young plants.
Animal manure is the best of all fertilizers.
Wood for pianofortes requires forty years' seasoning.
France consumes 1,140,438,718 gallons of milk each year.
On dry soil plant potatoes deep and keep the surface level.
To let stock or the crops stand still is almost sure to retrograde.
It is an item in farm management to keep everything moving.
One hammock is not enough for a family these warm evenings.
Kill caterpillars on wild fruit trees as well as on cultivated ones.
Where the corn rotted plant a hill of beans or set a cabbage plant.
Give the calves a chance to get into a dark shed away from flies.
Fill that weed in the fence corner or there will be more next year.
Don't use the spike-tooth harrow for regular business any longer.
The poorest spot in the road measures the load you can carry to market.
Make the horse do most of the work of hoeing, but kill the weeds some way.
Don't you wish you had set some shade trees on that knoll in the pasture?
The margin of profit in farming is too small to admit of any unnecessary waste.
If rust appears on the blackberry leaves, sprinkle them with Bordeaux mixture.
The marketing of the product is the most important part of fruit growing for profit.
Denmark is a large exporter of butter, exporting over 80,000,000 pounds per annum.
If you planted in the mud, cultivate deep between the rows as soon as the soil is dry.
The value of manure does not depend on what made it but what food it was made from.
Never keep so much stock that you have to scant the rations to make the feed go round.
Southern Pacific locomotives will soon use for fuel bricks made of coal dust and asphaltum.
Keep all tools under cover. It is better to stack the hay out if there is not room to house both.
If the cow doctor talks about "hollow horn" and "tail sickness," tell him to drive along.
The longer soil has been under cultivation the more cultivation it needs to break the clods.
It does not pay to wash dirty sheep. The dirt will more than pay for the reduction in price.
Sweden's average crop of oats is 53,000,000 bushels per annum, exporting about 13,000,000 bushels.
Keep cool and remember that the way to get through is to do one thing at a time and do it well.
Soften up the collars of the working teams by pounding with a stick and kneading with the hand.
If your cattle drink from a brook, follow it up some day to see if there are any dead cats or dogs in it.
Every farmer should feed his products so as to make all the manure possible, and then apply it wisely.
If you have not milk enough for two calves give one all he wants and let the chickens have what is left.
Germany is the greatest potato producing country in the world, averaging over 900,000,000 bushels per year.
You pay money to mend public highways, and lose as much more by having muddy and rocky driveways on the farm.
Much of the spring cleaning about barns and cellars may be avoided by keeping things picked up and in proper place.
Hunt for borers when you see a tree falling and looking pale, with small leaves, or a small tree blossoming too young.
Where land is too rocky for cultivation and too valuable for a timber lot, it will make a good sheep pasture or orchard.
When water can be brought into the barn it is an easy matter to bring it to a proper temperature before watering the animals.
If it is a long way round from the kitchen to the dining room, have a door cut through and thus make the communication direct.
Careful picking and handling, clean, stout packages and a near-by market are the three desirable things for profitable fruit growing.
It is more important for cows to be fed and milked at regular times than it is for you to have your dinner at the usual time.

Almost any good farmer or gardener can produce fruit to a fair amount, but not all of them can handle it after it is grown so as to leave a profit.
When you see a nest of caterpillars, destroy them. That is the time, and that is what you are there for. Waiting for some special time does not count.

The age to which an animal can be kept is dependent on so many contingencies that no rule which can be considered best under all conditions can be given.

If your cows get the habit of stopping at night on the dry land in the back end of the pasture, make a road and a bridge so they will not dread to come home.

And while you are seeking to arrange matters to save labor to the barn do not forget the many little devices that would make the housekeeper's labors easier.

It is not necessary that the source of the water supply be on a level or above the barn floor in order to bring it into the building. A pump in the barn will bring in water from a point considerable below and distant from it.

A kitchen closet that shall combine shelves and closets to contain cooking utensils, the various small packages of groceries and what ever is needed in cooking, will prove a labor-saving institution and is not difficult to construct.

Worn-out farms have been brought up in a few years by farmers' keeping no stock, but depending on commercial fertilizers and clover alone. If they can be protected from dogs, a few sheep are good things to have around.

If possible, I would have every building on the place joined together and the whole connected with the house. Then every stroke of work tells. There is no need on a blustering winter day of going out to battle with snow drifts in fighting a passage to the barn or other buildings.

THE DAIRY.

Cows may as well give milk ten or eleven months in a year.

The St. Albans, Vt., butter factory made 2,557,000 pounds of butter in 1892, beside being burned up and rebuilt in that time.

When a cow goes dry a third of the year, she does not know whether she is a milk producer, a beef producer, or scapegoat to eat straw and feed lice.

In the best Danish dairies it is said to take 29 pounds of milk to make one pound of butter. Good Jersey milk will make an ounce of butter for every pound of milk, or 1 to 16.

When cows, and especially heifers, come in in warm weather when the feed is good and their udders get full and hard, they should be milked before calving. There is no danger of injury by this course, while to neglect it is often dangerous. Heifers' udders are often permanently injured by too severe distention in hot weather without relief.

On the subject of salting butter, F. C. Curtis of Wisconsin says: "I assume that it is generally considered that butter absorbs salt, which it does not. In proof whereof I will state that some two months ago I worked up about a pound of butter into a solid ball without salt. This butter has been kept immersed in strong brine until the present time, when I find on cutting it open no trace of salt, except near the outer surface of the ball. Salt properly exists in butter only as dissolved in the water remaining in the butter; if found in the butter in an undissolved state, objection is made by any good judge of butter. From this reasoning it will be seen that the amount of salt in butter depends somewhat upon the amount of water in the butter when the salt is added. Let us suppose we have a quantity of drained granular butter with 25 per cent. of water in it—our object is to salt only half the water, but that is an impossibility; we must salt all the water in the butter. Hence if we are required to have one ounce to the pound in the finished product, twice as much salt must be taken, for half of it will come out in exuded brine. There is no danger in getting in too much salt, provided no more salt is put in than will dissolve. Sometimes twenty pounds of butter after salting in the granular state will exude three or four quarts on revolving the churn and working it into a mass, and sometimes not more than one pint. The difference is undoubtedly in the firmness or coarseness of the granules when the salt is added."

