

Frederickton Globe.

VOL IV

FREDERICTON, N. B. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1893.

No 30

New Advertisements



New Drug Store.

NEW GOODS.

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

Store. :-

MY STOCK OF

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

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

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

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

Patronage Respectfully Solicited,

Alonzo Staples,

(Late of Davis, Staples & Co.)

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

JUST OPENED!

A Large Stock of

Roller Blinds

OPAQUE, Plain and Bordered.

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

W. T. H. Fenety

HOPSACK

Jacket Cloths in Navy and Black.

HOPSACK

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

HOPSACK

Braids for Trimming

DEVER :- BROS.

AGRICULTURE

Notes and Suggestions of Practical Utility

FOR THE FARM, FIELD, GARDEN AND DAIRY.

Gleanings of Interest for Our Country Readers.

Good food and thrift are safeguard against disease. Animals like sance with dry food as well as you do.

If you have learned anything at the fairs, remember it.

Do not give rotten potatoes to any animal without cooking.

Do not get discouraged and change your policy too often.

Pick the pods from the beanpods before they are wasted.

Winter squashes want a warmer place than apples to keep well.

Be as economical when getting trusted as when paying cash.

Do not store apples above vegetables. The air will be too moist.

When you are convinced that you have found new light, follow it.

With all classes of stock the manure should pay for the work of feeding.

The sows so gentle they can be handled if necessary when farrowing.

When the pigs squeal look after their comfort; there is something wrong.

Not a thing that costs the farmer time and money to produce should go to waste.

Late Russian papers say that crops in that empire do not exceed a good average.

The longer a lot of hogs is carried on the farm the greater will be the risk of loss.

You know that your cows must be fed to be profitable, and how about your apple trees?

There are more life supporting solids in a ton of skim-milk than in a ton of mangolds.

The cellar is no place to store vegetables unless it is inspected often and kept clean.

If you have no silo you must grow vegetables to make your stock profitable and happy.

Do not make the mistake of going into the same thing all your neighbors are producing already.

The single crop idea is a bad thing for any region to get hold of whether in grain or fruit growing.

Cellars are a nuisance when they contain decaying matter, and may induce disease in the family.

Generally fowls which feather and mature early are good egg producers, good setters and good mothers.

It is reported that in the north of France and in Belgium a parasite attacked the sugar beet this year.

In France, water of ammonia is used in killing parasites and in fields. It also is a fertilizer.

Vegetables should be kept in a cellar away from the house either under the barn or in a hillside near by.

If your potatoes were too much top this year, use only chemical fertilizer on that field next spring.

It does not pay to give a plant only half enough for its support; but rather to give it all that it needs.

Replace old wooden fences with wire; then you can burn the grass and kill the insects which hide there.

The real essence of good farming consists in making every expenditure of force tell in the direction of success.

Instead of cultivating too much land, the true system of successful farming is to make an acre double its crop.

If there is no cellar under your stables, take up the floor and put down loose muck or earth to absorb the liquid.

Use the Kitzelman woven wire fence, the best and cheapest fence in the world.

The healthfulness of farm life is one of its advantages over other occupations that cannot be measured by money value.

The silo is of benefit not only in increasing the feeding value of the corn crop, but in making less the labor of handling it.

An animal fed on straw alone gets poor because it cannot eat and digest enough to fully supply the wastes of the system.

Experiments show that in raising cream by the gravity system the milk immediately under the cream is very rich in fat.

Root bins may be built of stone or brick and cement, of turf or flags, according to which is most easy to get in the locality.

No matter how good a fruit region you may be in, you will always find some item neglected, and that will be your opportunity.

Tight pig fences make good neighbors, save hogs and pigs coming home lame or torn by dogs, and keep the owner in sweet temper.

The best fence is that made by the Kitzelman fence machine. Use no other. See adv. on another page.

Do not use concrete mixed with coal tar for the bottom of a house cellar. The odor will penetrate even eggs and fruit and vegetables.

It is generally agreed now that the ensilage crop should be grown so as to produce the best possible supply of both green and stover.

Keeping the animal clean and comfortable and from being disturbed while the food is digesting, will help to secure the most benefit.

Consider manure-making a part of the regular farm work and add to the pile everything that may be of value or absorb the liquid.

Sweep out the horse crib every few days. There may be nails, stones or bits of glass that will get in the mouth with the grain and make trouble.

There are estimated to be in the United States 2,800,000 hives belonging to 70,000 rearers and producing 61,000,000 pounds of honey yearly.

Whenever the standard in the minds of farmers shall be profit per acre and per cow, then will we see some of these enormous wastes stopped.

To build a root bin above ground, make double walls a foot thick and a foot apart; then bank up the sides and cover the top with earth and sods.

Do not bury your cabbages with the heads in the ground. Try placing the roots in the ground, with the heads out, and cover with hay and cornstalks.

Figs love and grow fat upon skim-milk and buttermilk from dairies. Its use in fattening youngsters is one of the side profits of the dairy business.

A good animal can be easily spoiled by poor or careless dressing. When a sheep is killed, it should be opened and aired carefully and the intestines removed at once.

If you do not want the chickens in the garden, take some of the garden to them. Refuse cabbage, beets and other vegetable matter are just what they want now.

