

THE FREDERICTON NEWS

VOL. IV., NO. 40.

FREDERICTON, N. B., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1893.

\$1.00 PER YEAR

HOTELS.

QUEEN HOTEL,

Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

THIS HOTEL has been REBUILT AND PAINTED IN THE MOST ATTRACTIVE STYLE. AS MAGNIFICENT RESTAURANT, PERFECT VENTILATION, AND BEVERAGE THROUGHOUT. LARGE AND AIRY BEDROOMS. COMMODIOUS BATH ROOMS AND CLOSETS on each floor, and is capable of accommodating ONE HUNDRED GUESTS. It is rapidly growing in popular favor, and is the most comfortable hotel in the Dominion. The table is always supplied with every delicacy available. The cooking is highly commended, and the staff of Attendants are ever ready to oblige. There are two of the largest and most conveniently fitted up HALLS in the Dominion, having street entrances and all connecting with Hotel Office. ROOMS and CARRIAGES of every style are to be had. THE LIVERY STABLES of the Proprietor, immediately adjacent to the Hotel. The "QUEEN" is centrally located, directly opposite to the Steamboat and Gibeon Ferry Landings, and within a minute's walk of the Parliament Buildings, County Registrar's Office and Cathedral. A FIRST-CLASS BARBER SHOP IN CONNECTION.

HEALTH FOR ALL! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

THE PILLS

PURIFY THE BLOOD, correct all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys and Bowels. They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incident to Females of all ages. For Children and the Aged they are priceless.

THE OINTMENT

Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It is equally good for Rheumatism. For Disorders of the Chest it has no equal.

FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS,
Granular Swellings, and all Skin Diseases, it has no rival; and for Contracted and RHEUMATOID Joints it acts like a charm.

Manufactured only at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment,
78, NEW OXFORD STREET, (late 533, OXFORD STREET), LONDON
and are sold at 1s. 1d., 2s., 4s., 6s., 1s. 2d., and 3s. each Box or Pot and may be had of all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

Purchasers should look to the label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 78, Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

IT IS TERRIBLE.

Fully 1500 Drowned and 15,000 Starving.

The Southern Cyclone.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 2.—The city is already quaking with its normal condition, and is busy repairing the damage done by the cyclone. The situation, however, is very gloomy. Only two days of sunshine since the cyclone, and to-day heavy rains with cyclonic indications have cast a damper upon the situation. But above all, the news of the terrible devastation and loss of life and crops on the sea islands have cast a gloom over the city.

The situation is appalling. A very large part of the business of the city comes from the devastated section and with no cotton and very little rice the business outlook seems distressingly bad.

As refugees from the stricken coast come in they bring awful and pitiful stories. From Pompano comes a story that is pathetic in its tragedy. Laura Hamilton, a colored woman, and her baby escaped from the rapidly rising water in her house and tried to seek safety for herself and her baby. The waters rushed down upon her. She attempted to swim holding her child above water with her hands. She struggled bravely for some time, but was finally exhausted and drowned with her child.

A negro woman was washed out of her house. She held her baby in her arms. Drifting by a tall gate she grasped one of its pillars, and held on throughout the terrible hours of the storm. She was rescued until 8 o'clock Monday morning.

Two negro boys floated off on a straw stack. After going several miles up the river the straw parted and one was drowned.

The Pinner rescued the family of Richmond Bramham. Bramham himself was drowned.

John Roberts came to this city yesterday from Dewey's island, and reported a most deplorable condition among the few people living there. The houses in which his mother lived was blown down and he was caught in the wreck, where she remained for two days before help came. She was badly crushed by the timbers.

His wife and five children, the youngest only two years old, suffered an awful experience. When the storm blew the house of the house his wife washed the children through a hole into the loft, and on Monday swam to the nearest high ground with her children one in a tow, where she wrapped them up in two old shawls, and waited for the wind and waves to subside. It was five days they didn't have a mouthful to eat.

It is estimated to-day that on the sea islands upward of 1500 people have been drowned, and 15,000 are in a starving condition. Many of the negroes on the sea islands are tenant farmers, but also work on the larger plantations.

All the crops are practically destroyed, the stock all drowned, and there is actually not enough provisions in the country to keep the people alive.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Charleston was held here to-day and relief was immediately sent. There will be a collection in all the churches to-morrow.

At Rockville, on Edisto Island, yesterday, the bodies of twenty-one wrecked seamen were buried in one grave. The beach along the coast is strewn with bodies of seamen and with wrecks, of whom no account can be given.

From Morris island, off the way down to Tybee, all are akin at their distress. Morris island, John island, Edisto, Wardlaw, James island—Charleston's neighbors—were held here to-day and relief was immediately sent. There will be a collection in all the churches to-morrow.

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TO CHATHAM.

Via the Canada Eastern Railway—A Pleasant Trip.

The journey from the celestial city to Chatham is a most comfortable and enjoyable one, northwards, by means of the comfortable accommodation train running daily over the Canada Eastern railway, is one of the most pleasant and instructive trips which it is possible to take within the limits of the province, and is undertaken at this season of the year, when the summer sun has long departed, when the weather is so uninteresting before; when the outward appearance of the country has been improved by the cutting of the hay, the ripening of the golden grain, and the approaching maturity of the orchard fruits; affords material for a vast deal of solid enjoyment. Everybody knows in what direction the Canada Eastern's line runs. It is the shortest cut between Chatham and the capital of the province, which is reached from each other by means of the great and more circuitous I. C. R. via Moncton and St. John.

The building of the line was due to the perseverance of those two provincial financial patriots, Messrs. Alex. Gibson and J. B. Snowball, the greater part of the praise being due to the former of the two. And it was a praiseworthy undertaking, carried through in a manner characteristic of its forcible promoters. There were many obstacles in the way of its completion. To begin with, it was almost certain from the very first inauguration of the scheme, that the road, when built would have to incur the keen competition of the I. C. R., a road already established, and having a practical monopoly of the carrying business between Quebec and the railway connecting with St. John, the chief distributing points within the province. This consideration was of great importance. Had the line been constructed between points already served by railway communication, no such objection would have been presented; but as it was, the new line had not only to work up a through and local business between the terminal points, but had to bid for all other business against a powerful government railway, which was not very particular about how many defective lines were incurred in its management. As a matter of fact the rivalry of the I. C. R. made itself felt in a very practical manner just after the completion of the Canada Eastern. Previous to that time the I. C. R. had been doing quite a business in carrying freight from the mills in west Nova Scotia to St. John, and had been of course charging very fair rates for the same. But immediately on the completion of the Canada Eastern, the rates were reduced on that portion of their line between Chatham and St. John, and at one time went down to nothing. In order to prevent the Canada Eastern from obtaining a share of the business, the I. C. R. carried four from Chatham to St. John and under Frederickton, (with the aid of the old New Brunswick company) absolutely free of freight charges. It was this that was the cause of the very serious matter to the Canada Eastern, but it did not seem to have any bearing upon its progress.