The following are the effects of bone meal, and it should be carefully read, as it comes from Professor James Law of Cornell University: "I am aware that some dairymen feed bone meal to cows as a tonic and as a source of phosphate of lime when that is efficient in the soil and fodder. In the last case it is undoubtedly beneficial and is essentially a good food. Broom, however, should not be had to it recklessly or without due consideration, for if present to excess in the blood and in the secretion of the kidneys, it is very liable to be precipitated from the liquid and to form stone and gravel. This is especially dangerous in the winter season on dry fodder. I have seen valuable bulls die from it, when fed wheat bran to excess, but even in the females, trouble may come from the formation of gravel in the kidneys and their ducts—



BABY RIDER,
Balto, Me.

CURED BY SKODA'S!

"Baby Rider, was a terrible sufferer from Eczema of Scalp and Face. The whole Top of Head was covered with crusts 1/8 inch thick, and Face and Ears involved in similar manner. No rest night or day for child or mother. Hands and Clothing Covered with Blood, where the little one endeavored to allay the itching and burning, by scratching the raw surface of Face, with its tiny fingers. Remedies of nearly all kinds, had been used, but it was constantly growing worse, when the mother began the use of SKODA'S GERMAN SOAP, and SKODA'S OINTMENT. These Remedies used externally, four or five times, daily, for a few weeks, produced as clear and fair a skin, as ever adorned a Baby's Body."

SKODA'S GERMAN SOAP,
TOILET AND MEDICINAL.
Should always be used in the Nursery. It leaves the Skin without Spot or Blemish.
SKODA DISCOVERY CO., WOLFVILLE, N. S.

ureters. Another complication occurs whenever animals on magnesian-limestone formations (where there is of course no lack of earthy salts in the fodder) are fed phosphates. The phosphates of magnesia ammonia are absolutely insoluble, and if the former is present in the urine, it is only necessary that the latter should be retained an undue length of time and decomposed, so as to set free ammonia in the bladder, to cause an instant formation of insoluble crystals or gravel. The same thing happens also in the bowels, and large concretions of ammonia-magnesian phosphate form and obstruct the large intestines, especially in horses. In short, it amounts to this: If the soil is poor and deficient in lime and phosphorus, a small allowance of bone earth is desirable; when, on the other hand, there is no such soil deficit, the use of bone earth is only a stimulant, and its administration in large amounts is liable to be attended with evil results.

On the relation of feed to fat in milk, Charles L. Hill of Fox du Lac Co., Wis., says: "I have made one experiment lately bearing on this. We purchased a cow in February that was being fed on hay alone. She was giving 24 pounds of milk per day. I tested her the next morning after getting her home, and she tested 4.9 per cent fat. After that, at intervals of two weeks I tested her, and she has given 33 pounds of milk per day, but tests no higher than before. I wish I could have tested her before I moved her, as it was possible she put less fat into her milk the night we got her home, and so gave richer milk the next morning."

A sea captain in Rockland, Me., says he bought a cow two years ago for \$85, a five-year-old Jersey, to please his boy. He finds the feed for her in return for the milk needed for family use, which he thinks is a good bargain for him. The boy milks her and cares for the milk. The first year the wife and boy paid the rent of pasture and divided \$100 between them. Last year they divided \$85, and now have a calf from her that they expect will increase the profit next year. There probably will not be any trouble in inducing that boy to stay on the farm.

The O. C. Farmer says: "The dairy work is said to be especially the business of the woman of the house. If so, she should see that the man of the barn provides good healthy cows of the right breeds, gives them plenty of good wholesome feed and pure water, provides warm stables for them in winter and shady pastures in summer, and that he and his hired men are cleanly in their habits while milking. Then she ought to be able to make good butter, or ought to give up business."

Spice.

The perpetually insatiable man is known by his standing cholera.

A call to arms: Come, John, and take the baby.

Hicks—Did you hear about Brash's death? He died quite suddenly.

Wicks—It was like him. He always was so impulsive, you know.

USE SKODA'S DISCOVERY
The Great Blood and Nerve Remedy

POOR DOCUMENT

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 Whoing For Information on Any School Question Can Obtain the Same by Enquiring Through This Column.

Normal School Examination.
(Continued from last issue.)

Arithmetic.

II. Time, 1 1/2 hrs.
1. If any three of the four numbers that form the Divisor, Dividend, Quotient and Remainder be given, show how to find the fourth. The Quotient is six times the Divisor and the Divisor is six times the remainder, and the three together amount to 516, find the Dividend.
2. Deduce a rule for finding the L. C. M. of any given number and by it find the L. C. M. of the nine digits.

3. How many rails will enclose a field 23023 feet long by 17765 feet wide, the fence being straight and six rails high, the rails all of equal length and the longest that can be used?
4. Add 4, 9-10, and 15-16 and give the reasons for each step.
Simplify $\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{4862}{4147} \div (14 - 38)$
5. (a) Divide three thousand and ninety-six hundreds of thousandths by seventy-two millionths and explain the reasons for each step.
(b) How many yards of matting 24 feet broad will cover a floor that is 27.3 feet long and 30.16 feet broad?
6. Explain clearly and illustrate the difference between Simple and Compound Interest. Find at what rate Simple Interest in two years a sum of money would amount to the same sum as at 4 per cent Compound Interest.

Natural History.

CLASS II Time, 1 hr.

1. Mention the more commonly occurring non-metallic minerals. Describe them briefly, and state how far they are capable of useful application.
2. From what sources do we derive our chief supply of the following substances: Iron, Chalk, Mineral Paint, Plaster, Sulphur, Lime, Salt, Phosphate, Gold.
3. "The plant exists ready-formed in the seed." Illustrate this statement.
4. What special features of Leaf, Flower or Fruit characterize the following plants: Buttercup, Pea, Aster, Mint and Pine?
5. The Onion, the Potato and the Turnip are often spoken of as "root-crops." Are they all equally entitled to the designation of roots. Give reasons for your answer.
6. Compare the appearance of a transverse section of Beech or Maple with that of Indian corn. What other features of difference, in leaf or flower, accompany those of their stems?
7. How are plants nourished before and after appearing above ground?
8. Compare the following animals as to general structure viz: Man, Monkey, Lion, Whale, Bat, Pigeon, Frog, Beetle, Oyster and Star fish and deduce therefrom a scheme for their classification.
9. What functions do the Shell, Nerves, Brains, Tendons and Joints of animals respectively serve?
NOTE.—Five questions constitute a full paper.