If it were only that the poultry helps the trees by destroying insects and scattering manure, that would be sufficient reason for giving them the run of the orchard.

It is an old but serious error to treat dry cows like deadheads, and think because they are not giving milk that they do not need good food. Their systems are keeping account of everything they have, and will pay accordingly when they give milk again.

It is well known that butter fat can be stored up in the system and drawn upon a long time after, and cows should be fed well at all times, although their condition should govern the quality of the food. With present information there is no need of keeping stock poor while eating rough fodder.

THE DAIRY.

The Expense and Care of Conducting a Dairy School.

The work and needs of the Wisconsin dairy school are outlined by Professor Henry, in Hoard's Dairyman: I wonder if your readers realize the expense and care required to conduct a school of this kind? Besides half a dozen lecturers who, of course, give but a small portion of their time to dairy instruction, it requires four instructors in the butter-making room, three in the cheese room and one in the dairy laboratory. Then there is the fireman, who has general care of the building. Thus there are nine persons giving their whole time in waiting on our hundred dairy students during the winter term.

When Dr. Babcock and I were first planning the school, we had no idea that so many instructors would be required, but the first winter's experience soon taught us two things: First, that in order to give practical instruction, the students must do the work themselves, that is, actually make the butter and cheese; and second, that to do this properly there must be close supervision at every step in the process. Have you not often noticed some person performing an act with great ease, and the better he did the easier it all seemed. Take the tumbling or riding at the circus, for example. The better the performer the easier it all seems, and yet when we attempt to perform one of these feats, or, rather, something much easier and simpler as the first step, how stiff are all our joints and how awkward our movements! So with watching some one handling the separator in a workmanlike way or moving deftly at the butter-worker. The student who leaves our school must be able to handle these pieces of apparatus and many others, or his employer will be disappointed. Hence our effort to impart practical instruction and to have each operation again and again until it becomes second nature.

Sweet and Ripened Cream.

The Iowa Experiment station has been making further experiments in churning sweet and ripened cream, and sums up the result as follows: From the preceding tables it is seen that in one instance only—the first trial—were the losses of fat much greater in churning the sweet cream than the ripened cream, while in one trial, the second—they were actually less. Why the sweet cream churned so poorly in the first trial we do not know, but probably a longer churning would have reduced the loss. In neither trial was the



Palpitation OF THE Heart, Nervous Exhaustion AND Stomach Trouble.

Rockland, Mass.

My daughter, Mrs. Mans, has been suffering from the above diseases for years, and employed all the

Leading Physicians in Rockland and specialists in Boston, but got no relief. They said it was caused by a bad state of the blood. She could not sleep nights; bowels constipated, and palpitation of the heart so bad she could hardly walk. She has taken 4 bottles of

Skoda's Discovery, and Skoda's Little Tablets. Now she can work every day, eat well and sleep soundly. I can never express my gratitude.

MRS. S. E. CROWELL, Rockland, Mass.

Medical Advice Free.

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

churning what may be considered close; that it was not closer with the ripened cream is perhaps because the ripening was allowed to proceed only to a very moderate extent in each case. A ten-pound tub to each lot of butter made in the trials was immediately after churning placed in storage at a nearly constant temperature of 50° F., to test their keeping qualities. The scorings and notes made at times of examination were as follows:

EXAMINED JANUARY 30, '93.

Kind.	Made.	Flavor.	Remarks.
Sweet...	Sept. 29	40	
Ripened...	Sept. 30	35	A little 'off' flavor.
Sweet...	Oct. 10	38	Lacking in flavor.
Ripened...	Oct. 11	35	A little 'off' flavor.
Sweet...	Oct. 26	37	Lacking in flavor.
Ripened...	Oct. 27	54	A little 'off' flavor.

EXAMINED AGAIN ON APRIL 22.

Sweet...	Sept. 29	38	50 per lb over ripened*
Ripened...	Sept. 30	33	
Sweet...	Oct. 10	35	30 per lb over ripened*
Ripened...	Oct. 11	30	
Sweet...	Oct. 26	40	100 per lb over ripened*
Ripened...	Oct. 27	20	

*Values as estimated by Professor Leighton.

These results on the comparative keeping qualities of sweet and ripened cream butter agree perfectly with those obtained in our former experiments, reported in Bulletin No. 18. The sweet cream butter suffered less deterioration from keeping than did the ripened cream product, and in some measure acquired the flavor characteristic of the latter.

At the World's Fair.

The awards in groups 3 and 11 in the Agricultural Department have been made public. Group 3 includes, sugars, syrups, confections, etc., and 11 liquors. The following are the awards of interest to our readers: Ohio takes the lead for maple sugar, the state's representatives getting 61 prizes for that article, 1 for milk sugar, 35 for maple syrup, and 7 for fruit syrups. The state of Louisiana takes 14 prizes for sugar and 2 for maple sugar, while 4 other prizes for sugar go to the exhibitors of the state. New Hampshire's exhibitors get 18 prizes for maple sugar and syrup. New York takes 10 for maple sugar and 5 for maple syrup and seven others in group 3. To Vermont go 33 medals for syrup, 22 for sugar, and 6 for other articles in the group. Florida takes 5 premiums, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Michigan, Nevada, New Mexico, and Utah 1 each, Tennessee 6, and Louisiana 4 for sugar. Brazil leads the foreign countries with 6 medals for sugar and 5 for syrup. Italy gets 8 medals in the group, Japan 2, Jamaica 6, Porto Rico 7 for sugar, Ecuador 1, Mexico 26 for sugar and cane, Russia 10, Cuba 4, Germany 1, London 1 for fruit syrup, Guatemala 4 for sugar and 1 for molasses, Guiana 11, Canada 15, Argentine 1 for cane syrup.

