

VOL. II., NO. 30.

QUEEN HOTEL, Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B. THIS HOTEL has been REFITTED AND PAINTED IN THE MOST ATTRACTIVE STYLE. AN ELEGANT GENTLEMEN'S PARLOR, OFFICE, and BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED DINING ROOM on Ground Floor. PERFECTLY VENTILATED BATH ROOMS throughout; LARGE and AIRY BEDROOMS; COMFORTABLE BATH ROOMS and CLOSETS on each floor; and is capable of accommodating ONE HUNDRED GUESTS.

Wm. WILSON, Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c. Office: CARLETON STREET.

RAILROADS. CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. New Brunswick Division. ALL TO BOSTON, &c. BY THE SHORT LINE TO MONTREAL, &c.

ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS. In Effect June 1st, 1891. LEAVE FREDERICTON. EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

RETURNING TO FREDERICTON FROM. St. John, 6.20, 8.30 a.m.; 4.30, p.m. Fredericton Junction, 8.15, a.m.; 12.10, 2.35, p.m. Madam Junction, 7.00, 10.00, a.m.; 2.40, p.m. Yorkwood, 7.30, a.m.; 2.40, p.m. St. Stephen, 6.45, 7.45, a.m.; St. Andrew, 7.45, a.m.

ARRIVE AT GIBSON. 4.45 P. M.—Mixed from Woodstock, and points north. 4.55 P. M.—Mixed from Woodstock, and points north. C. E. McPHERSON, Agent.

INTERNATIONAL S. S. CO. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. Three Trips a Week. FOR BOSTON. ON and MONDAY, May 28th, the Steamer of this Company will leave for Boston, Portland, and New York, via Montreal, Wednesday and Friday morning at 12.30 sharp.

NEW YORK STEAMSHIP CO. THE REGULAR LINE. THE IRON STEAMSHIP, VALENOLA, 1800 tons, (Capt. F. C. McLEOD), will leave COMPANY'S WHARF, Rear of Custom House, ST. JOHN FOR NEW YORK via Eastport, Me., Rockland, Me., and Cottage City, Mass., every FRIDAY AT 3 P. M.

CANADA EASTERN RAILWAY. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. In Effect June 22nd, 1891. TRAINS RUN ON EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

COOKED CODFISH. Ask your Grocer for COOKED SHREDDED CODFISH, And Try It.

HEALTH FOR ALL! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. THE PILLS. PURIFY THE BLOOD, correct all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys and Bowels. THE OINTMENT. Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers, Itch, Scalds, Burns and Rheumatism.

STEAMSHIPS. ALLAN LINE. 1891. Summer Arrangement, 1891. This Company's ships are composed of double-ended, steel-hulled, iron-clad, screw-propelled, water-tight compartments, are unsurpassed in speed and comfort, and are fitted with all the modern improvements that practical experience can suggest.

ADAMS BROS. FUNERAL AND UNDERTAKERS. FURNISHING - UNDERTAKERS. OPP. QUEEN HOTEL, FREDERICTON. Caskets, Coffins, Robes, Mountings, &c.

ADAMS BROS. GILLETTS PURE POWDERED LYE. PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST. Ready for use in any quantity. For making lye, 1 lb. of Gillett's Lye will make 10 lbs. of lye. A 5 lb. can equals 50 pounds of lye.

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ST. JOHN N. B. Wm. Thomson Co., Agents. June 10. WOULD inform the people of Fredericton and vicinity that he has now opened business on Queen Street.

ST. JOHN FOR NEW YORK. FRIDAY AT 3 P. M. (Standard Time). Returning, steamer will leave Pier 40, East River, Foot of Pike Street, New York, EVERY TUESDAY AT 5 P. M.

MUNN & CO. PATENTS. A pamphlet of information and abstracts of the laws showing how to obtain Patents, Copyrights, Trademarks, etc., sent free on application to MUNN & CO., 125 Broadway, New York.

IMMURED IN THE DUNGEON. A Nun Chained and Imprisoned Nineteen Years for Disobedience. Sister Barbara Urbay, the Carmelite nun, who in the year 1870 was the innocent cause of the riot at Crocus, says a woman in the York Tribune has died in the lunatic asylum of that city, where she spent the last twenty-two years of her unhappy life.

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A MILITARY CIRCUUS. The Extraordinary Drill of the Russian Cossacks. Gen. Kostanda, governor of Moscow, permitted the representative of some Paris Journals to visit the barracks of Chiryskoi, which are occupied by a regiment of Cossacks of the Don, and died in the lunatic asylum of that city, where she spent the last twenty-two years of her unhappy life.

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SIGNALS OF SAVAGES. How They Communicate With Each Other By Signs. With two Esquimaux hunters I was one standing upon the top of a rocky hill, about two days journey inland from the north shore of Hudson's Bay. We had been looking for reindeer, but had seen none. I heard the faint sound of a human voice borne upon the still wind that was blowing from the northward.