The road was started in 1886, and is now firmly established upon a paying basis. It is now in the hands of the Canadian Pacific, and it opened up to trade the fertile farming valley of the Nashwaak and Miramichi, and established a direct communication between them. It was especially valuable to Mr. Gibson and to North Shore lumbermen, for it cheapened the cost of transportation, both of men and provisions, into the lumber woods bordering upon its course. It has very largely built up the thriving villages of Stanley, Doaktown and Blackville, which, in return, are paying the Canada Eastern a very considerable sum in the way of freight.

All these facts aided its promoters to triumph over the difficulties in their way. The line is now owned and operated by Mr. Gibson alone, who bought out Mr. Snowball's interest not very long ago. To him the use of the railway is almost indispensable. He has considerable lumber business on the Miramichi waters, and the railway is useful in enabling him to ship his deals from his mill at Blackville to St. John by way of Fredericton, and to handle them in with his Nashwaak output. It is needless to say that the line has been of great benefit to the mechanical department, while among minor officials, the same is the case.

From Fredericton to Chatham is 116 miles. The accommodation leaves the capital at eight o'clock, and arrives at Chatham about three in the afternoon.

The first few miles traversed after leaving the celestial city, are so familiar to New Brunswickers, and especially to inhabitants of Fredericton, that it is almost as much as a man's life is worth to say anything at all about his impressions along the way. Nevertheless, it must be admitted that it is an extraordinary portion of the journey. From the moment you step on board the train at the railway bridge, you feel that you are entering into an atmosphere saturated with Gibson. When you sit and consider that the whole stretch of railway you are to traverse, extends a distance of over one half the length of the province, with its rights, members, privileges and appointments; its stations, its roadway, its engines and rolling stock, is under his direct control; when you cross the railway bridge which he has a controlling interest; when you traverse the village which bears his name and which he is doing so much to rebuild; when you observe at the Gibson quarries, the immense amount of deals from his mills being loaded on board his scows; and when you continue on up the line past beautiful houses of his building, and swing into sight of Marysville, his headquarters, and catch a breath of the tireless industry of the place; with its saw mills, its shingle, chiselmaking and lath manufacturing; its cotton factory; its brick yard; its numerous uniform dwellings for workmen, occupying both sides of the Nashwaak; its handsome store and hotel and church; its magnificent residences; its cleanliness, order and perfect apparent harmony; you are not to be blamed if you feel that the same man might whose enterprise created this high monopoly has also in some way or other an ownership in the very air you breathe.

No matter how many times you may have been over the same ground before, and have thought upon all these things till they seemed familiar and commonplace, you cannot help being struck with the stupendous genius and energy whose

TO CHATHAM.

correct estimate. Never will it be known exactly how many lives were lost by the terrific cyclone of 1883.

Much grass has covered the bodies of many; others have gone out to sea, and indeed the counting has become monotonous, and is no longer being continued.

The death roll, as it is, is bad enough, especially when the population of the vicinity is considered. Take the population at St. Helena island: Ladies island, 2,000; Hilton's Head, 2,500; Warsaw, 1,000; Coosaw, 2,000; Paris island, 500; Port Royal island (not Bearford), 5,000; Bearford, 3,500; Dotsway, 4,100; Chisholm island, 300; total 18,200.

Coverer Wells is trying his best to get a list of the dead. He says that when all the returns were in there would be fully 6000 names recorded on the death roll. He made up his list in this way:

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----|
| Warsaw island..... | 47 |
| Dotsway..... | 37 |
| Coffin Point..... | 80 |
| Dawson..... | 37 |
| Coosaw island..... | 25 |
| Works (Chisholm's island)..... | 25 |
| Hilton's Head..... | 25 |
| St. Helena island..... | 200 |
| Savannah river plantation..... | 150 |
| Bearford..... | 2 |
| Salt Water bridge..... | 4 |
| Osabeta plantation..... | 6 |
| On the banks..... | 6 |
| Grey's Hill..... | 3 |
| Perry's Point..... | 3 |
| Ladies island..... | 27 |
| Paris island..... | 24 |
| Land's End..... | 20 |
| Kane's Neck..... | 60 |
| Coosaw mine..... | 5 |
| Total..... | 758 |

But few whites perished in the storm, but these colored people who are gone were classed as good citizens, and those in Helena in the poorest of the world. The people of Bearford, realizing the seriousness of the distress, have united their energies to help the poor. A committee has been appointed to secure relief, and in the interests of the people. It consists of George Holmes, Robert Small, collector of the port; William R. Lockwood, banker; Capt. N. Christensen, hardware merchant; Thomas F. Walsh, dispenser; and George W. Ford, collector.

The committee held a meeting last night and decided to issue an appeal for immediate relief to the American people. The committee has collected a considerable amount of information, and is of the opinion that 800 lives were lost and fully 6000 people are in need at this moment.

| | | |
|---|-------|---------|
| Place | Lives | Lost |
| Coffin Point..... | 11 | 50 |
| Oakland..... | 1 | 70 |
| Perry's Point..... | 3 | 20 |
| Hopkinton..... | All | 92 |
| St. Helena..... | All | 29 |
| Village plantation..... | 8 | 4 |
| Indian Hill..... | All | Unknown |
| Edding's Point..... | 6 | 8 |
| Oakland..... | 2 | 15 |
| Pollywanna..... | Sweep | 6 |
| Grey's Hill..... | 6 | 15 |
| Wasson..... | 15 | 15 |
| Coosaw Place..... | 57 | 11 |
| Coosaw..... | 11 | 27 |
| Ladies island..... | 75 | 25 |
| Keane Neck..... | 25 | 60 |
| Paris island..... | 25 | 15 |
| Sea Brook plantation..... | 3 | 3 |
| Spain's place..... | 40 | 40 |
| Coosaw mine..... | 5 | 5 |
| Perry's landing..... | 11 | 11 |
| Salt Water bridge..... | 6 | 6 |
| Beaufort..... | 3 | 3 |
| Osabeta..... | 6 | 6 |
| Three out of fifty gone. (Not over ten left.) | | |

TO CHATHAM.

monument you see around on all sides. You are unconsciously brought within the magic sphere of its influence and you fall into silent admiration of the man whose possession it is. And even after you have passed Marysville, the influence still follows and keeps pace with your course.