Are You Deaf.

Or do you suffer from noises in the head. When send your address and I will send a valuable treatise containing full particulars for home cure which cost comparatively nothing. A splendid work on deafness and the ear. Address: PROF. G. CHASE, Orilla, Ont.—13t.

One Honest Man.

THE EDITOR OF THE GLOBE:

Please inform your readers that I will mail free to all sufferers the means by which I was restored to health and manly vigor after years of suffering from Nervous Weakness. I was ro bed and dwindled by quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but thanks to heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong. I have nothing to sell and no scheme to extort money from anyone whomsoever, but being desirous to make this certain cure known to all, I will send free and confidential to anyone full particulars of just how I was cured. Address with stamp:

MR. EDWARD MARTIN (Teacher), P. O. Box 143, Detroit, Mich.

May 20—4m.

POOR DOCUMENT

PRaise FOR THE VALKYRIE.

Lord Dunraven's Boat Made a Magnificent Fight,

But the "Vigilant" Beat Her In The End.

New York, Oct. 13.—The Valkyrie did not win the cup, but she got a chance yesterday to show before she went that Lord Dunraven was fully justified in sending her across the ocean to try and win. In some respects, at least, she is certainly the best boat afloat, triumphant Vigilant to the contrary notwithstanding. Losing the race by only 40 seconds corrected time she made the best bid for the cup that has been made since the British began seriously to compete for it and she has done much to uphold the merits of the keel type. Her splendid thrash to windward in the first part of yesterday's race when she held the weather position from start to stake boat in a good smart breeze, what they call half a gale here, was a vindication of all that has been said for her and her class. Most yachtsmen regard the windward qualities of a yacht as the test of her ability. By this measure the British cutter

May Fairly Claim First Place.

To be sure, all points of sailing must be provided for in yacht racing, but it was shown that though in the supreme test the cutter is better for all-round work, the American sloop has fairly held the palm. It is now questioned, however, whether the Valkyrie would not have done better here had her original sailing length been retained. As Lord Dunraven has said, he reduced the length by a foot before bringing the cutter here. When he increased it before yesterday's race a few inches the yacht did better than ever here. This may have had nothing to do with the closeness of the race, but many yachtsmen are of opinion that at her full length the cutter would have held her own to windward in the other two races. It is also conceded by some that had Mr. Watson risked more sail area the Valkyrie could not have been so deficient before the wind. It is considered especially remarkable that this should have been her weak point, while beating was her forte. The Thistle always beats the Volunteer to leeward, failing altogether to hold her own in windward work, and most local yachtsmen when they saw the new cutter out of water and observed that she too was cut away at the forefoot as the Thistle was, predicted that the Valkyrie would fall off to leeward just as the Thistle, Galatea and Genesta did. They are amazed at the weatherly qualities as displayed yesterday and admit that the cutter-sloop controversy is once more back on the old ground of the advantage possessed by the sloop in running by being able to lift her board and so decrease the friction of the submerged surface. The race yesterday was really all on the first half to the outer stake boat, for after the turn it was simply a matter of running on straight line down to the finish, and at that sort of thing the cutter had no chance, losing about six minutes against her gain of about four minutes, won by hard work and good seamanship on the boat out. As a streak the Valkyrie got the better of the delayed starts. The accident that caused the postponement

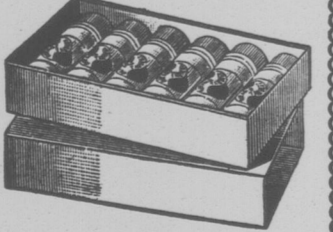
Might have had Serious Results.

but for a newspaper tug's promptness in notifying the committee that the "Valkyrie's" failure to reach the line in time was due to her being temporarily disabled. In hoisting the mainsail the check was torn off the upper throat halyard block, and it took the ship's carpenter half an hour to repair the damage. Meanwhile the committee had set the preparatory signal at the regular time, 11.15,

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

RIPANS TABLETS.