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FRESH FACTS ABOUT PERSIAN WOMEN. In Persia a man may have as many wives as he chooses. Each woman has her own apartment and there is not much bickering among them. When a man marries he takes his wife to the home of his parents, and it is an inviolable law in Persia that the wife must not speak above a whisper to her mother-in-law until she herself has a son old enough to be married. This seems absurd, but it is really a sensible rule, for think of a household with twenty wives wrangling with one poor mother-in-law.

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SCOTLAND'S PUDDING. The Famous "Scottish Haggis" Sung in Scottish Verse. The dish of "Scottish Haggis" which is so highly esteemed in Scotland and which was mentioned by her national bard as the "great chieftain of the pudding race," is made with the tongue, liver, kidneys and liver of a sheep, and sometimes, when a very large liver is required, the meat from the sheep's head is added also. The various ingredients, when properly prepared, are boiled in the paunch or stomach-bag of the sheep, which latter must of course, be thoroughly cleansed previous to using. This is best accomplished in the following manner: Wash the paunch well, soak it for two or three hours in cold, salted water, then turn it inside out, and scrape it, rinse again in clean, cold, salted water, and dry carefully by pressing it gently, and if there are any thin places or holes in it, repair these with a fine needle and thread before filling. The following is very reliable and well-tested method of preparing the ingredients which are to form the haggis: Weigh the meat, then mix it finely with its weight in fat bacon, and mix it with two large table-spoons of finely minced onion, a plentiful seasoning of salt and pepper, a pinch of cayenne, one tablespoonful of mixed herb powder and an ordinary sized breakfast-cupful of "medium" oatmeal. When thoroughly mixed, moisten well with good, brown stock or gravy, and turn the preparation into the paunch which has been made ready for it. Sew it up securely, being careful to leave no hole in the paunch, and then plunge it into plenty of boiling water and boil gently and evenly for three hours. During the first hour prick the skin here and there with a needle several times in order to let the steam escape, and so prevent the haggis from bursting—a very annoying accident which sometimes happens when the dish is being prepared by inexperienced cooks. When done enough, serve the haggis just as it is on a very hot plate, with a simple sauce of gravy or parley and sliced potatoes placed round about. Good brown sauce or gravy in a hot tureen, may accompany this dish if desired, but in Scotland it is generally served quite dry.

CHICKENS AS DIAMOND MINES. [From the Jeweler's Weekly.] A New York diamond dealer relates the following story: "A few days ago an unsophisticated cock, hailing from one of the flourishing villages of Long Island, made his way into my office, and after fishing out a small paper from the depths of an exaggerated hand-bag asked me to examine a stone it contained. "It was a diamond about half a carat in weight. The possessor on being assured that it was genuine, nudged each arm of the bird, and looked as if he had suddenly acquired possession of a South African mine. "Inquiry on my part soon elicited the fact that the wife had discovered the treasure in the crop of a chicken purchased at the regular market price from a local butcher. "A few days later the couple called again, this time to sell the diamond. They informed me that wild excitement prevailed in their village, especially in the neighborhood of the butcher's shop, which has been besieged ever since the discovery of the diamond by a crowd of eager women, seeking to invest their ready money in all sorts and conditions of poultry."

SIR JOHN MACDONALD'S WILL. The late premier's will was entered in probate on Friday of last week. The body of the will, which is valued at about \$120,000, and is bequeathed to his widow and children. Hon. E. Dewdney, Fred White and Joseph Pope are appointed executors. He leaves his Ottawa residence, Earlscliffe, to Lady Macdonald for life. If she desire to sell the proceeds are to be invested, and she is to receive the income therefrom during life. In the event of her death before her daughter, the latter is to receive the income; and after death, Hugh John's family is to receive the money. He bequeathed his law library to his son, and the contents of his house, furniture and general library to Lady Macdonald, to whom also certain investments not included in the general personal estate. £2000 from a life policy is to be invested, and the proceeds go to his son. The personal estate is divided in halves between Lady Macdonald and Hugh John. The estate bequeathed apart from Earlscliffe is \$85,000. The will is dated September 18th, 1890, and concludes: "I desire that I be buried in Kingston cemetery, near the grave of my mother, as I promised I should be buried."

WORDS THAT SAIL UNDER FALSE COLORS. Suppose we take up a few of the words that seem to be sailing under false colors. The antelope is not akin to the industrious ant, nor is he given to eloping except when the hunter is after him with a gun. He is partly a deer and partly like a goat, and received his name from two Greek words—ant, thus, beaute; ope, eyes. Antelope means the animal with the beautiful eye. Tulip suggests two tips, and has served the punster well that account for many years; but it is the Spanish tulip, derived from the Persian dillan, a turban. The flower and the Persian turban are much alike both in form and in name. Tenpenny nails are not sold at a penny; nor do you pay ten cents apiece for them. Penny in this word is a corruption of pound. A tenpenny nail is so called because 1,000 of that particular size weigh ten pounds. Kourpenny nails weigh four pounds to the thousand. Miniature is not a picture diminished, but (originally) one colored with minimum, or red lead.—Harper's Young People.