On the train on which I travelled on Tuesday morning, Alex. Gibson, Jr., was aboard with a small crew of men whom he was taking to Cross Creek to work upon the drive. There is a very large quantity of Mr. Gibson's lumber at that place, which they are finding it very hard to handle. Further up the Nashwaak again, above Stanley there is a heavy jam which may not be got out before the fall freshet. But it will not be because no effort is made. It is not like Mr. Gibson to be defeated when any amount of exertion will gain the day, and he had at that time a large force of men hard at work upon this lumber. Over the whole length of the line you meet such evidences of the extent and character of the Gibson influence. You will meet, as we did, with special from Blackville loaded with deals from his Miramichi mills, and at every pause on the journey something occurs to remind you upon whose train you are journeying.

The ride up the Valley of the Nashwaak cannot be surpassed for beauty of agricultural scenery in any of the Maritime Provinces. Just now the hay is finished. The immense tracts of fertile level land are to a great extent clipped bare of their grass crop, and lie like green velvety lawns upturned to the Autumn sun. But the hay has given place to harvesting, which in some portions of this valley has already begun. The grain crops are unusually good this year, though the yield of hay was somewhat below the average. We saw, at intervals, harvesters standing up to their middles in the fields of oats, which they were cutting separately from the harvesting. From Fredericton to Cross Creek is twenty-five miles. Cross Creek is situated at the point where the Canada Eastern Railway leaves the Nashwaak Valley and strikes across the height of land lying between that and the Miramichi. It is the station for Stanley, which lies five miles directly south west, on the right bank of the Nashwaak. Previous to the building of the Canada Eastern Railway, Stanley was an unimportant little country village, having a few general stores which commanded a limited local trade, and being chiefly noted because of its annual "cattle show," to which a large number of York County people were always attracted. It also possessed a saw mill or two, and was a very nice little village, as country villages go. But it was twenty-five miles from Fredericton, the nearest town; it was situated in the middle of interminable hills, and on the bank of an un navigable river, it had no connection with the outside world, excepting by the usual highway, and altogether its prospects of becoming a place of any importance seemed very poor indeed. But now all that is changed.

JERSEY CATTLE.

A Description of Their Origin and History.

There are several good reasons for believing that Jersey cattle are descended from the Normandy breed of the adjacent continent. The two most prominent of these reasons are the contiguity of the two countries, and the resemblance which the two breeds bear to each other in point of conformation, and in other respects. It would be an unnatural supposition to conclude that cattle would be taken to Jersey from countries far away when they were kept on the mainland, and but a little way from the Jersey shore in those early centuries when the intercourse between countries was very much less than it is at the present time. It is thought, too, that at one time the channel between the island and the mainland was much narrower than it is at present. Although Jersey cattle differ considerably from those of Normandy now, at the same time they resemble them more nearly than any of the purely English breeds, and the difference is no more than should be looked for when we consider the difference in care and management given to the two breeds.

Many centuries have elapsed, however since the Normandy cattle were first brought to Jersey, and indeed, since they have ceased to be brought to Jersey, for the importation of cattle of any kind to the island has long been forbidden. For a long time past the cattle of Guernsey and Alderney have not been allowed to come to Jersey. What led the people of Jersey to enact such a law may seem some what strange; but whether the motive was good or bad, or especially selfish, good has, doubtless been the outcome. It enabled the Jersey breeders the more quickly and the more certainly to intensify the dominant characteristics of the most famous dairy breed that could have been found for such a purpose.

The island which has given the Jersey to the world is very small, being only about eleven miles long and about five and a half miles broad. It may be said, however, to be wholly given up to dairying, to the production of dairy cattle for home use and for export, and to the growth of early fruit and vegetables. The climate is admirably adapted to these purposes owing to its moisture and to the absence of heat and cold. The moisture favors the growth of good pastures, and the system of tethering when the cattle are on pasture, so common in Jersey, tends to conserve the pastures to the greatest possible extent when these are eaten off rather than pastured.

Jersey cattle are now famous the world over, although, like as it is with other breeds, they are more popular in other countries than in their own. They stand high in favor in Great Britain and Ireland, Canada, and in the United States and Australia, and they are now numerously kept in various other countries.

In England they have not obtained the same footing relatively as they have in the United States. This is only what we might expect. In a country which originated so many famous breeds of cattle, we could not look for a foreign breed to get the same recognition that would be accorded to breeds which had become famous there before the introduction of the latter. They are notwithstanding, high in favor with that class who only keep one cow, and owing to their beauty they have long been looked upon as an adornment to the parks of noblemen.

In the United States, in point of numbers, they stand first among the pure breeds of dairy cattle. Their grades are also very numerous, and for dairy purposes they stand high in favor in a majority of the states of the union. The first introduction was made into the United States in 1815. For some time their introduction was very gradual, but during the last quarter of a century, their increase and distribution have been phenomenally rapid.

They were somewhat late in being introduced in Canada, and for reasons that may be assigned without much difficulty. Canada had been a beef-producing country for years before close attention came to be given to dairying, hence it was only natural that introduction should be given rather to the introduction of beef breeds of beef-producing breeds. In eastern Ontario where more attention was given to dairying, relatively, than in the west, Ayrshire cattle had been brought into the country in considerable numbers, and as they seemed to serve the end for which they were kept, fairly well, their presence naturally operated as a barrier to the general diffusion of other dairy breeds.

It is only within the last two decades that Jersey cattle have taken a prominent place at our Canadian shores. But since their introduction the name of the milkers of the United States. She has had many an encounter with the wild beasts of the forest around her home, and always came off victorious with them.—Shelburne Budget.