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



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

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

and would have sent the "Vigilant" across the line alone ten minutes later had not the press tug run up to the flagship and informed the committee of the mishap. When all was ready the yachts bore down to the line under single reefed mainsails, stay sails, jibs and working topsails. Capt. Cranfield at once got the weather gauge of the American sloop, and when the gun was fired at 12.25 crossed the line in her weather quarter nearly 200 yards to windward. The sloop had been forced too near the flag boat and she had to luff just after crossing. This gave Capt. Cranfield the opportunity to run out a lead. The yachts crossed on the starboard tack and they kept on it far inshore, holding about on even terms with the cutter to windward and about 3 lengths ahead till nearly one o'clock. At that time Nat Herreshoff, finding that he could not weather the cutter, tried the desperate expedient of paying off and running under her lee. By this means he gained in pace and passed the "Valkyrie." But he was worse off than ever in regard to the wind, and when the yachts came about soon after on the port tack found himself hopelessly blanketed, the "Valkyrie" having followed him for that purpose. A short hitch was made by both, and they set out to sea for a long leg. Here the cutter's superiority became marked. Starting off well to windward, and being now free from the necessity

Of Heading the Sloop Off.

she started through the high seas at a tremendous gait, easing out to windward all the time. The Vigilant seemed much the more tender in the high wind, now blowing about 25 knots an hour, and she was the more buffeted by the seas. This, no doubt was a cause of her falling behind her when they came about again to reach for the stake boat; it was seen she had lost fully three minutes on the run of about ten miles. At the turn she was another minute in the rear. The Valkyrie had thus demonstrated her greater power in the best of all conditions, a wholesome breeze and a corresponding sea. But as soon as the American sloop turned homeward with her light canvas bulging out before her hundreds of square yards more than the Valkyrie could spread, it was obvious that the hard won advantage would not suffice to enable the cutter to finish a first. Hand over foot the Vigilant bore down on her. The sight was grand. The yachts, even the cutter, seemed fairly to fly before the wind spinning the ruffled surface without sign of friction. It became exciting as the space separating the boats lessened, for although the sloop was manifestly gaining faster there was a minute and a half in the Valkyrie's favor on time allowance, and no one could tell whether the Vigilant would gain enough to overcome this. It was not until 45 minutes after the turn that

The Sloop Caught Her.

About four miles remained and the new excursion steamers that had been able to keep up with the racers schreeched their eager hopes, as they accompanied the sloop to the line. Every sail was pulling till it seemed that something must give. But the tests had been thorough. Like a streak the gray sloop flew away. The Valkyrie still falling behind at every foot until the hoarse screams of the steamers massed at the line proclaimed that the American race was over. Even then the result was in doubt and when the Valkyrie darted passed the May watches were compared with bated breath and pencils were at work figuring the corrected time. The Vigilant had just done it. First it was announced that she had won by fifteen seconds, but it was soon found that between Colonis and Vigilant, when two seconds only were between the yachts at the finish, it was, considering circumstances, infinitely more exciting than either. On every side after the race, was heard the remark, "I am glad she got a chance to show what she could do."

Another Story of the Victory.

New York, Oct. 13.—America wins. In a gale that split two spinners on Lord Dunraven's Valkyrie, the Vigilant won the third of the international yacht races and the cup is ours. For another year the trophy remains in this country and Lord Dunraven goes home without a race to his credit. He goes with the satisfaction, however, of knowing that he led the Vigilant by almost two minutes in beating to windward fifteen miles, and would in all probability have won today's race but for the accident to his canvas. As it was the Vigilant won by forty seconds. It was a day long to be remembered. No grander race was ever sailed off this port, and the spectators on the excursion boats were amply repaid for their trip and incidental discomfort due to the thrashing of the boats in the heavy sea. It was a day of reefed mainsails, a day when life lines were out, a day when the strength of spars and toughness of canvas counted fully as much as the lines below water. It was a day to test seamanship as well as yacht structures. It was just the day that Lord Dunraven

And all the British Crew.

had prayed for, and the only kind of a day in which he still claimed that his yacht could sail with the Vigilant. He had been beaten in two races easily in a light wind and still more easily in what Americans call a stiff breeze. His only hope was in a gale and the gale split his sails, while the staunch Vigilant came home under a big cloud of canvas with the wind pipping through her shrouds and

without a mishap of any kind. Lord Dunraven and his friends were pleased at the prospect of a stiff breeze blowing. It was the weather for which he had expressed a decided preference. And the Valkyrie had an additional 2240 pounds of ballast in her hold. They knew that she would make a better showing than she had yet done, and they were even hopeful that with a wind she might head off the Vigilant in her run of victories. The additional ballast had increased her load water line so that she had a time allowance of 1 minute 33 seconds instead of one minute 48 seconds. Increased steadiness was expected to more than make up the difference in time allowance. Both yachts got away from their anchorage at Bay Ridge at 8 o'clock. The Vigilant as usual showed the way down the bay. She was level straight down to Sandy Hook and ran up mainsail and jib as she went. The Valkyrie left her course and rounded up in the wind off Granesed Bay in order to get her mainsail up. She was then towed down the Swash channel. When off Sandy Hook at 10.20 there were signs of trouble aloft and Captain Cranfield went up with several seamen. The throat halyard block had shown signs of giving way. The mainsail was lowered and the block taken to the deck and repaired. This accident delayed the Valkyrie, so that she did not arrive at the Sandy Hook lighthouse at the usual sailing time. The Vigilant had dropped her lug and reached out from Sandy Hook to the starting point under mainsail and jib. The wind was due east, and blowing twelve miles an hour.