Geography.

II. Time, 1 hr. 30 min.

PART I.
1. Describe the physical features and present condition of either the island of Cape Breton, Prince Edward Island, the Annapolis valley, or the valley of the St. John.

2. Trace the probable course of a vessel like the Viking ship in sailing from Norway to the World's Fair at Chicago, mentioning particularly the artificial waterways through which she must pass; or, trace a railway journey from St. John to Chicago by C. P. R. and connecting lines, confining attention to one of the following points: (a) the engineering difficulties of the road; (b) the general character of the country along the line.
3. Where are the following places, and for what noted: Cairo, Moscow, Honolulu, Tokio, Birmingham, Vancouver, Lucknow, Quito, Melbourne, Bern?
4. How much of the continent of Africa lies south of the equator?
5. Where is the Tropic of Cancer, and how is its position determined?

PART 2.
6. Draw an outline map of North America.
NOTE.—The Examiner will allow 70 marks for Part I and 30 for Part 2.

English and Canadian History.
CLASS II and III. Time, 1 1/2 hrs.

PART I.—ENGLISH.
1. Under what circumstances did the death of the following sovereigns occur: Harold, William II., Charles I., Edward II., Henry IV.
2. Explain the connection of the following persons with English history: Becket, Wallace, Simon of Montford, Cardina, Wolsey, John of Grant, Lady Jane Gray.
3. By what steps did Richard II. seek to obtain unlimited power? By whom was he opposed and with what results?
4. State what you know of the following: Canterbury Tales, Introduction of Printing, Abolition of Slavery, Gunpowder Treason.

5. Describe the steps and the results of the strife between King and Parliament in the reign of Charles I.
6. What circumstances led to the following battles, and what results followed in each case: "Battle of the Standard," Barnockburn, Flodden, Dunbar, Trafalgar, Waterloo, Quebec, Yorktown.

PART II.—CANADIAN.

1. State what you know of the earliest settlement of New Brunswick. When, and under what circumstances did it become a part of Canada?
2. Give a summary of the events which occurred along the Niagara frontier in the spring of 1813.
3. Describe the methods by which the laws of the Province are (1) made, and (2) executed.
4. Describe any two of the following events: Exploration of the Mississippi, Founding of Halifax, Battle of Ticonderoga, Battle of the Chesapeake, Siege of Louisbourg.

5. What several places have successively been the seat of government for Canada. Explain the causes of such transfer.
6. State what you know of the following: Clergy Reserves Rebellion, Losses Bill, the "Five Nations," Aroostook War, Montgomery's Attack on Quebec.
NOTE.—Four questions in Part I and four in Part II make a full paper.

Arithmetic.

III. Time, 1 hr. 30 min.

SIX QUESTIONS MAKE A FULL PAPER. [Exhibit the operations clearly. Questions in which the proof or explanation is required, are of greater value than the others. The explanation is reckoned of as much or greater value than the operation, but the unitary method is held to include both.]

1. A hoghead of molasses containing 120 gals. cost \$40. Twenty gallons leaked out. At how much per gallon must the remainder be sold in order to gain 20 per cent?
2. What will the carpeting required for a floor, 15 ft. 6 in. long and 12 ft. 6 in. wide, cost at \$2.40 per yard, the carpeting being 30 in. wide?
3. A and B together can do a piece of work in 3 days. A alone can do it in 5 days. In what time could B do it? Explain the operation, or work by the unitary method.
4. Find the greatest common measure of 273 and 2808 without factoring, and prove that the result must be the G. C. M.
5. Reduce 3-16 to a decimal, and divide the result by four thousand five hundred and ninety-six and eighty-seven thousand and ninety-four millionths until the quotient contains three digits. Explain the method by which you determined the place of the point in the quotient.
6. Find the difference in pints between 5-18 of a gallon and .0875 of a bushel.
7. \$56.25. Frederickton, June 12, 1891. One year after date, for value received, I promise to pay John Smith, or order, fifty-six and 25-100 dollars, with interest from date at 6 per cent.

William Jones.
Endorsement June 12, 1891, \$40.
What was due on Dec. 15, 1893?

Geography.

III. Time, 1 hr. 30 min.

PART I.
1. Define isthmus, oasis, river basin, zone, meridian.
2. Explain the cause of day and night.
3. Name the coast waters, islands and headlands to be seen in a voyage from St. Stephen to Campbellton, or the rivers and towns passed in a railway journey between the same points.
Mention the chief towns on the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes; or, the principal seaports of Great Britain and Ireland.
PART II.
5. Draw a map of New Brunswick. Note.—The examiner will allow 70 marks for Part I. and 30 for Part II.

Useful Knowledge.

III. Time, 1 hr.
1. What are the different kinds of cotton, linen, wool and silk? Where is silk chiefly manufactured? How is the raw material obtained?
2. From what sources are the following common things derived: Glass, parchment, steel, ink, paper?
3. State what you know about cork, sponge, coral.
4. Name the principal minerals found in New Brunswick, and the uses to which they are severally applied.
5. Describe as if to a class in the third reader, the cause of the seasons.

Grammar and Analysis.

I. Time, 1 1/2 hrs.
1. Give the general and particular analysis of—
"I lived in hope that sometime you would come
To these my lips with him whom best you loved;
And there, poor cousin, with your meek blue eyes,
The truest eyes that ever answer'd Heaven,
Behold me overturn and trample on him.
Then, had you cried, or knelt, or pray'd to me,
I should not less have kill'd him."
Parse the italicized words in this selection.
2. Give the derivation of: Belfry, daisy dandelion, birch, orchard, constable, surgeon, sexton.
4. What is meant by Etymology, Syntax, Concord? State and illustrate the rule that determines the number of the verb when the subject is a collective noun.
5. State the chief sources of the English vocabulary, and mention the different

periods at which words of Latin origin were introduced. Give examples of words introduced at each of these periods.
6. To what languages do we owe the following words: Yacht, potato, alligator, toddy, calico, brigade, bivouac, jubilee.
7. State as precisely as you can the meaning of the following suffixes: Dom, en, ex, hood, ing, and give examples of words formed by them.