P. DUFFIE.

Has just received a Car Load of Furniture of all kinds, which will be sold low.

I invite the public in general to please give me a call, and examine my stock.

Bedroom Sets, Parlor Suits,
Chairs, Lounges, Woven Wire
Springs and Mattresses,
Pianos and Organs.

And the wonderful Climax Sewing Machine, right from the World's Fair.

Also the celebrated Light-running New Home. Come one come all to our new store.

New Home Office,
Phoenix Square, Opposite City Hall.
P. DUFFIE, Proprietor. Box 28.

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Attorney-at-Law,
SOLICITOR and CONVEYANCER
Offices: Carleton St., East Side.
Directly opp. Dr. Coulthart's office.
Accounts Collected and Loans Negotiated.
WILLIAM WILSON.

H. B. RAINSFORD,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
Clerk of the Peace and District Registrar, Best Estate Agent, Etc. Etc. Etc.
Office: Lower flat of County Court House.
Adjoining the office of the Registrar of deeds.
Fredericton Nov. 10th, 1891.

GEO. A. HUGHES,
Attorney and Solicitor,
NOTARY, CONVEYANCER, &c.
OFFICE: WHELEIGH BUILDING, Fredericton, N. B.
Opp. Post Office, QUEEN ST.

WILLIAM ROSSBOROUGH,
MASON,
Plasterer, - and - Bricklayer,
SHORE ST. NEAR GAS WORKS,
FREDERICTON, N. B.
JOBBER a specialty.
Workmanship first-class.
Prices satisfactory.

RAILROADS.
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
ATLANTIC DIVISION.
ALL RAIL LINES TO BOSTON, &c. THE SHORT LINE TO MONTREAL, &c.
ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS
In Effect June 25th 1893.
LEAVE FREDERICTON.
EASTERN STANDARD TIME.
6.00 A. M.—Express for St. John and intermediate points: Vanoro, Bangor, Perth, Boston, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Hamilton, Woodville, and points North.
6.30 A. M.—Mixed for Woodville and points North, via Gibson branch.
3.25 P. M.—Express for Fredericton and points North, St. John, &c.
RETURNING TO FREDERICTON FROM
St. John, 6.30, 9.30 a.m., 4.40 p.m.
Fredericton Junction, 8.10 a.m., 11.30, 6.30 p.m.
Madam Junction, 10.10 a.m., 7.30 p.m.
St. Stephen, 1.30 p.m., 8.30 p.m.
St. Andrews, 1.30 a.m.
Arriving in Fredericton at 9.10 a. m., 12.15, 4-5, 7.30 p. m.

D. McNICOLL, C. B. McPHERSON,
Gen. Pass. Agent, Asst. Gen'l. Pass. Agent,
MONTREAL. ST. JOHN, N. B.

GILLETT'S PURE POWDERED LYE

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.
Beware of cheap imitations. For household use, it is the best. It is the only lye that is pure and strong. It is the only lye that is safe and reliable. It is the only lye that is economical and efficient. It is the only lye that is pure and strong. It is the only lye that is safe and reliable. It is the only lye that is economical and efficient.

ARE YOU WEAK AND NERVOUS?
HAWKERS NERVE AND STOMACH TONIC
WILL MAKE YOU STRONG

Without Calling at
KITCHEN & SHEA'S
If you are Going to Purchase
FURNACES, Stoves, Tinware, Royal Diamond Stoves are the best. Tinware in Pans, Oil Cans, Steamers, Dinner Cans, Basins, Mixing Pans, Plates, Camp Requisites, Acme Steam Cookers.
Galvanized Iron Cornices and Door Caps, a specialty.

JUST RECEIVED:
Anti-Dandruff, Dodds Kidney Pills, Dr. James' Nerve Beans, Orange Quinine & Wine.
Campbell's Quinine & Wine, Enos Fruit Salt, Paines Celery Compound.
California Syrup of Figs, Beef Iron and Wine, Quinine, Iron and Wine, Cough Balsams.

W. H. CARTEN,
Druggist and Apothecary.
COR. QUEEN & CARLETON STS.
FREDERICTON, N. B.

DOWN TOWN

POTATOES THIS FALL
Referring to the probable good prices for potatoes in the Boston market this fall, we observe that the Scottish American Journal of the 13th inst., in reviewing the crop prospects of the United States, says: "The potato crop is estimated at 165,000,000 bushels, a slight increase over last year, but the yield two years ago was 245,000,000 bushels." If it be true that the United States crop this year is only a slight increase over that of last year, there can be no doubt that there will be a good demand for our potatoes in that market.

We observe, too, that the prices are still keeping up as the following prices will show:—

| | | |
|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| Aug. 12th..... | \$1.75 to \$2.00 | \$2.50 to \$2.75 |
| 19th..... | 1.75 to 2.00 | 2.25 to 2.62 |
| 26th..... | 1.75 to 2.25 | 2.50 to 3.00 |

Taking the average price of potatoes in the Boston market from June 15th to August 10th, the prices this year have ruled seventy-five cents higher than they did in '92, while for the past three weeks the average price has been sixty-nine cents higher than for the corresponding period last year. This of course, shows a slight decline which would be accounted for by the slight increase of yield this year as compared with last, which the Journal points out.

It is not too soon to determine how the late potato crop in the New England States will turn out. The general crop report for these states on the 21st inst. says that "potatoes have begun to rot, and, with much cloudy weather, rot is apt to follow quickly." From a number of stations the tubers are reported as rusting and few to a hill, yet one in Western Connecticut says that "late potatoes promise a large yield." It is the Maine potato, however, that will pull down prices now if there is a large one. The late crop is not sufficiently matured to base any calculations upon it, but the early crop in that state, as well as in others, are according to the last bulletin, still reported only a half crop.

It is believed there will be very little competition in the potato line from England or Scotland this fall, or even next spring. This is based upon the fact that even if there be a good crop of tubers, there is such a dearth of hay that the potatoes will be used to eke out and supplement the inferior fodder, such as straw, which they will be obliged to use. This seems very reasonable, as with hay at forty dollars a ton, it would be ruinous for the farmers of Great Britain to buy much of that article which will undoubtedly be exported from America. If then, they have a surplus of potatoes, they will quite likely be consumed at home this year.