A Constantly Falling Barometer.

indicated more wind. The skipper of the Vigilant seeing the Valkyrie's mainsail down, concluded that the Englishman were taking a reef. He accordingly had 28 reef taken in the mainsail and then ran up a small working topsail. The Valkyrie finished repairing the halyard block at 10.45 and got up her mainsail this time with a reef. Even the English skipper was weary of the weather. He not only reefed his mainsail but replaced his jib with his smaller one, and when his topsail went up at 11 o'clock it was a small sprit sail about the size of the sail he carried aloft in Wednesday's race.

Lord Wolverton was on the Valkyrie, as also were H. Maitland Kersey, Archibald Rogers and the usual sailing crew. On the Vigilant were C. Oliver Iain, Perry Belmont, Herbert Leeds, W. Barton Hopkins, Nat Herreshoff, E. A. Wilford, Capt. Hansen and Capt. Terry. At 11 o'clock the flag ship May dropped anchor north of the lighthouse and signalled that the course would be due east. The Vigilant seeing the Valkyrie's mainsail down, and a return with fresh reef, what she promised to be a running cyclone, the Valkyrie was about male from the lighthouse in tow with the mainsail set, while the Vigilant was cruising about with reefed mainsail, working topsail jib and staysail drawing in the wind like a thousand racehorses and heeling her over until she showed her Tobin bronze half way to the bottom of the keel. The May ran up the red ball at 11.15. Valkyrie was still in tow. At 11.23 the May signalled "Race postponed until —" no time was given. A signal man with a red flag "Wig-wagged," asking the Vigilant's owner if he would consent to a postponement for one hour. He answered back "Yes. The Valkyrie ran alongside the May at 11.30 and was told the time of the start. The May signalled that the course would be a beat to windward fifteen miles due east and return. The start took place at 12.27. Like that of last Saturday's the boats went over almost together, and made a pretty sight as they lay over toward Rockaway beach on their first tack to windward. A few seconds

Before the Starting Gun.

was fired both yachts were flying for the line close hauled. On the starboard tack the American boat was a little in the lead, with the Englishman off the weather quarter.

For a time it looked as though the Vigilant would be over first and handicap the Valkyrie by a half minute. Skipper Hansen was a little too anxious, however, and had to pay the penalty of this by being forced over toward the eastern end of the line. The result was a loss to the American boat, for she had to luff in order to weather the May. The Englishman stood off the line, how ever, every sail full, and crossed a few seconds ahead and well to windward. After crossing the line both yachts were keeled well to leeward. The Valkyrie was a trifle stiffer and seemed to carry her canvas with more ease. It was a wise move to have reefed mainsails, for the sea was increasing at every moment. Once over the line the racers settled down to their work. The increased ballast attached to the Valkyrie's keel appeared to do her a world of good, and in less than an hour she was fully 800 yards off the American's weather bow. Both the racers were standing in shore, but the Vigilant was not doing as well as her friends expected. She did not travel through the water

With Her Traditional Speed.

and was fully one-quarter of a point further away from the wind. They were plunging their bowsprits deep down in the sea and the decks were awash more than once. The Vigilant's people were doing their best to hold the wind; in fact, it looked as though she was being pinched too much. At 1.10 the Vigilant being pretty close in shore, went on the port tack and headed over in the direction of Valkyrie, then standing over on the starboard. The American boat appeared to be in doubt whether or not she would be able to cross the English. Two minutes forty seconds later, however, the Vigilant seeing that she must pass astern of her rival, went about again and stood inshore. Both yachts held on to the starboard tack for some time, when the Valkyrie went about at 1.16.35, followed by the Vigilant five seconds later. They now



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Mechanics' Stepladders,
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POOR DOCUMENT

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New Goods just opened at the

New Jewelry Store,
220 Queen St. Opp. Stone Barracks.

R. BLACKMER,
Watchmaker and Jeweler.



'Tis a Feat to fit the Feet.



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

N. HARRIS

THE "GLOBE"

JOB PRINTING

DEPARTMENT.

We have in Stock a Complete Line of

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

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

—ALSO—

Wedding, Invitation, Visiting, Programme,
and Memorial Cards.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

A. J. MACHUM,
Proprietor.

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

Remember that there is a

FISH MARKET

—ON—

Regent Street.

Telephone Connection No. 91.

Fresh Fish at All times. Next
Door you can get P. E. I. Oy-
sters and Bay de Vin Oy-
sters served in the
Latest Styles.

J. H. PARSONS.

J. DONAHUE,

—MANUFACTURER OF—

BOOT & SHOES,

Regent Street,

Directly opp. Waverly House.

LUMBERMEN'S BOOTS A SPECIALTY.

Repairing of all kinds promptly
attended to.

FINE WORK MODERATE PRICES

NOTE.—Messrs. F. & O. McGold-
rick, with whom I have been con-
nected for sixteen years, having
dropped that branch of business, I
have opened a store on Regent St.
and respectfully solicit the patron-
age of the public.

Yours etc.
JOHN DONAHUE

1893. 1893. F W WINTERS

House, Sign and Ornamental
PAINTER
—AND—
GRAINER.

Graining done in Walnut, Cherry, Maho-
gany, Oak, Satin Wood, Hungarian Ash, Rose
Wood, &c.

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

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

F. W. WINTERS.
May 21, 93—17, 68 Brunswick St.

BUTTER

TUBS,

In Nests of

3 and 4.