Concluded in next issue.

How to Make a Will-o'-the-Wisp.

Of course you know that a real Will-o'-the-wisp is the effect of hydrocarbon gas generated by decomposing organic matter in a marsh, and in a state of combustion. But did you know that you could produce this phenomenon in your own home? This is how it is done. Take an open-mouthed glass jar and place some baking-soda in the bottom, over which pour a little diluted sulphuric acid, muriatic acid, or strong vinegar. Now lower a lighted candle into the gas until it goes out, leaving the top of the flames still burning upon the surface of the invisible gas. The flames will be fed by the gases coming from the smouldering wick. This Will-o'-the-wisp lasts but a short time, but it may be reproduced by raising the candle until the wick rights, then lowering it again. In order to make a success of this experiment see that the air of the room is very still.

Grandmother's Cat.

Here is an amusing game one which will in no way harm poor pussy. Its object is to see how many adjectives one can call to mind. Each player is to apply to "Grandmother's Cat" some adjective commencing with the letter A. One may say he is an ancient cat, another that he is an able cat, and so on. None can use an adjective that has been already given by a previous player. When one can think of no new adjective suitable to apply, he must retire from the game. The game is continued until all the adjectives beginning with A have been thought of, and all the members have retired. Then a turn is taken with the adjectives beginning with P. And so on until the company weary of the game.

The Waterphone.

In the matter of invention it is a curious fact, says the New York World, that Professor Bell's latest device of importance, the "waterphone," for locating leaks in water pipes, was suggested to him by observing a plumber's apprentice endeavoring to find a leak by means of a small rod which he held in his mouth and touched against the pipe.

Had 'Em Twice at Once.

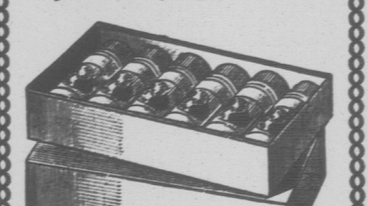
"I had the mumps twice," said little Ab. "You can't have mumps twice," retorted Bob. "Well, I had. I had 'em twice all once—once this side, and once the other," said Ab, triumphantly.

True Philanthropy.

TO THE EDITOR: Please inform your readers that I will, mail free to all sufferers 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 stamps:
MR. EDWARD MARTIN (Teacher),
P. O. Box 143, Detroit Mich.
May 20—4m.

RIPANS TABLETS.

RIPANS TABLETS are compounded from a prescription used for years by well-known physicians and endorsed by leading medical authorities everywhere. In the Tablets the standard ingredients are presented in a form that is becoming the fashion with modern physicians and modern patients everywhere.



RIPANS TABLETS act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines; cure habitual constipation, dispel colds, headaches and fevers. One Tablet taken at the first symptoms of a return of indigestion, or depression of spirits, will remove the whole difficulty within an hour.
Persons in need of the Ripans Tablets will find the gross package the most economical to buy. It is also in convenient form to divide up among friends. The above picture represents a quarter gross box, sold for 75 cents. A single bottle can be had for 15 cents.

RIPANS CHEMICAL CO.,
10 SPRUCE ST., NEW YORK.



New Drug Store.

NEW GOODS.

I am now 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 of 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.

All Sizes. All Styles.
164 Queen St.

ADVERTISE

IN THE
"Fredericton Globe."
-:-
PHOTOGRAPHS.

The "Globe" is now the most attractive paper published in the City, and has an ever increasing circulation.

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

JOHN H. FLEMING
Call and see us and get our Rates Now is the time to

ADVERTISE.
A. J. MACHUM, Proprietor.

OFFICE: Sharkey's Block, Queen Street, Opp. Officers' Quarters
Saint John, - - - N. B.



POOR DOCUMENT

FREDERICTON GLOBE.

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One Year (Delivered) - \$1.00
Six Months - - - - - .50
Three Months - - - - - .25
Single copies at the office.
Papers will not be discontinued until all arrearages are paid.
For Advertising rates apply at office.

"TO LET" or "WANT" advertisements inserted at the rate of one half a cent per word per insertion.

Subscribers falling to get 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. MACHUM, Publisher and Proprietor
FREDERICTON, N. B. JUNE 24, 1898.

A PUBLIC CONCERT.

In view of the great loss of property occasioned by the late fire at Gibson, and the comparative poverty to which the people there have been reduced by the destruction of their buildings and furniture, we think it would be a good idea for the people of Fredericton to bestir themselves in a very active manner. When we remember that the total loss by that fire must have reached as high as \$1,500,000, and that the total insurance is only about \$600,000, it will be at once seen that there is a very great portion of property which will be a total loss. Or, in other words, the net loss by the fire, comparing the figures just quoted, is \$900,000. We believe, from what we know of the conditions in Gibson, that the greater part of the insurance payable since the fire, will have been held by the wealthier and more thrifty people of the place, who can better afford a loss than their poorer neighbours. The latter have in many instances lost their all, and no insurance coming in to indemnify them, and it will take a very long time for them to re-establish themselves in anything like their position previous to the fire. It is to these that a helping hand should be extended. Outside of the necessity which they will be under of building houses or otherwise providing houses for their families, there will be a present and actual need for primary necessities of life. The clothing and personal effects lost in the great conflagration must be replaced at once, and they and their families must obtain bread enough to keep them alive until they can get upon their feet again. Already private contributions of food and clothing have been received from adjacent towns and villages, and even from the city of St. John; but these, while abundantly acceptable and available for present wants, will not go far towards clothing or supporting the unfortunate sufferers throughout the summer months. What is needed is a large fund to be set apart for that purpose, and judicially applied where most needed, by persons appointed for that work. Now there is no way in which this can be brought about so easily, and with so little expense to the general population of the city as by a public concert. There is plenty of local talent in the city, which will be readily available for such a purpose. We do not doubt that the City Hall could be engaged for one or two evenings free of charge. There need be no expenses. The entertainment could be arranged to be a great success, as we know from experience in the past. Everyone who had time would go, and there is no question about the ability of the public to contribute in this way towards such a worthy object. The Gilmour Band Concert in St. John last spring took from Fredericton upwards of three hundred dollars. The recent Oratorio concert in the same place took a further large sum from the people of the city. Why would it not be possible to raise four or five hundred dollars in the same way for the purpose herein mentioned. Nobody would begrudge giving his share towards such an object. We guarantee, if the scheme is worked up, that the management would have crowded houses as long as the affair might last. Let some of our influential citizens talk the matter up, and bring the idea to practical realization, and they need have no fear for the result.