HOW TO BOIL AN EGG. "Isn't it strange," said a short, foregone-looking man, the other day to some companions while lunching together at one of the restaurants, "that not one cook in fifty, nor housekeeper either, knows how to boil an egg? And yet most people think they know this simple matter. They will tell you to drop it into boiling water and let it remain three minutes, and to be sure the water is boiling. Here is where the mistake is made. An egg so prepared is indigestible and hardly fit for a well person; but also one who is sick, to eat. The moment it is plunged into boiling water the white hardens and toughens. To boil an egg properly put it in a vessel, cover with cold water, place over the fire, and the second the water begins to boil your egg is done. The white is as delicate as a jelly and as easily digested, and nutritious as it should be." The information is worthy of consideration, since the speaker has occupied the position of chief at several of the largest hotels of the country, and is now proprietor of a restaurant in Denver.—Chicago Tribune.

AVERAGE AGES OF BIRDS. The average ages attained by birds are shown in the following: Blackbird, 12 years; blackcap, 15; among 20; crane, 24; crow, 10; eagle, 10; fowl, common, 10; goldfinch, 15; goose, 50; heron, 10; lark, 18; linnet, 23; nightingale, 18; parrot, 60; partridge, 15; peacock, 21; pigeon, 50; pheasant, 15; pigeon, 20; raven, 100; robin, 12; skylark, 30; sparrow hawk, 40; swan, 100; thrush, 10; wren, 3.—London Tit-Bits.

PILES! PILES! ITCHING PILES. SWAYNE'S Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue, causes form, which often leads to ulceration, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S Ointment stops the itching and bleeding, heals the ulcers, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists, or by mail for 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia.

WANTED. RELIABLE PUBLISHING MEN. Splendid opportunity offered for Spring work. My balance has good success, many selling from \$100 to \$500 or more. Good for Proof and Testimonial. A good publishing man wanted here at once. Liberal terms. Not the best goods in the market. Write, R. G. Gray, Businessman, Perth, Ont.

THE HERALD
EVERY SATURDAY,
CORNER QUEEN AND REGENT STREETS,
BY
THE HERALD PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO.
THE HERALD.
FREDERICTON, JULY 4, 1891.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

There can be no doubt that one of the most wide awake and progressive communities on the earth is that which we call Australia. Ideas there take root and spring into maturity which, in a less fertile soil, require ages of growth. All of the Australian states are wealthy as compared with Canada, and full of energy and the spirit of freedom. Within a short time they will be federated into one nation under a central government. By many it is thought that Australia will soon throw off the ties which bind her to the mother land. This is only conjecture, however, for the relations between the colonies under the southern cross and the British government have always been most harmonious.

Nowhere is the battle between capital and labor being waged with more determined energy than in Australia. The labor unions are numerous and well organized. They are conscious of their strength and openly announce their intention to fight all their battles hereafter at the polls. The man of brassy arm has turned politician and is paying particular attention to the politician's methods. To show the strength of the labor vote, it may be mentioned that it elected recently two members to the legislative council of Australia. The Melbourne Argus, which is generally regarded as the organ of the capitalists, takes a somewhat gloomy view of the situation, and declares that unless their opponents unite, the success of the trade unionists at the ballot box is almost certain. The program of the labor party in South Australia is an interesting one. It includes further protection as a matter of course, a progressive land tax, the establishment of a labor department, a tax on all passengers and goods carried intercolonially by the mail steamers and other foreign vessels, a grant of money for a trade hall, and a state bank, one of whose duties will be to advance money to workmen, who are to be put on workmen's blocks. The employer, it would appear, is to be allowed to live, but stringent factory and linen laws are to be passed in order to keep him in his proper place.

The strike among the mill-laborers in St. John is a most deplorable one. Strikes are always costly and this promise to be a long and bitter one. The men naturally object to a return to the ten-hour system without increase of wages, while the mill-owners, perhaps, find it impossible in the present state of the lumber market to maintain the existing system. We think, however, that the owners would have stood before the public in a better light, had they consulted the men in a friendly manner at the outset, instead of launching the ten-hour amendment upon them by a printed notice. The man who works more than nine hours a day in a saw mill is paying more for the privilege of living than life is worth.

Some idea of the strength of the labor movement in Australia may be formed from the fact that at the recent election of the New South Wales legislature, about one third of the members elected were returned in the labor interest.

THE LANGEVIN STEAL.