—ALSO—

In Dozens, Any Size.

—AT—

A F RANDOLPH & SONS.

PARAGRAPHS

On all Subjects of Current Note
at Home and Abroad.

ANECDOTES HAPPENINGS AND GENERAL COMMENTS.

Clipped and Condensed For the Readers of
The Globe.

The Western Union Telegraph Company
has almost \$7,000,000 surplus in the treasury.

The new hymn book recently revised for
the Presbyterian church in Canada, will
shortly be issued.

A four-year-old son of Roland Porter
accidentally fell in a well at Sand Beach,
Argyle, and was drowned.

Armore's beef and pork have again
advanced in price. Plate beef landed
now costs \$14.75 and mess pork \$22.07 1/2.

At Springfield on Wednesday that
prince of bicyclists, W. W. Windle, rode
three miles in 6.43, knocking 2 1/5
seconds off the world's record.

Messrs T. McAvity & Son's exhibits of
cocks, muzzles, steam valves, safety
whistles, bilge pumps etc., has been
awarded prizes at the Chicago fair.

Daniel Marley of Oak Point raised this
season twenty bushels of tomatoes on a piece of
ground not more than twenty feet square.
One tomato weighed one pound ten ounces.

The Herald correspondent in Quito, Ecu-
ador, writes under date of Sept. 22, that hun-
dreds of families are dying in Southern Ecu-
ador, owing to a famine caused by the failure
of the coffee and cocoa crops.

There are seven schooners at Indian-
town loaded with kiln wood for ports in
the State of Maine. The business is re-
ported to be fairly brisk at present and a
number of schooners are engaged in it.

The corner stone of the college resi-
dence of Mt. Allison was laid Wednes-
day afternoon at about three o'clock.
The ceremony was a quiet affair, and Dr.
Latham of Halifax placed the stone in
position.

Ingham university, one of the oldest and
most famous female colleges in this country,
having been founded by Ingham sisters at
Troy, Livingston county in 1835, is ad-
vertised at sheriff's sale to satisfy a \$40,000
mortgage which has been foreclosed.

The World's Columbian exposition will
positively close on the night of Oct. 30.
Persons may enter Jackson park there-
after for 50 cents each and view the de-
struction of an explosion instead of the
up building of one. This is given on the
authority of Director General Davis.

It is understood that an entente has
been reached between France and Spain on the
Morocco question, and that in consequence
of \$75,000,000 that the Spanish misis-
ter of finance unsuccessfully endeavored to
float in Paris in June, will now be issued
under the tacit approval of the French govern-
ment.

Union block in Houlton was entirely
destroyed by fire Monday morning. The
ground floor was occupied by five stores
and the upper stories as lodge rooms and
offices. The total loss will reach \$50,000;
insurance, \$25,000. The fire is supposed
to have been caused by electric light
wires.

Thomas A. Welling, a young lawyer of
Baie Verte, Westmorland county, who
disappeared, leaving a number of moun-
taining creditors, about three months ago,
was accidentally killed on the railway at
Kingston, Somerset county, N. J., on the
7th inst. and was buried by the railway
authorities.

The area of British India, including the
dependent states, amounts to 1,500,000
square miles. There are 2,000 towns
with a population of 1,000 or upwards,
and nearly 716,000 villages, comprising 63,000,
000 dwelling places for man. The popu-
lation amounts to 287,000,000. The males
exceed the females by 6,000.

Mme. Carnot, the wife of the President
of France, has the reputation of being the
best dressed woman. She is a grand-
mother, but there are times when she
does not look over 25 years of age. She is
a pronounced brunette, with not a silver
hair or wrinkle, and has the eyes of
youth. She is taciturn and graceful.

Militia General Orders contain a com-
parative statement of the efficiency of
field batteries in 1892. In the former
Hamilton heads the list with 480 points
out of a possible 535, and Welland stands
last with 289. New Brun-
swick leads the garrison batteries with a
battalion average of 195 out of a possible
200.

Last week, Mr. R. L. Jordan, Q. C. of
Halifax, spent several days in Yarmouth
in the interest of the Windsor and Annapolis
Railway company and we under-
stand an amicable agreement has been
arrived at for what will be practically the
union of the Yarmouth and Annapolis
with the W. & B. R. as soon as necessary
dominion legislation can be obtained.

The Seventh Day adventists organized
a church in St. John last Saturday. This
is the second church they have or-
ganized in this province. Sunday Eld. F.
J. Richardson baptized nine persons that
had joined their church subject to bap-
tism. There are several others that have
requested baptism and will soon be bap-
tized. Touching the question of baptism
the Adventists are Baptists.

The wonderful cures of thousands of
people they tell the story of the merit of
Hood's Sarsaparilla. Hood's cures.

THE WORLD OVER

The Spirit Of the Press of all
Countries.

A Synoptic History of the Times.

Identified and Arranged for every-day
Convenience.

Paris is wonderfully decorated for the visit
of Russian officers.

Spain withdrew her military attaches from
the Moorish Court.

William Harris, of Hawkins County, Tenn.,
is 107 years old and healthy.

Eight thousand striking miners in the Char-
ter District resumed work yesterday.