THE LIBERAL CONVENTION.

The great convention of the Liberals of the Dominion which began its session on Tuesday last, in the Rideau Rink at Ottawa, was one of the largest and most important political gatherings ever held within the borders of Canada. The delegates present numbered over two thousand. Representatives from all classes of people; all shades of religious belief, and every sort of individual opinion

were there, but all united in a strong and fervent zeal for the welfare of their country. Hon. Wilfred Laurier, as the chosen leader of the Liberal party in Canada, was there, and was of necessity the most prominent among the many distinguished men who attended the convention. From the various provinces, excepting British Columbia, prominent and able men were sent as delegates. Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island each sent her own premier as a Liberal delegate, while Manitoba sent her Attorney General Sifton, and Quebec sent men as Hon. Mr. Joly, formerly premier of the province, J. Israel Taitte, and last, but not least, Hon. Mr. Laurier himself. Sir Oliver Mowatt, premier of Ontario, was appointed chairman of the convention, Hon. Messrs. Joly of Quebec, Fielding of Nova Scotia, Blair of New Brunswick, Peters of P. E. Island, and Sifton of Manitoba were appointed vice chairmen and a committee consisting of Sir Richard Cartwright and Mr. Mulock of Ontario, Hon. L. H. Davies and Fred Peters of P. E. Island, Hon. A. G. Blair and A. H. Gilmour of New Brunswick, Hon. W. S. Fielding and Dr. Borden of Nova Scotia, Hon. Robert Watson and Attorney General Sifton of Manitoba were appointed for the purpose of preparing and submitting to the convention a platform of resolutions for discussion, amendment and adoption. The immense Rideau Rink, capable of seating fully three thousand people, was, at every session of the convention, filled to its utmost capacity, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. The most unbounded respect was displayed toward Hon. Mr. Laurier and the provincial Liberal leaders whenever in any way their names or persons were presented before the convention. Hon. Mr. Blair, premier of this province, and the other delegates from New Brunswick took, as we predicted they would take, a very prominent position among the great number of delegates present, and we will venture to say, did as good and thorough work in the convention as any equal number from any other portion of Canada.

It was noticeable that in so vast an assemblage of representative men from all portions of Canada, brought together at the call of him whom some conservatives contemptuously speak as "The Quebec Frenchman," and having nothing but their ardour for Canadian Liberal welfare to bind them together, so great harmony should prevail. It has been the expectation and the hope of the conservative press ever since the idea of holding this convention was first proposed, that dissensions and civil war among the various elements represented, would put an end to all concord, and render united action and organization impossible, but we are sincerely glad that their prophecies have not come true. There could not have been a more harmonious gathering. The whole progress of the convention shows this. Another notable feature of the convention was the great amount of speech making which was done, and the general good sense of what was said by the various speakers. There was very little "Hot" spoken at all. Everyone seemed in earnest, and full of practical, sensible ideas. We doubt very much if the conservatives of Canada could organize and carry through to a successful conclusion a convention so large, so harmonious and so level headed as that just ended at Ottawa. The Coetigan-Curran-Walace combination would scarcely write in angelic harmony to the music of Sir John Thompson's political fiddle. But that is apart. The committee on resolutions reported a series of ten resolutions, dealing with tariff reform, reciprocity, dishonesty and corruption in the government. The debt-expenditure, royal commissions, the selling of public lands only to actual settlers. The franchise act, the gerrymander act, the present contribution of the senate, and a plebiscite on prohibition. The resolutions were all carried unanimously and together they form an excellent liberal platform for the next political struggle. We fall to read the signs of the times aright if this convention does not point to the complete success of the opposition party at the next election. One good effect it will have, to wake liberalism up, and prepare it for the conflict.

HOME RULE.

We are not at all glad to learn that the Home Rule bill is dragging through committee of the House of Commons at so slow a rate as to weary the patience of the Irish supporters of the Grand Old Man. But such seems to be the case. There have been no open expressions of rebellion as

yet among the Hibernian contingent but there are ominous mutterings, like rumblings of a distant storm; and even the lightning flash of openly expressed dissatisfaction, to make anxious the heart of the veteran leader whose courageous buoyancy of spirit under such discouraging circumstances is the wonder of all observers. It was expected that the bill would pass through committee and reach the House of Lords by the first of July, but it is now admitted that that is well-nigh impossible. In fact the whole future of the bill seems dubious. Along with discouragements in the House of Commons, the Gladstonians have lately met a reverse in Scotland, losing a seat next to Midlothian, Mr. Gladstone's own constituency. The members of the government are reported dependent over the position of the Home Rule bill, and its bearing upon the future prospects of their party. It is to be hoped that the present disheartening state of affairs, is but the "darkest hour before the dawn" and that the bill will ultimately pass in triumph all the parliamentary ordeals before it, and emerge upon the statute book of Britain.

Mr. James Tennant notified the inspector of the Board of Health Thursday that a dead horse in an advanced state of decomposition was lying at the river bank in the rear of his dwelling above town and that it should be removed immediately. He also notified the city marshal of the fact but up to the time of going to press the carcass had not been removed and a difficulty appears to exist between these two officials as to whose duty it is to have it removed. The health inspector receives three hundred dollars per year and the city marshal one hundred dollars to attend to such matters, and our citizens are drinking the poisoned water.

The trial of Gordon Kelly, master machinist in the New Brunswick Foundry, who was caught by the police last Sunday morning between three and four o'clock in C. Fred Chestnut's drug store, he having effected an entrance by the rear with the aid of skeleton keys, has been postponed until Monday. Appearance indicate that a settlement has been made by Mr. Kelly's friends with Mr. Chestnut, and Police Magistrate Marsh does not think it his duty to prosecute.