It is not unnatural that, at this time, parallels should be drawn between the Pacific scandal, and the Langevin-Greyevy steal. Everybody remembers the feeling of resentment manifested throughout Canada when the former disgraceful transaction became known. And everybody can hardly fail to have noted in these latter days how the Langevin-Greyevy scandal has become the corruption that prevails in every department of the present government of Canada. The check that blushed at the exposure of the Pacific job, has become almost incapable of blushing at anything in the meantime. Needless public works such as the Fredericton railway bridge, are erected, costing in the great millions of money, yet the people are as indifferent to the jobbery and reckless waste, as if they had no interest in the public estate, of which the government is the trustee, whatever they have come to take these things as a matter of course, and to believe that no reformation is possible. Certainly no reformation in the existing state of affairs, by this or any other government, is probable, unless it is demanded by public sentiment.

The offense with which Sir Hector Langevin is charged, and which many consider as already proven, is one of great magnitude. It is really a much more flagrant crime against public morality than that for which Sir John Macdonald was condemned. Sir John's plea was that Sir Hugh Allan was a tried friend and supporter of the party, and a regular contributor to the corruption fund, and that although he shelled out so handsomely in 1872 when the railway contract was in prospect, yet eventually he received nothing in return. In the present scandal, as the Toronto Globe points out, no such plea can be raised. It is unmistakably clear, first, that Larkin, Connolly & Co. had no reason on earth for desiring the success of Sir Hector Langevin and his friends other than the base one suggested by their long-continued and highly successful swindling operations under his regime in the public works department; and, secondly, that these operations resulted in a loss to the treasury of between six and eight hundred thousand dollars. It is plain that Sir Hector's conduct, if the charges made can be brought home to him, admits of no justification whatever.

GRATEFUL CANADIANS.

There will be a general assent to the propriety of lady Macdonald being made a peeress in her own right in recognition of the services of her husband to the Empire. Canadians will be gratified to see a lady who values titles so highly honored in this way.—Gleaner.

If Canadians are so deeply gratified over the bestowment of aristocratic titles upon their fellow-citizens, they have hitherto managed to conceal their emotions with great success. A title given to lady Macdonald in recognition of the services of her husband to the Empire, does no honor upon lady Macdonald that we can see. Such a recognition while not (in view of our relations with England) an unusual event, is obnoxious rather than gratifying to the democratic people of Canada. There may be a few tulle-hunters, Tories and society Hindus in Canada who appreciate the fees and feathers of old world honors and decorations, but they are not the people. The stricken widow at Earncliffe, sorrowing over her dead husband, will present a more dignified figure to history than lady Macdonald the peeress.

THE PRESIDENTIAL OUTLOOK.

One of the fairest, squarest, brightest and breeziest of the line is the Bangor Daily News. It shows a great deal of fairness as well as intelligence in its discussion of Canadian affairs, and it is free from that bombast and boastfulness which are characteristic of so many American papers. It gives the news of the day in a very presentable form, and its editorials are models of impartiality and good sense. No one connected with the News is known to the editor of THE HERALD. This tribute is, therefore, an entirely disinterested one, being simply a recognition of merit which we think is due.

The News has an editorial on the "contest of 1892," which appears to be a very accurate presentation of the presidential outlook, and we, therefore, reproduce it without comment. The preliminary struggles of aspirant candidates for the presidential nomination in 1892, says our contemporary, are just beginning to manifest themselves. There is no doubt that president Harrison is making the great fight of his life, in his endeavor to secure a re-nomination at the hands of the republican party. His speeches during his recent pilgrimage through the west and south were made with that special object in view, and it may be said in all truth that the speeches were among the ablest ever delivered by a president of the United States, and cannot fail to be of benefit to him in the struggle at hand.

Mr. Blaine is resting quietly at Bar Harbor, and apparently takes no interest whatever in the fact that now is the time to make combinations with leading men all over the country. Whether the foremost statesman in the republican party in this country, as Mr. Blaine undoubtedly is, proposes to take a hand in the contest or not is not known, but it is evident that should he consent to allow the use of his name, his friends would make the far cry for all who might oppose him.

In the democratic party, everything depends upon New York, and whoever the democracy of the empire state puts forward as their candidate will surely be nominated. Senator Goran of Maryland, who so successfully managed the campaign of 1884, it is understood has already assumed the management of the democratic campaign of next year.

This fact is evidence sufficient to prove that a big fight will be the result with the redoubtable Gorman on one side and the astute Quay on the other.

The fears of the country and of the West especially are, however, bent on causing trouble to both old parties. There are four millions of farmers in this country—as level-headed, industrious and go-ahead set of citizens as ever breathed the breath of life.

For some months past they have been asking where our cattle, that big surplus has gone and why we are now brought face to face with a deficit. They see that some men can make untold millions in a few years, and that favoring, not to say corrupt, legislation has helped them to do it, while the farmer, with his magnificent crops, his steady toil, his honest patriotism, is rocking the cradle of a hard-earned and anxiously watching as his hard earnings slip through his fingers year by year.

He joins an Alliance with the hope of stopping the mad career of this money swindler and inaugurating an era of fair play. It is easy to see that he is restless and bound to effect a change.