From a bulletin issued by the Ontario government, we observe that potatoes in that province will be barely up to the average. This will also be some small factor in keeping the prices up.—P. E. Island Farmer.

Social Peril.—Cholly—Where did you get that howl'd cold? Wegg—I called on Miss Bilgerton yesterday and her great, dreadful dawg was in the room. The dreadful beast kept wagging his tail and caused a dwarf.

ARE YOU WEAK AND NERVOUS?

HAWKERS NERVE AND STOMACH TONIC
WILL MAKE YOU STRONG

Without Calling at
KITCHEN & SHEA'S
If you are Going to Purchase
FURNACES, Stoves, Tinware, Royal Diamond Stoves are the best. Tinware in Pans, Oil Cans, Steamers, Dinner Cans, Basins, Mixing Pans, Plates, Camp Requisites, Acme Steam Cookers.
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W. H. CARTEN,
Druggist and Apothecary.
COR. QUEEN & CARLETON STS.
FREDERICTON, N. B.

HOME-MADE CHEESE.

A New York dairymen tells how to make cheese at home in this way:—
Have a tinman solder a faucet near the bottom at one end of an ordinary tin wash boiler, which will hold five or six pails. Fit a movable tin screen inside about three inches from the faucet and extending about the same distance about it, which will hold the curd away from the faucet. This with a long wooden paddle, is all that you have to order especially for the work, except cheese cloth, rennet and a cheese press. Six pails of sweet milk with the cream all in it will make about fifteen pounds of cheese. It need not be scalded if it is perfectly sweet. Put the milk in the boiler on the stove and heat it to eighty degrees. Remove the scum, add the rennet. The tablets are easier to use and the directions accompany them. When the milk has coagulated, which will take place in ten minutes or less, it must be cut to the bottom of the boiler each way, making about two-inch squares. The whey will begin to start about once. Sink a small dipper into it slowly bottom at one end, and draw out gradually until two quarts or more have been collected. Heat this rather hot, not scalding and pour over the curd, stirring it carefully. When at one hundred degrees pour the faucet and allow the whey to drain out, dipping it out from the top as before described. When drained, sprinkle half a teaspoonful of fine dry salt on the curd and crumble and mix it thoroughly with the hands. Have a square of strong, loosely woven cloth wet and placed on the cheese hoop, which should be the size of a peck measure. Press the curd into the hoop, adjust the cover after the cloth has been folded on the top of the curd, and submit the curd to gentle pressure. Prepare a bandage of cheese cloth large enough to go around the cheese and wide enough to nearly cover the ends. Lay on ends another piece and sew to the pieces around the cheese. It is kept seven or eight days in a dry room. Too much salt or too much scalding when heating the curd hardens the cheese, while careless stirring starts the "white whey" and allows much of the butter fat to escape.

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FRENCH FLAG TORN DOWN.

During Tuesday's sports at Dery Park, Quebec several sailors of H. M. S. Blake engaged in a fight with some of the rough element. Both factions were more or less under the influence of whiskey. Jack as usual when ashore got the worst of the fight. On their way back the blue jackets tore down a French flag flying in front of a tinsmith's shop. The flag was thrown to the ground and trampled upon, then it was torn to shreds and finally thrown into the gutter by the infuriated tars. There is a good deal of indignation among the French population and more trouble is feared.

ALLAN LINE.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
Liverpool, Quebec and Montreal Service.
From Liverpool to Quebec.
July 27.....NUMIDIAN.....Aug. 12 Aug. 14
Aug. 3.....SARDINIAN....." 19 " 21
Aug. 10.....MONGOLIAN....." 26 " 28
" 17.....PALESTINE.....Sept. 2 Sept. 3
" 24.....LANTERN....." 9 " 11
" 31.....NUMIDIAN....." 16 " 18
Cabin passage, \$45 and upwards; Second Cabin, \$30; Steerage, \$24. Round trip tickets at reduced rates.
Storage Tickets issued to and from the principal ports in Great Britain and the Continent at cheap prices.
Glasgow via Liverpool and St. John's to Halifax, Sailing fortnightly.
Glasgow, Leonderry and New York Service.
From Glasgow to New York.
July 27.....STATE OF CALIFORNIA.....Aug. 11 Aug. 13
Aug. 11.....STATE OF NEBRASKA....." 25 " 27
Aug. 18.....STATE OF CALIFORNIA....." 2 Sept. 1
Sept. 1.....STATE OF CALIFORNIA....." 15 " 17
For Staterooms, Tickets or further information apply to
WM. THOMSON & Co., Agents,
ST. JOHN N. B.
Aug. 19

W. E. SEERY,

Merchant Tailor,
Has Just Received a splendid new stock of
CLOTHS AND TWEEDS,
COMPRISING
Spring Overcoating,
Suits, and Trousers, and
LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES
AT MODERATE PRICES.
W. E. SEERY,
WILMOT'S AVE.

W. H. CARTEN,

Druggist and Apothecary.
COR. QUEEN & CARLETON STS.
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THE AGONY NOT OVER.

As is generally known David Morrow has been dismissed from the position of Dominion fishery commissioner for No. 3 District, and the Sun says that Harry S. Miles, son-in-law of the Hon. Mr. Perley has been appointed to the vacant position. This is all right as far as it goes, but Mr. Wilmot, M. P., had something to say in the matter and asked Mr. Morrow to be reinstated if his sins were too glaring then he would be satisfied if Thos. P. Taylor was given the position.

THE ORANGE PICNIC.

We are at a loss to discover what particular object was accomplished by the Orange picnic held at Gagetown on Thursday last, unless it was brought about for political reasons; and even in that case it must have proved a rather disappointing affair. Speeches were delivered by C. N. Skinner, N. Clark Wallace, major Sam Hughes and H. H. Pitts, whose remarks were very graphically described by a daily contemporary as a bundle of "frantic incoherencies." There was nothing much said, and except when Mr. Pitts was speaking, politics were never mentioned. We are inclined, however, to think that the underlying object of the promoters of the picnic was to serve a political purpose, while they were discreet enough to keep well in the back ground in public. Mr. Wallace is not the kind of an Orangeman to come all the way to Gagetown just for a day's outing. And then we are assured by the Reporter that the picnic was a political affair. If that be so, intelligent men of the order ought to repudiate their connection with an organization which by its own confession is fast becoming a mere political machine, to act at the nod of the most worshipful grand master sitting in a seat at the same council board around which gather Orlinot, Coadigan, Curran and Daly, under the leadership of one whom all the world knows to be a convert to Catholicism. Not that we liberals object to his change of religion. To us all religious opinions are alike respected. But we cannot conceive how it is possible for members of an order pledged to maintain, watch and ward against the machinations of the Pope of Rome, to practice servile obedience to a renegade Protestant even in politics.