The city council met last night for the purpose of organizing and arranging for the relief of the sufferers by the Gibson fire. Mayor Beckwith yesterday received the following telegram from Mayor Peters of St. John:

"Will act under instructions from you in respect to assistance from St. John for Gibson fire sufferers. Inform Simmons of my willingness in behalf of citizens to organize with him." Signed,

Thomas W. Peters.

A large quantity of meat was sent over Thursday by Mayor Beckwith.

Moonlight Excursion.

A committee composed of A. F. Randolph, Dr. Inch, Eldon Mullin, A. A. Sterling, J. J. Weddall, W. VanWart, B. C. Foster, C. A. Sampson, J. M. Palmer, Miss Alice M. Vandine and Miss Sarah G. Duffy, have made arrangements for a moonlight excursion at the coming meeting of the Institute. The excursion will take place Thursday evening, June 29th, on the steamer David Weston. Music will be furnished by the Fredericton Brass Band. A limited number of tickets at 50 cents will be sold. Tickets can be procured from any of the city teachers.

Their Walking Ticks.

The balance on hand of ladies and girls' summer jackets at Edgewcombe's will be sold at cost price to clear them out. The styles are new and the garments very desirable. But Mr. Edgewcombe believes in clearing his stock every season, that he may always have new styles for spring and fall, and not be showing last year's goods.

Bert Ellis and wife, of Los Angeles, California, registered at the Barker House this week. Mr. Ellis is a former resident of Fredericton, a son of the late Dr. Ellis, dentist, who formerly practiced in partnership with Dr. Torrens.

Fred J. McCausland, jeweller, left this week for Boston to consult an oculist concerning eye trouble.

Mrs. M. Adams, of Newcastle, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Simon Nealis.

True Philanthropy.

To THE EDITOR: Please inform your readers that I will mail free to all sufferers 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 his certain cure known to all, I will send free and confidential to anyone full particulars of just how I was cured. Address with stamps:

MR. EDWARD MARTIN (Teacher),
P. O. Box 143, Detroit Mich.
May 20-4m.

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The Great Blood and Nerve Remedy

JUNE 24TH.

This Season's Goods at Bargain Prices, at

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The Balance of New Spring and Summer Jackets will be sold at

COST PRICE, "TO CLEAR."

FRED B. EDGECOMBE.

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HAVE JUST RECEIVED

5 Cases Sabbath School Books,

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

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

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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 COVERED.

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.

A 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

WM. J. SCARR,

Funeral Director and Undertaker.

No 14 YORK STREET. - - - TELEPHONE 53.

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

ADVERTISE IN THIS PAPER.

POOR DOCUMENT

GIBSON IN ASHES.

The Entire Village Swept Out of Existence.
ONE THOUSAND HOMELESS PEOPLE.

83 Buildings Burned—\$150,000 Worth of Property Destroyed—\$50,000 Insurance.

Fire broke out Tuesday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock in the barn owned by Arthur Sewell, at Gibson. The wind was blowing a gale, and the dryness of the atmosphere aided in spreading the fire with great rapidity.

Within a few minutes Mr. Sewell's house and barn, which were situated at the upper end of the village, were one mass of flames, and the wind was carrying the cinders down upon the doomed village.

So rapidly did the fire spread that by the time the city firemen and salvage corps reached Gibson nearly the whole village was in flames. From Sewell's house the flames leaped from building to building and quickly demolished them. The C. P. R. round house and machine shop caught and burned like tinder.

Crossing the street the fire swept every house from the C. P. R. crossing to the new Baptist Church, soon leaving it a mass of burning ruins. From there it rushed like a roaring demon down upon the closely packed wooden houses standing in blocks on either side of Miles street and between that and Miles avenue, taking in its course Robert Macklin's residence which was soon a heap of smoking cinders.

Turning the corner of Macklin and Miles streets the fire left not a building standing out as far as the Methodist church.

Crossing Miles street with a roar, it fastened upon the old C. P. R. station and corner tenement house owned by Alex. Gibson, from which it spread with amazing rapidity and terrific strength clear to the Nashwaak river, leveling 60 good buildings to the ground. The beautiful houses owned by A. D. Yerxa, registrar of deeds, J. W. Ruel, P. A. Logan and John Miles fell speedy victims to its ravages.

No houses were spared. The C. P. R. tenement houses on the river side of the street and next above the C. P. R. machine shops crackled and were consumed in a very few minutes. So heavy was the wind that the cinders flew to the barns of Thos. F. Barker below the mouth of the Nashwaak, they also being totally swept away.

Only a few buildings above the Nashwaak river, including the old Gibson lannery and machine shop and station were saved. The whole village is swept out of existence. Eighty-three buildings went up in smoke. One thousand people were left homeless and \$150,000 worth of good property lost. The insurance companies will suffer to the extent of \$50,000. So terribly rapid was the sweep of the fire that many had no time to save anything, and so great was the heat and so thick the cinders that a great deal of furniture which had been carried from the houses for safety was burned up on the streets and in the fields. The whole conflagration occupied only about two hours and a half. The alarm was sounded at 2.30 and by 4 o'clock the barns of Mr. Barker a mile below, were in flames.

The following buildings were burned—
Dwelling house and barn owned and occupied by Arthur Sewell.
Dwelling house owned by Arthur Sewell and occupied by Bradford Cummings.
Tenement house owned by J. F. McMurray and occupied by four families.
Dwelling house owned by Arthur Sewell and occupied by Wm. Nelson.
Tenement house owned by Allie Neill and occupied by four families.
Dwelling house owned by Mrs. Cowperthwaite and occupied by a family named McLean and herself.
Dwelling house owned and occupied by Malcolm Brown.
Dwelling house owned by Allie Currie of Woodstock and occupied by Alex. Heron.
Dwelling house owned by Chas. Chase of Burton, unoccupied.
Dwelling house belonging to Mrs. Currie of Woodstock, and occupied by Mrs. Colwell.
Dwelling house owned and occupied by Chesley Moore.
Dwelling house owned by Geo. Sherwood and occupied by Chas. Hall.
Dwelling house owned and occupied by Benj. Babbitt.
Dwelling house owned and occupied by Ezekiel Allen.
Dwelling house owned and occupied by Thos. E. Babbitt.
Dwelling owned and occupied by Mrs. Robt. Neill.
Dwelling owned by Hiram Brewer and occupied by himself and Charles Brown.
Dwelling owned by Hiram Brewer and occupied by Rev. Mr. Knight.
Shop owned and occupied by Malcolm Brewer.
Dwelling owned by Daniel Flinn and occupied by Abraham Rideout and John Culligan.
Dwelling owned by Abbie Neill and occupied by Widow Rideout.
Dwelling house owned by Chris Johnson and occupied by Widow Titus.
Dwelling owned by Justin Gill occupied by Mrs. Sherwood.
Dwelling owned and occupied by Jas. R. Gardner, postmaster.
Dwelling owned and occupied by Henry Garrity.
Dwelling owned and occupied by Benj. Babbitt.
Shop owned and occupied by Benj. Babbitt, Baptist church.
Dwelling owned and occupied by Emery Sewell.
Dwelling owned and occupied by Robert Macklin.