The twelve million other wage earners are in the same condition. Are our laboring classes contented? Not a bit of it. There will engage in no riots, for that is not their way; it doesn't run in the blood; but they want to know why the millennium which was promised doesn't come along, and they say so at the polling place. That is their dynamic, and when it explodes it knocks things into smithereens. They have got beyond bullets, but they know how to throw ballots with deadly aim and with the assistance of the Australian ballot, now happily inaugurated in many States in the Union they can exercise that right as their conscience dictates.

So, then, the people of this country may look forward to a very exciting and restrictive presidential campaign in 1892 in which the battle will not be to the great nor, but to the honest and just.

WHAT IS TRUTH.

[Chatham Advance.]

The Fredericton Gleaner, which is the most reckless and bitter of the papers opposed to the local government, made several mistakes concerning the award made at the arbitration in the matter of Mr. O'Brien's claim for extras on the South-west highway bridge at Nelson. Amongst other things it says:—

"This is the same bill of extras which Hon. Messrs. Turner and Gillespie settled some years ago for \$3,000."

It is not easy to understand what any sane journalist's motive would be in making so absurdly incorrect a statement as the foregoing. It is not true that Messrs. Turner and Gillespie ever awarded a bill of \$3,000 for "extras." Soon after the building of the bridge was begun and before any of the spans were erected, objections were made by navigators of the river and others to a draw that was to have been placed in it. It was argued that the channels should be placed as high above the water as those of the railway bridge, so that steamers and other craft might pass under them without being subjected to the delays nearly always incidental to passing through draw-bridges. It was decided to cancel the part of the specification calling for a draw, and Hon. Messrs. Turner and Gillespie, members of the board of works, visited Nelson and made the necessary arrangements with Mr. O'Brien, the contractor, to build a high bridge. That particular "extra" was all that Messrs. Turner and Gillespie had to deal with, and while one of them claimed it was settled for \$3,000, the other was not examined, but thought it was four thousand, as claimed by the contractor. The claim referred to the arbitrators was made up of a large number of extras, which was found necessary as construction went on, and it was not submitted until the bridge was finished—two or more years after Messrs. Turner and Gillespie had arranged the extra for the change to a high bridge. We are not informed as to the exact terms of the award, but have reason to believe that it is one that will stand the most searching and honest scrutiny. It is not made for a lump sum, but each item of the claim is made by Mr. O'Brien, is separately dealt with, some being allowed in full, some reduced and some disallowed, and there is substantial and indubitable testimony in full support of the action of the arbitrators in every particular. The Gleaner, therefore, does itself little credit in so grossly mistating the facts. It is probable that all information on the subject will be submitted to the legislature at its next session and if those who inspire the Gleaner, to its present course choose to follow the matter up, they will find no difficulty in having the evidence and award submitted for public inspection and judgment, on its merits.

There are bad harvest prospect in Russia, and harrowing pictures are drawn of crop conditions there.

THE WESTERN MARCH.

The immigration from Europe into the United States during the past quarter of a century has been a benefit to the United States and to civilization, as the different races have exchanged ideas with each other and advanced side by side in the race of progress. But while the hordes of Europe have brought their various virtues to the land of freedom, they have also brought their vices. They are not all alike capable of self-government, and whether that vigorous gentleman, Uncle Sam, can digest all these incongruous elements without detriment to his health is one of the great problems for the future to solve.

A few days ago there was issued from the bureau of statistics of the treasury department at Washington, a statement of the immigration into the republic from the year 1820 to 1890. The details make interesting reading, and may be assumed to be fairly accurate, though probably the figures assigned are rather under than over the mark. No official record was made of the influx of foreign population into this country before 1820, but the immigration from the close of the revolutionary war to that time is estimated at 225,000. The arrivals of immigrants from 1820 to 1890 have reached 15,641,688. The following figures give the arrivals of each nationality during the entire period from 1820 to 1890: Germany, 4,551,719; Ireland, 3,601,683; England, 2,460,031; British North American possessions, 1,029,083; Norway and Sweden, 943,330; Austria-Hungary, 464,435; Italy, 414,613; France, 370,162; Russia and Poland, 356,353; Scotland, 329,192; China, 292,578; Switzerland, 174,333; Denmark, 146,237. All other countries, 600,000.

PREMIER MERCIER'S VIEWS.