CRIME IN CANADA.

The blue book containing the criminal statistics of Canada for the year ending with the 31st of December, 1892, has been received. According to this report, the average number of total convictions, per annum, for ten years from 1882 to 1892 inclusive, has been 34,848, of which 12,195, or about forty per cent of the whole, was the average for drunkenness. The total number of convictions tried in Canada for 1892, was 34,907, which is a slight increase over the average for the preceding decade, but shows a decrease when compared with 1891, during which year there were 37,415 convictions tried. The convictions are classified into those for "indictable offences," and "summary convictions," the "indictable offences" including all cases tried by competent magistrates by the consent of the persons accused, under the "summary trials," "summary trials by consent," and "summary offenders" acts. There were 5,924 persons accused of indictable offences during the past year, of which 1,842 were acquitted, detained for lunacy one, and sixty-three received no sentence from other causes. This leaves 4,080 convicted of indictable offences or 8.23 per 1000 inhabitants, as against 3,964 or 8.20 per 1000 inhabitants in 1891. Taking the indictable offences returns by provinces, Ontario leads the van with 2,064, Quebec second with 1,388, and New Brunswick with 918. The ratio per one thousand inhabitants, are as follows:

| | |
|---------------------------|-------|
| British Columbia..... | 17.34 |
| The Territories..... | 11.96 |
| Ontario..... | 9.66 |
| Quebec..... | 8.90 |
| Manitoba..... | 8.57 |
| Nova Scotia..... | 3.32 |
| New Brunswick..... | 2.89 |
| Prince Edward Island..... | 2.84 |
| Canada..... | 8.23 |

The first four are above the average for the whole of Canada and British Columbia more than double.

The number of females convicted of similar offences in 1892 was 289 or 7.17 per cent of the total convictions, as against 282 or 7.11 per cent in 1891. Of the 4,080 persons convicted 714 or 17.7 per cent were under 16 years of age, as compared with 615 or 15.1 per cent in 1891, a very considerable increase. The following figures show the educational status of the convicted: Unable to read or write 820 or 20.3 per cent of the total convictions, as compared with 919 or 23.1 per cent in 1891; elementary 2,996 or 74.3 per cent, as against 2,752 or 69.4 per cent in 1891, a large increase; superior 91 or 2.3 per cent, as against 77 or 2 per cent in 1891; not given 123 or 3.1 per cent, as against 216 or 5.3 per cent in 1891. Out of the 4,080 convicted 2,158 used liquor moderately and 1,740 immoderately, as compared with 2,088 moderate and 1,706 immoderate drinkers in 1891, a small increase. City districts furnished 794 per cent of the total convictions, as against 777 and 20.3 respectively in 1891, a showing in favor of the country districts.

The number of summary convictions has largely decreased, indictable offences have remained at about the same total as in 1891. In Ontario, the decrease in summary convictions during the year was 2,226 and in New Brunswick 270. In Quebec and British Columbia also, there was a small decrease, while all the remaining provinces show an increase. The number of cases tried by jury was 938, as against 932 in 1891. It will surprise none of our readers to learn that the prerogative of mercy has been exercised 194 times during 1892, including five death sentences commuted for life.

At twenty minutes to one this morning, the house of lords rejected the home rule bill by a vote of 419 to 41. The clergy of Great Britain were well represented, there being no less than seventy bishops present.

THE POLITICAL HORIZON.

There has never been a time during the last ten years when the political battlefield of the world offered so many promises of exciting events as the present. There is excitement in the very air. In the Dominion of Canada, the most real and engrossing arena for people of this province, there are prospects of well conducted skirmishes between the advance guards of the two great parties during the coming autumn, which will extend over the greater part of the whole ground. The great liberal convention at Ottawa in June was only the prelude to the coming struggle. The simultaneous tones being made by the liberal leader, Mr. Laurier, on the one side, and by the tariff commission on the other, have served and are serving to keep alive the public interest in the questions of the day; and the realization that the general election with which the conflict now begins is to end, will in all human probability determine, for a while at least, the future policy of the Dominion, will keep the interest thus aroused from flagging. That both the Tories and their liberal opponents are fully alive and on the alert watching each other's tactics, is evidenced by the vigor and enthusiasm which is being displayed by the latter; and the true conservative caution exhibited on the part of the former. Both parties will be much better organized than ever before; and the ultimate struggle will be sharper and more violent than its predecessors; and for that reason the skirmishes which will take place during the coming fall will be witnessed with absorbing interest by all the electors of Canada. Then the feeling that the election may be precipitated to take place before the autumn, will add a taste of spiciness to the war of words which it would not otherwise possess. But interest is not centered in Canada alone.

The period of unusual financial depression through which the United States has passed, coming as it did, so soon after the accession to power of a party pledged to the reduction of the McKinley tariff, and followed more recently by the introduction into the United States congress of a bill to abolish the obnoxious purchase clauses of the famous Sherman silver bill, has also been a factor in the political bill of fare from that quarter of the globe. The democratic party is on top in both the house of representatives and the senate; but there will be many a sharp struggle before their tariff policy is framed. The tariff question they have not yet had time to handle; but have for the present directed their attention to the passing of legislation intended to relieve the panic-stricken commercial interests of the country. To some extent they have succeeded in accomplishing this object. The certainty that the purchase clauses of the Sherman bill will be repealed, and that "honest money" will gain the day, has imparted a much firmer tone to the markets, and has enabled the banks to partially resume their interrupted operations. But the tackling of the tariff wall, which has been standing for so many years, and with which the heart strings of so many profitable industries are connected, will require much more skilful handling, and will be attended with a greater degree of difficulty. It will be a curious and fascinating amusement to watch the manner in which the democratic party, under their sensible but astute president, will approach this question, and how their unrelenting opponents will move heaven and earth to foil them in their attempt.

Beautiful Residences.