Large building on corner owned by Prof. Bailey, and occupied downstairs as a shop by Jas. R. Gardner and upstairs as a public hall.
Tenement house owned by Alex. Gibson, occupied by David Cowie and Bevin Hughes.

Dwelling owned and occupied by G. S. Peters.
Dwelling owned by Mrs. Andrew McLaughlin and occupied by Chas. Morgan and David Wallace.
Dwelling owned and occupied by Thomas Hoban.
Dwelling owned by Chris. Johnson, of Adam occupied by Timothy Tribe.
Dwelling owned by P. A. Logan occupied by Rev. Mr. Parkinson.
Dwelling owned and occupied by Recorder A. D. Yerxa.
Dwelling owned by James Ruel, and occupied by his father J. M. Ruel.
Dwelling owned and occupied by John Miles.
Dwelling owned and occupied by James Pickard.
Dwelling owned and occupied by Beverley Jewett.
Dwelling owned and occupied by Stair Jewett and his sisters.
Shop owned by P. A. Logan, occupied by Miss Merrithew, dressmaker.
Dwelling owned by P. A. Logan, occupied by Wm. Dennison.
Dwelling owned by Morris Macklin, occupied by Robert Noble.
Dwelling and store owned and occupied by Charles Bailey.
Dwelling house and blacksmith shop owned and occupied by C. A. Parlee.
Dwelling owned and occupied by Harry Steele.
Dwelling owned by William Rosborough, occupied by James Semple and another family.
Dwelling owned and occupied by B. Webb. Dwelling occupied by Robert Johnson.
Shop occupied as feed store by Jas. Merrithew.
Dwelling owned by Wm. White and occupied by John Billings.
Blacksmith shop owned and occupied by Wm. Bradley.
Dwelling owned and occupied by David Evans.
Dwelling owned by Chris. Robinson, occupied by Jas. Merrithew.
Dwelling owned and occupied by Lewis Belyea.
Shop owned by Lewis Belyea and occupied by Lloyd Belyea.
Dwelling owned and occupied by Everett Johnson.
Building owned by John Kyle and occupied by him as a shop and dwelling. Mr. Kyle lost all his stock and like everyone else most of his furniture.
Hotel on corner owned and occupied by Wm. H. White.
Beyond the corner a dwelling owned and occupied by Ed. Johnson and a dwelling owned and occupied by David Coombes were burned.
Dwelling owned and occupied by Fred Pond.
Dwelling owned and occupied by the wid. Wm. Byram.
Dwelling owned and occupied by John Taylor.
Dwelling owned and occupied by John Boyd.
Dwelling owned by the widow Wallace and occupied by Conductor Charles Sterling.
Dwelling owned and occupied by Horatio Fresham.
Dwelling owned and occupied by Sherwood Yerxa.
Dwelling owned by Mrs. McLaughlin of Boston, and occupied by Hartley Smith and Samuel Gouge.
Dwelling owned by Mrs. McLaughlin and occupied by Rainsford Estabrook and Wesley Allen.
Dwelling owned by Mrs. McLaughlin and occupied by Turney Estabrook.
Dwelling owned and occupied by Chas. Titus.
Dwelling owned and occupied by Moses White.
Babbitt's mill on the river bank and two small dwellings below the mill and back from the street, the one owned and occupied by John Allen and the other owned and occupied by Geo. Logan, were the only three buildings that escaped from the starting point of the fire down to the Canada Eastern depot and out as far as the Methodist church on the road to Marysville.

The Insurance.
Mr. B. H. Babbitt, Gibson representing the Manchester Fire Insurance Company, held the following risks:
Arthur Sewell, furniture, \$800; George N Babbitt, tenement, \$400, occupied by Mrs. C. Copthwaite; Mrs. C. Chase, on furniture, \$300; C. B. Moore dwelling, \$700 on furniture, \$300; T. E. Babbitt & Sons, \$300 on lumber; T. E. Babbitt, on house, \$500, furniture, \$200; Rev. P. R. Knight, \$400 on furniture; Mrs. M. Brown, \$200 on stock; Samuel Allen, \$200 on furniture; W. E. Johnston, on dwelling \$500; J. R. Garden, \$600 on dwelling and \$200 on furniture; B. H. Babbitt, on dwelling, \$1,500, on furniture, \$300, on store, \$250, on stock, \$500; Baptist church, \$1,500, on organ, \$100; Emery Sewell, on furniture, \$750; Morris Macklin, on furniture, \$300; Geo. W. Bailey, \$700 on store, nothing on stock or furniture; David Coombes, \$800 on dwelling; Edward Johnson, \$700 on dwelling, on furniture, \$300; on Free Baptist Church, \$800; H. Fradabam, on dwelling; Mrs. Wm. Campbell Est., \$500 on dwelling and \$500 on furniture; C. H. Sterling, \$250 on furniture; Mrs. Boyd, \$300 on furniture, and on dwelling, \$500; Harry Pickard, \$400 on furniture; Thos. Hoban, \$800 on furniture; C. B. Morgan, \$300 on furniture, David Evans, \$900 on dwelling.
Mr. F. I. Morrison, representing various insurance companies held, risks on the following:
Mrs. Arthur Sewell, \$300 on tenement; George Kitchen, \$400 on store occupied by Mrs. Brown; Sherwood Yerxa, \$750 on dwelling; Hiram Brewer, \$400 and \$300

on two tenements; Mr. and Mrs. A. S. McLaughlin, \$3100 on three single dwellings and one double; P. A. Logan, \$100 on dwelling on Marysville road; Mrs. Robt. Neill, \$1000 on dwelling, occupied by herself; Morris Macklin, \$1000 on tenement; A. D. Yerxa, \$1200 on dwelling; John Kyle, \$1000 on dwelling, outbuildings, wagons, etc.; James A. Ruel, \$1550 on dwelling; Thos. Buckley, \$700 on tenement; Mrs. Chris. Johnson, \$800 on dwelling; Thos. Buckley, \$700 on tenement; Mrs. Chris. Johnson, \$800 on dwelling; Thos. F. Barker, \$300 on barna.