The greatest obstacle to imperial federation, in Canada, apparently is the opposition of the French-speaking population. Sir Hector Langevin recently expressed himself in unmistakable terms as against the scheme, and now we have a statement equally emphatic made by Mr. Mercier in an interview in the London Times. Towards the close of his remarks, he says:—

"I regard that policy as treason to Canada. Imperial federation means that Canada must join Britain in her war throughout the world, and must weigh the interest of the whole empire before looking to her own. A tie that would thus subject Canada completely to European domination would be a most unnatural one, and one that 50 men in the province of Quebec who are favorable to so unparliamentary a policy. The time has, in fact, come to consider in a very peaceful yet very serious way the right of the European powers to govern people living on the continent of America, whose interests and general tendencies, commercial or other, are in certain respects opposed to those of the people of Europe. Accordingly, instead of being disposed to strengthen the tie at present existing between Britain and Canada, we are in fact looking forward with some anxiety to the time when she shall ask for our independence. We shall request with all due respect to Great Britain and without any ill-feeling towards her people, just as a young man of full age, who has his father's home, may sometimes do it with reluctance, but with the proud feeling that he, too, is called upon to take a free and independent share in life."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

In the last issue of THE HERALD appeared a communication referring to the Infantry School band. We feel bound to say that, while legitimate criticism of local matters will never be received in THE HERALD, we regret the publication of this communication. The school band is a good one; it has afforded much enjoyment to lovers of music in this city, and the allusions made by our correspondent last week were neither kind nor just.

Mr. Tarte, telegraphing his paper from Ottawa, says the country may look out for pe'ar'ns by the dozen on the part of the McGreavys, but he has no fear of the result. They cannot write out of his clutches, but it should not be forgotten that Boss Tweed was not convicted in a day.

Irish affairs have so far receded from public attention that the Irish Land Purchase Bill passed its third reading in the House of Commons the other day with scarcely a word of comment in the English press.

Completed its Labors.

The Methodist conference which has been in session at St. Stephen, has completed its labors and the ministers returned to their several pastorate. The final draft of the station sheet, as it relates to Fredericton, is as follows:

FREDERICTON DISTRICT.
Douglas Chapman, chairman; R W Weddall, financial secretary.
Fredericton—Richard W Weddall, A B, and G E Payson, supernumerary.
Kingsclear—J B Gough.
Marysville—Douglas Chapman.
Gibson—John S Phinney.
Newmarket—Theophilus J Williams.
Stanley—J J Wassin.
Boiestown—Wm Wass.
Kewick—Wm E Johnson, A B.
Sheffield—Isaac Hodgson.
Gagstown—J W McConnell.
Woodstock—William Dobson.
Canterbury—Matthew R Knight, M A.
Jacksonville—Charles Comben and B H Howard.
Hartland—E H Gough.
Richmond—Thos Pierce.
Florenceville—Samuel Howard, B A.
Andover and Arbutnot—J B Young, B A.
Upper Kent—Geo A Sellar.

Experimental Farm Buillets.

J. L. Inches, secretary for agriculture, requests us to state that any farmer who desires to have the bulletins that are issued from the central experimental farm at Ottawa, can have a copy sent to him, direct from the mailing office in Ottawa, by sending to Mr. Inches his name and address.

These papers are very valuable to farmers as they give a great amount of information on subjects of interest to them. They are sent free from any charge whatever. No doubt many of our readers who are interested in these bulletins, will gladly avail themselves of this opportunity of procuring copies.

Port of Fredericton.

Value of goods entered at the port of Fredericton for consumption and the duty paid thereon for July, 1890 and 1891.

IMPORTS.	VALUE.	DUTY.
July, 1890,	\$13,424	\$2,844.80
July, 1891,	\$24,571	\$1,808.38

EXPORTS.	VALUE.	DUTY.
July, 1890,	\$5,707	\$57.70
July, 1891,	\$33,938	\$33.93

A cook house in connection with a wool factory at Millerton, Westchester county, took fire on Saturday morning last, and twenty men who slept in the lower chamber barely escaped with their lives. A man named Napoleon Peters, who slept up stairs, perished in the flames. Peters was known by the name "Pea Soup" and is well known in Campbellton. The cause of the fire is unknown.

LOVE'S THORNY PATH.

Prince Ferdinand, the ruler of Bulgaria, wishes to Abandon His Throne for the Wife of His Choice.

BUCHAREST, July 2.—The betrothal of Prince Ferdinand, the ruler of Bulgaria, who celebrated his thirtieth birthday in February, with Mile. Helene Bacarescu, is causing a sensation. The lady is one of the maids of honor of the queen of Roumania, and is descended from an ancient boyard family. She is talented, and, like her queen, is a poetess, one of her poems having been crowned by the French academy. She is remarkable for sweetness and charm of manner. The marriage cannot but prove acceptable to the English court, queen Victoria having particularly distinguished Mile. Bacarescu by flattering attention during the sojourn of queen Elizabeth at Balmoral last autumn.

It is reported that the liberals in Bulgaria intend to assail the government in parliament on account of prince Ferdinand's intention to throw up the succession to the throne on marrying a maid of honor. In fact, the prince and his fiancée are being closely watched to prevent an elopement.

Prince Ferdinand does not find that the course of true love runs any more smoothly for royal lovers than for more humble folk. After a stormy interview with king Charles, he has just left to pay a visit to prince Leopold Hohenzollern. It is understood that the king insisted upon his giving up Mile. Helene Bacarescu in the interest of Bulgarian monarchy, on the ground that the proposed nuptials would compel him to abandon his right to succession.