Some very handsome residences are in course of construction in Gibson and St. Marys, across the river, the finest of all being that of Walter McFarlane, hames manufacturer, of the latter place. This house, which will cost upwards of \$4,000, is a 2 1/2 story wooden structure, built in the nicest taste, and possessing all the modern improvements. From cellar to chimney top the house is a model of good workmanship. The cellar has a fine brick floor and walls, with apartments bricked off for buttry, milk cellar, and vegetable bins. A large reservoir will receive the water which comes by a private conduit pipe from the neighboring hill, the natural force of which will be sufficient to send it all through the house. The furnace and boilers for heating the house with hot water are also here. Up stairs the house is most conveniently laid off. There will be spacious and airy parlors, sitting and dining rooms and kitchen on the first floor, while up stairs will be fine bedrooms and a bathroom. The carpenter work has been done by Mr. Sanderson, while R. C. Macredie will take charge of the plumbing. The residence is now nearing completion, and with its newly blue roof, white walls, cornice and wide verandah will present a handsome appearance from the outside.

Down the street in Gibson, the burnt district is rebuilding quite rapidly, and among the new buildings will be some dwelling houses which would credit to any modern village. Arthur Sewell, whose fine house on the bank of the river, where the late fire started, was completely burned, has nearly finished the building of a residence superior to his old one. The house stands on the same site, but is a little larger. It is a two and a half story building, with side to the river, and when finished will have bay windows fronting both the river and the street, as well as a huge verandah running around the two sides and the front. The interior will contain a number of double parlors, a sitting room, and a dining room on the first floor, with folding doors between, and the usual number of bedrooms above. Altogether it will make about as pleasant a dwelling as any man could wish. Mr. Sewell has secured ownership of the lot of all the lots belonging to the Nell estate fronting on the street, which were formerly occupied by tenement houses, and has built a fine fence around them, enclosing a wide lawn running back to the river, and a considerable distance down the street. This will give him a splendid opportunity to surround his house with fine grounds.

Mrs. Malouin Brown, just opposite Mr. Sewell's lot, has nearly finished her new dwelling house and store, which will be a very neat and tasty building.

SOUTHAMPTON.

Sept. 5.—A petition is being circulated on both sides of the river in the upper part of the country for aid from the local government to make a road up the steep bank on the Eel river side, in order to facilitate the wire ferry to be erected at that place in the very near future. It will be much handier than the round about road, and we wish it well.

No smarter boy than Cliff Grant in this section. He raises the finest cabbage ever grown in these parts, and drives to your door with them every week. "The boy is father of the man" Cliff will make things rattle when he grows up.

One of the finest and most tasteful residences in this place is that of Harris W. Akerley of Upper Southampton. Mr. Akerley runs the wire ferry there.

A great many very much dissatisfied on account of having paid out their money for a woven wire fence around the "Lenentine burying-ground" so called, and then finding that plot enclosed is full. It appears that the original grant from the government runs forty rods north from the bank of the river St. John and three rods further down than the lower line of the present site. This shows that instead of the side of the country not coming to the limit of the highway, the buildings of Albert Patterson are in the grave yard. As twenty years of peaceable possession has nothing to do with a government grant it is likely the area mentioned in the grant will be enclosed. Geo. Draper of Campbell Settlement has got a plan of the lot from the crown land office, and will look into the matter this fall.

Ex-councilor Brown has just returned from a very successful business trip to the capital.

AROUND THE WORLD.

The News of the World in Brief—The Cream of Our Exchange.

There was a death from cholera in Hull, Eng., Tuesday.

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A FULL LINE

HAWKER REMEDIES,
—FOR SALE BY—
C. Fred. Chestnut,
APOTHECARY.
2 Doors Above Barker House, Queen St.
Fredericton, N. B.

JOHN G. ADAMS, Undertaker.
COUNTY COURT HOUSE SQUARE,
And has in stock everything required in a First Class — — —
Undertaking Establishment.
People in the city or country requiring caskets or Coffins will find it to their advantage to — — —
All orders by Mail, Wire, or telephone, will receive Prompt Attention.

DR. MURDOCK'S
VEGETABLE
Cough Balsam
Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Tickling in the Throat, Shortness of Breath, And Diseases of the Throat & Lungs.

Elegant and Durable.
CAR LOAD OF FURNITURE,
Comprising Bedroom Sets, Tables, Lounges, etc., all New Designs, well finished and sure to be Satisfactory. Goods offered at the Lowest Living Profits.

NEW BRUNSWICK
Provincial - Exhibition,
FOR 1893.
Agricultural Society, District No. 34.
Tuesday, Wednesday & Thursday,
September 19, 20, & 21.
FREDERICTON, N. B.

NEW BRUNSWICK
Provincial - Exhibition,
FOR 1893.

DAILY OPENING

Fall Goods,
Ladies Jackets,
Ready for Inspection.
JOHN J. WEDDALL.
Fredericton, Sept. 2nd. 1893.

CLOTHING.
SPECIAL BARGAINS In Order To
CLEAR OUT ODD LINES.

Halifax Suits \$4.50
OAK - HALL, 276 Queen Street.
NEW BRUNSWICK FOUNDRY
MACHINE SHOP.

McFARLANE, THOMPSON & ANDERSON,
Buckeye Automatic Cut Off Engines,
DUNBAR IMPROVED SHINGLE MILLS.

JOHN HASLIN.
NEW FALL DRESS GOODS
OUR showing of Fall Dress Material, is now most complete and varied in the most fashionable shades and fabrics. The assortment consists in part of the following makes:

JOHN HASLIN.
ONLY A PANSY.
Having had a Large Sale of Chalties with the Pansy Pattern this season, we have ordered and received our New Flannel Serges,
BROS.

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Fall Goods,
Ladies Jackets,
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Having had a Large Sale of Chalties with the Pansy Pattern this season, we have ordered and received our New Flannel Serges,
BROS.

POETRY.

THEY NOD TO ME NOO.

I'm a grocer, an' 'nace I wis geyan weel aff. Then I mixt wi' a crood far-aboon the ruff...

SELECT STORY.

THE SILVER SHOON.

CHAPTER IV.

"Have you ever visited Spain?" he asked her, presently.

CHAPTER V.

"Yes, I should like to go, dear. You must be very fond of your picturesque country."

CHAPTER VI.