Mr. John Black, for his companies, held the following risks:
Mrs. M. Brown, barn and dwelling, \$500
Robt Macklin, on dwelling \$1,500, on crops \$500.
J. R. Garden, on hall, \$1,200;
John F. Miles, \$1,600;
Wm. Rosborough, on tenement, \$1,200,
Moses White, on dwelling, \$1000;
Mr. & J. Gregory, for his companies, held the following:

Mrs. W. H. White, on buildings, \$2,700,
P. A. Logan, \$2,000 on house occupied by Rev. John Parkinson and Mrs. F. M. Peters, partial loss, \$300
Mrs. Arthur Sewell, on tenement \$2,000
Mrs. Geo. Peters, \$1,000
Everett D. Johnson, \$500
Harry Currie, \$500.
Mr. J. W. McCready, held the risks, for his companies:

Daniel Babbitt, residence \$1,400
Fred Pond, residence, \$800;
Mr. Wm. Wilson, held policies for his companies, on the following:
Henry Garrity, dwelling, \$800;
B. Webb, dwelling, \$500;
Lewis Belyea, dwelling, \$1,000.
Zekiel Allan had \$600 on his dwelling, in the Keystone Co., St. John.

The total loss is estimated at about \$150,000, while the insurance will amount to about \$50,000.

This was the largest fire ever experienced here, and immediate steps should be taken to assist the homeless, many of whom are without money, or even a change of clothing. The evening of the fire the immediate wants of the sufferers were supplied by the people of St. Marys and Marysville, provisions, etc. also going over from the city. The city council have provided meals and shelter for quite a number of the unfortunates. Steps will be taken for the further relief of the families who have lost all.

ANNAPOLIS AND ST. JOHN.
Will Unite to Celebrate Dominion Day in Royal Fashion.

Where will you spend Dominion Day? Have you ever visited the beautiful Annapolis Valley, the oldest settlement on the continent North of Florida, and today the garden spot of Canada, amid its blossoming orchards on the shores of the beautiful basin, framed in an emerald setting of glorious hills? If not, you can go there on Dominion Day at small cost, and return to St. John the same evening in time to catch the late trains on the I. C. R. and C. P. R. If you only wish to visit Digby, the steamer calls there both going and returning.

The people of Annapolis will celebrate Dominion Day with athletic and aquatic sports, horse races, games, music, dancing and feasting, and a grand concert in the evening.

St. John will share in the honors of the day, for the Hawker Medicine Co., who have presented gold medals for competition in the aquatic sports, have also engaged the steamer City of Monticello, and will run a big excursion; from St. John, taking with them the splendid City Cornet Band to entertain the voyage with music, and having on board a number of athletes to compete in the boat races and field sports. There will be a grand procession through the streets of St. John the night before which will be worth going to see.

The steamer leaves St. John at 7.30 a. m., local time. Fares for the round trip are: To Digby and return \$1.50; to Annapolis and return \$2. Care will be taken not to overcrowd the steamer.

No other such combination of attractions is offered in the lower provinces. If you only take one holiday in the year take it now, and join in this delightful trip.

Don't You Know
That to have perfect health you must have pure blood, and the best way to have pure blood is to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best blood purifier and strength builder. It expels all taint of scrofula, salt rheum and all other humors, and at the same time builds up the whole system and gives nerve strength.

Do you read the testimonials published in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla? They are reliable and worthy your confidence.

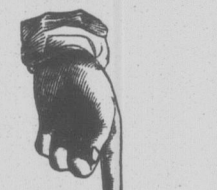
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Graining done in Walnut, Cherry, Mahogany, Oak, Satin Wood, Hungarian Ash, Box Wood, etc.
Doors Grained, Price \$1.50 to \$2.50 per Side
All work Guaranteed First-Class. Best of Material used. Defy Competition.
F. W. WINTERS.
May, 12th, '93.—1y. 68 Brunswick St.

PHENIX LIVERY STABLE
(Lately the Geo. I. Gunter Stable)
Opp. A. F. Randolph & Sons.
CHAS. S. ORR. - Manager
FIRST-CLASS TURNOUTS A SPECIALTY.
Prompt and Courteous treatment to all Patrons.
May 13th, '93.—1y.

THE DOMINION PORTRAIT COMPANY
Wish to announce to the Citizens of Fredericton that their office is now open for inspection. All who have received tickets from our agent will kindly call and select frames for portraits.
We give a handsomely executed bust portrait, size 16x20 for \$8.50 former price \$20.00. A \$15.00 portrait for \$5.50 and a \$10.00 portrait for \$3.50.
DOMINION PORTRAIT CO.,
Office 358 Queen St., Fredericton, N. B.

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Young, middle-aged or old men suffering from the effects of illness and excess, restored to perfect health, manhood and vigor.
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CREATES
New Nerve Force and Powerful Manhood.
Cures Lost Power, Nervous Debility, Night Losses, Sleeplessness, Headaches, Dizziness, Indigestion, Fatigue, Depletion of Stomach, Lack of Energy, Loss of Memory, Headaches, Weakness, Gleet and Venereal.

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To every one using this Remedy according to directions, a money cheerfully and conscientiously refunded. PRICE \$1.00, 6 PACKAGES \$5.00.
Send by mail to any point in U.S. or Canada, securely sealed, free from duty or inspection. Write to-day for our
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A. J. MACHUM, Proprietor.

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FREDERICTON FURNITURE DEPOT.
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