In the meantime the lady has been compelled to leave the service of her queen. She proposes to take up her residence in Russia, having been handsomely pensioned.

MARRIED HIS SISTER.

Calumny of the Venetian of a Texas Scoundrel.

MILAN, Tex., June 28.—Twenty-two years ago a respectable family, named Paine, lived in a small town of this state. Mr. Paine had a fight with a fellow named Wynne, who was an unprincipled scoundrel. The latter got worsted in the fight and vowed vengeance.

Mr. Paine had a son named Bansom, and one day, when the little fellow was two years old, his parents found his crib empty. He had been abducted by Wynne. The country was scourged, but without success, and finally the distracted parents gave up the search for the boy. Soon a child was born to them, and she was christened Nina.

The girl grew up believing that she was the only child, and became a beautiful maiden, much admired by the young men. About a year ago a young man came to this city from Galveston, Tex. Miss Paine several months ago made her debut into society, and from the first a mutual love sprang up between the two young people and they were engaged.

Mr. Paine, who was married in a manner befitting their social standing. Tuesday morning the father received a note penned in a strange hand, containing these words, "Curse you, the boy for my vengeance is here. I stole your boy and took him to Paris, then to Galveston, and a friend of mine took him and adopted him as his child, and raised him well. He has completed my vengeance. To be plain, your son that was lost is married to your daughter."

FELL INTO THE CRATER.

A Brazilian Tourist's Terrible Death on Mount Vesuvius.

(Special to the Star.)

Rome, July 2.—Despatches from Naples give meagre details of a terrible accident which occurred yesterday on Mount Vesuvius, by which a Brazilian traveller lost his life and another Brazilian was rescued with difficulty.

There is an old belief that salt water injures the hair, and a delightful old lady once explained the reason thereof.

"You see," she said, "the salt in the water is stronger than the hair in your head, and so the salt just draws the hair right out." Assuming this to be true, that salt water will draw the hair out of the head when it isn't otherwise specially inclined toward coming out, by good homoeopathic reasoning we come to the conclusion that when the hair insists upon coming out of its own accord a vigorous treating with salt and water will put a stop to it. Whether the reasoning be true or not for a better quality. The English grower has made the mistake of seeking to secure a large yield, while the German has devoted time and care toward securing a large and perfect fruit. The consequence is that two pounds of German hops are for practical purposes equal to three pounds of English; so the German offers in an English market at a cheaper price a product in the provision of which England has heretofore boasted that none could compete with her.—London cor. Chicago News.

THE NEGRO'S TEETH.

The old-time African was noted for the brilliant whiteness of his teeth, a quality which is not inherited by his descendants of the present day, for the teeth of the colored people now do not seem so good as those of the average white man. The reason is to be found in the change of the food given them was of the simplest kind. Pork, meal, potatoes, and such vegetables as they raised for themselves, formed their bill of fare. Now they eat all sorts of indigestible trash just like the white people, and especially display immoderate fondness for candy. The consequence is that in a single generation the ivory teeth of the slave have given place to the half-decayed fangs of the freedman.—Interview.

ROBINS FIGHT A CROW.

A citizen of Belfast, Me., was awakened about 4 o'clock the other morning by a strange noise, and on going to the window saw about thirty robins fighting a crow, which was trying to get at a robin's nest in a nearby tree containing some young birds. The robins finally drove off the crow. The man went down to the tree and found one young robin on the ground dead, while two others were safe in the nest. The crow was on a piratical expedition, and but for the valiant fight of the robins would have undoubtedly killed all the young.—Philadelphia Ledger.

A EUROPEAN PRINCESS WHO WAS AN ACKNOWLEDGED BELLE 35 YEARS AGO, RECENTLY DIED UNMARRIED ON ACCOUNT OF HER "FATAL FLAMES." SHE WAS KNOWN BY THE NAME "PEA SOUP" AND IS WELL KNOWN IN CAMPBELLTON. THE CAUSE OF THE FIRE IS UNKNOWN.

AROUND THE WORLD.

The Week's Events in Brief—The Cream of our Exchanges.

It will cost \$9,478,547 to run the city of Brooklyn during 1892. This is at the rate of \$11 for ever man, woman and child in the city.

George Francis Train expects to arrive in New York July 4th, making the circuit of the world in fifty-five days. He took the C. P. R. route.

The wages of shop girls in London range from \$35 to \$40 a year, in the poorest kind of shops; to \$250 to \$400 a year in the aristocratic establishments.

A crab was caught in the harbor of Victoria, B. C., that was three feet six inches around the waist. It was presented to the museum of natural science.

King Humbert's son, the crown prince, threatens to upset all royal conventionalities, to marry the girl of his heart, the daughter of an English clergyman.