The Queen has approved the appointment
of the Earl of Elgin as Viceroy of India.

The Australian cricketers outplayed the
Boston eighteen in an unfinished match.

Directum made a new record for stallions
at Lexington, Ky., trotting a mile in 2.08.

There is talk of Peru getting back some of
the nitrate territory Chili wrested from her.

French editors hint that England stirred up
the Moors to attack the Spanish at Melilla.

Cartwright will stump South Oxford, be-
ginning October 24 and speaking for a week.

Annie Hedstrom worked four years as a
farm laborer in man's attire near Zumbrota,
Minn.

The directors and ex-directors of the World's
Fair gave a magnificent banquet to 500
guests.

The Yale-Harvard football match will be
played at Springfield on the Saturday before
Thanksgiving.

Dave Jackson, a negro wife-beater, was
taken out of the Covington, La., jail by a
mob and hanged.

A rumor by way of London says the restora-
tion of the monarchy in Brazil is only a
question of terms.

Louisiana's Governor will prevent the train-
ing of pugilists at Baie St. Louis. The char-
ter of Crescent City Athletic Club has been
declared forfeited.

The International Parliamentary Peace
League, in session in Brussels, requests dis-
cussion in the British Parliament of a bill to
promote a permanent court of arbitration.

The ship Valkyrie, which sailed from Nova
Scotia two months ago for New York, is be-
lieved to have been swallowed with all hands,
by quicksands off Sable Island.

Signor Joseph Antonio Belagner one of the
oldest and best known bass singers in the
country died at Bayonne, N. J., last
Saturday. He was born in Barcelona,
Spain in 1816.

William T. Stead, formerly editor of the
Pall Mall Gazette, has at last revealed his
long-projected ideal of a daily. He is to be
the ideal editor. He proposes that 100,000
persons subscribe twenty-six shillings each
for one year.

The overdue Mlowers will be watched for
by H. M. S. Champion, which leaves here
this week for Honolulu. The favorite theory
is that the Canada-Australian steamer has
broken down her machinery and is floating
helplessly in the Southern Pacific.

Sir John Abbott passed a bad night
Tuesday and his condition Wednesday
morning was more unfavorable. The
ex-premier's weakness has become more
pronounced. At two o'clock Wednesday
afternoon he was resting easily.

Most of the collieries in Lancashire,
Derbyshire and Yorkshire re-opened
Monday for men willing to accept 15 per
cent reduction in wages. There was no
response and only the collieries where the
old wages are paid are working.

In a miserable little hut in Harwich town-
ship, about two miles from Fergo, a frightful
tragedy was enacted Monday afternoon.
Wm. Dodge, an Indian, aged 30, attacked his
wife with a huge knife, hacking her almost
to death, and then put a bullet in his brain.

When screws were made by hand five
minutes were consumed in making one and
they were so expensive that wooden
pins were used wherever practicable.
Now, by the cold-forged process, a
single machine will turn out five dozen in
a minute.

cannot live. The explosion was caused
by two well diggers, who are among the
injured, who were filling gas pipe with
dynamite and tamping it.

An aeronaut named Charbonnet was
married Thursday at Piedmont. Later
he ascended in a balloon with his bride
and another aeronaut, intending to make
a trip across the Alps. The working of
the balloon became deranged as he was
passing over Ceres and collapsed. Char-
bonnet was killed by the fall and his wife
and the second aeronaut seriously in-
jured that it is feared they cannot re-
cover.

Lawrence C. Bangert, a milkman of Union,
N. J., was run down by a train in Elizabeth
a few months ago. Bangert's skull was frac-
tured and the physician who attended him in
the Elizabeth hospital said he lost an ounce
of brain in a resulting operation. He is in
consequence partly paralyzed. Bangert sued
the Pennsylvania railroad for \$50,000 and has
just recovered \$23,000 which may be regarded
as the established price now for an ounce of
brain.

At Newcastle on Tuesday, in the North-
umberland County Court, Judge Wilkin-
son referred to the Grand Jury the in-
dictment against Capt. John Russell for
manslaughter. It will be remembered
that by an accident to the steamer Rustler
one young lady was killed and another
drowned. Carelessness on the part of
Capt. Russell was alleged as the cause of
the accident. The Grand Jury, after ex-
amining eleven witnesses, reported no
bill.

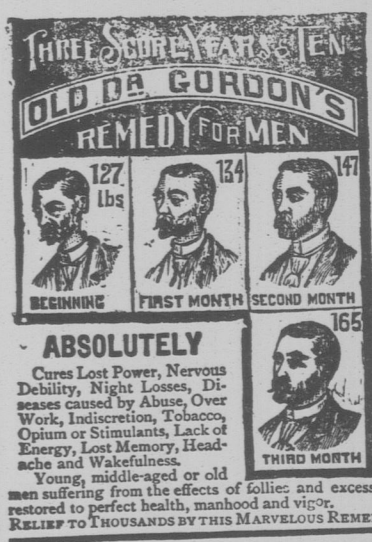
M. Cholodoff, editor of the Official
Gazette in the city of Kursk, discharged
the office, drew a pistol and shot Cholodoff
through the lungs. The editor's
his proof-reader, Karauloff, Friday morn-
ing. In the afternoon Karauloff returned
to assistants ran from the next room to lift
him from the floor and Karauloff began
firing among them. Three men jumped
from the windows and two were shot
down. Cholodoff died and both of his
assistants are dying. Karauloff surren-
dered to the police.