"How strangely I feel. I wish Lord Randall would not haunt me as he does."

CHAPTER VII.

"Poor Nora! Little did she dream of the eyes that had witnessed the scene between her and Lord Randall—angry, jealous eyes, and others full of glad triumph."

"Do not utter a sound, as you value your hair!" Onora would be pleased did he know you were watching him, he whispered.

So each evening found them busy, rehearsing or designing; and during that time, Don Ramon kept his eyes well open.

His furtive watching was not in vain; often he intercepted a tender smile, or whispered speech, from his cousin's husband to Nora.

One evening after a rather tiring rehearsal, the youthful actors hurried into the big drawing-room where bright fires lent a soothing warmth to the air, and lighted up each happy, half-wearied face.

Nora sat apart in an easy chair placed somewhat in the shadow; one lamp had alone been lighted, and its soft radiance was not strong enough to illumine the whole of the room.

With her fair head resting against the blue velvet cushion, and her white hands lightly clasped above it, Nora closed her eyes, and fell into a dreamy reverie.

Presently a gentle hand touched hers, and someone bending over her said—"Tired, little one?"

Nora opened her eyes and smiled; she was accustomed now to Lord Randall's half-tender attentions.

"Yes, I am rather tired," she answered, quietly.

He placed her on one of the carved chairs, and hurried away to see if their carriage had arrived.

It was waiting—had been waiting some time, though neither Lord Randall nor his wife had remembered the passing hours.

During the short drive homeward, Inez leaned back silently in a corner of the carriage, shivering slightly, but never once speaking.

"You are not angry with me, Inez?" Ramon asked, pleadingly, when they reached the house.

"No, my dear, why did you leave the Clara so abruptly? You ought to have told me you were ill. What is the matter, Inez?" he asked, kneeling beside her.

"I was not ill—only a little weary. I did not think it worth while troubling you, while you were amusing yourself with your friends."

"What a strange question? Was it necessary to ask it? Have I ever given you cause to doubt?"

"I do not know, sometimes a strange doubt enters my mind, a dread that you no longer love me as you did. Are you sure my suspicions have no foundation, that I am first in your heart?"

"Only that it must seem strange to sing such words to one man when another holds your heart."

"I do not understand," Nora said, the delicate color leaving her lips and cheeks. Her heart had never felt such terrible agony as that which she experienced at that moment, when Don Ramon stood gazing at her with that sneer of hideous meaning on his face.

"My poor darling! Let me take you home; you are ill—unwieldy."

"Yes, yes; take me home," she answered, faintly.

"How dare you!" Nora burst out. "It is well for you I am a woman, or I would kick you for your wicked words."

Ramon gazed at her a moment, and laughed, shortly, contemptuously. He stroked his mustache with one white hand, an expression of mocking admiration crossing his face.

"Splendid! You are a clever actress, Miss Clara. I believe the wisest man would be deceived by your air of virtuous indignation. Unfortunately for you, however, I have watched you too closely to believe in your innocence."

"Nora did not answer, but white to the lips turned away, every limb trembling so she could scarcely stand. Before she had crossed the room, Roger came towards her, taking her clenched hand in one of his.

THE MOON'S INFLUENCE

Upon the weather is accepted by some as real, by others it is disputed. The moon never attracts corn from the tender, aching spot. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor removes the most painful corns in three days.

TESTING HIS HONESTY. Your druggist is honest if when you ask him for a bottle of Scott's Emulsion he gives you just what you ask for. He knows this is the best form in which to take Cod Liver Oil.

ARE YOU DEAF? Or do you suffer from noises in the head then send your address and I will send a valuable treatise containing full particulars for home cure which cost comparatively nothing.

MIXED PAINTS. Just received several cases of Ready Mixed Paints, all of the popular colors in one and two pound cans, quarts, half and one gallon tins.

VIGOR OF MEN. Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored. Weakness, Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc.

WILL NOT LEARN THE DUETS. Mrs. Scrapper and Miss Tomsonitis Make a Deidly Entertaining Discovery.

PARKER'S RIDGE. Mrs. Clarence Boies who was very ill last week is recovering.

SCOTT'S EMULSION. A POOR MAN. Indeed it is whose blood is poor, who has lost his appetite and his flesh and seems to be in a rapid decline.

NEW DRUG STORE. 2 DOORS BELOW PEOPLES BANK, QUEEN ST. FREDERICTON.

CANADIAN Express Company. With my experience of twenty-one years in the Drug Business and being manager of the business of the late firm for thirteen years, I feel with every confidence that I can fully meet the requirements of my friends and the public generally.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. NOTICE is hereby given that I, the undersigned, have been appointed executor of the last will of the late John A. Morrison.

VIGOR OF MEN. Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored. Weakness, Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc.

McMURRAY & Co. Have Just Received A CAR LOAD OF WALL PAPERS, AND ARE NOW PREPARED TO SHOW THE LARGEST STOCK OF WALL PAPER IN THE CITY, IN Canadian American Makes.

ROOM PAPER. CALL AND SEE THE GOODS. Also a lot of REMNANTS, Which will be sold Low, to make room for New Goods.

P. S. Expected daily a Large Stock of INGRAIN paper with BORDERS to match. Pianos, Organs and Sewing Machines in Great Variety at the Lowest Prices. No Agents. McMurray & Co.

WILEY'S DRUG STORE. 196 Queen Street. 5 GROSS HIRES' ROOT BEER Daily expected. Just Received: LACTATED FOOD, MELLIN'S FOOD, BUTTER COLOR, DIAMOND DYES.

JOHN M. WILEY, Druggist. IVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY. Having severed my connection with the firm of DAVIS STAPLES & Co., I have opened up business on my own account in the store formerly occupied by the

CANADIAN Express Company. With my experience of twenty-one years in the Drug Business and being manager of the business of the late firm for thirteen years, I feel with every confidence that I can fully meet the requirements of my friends and the public generally.

NEW SEEDS. G. T. WHELPLEY, Has now on hand, a Large Stock of Timothy Seed, Clover Seed, White and Black Seed Oats.

HALL'S BOOK STORE. Farm for Sale. THE subscriber's Farm at St. Mary's, near the Railway Station, containing 500 acres, 100 of which are under cultivation.

BICYCLES. We have several Bicycles on hand from last year which we will sell at a Bargain in any way in which you may prefer.

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