The champion Maine woodchuck hunter, up to date, is a Riverside man who has killed 27 of them. The farmers say that the woodchucks "know beans."

It is not all fun for Southern vegetable growers. At Gainesville, Fla., strawberries are selling at 32 cents a bushel, and cabbages are given away for cattle feed.

The practicability of sending facsimiles of handwriting by electricity has been demonstrated by a successful test of the newly invented system made between Chicago and New York last week.

It is officially announced that Lady Macdonald, widow of the late premier of Canada, has an Indian model at her disposal as an acknowledgment of her husband's long and distinguished public service.

James Ferguson, who had become renowned in the United States as a steely climber, fell a distance of 45 feet from a tower of the penitentiary, at Albany, N. Y., on the 20th ult., and was instantly killed.

Apples are as profitable a crop in California as oranges. A grower whose ranch is up 4,000 feet in the Sierra Nevada figures out a return of \$2,106 per acre, gross, at the rate of 61 cents per pound, which he receives.

Before judge Desnoyer, at Montreal Tuesday, in special session three men were sentenced to receive 30 lashes each, with nine months' imprisonment for two and six months for the third, all of whom were convicted of gross immoral deeds.

Some interesting discoveries are being made in an Indian mound at Beaufort, N. C. Mr. Gouges, chief, sinkers spear and arrow heads, war paint, tomahawks, etc., are brought to the surface, many beautiful specimens being found. The excavations, are in a gravel pit.

The dreadful Rocky mountain locust, which caused great destruction to the crops in the western states and Manitoba in 1874, has again appeared south of the boundary line. Winnipeg Free Press expresses some concern that serious trouble may result to the crops in the prairie provinces.

Thunder storms in Germany and Switzerland caused enormous damage to property and crops. At Coblenz and in the Upper Rhine district local railways have been stopped by floods. A cloudburst damaged the Soden Mineral Springs. It is reported that the villages of Holzendorf, Wernsdorf and Mark have been totally destroyed and that the inhabitants have become terror-stricken.

Mr. Irvine, a young man of Coldstream, Cumberland Co., has been quite sick for a number of weeks, and up to the last day of his illness he has been attending him, but at the time told him he could do nothing more for him—that he would leave him to the mercy of the higher physician, and hoped to meet him in heaven. Dr. Stephens caught cold on his way home from Mr. Irvine's and died of the grippe within 48 hours. Mr. Irvine has gradually improved, and his friends expect to see him out again soon.

SALT FOR THE HAIR.

It now transpires that the best English beef comes from Normandy, that the best English hops come from Germany, that the best English mutton comes from New Zealand and Buenos Ayres. The German hops are preferable to the English, for the reason that they are of a better quality. The English grower has made the mistake of seeking to secure a large yield, while the German has devoted time and care toward securing a large and perfect fruit. The consequence is that two pounds of German hops are for practical purposes equal to three pounds of English; so the German offers in an English market at a cheaper price a product in the provision of which England has heretofore boasted that none could compete with her.—London cor. Chicago News.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MUTUAL RESERVE FUND

LIFE ASSOCIATION.

Cash Reserve Surplus, \$3,000,000

Paid in Death Claims, \$10,500,000

Insurance in Force, \$200,000,000

Deposited at Ottawa for Special Protection of Canadian Members.

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You Can Now Find an Extra Bargain in Tinware.

They carry everything in the line of Tinware, Furnishing Goods, and guarantee all articles they sell to be thorough in quality and workmanship.

HOT AIR FURNACES

Fitted up and satisfaction guaranteed.

BATHS, BAINS, Etc.

Fitted at LOWEST RATES. Repairs and Alterations attended to with despatch.

GIVE US A CALL and satisfy yourself that we know what first-class goods are, and how to serve customers.

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FEED, - SEEDS, - AND - FERTILIZERS.

Just Received, a choice lot of Feed, Seeds, and Fertilizers, consisting of CHOICE CANADIAN TIMOTHY SEED, NORTHERN RED CLOVER SEED, ALBISKE CLOVER SEED, RED TOP GRASS SEED, CANADIAN VETCHES' SEED RYE, SEED BARLEY, CARLETON COUNTY SEED BUCKWHEAT, P. E. I. SEED WHEAT, GREEN SEED PEAS, CANADIAN FIELD PEAS, LARGE POTATO PEAS, PURPLETOP TURNIP SEED, BRADLEY'S X. L. PHOSPHATE and POTATO MANURE, LIME, LAND and CALCINED PLASTER

ALWAYS IN STORE: Hay, Oats and Feed.

Hard end Soft Coal.

Office and Warehouses, CAMPBELL ST., Above City Hall.

JAS. TIBBITS.

W. E. SEERY,

Merchant Tailor,

Has Just Received a splendid new stock of

CLOTHS AND TWEEDS,

COMPRISING—

Spring Overcoating, Suitings, and Trouserings,

Which he is prepared to MAKE UP in the LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES

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GRAND DISPLAY

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