Very few people are aware that the
pearl oyster is not in any way like the
oysters which we eat. It is of an entirely
different species, and as a matter of
fact the shells of the so-called pearl oys-
ter are of far more value to those engaged
in pearl fishing than the pearls. There
are extensive pearl fisheries in the gulf of
California, and some of the finest pearls
have been taken from those waters. In
1891 one pearl—a black one—was sold
for \$10,000 and every year since that time
many pearls have been taken from the
beds in the California gulf valued at over
\$7,500 each.

With the present week the National
Reformer will cease to exist. This week-
ly was established thirty-three years ago
by the late Charles Bradlaugh, M. P. It
was the medium of his feud with the
church and state. One time its
circulation was a quarter of a million
weekly. Its decay is attributed partly
to the decease of its founder, partly to the
dwindling of the atheistic element and
partly to the fact that the English Radicals
prefer to take their politics straight
rather than to have them mixed with
iconoclastic irreligion.

The stocking of Alaska with reindeer is
a pronounced success, according to
Gov. Dr. Sheldon Jackson, United States
general agent of education in Alaska. Of
170 reindeer brought to Alaska from Si-
beria last year but eleven died while
the eighty-eight fawns were born, of which
seventy-nine were living three weeks
ago. The revenue steamer Bear made
several trips across the straits this
summer and transported thirty-seven
more reindeer to Alaska. The purpose
of the scheme is to furnish a reliable
supply of food for the natives and also
to establish the use of the deer for work
purposes.

Mr. H. Montague Allan, eldest son of
the late Sir Hugh Allan, was Wednesday
afternoon married to Miss Marguerite
Mackenzie, daughter of Mr. Hector Mac-
kenzie. The ceremony took place in
Christ Church Cathedral, the wedding be-
ing one of the most fashionable ever
seen in Montreal. There were over five
hundred invited guests. The decorations
were all marguerites. Mr. and Mrs.
Allan left by special train for New York.
They will take the Teutonic for England.



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OFFICE, SHARKEY'S BLOCK, QUEEN ST.

Fredericton Globe

A. J. MACHEN, Publisher and Proprietor
FREDERICTON, N. B. OCT. 21, 1893

THE ELLIS CASE.

Every newspaper published in Canada since the termination of the Ellis contempt case, and the incarceration of Mr. Ellis himself, has had something to say about the matter, and it is curious as well as significant to note what a general voice of dissatisfaction and condemnation finds expression all over the Dominion.

Newspapers of every degree of journalistic respectability and of every political stripe, with one or two exceptions in which either personal and political hatred for Mr. Ellis, or political love for the judges on the bench has overcome all fair and manly criticism, unite with a common and natural inclination in bravely and firmly denouncing the apparent maladministration of the law which has ended so disastrously for a brother editor. This is especially true of the leading journals of the older provinces. Even ultra-conservative organs, while endeavoring to vindicate the action of the judges on the Supreme Court bench, deplore the severity of Mr. Ellis' punishment; and so strong has the feeling become that Ottawa journalists are contemplating a direct appeal to the Minister of Justice for commutation of the sentence. It seems to be tacitly admitted on all sides, without any argument, that the proceedings in the now famous "Ellis contempt case," from the commencement to the end, constitute a piece of refined political persecution, animated by the same intolerant spirit that predominated during the middle ages, and only differing in its outward manifestation as the change in civilization, manners and customs demands that it should differ. The enemies of Mr. Ellis, who number not a few, all rabid Tories, have been for a long time past seeking some tangible opportunity to accomplish his ruin. They knew that they could not seize, bind and crucify him before the people, no matter how obnoxious he might be to them or to the political rulers of Canada, whom they serve. The public would hardly tolerate any open and active hostilities. But they feared and hated him the less, and when the perpetration of the infamous Queens County Steal betrayed him into an unguarded but very natural criticism of the conduct of one of the principal actors in that discreditable transaction, they saw the opportunity presented to them of doing, covertly, in the Queen's name, and with the sanction of the Supreme Judiciary of the province, all that was necessary to enable them to satisfy their vengeance upon him for all his brave, manly and uncompromising hostility to them in time past. And having once seen the opportunity; they were not slow in taking advantage of it. The result is that Mr. Ellis now lies in the common jail of the county, condemned by the Supreme Court of New Brunswick to remain there thirty days, and to pay a fine of \$200, besides costs nearly fifteen times as great. And all this has been accomplished without resort to a jury, and in the name of that much vaunted "British Justice" whose chief glory in the past has always been that no man should be condemned to punishment without having been given the opportunity to appeal to a jury of his countrymen! Surely the spirit of the British law has been insulted! Fancy such a course being attempted in England, the legal fountain head of all the world. His Honor Judge Pitt Taylor of England, in the latest edition of his admirable treatise on the Law of Evidence, recognized as the standard authority all over the globe, says:—"Hitherto no attempt has been made to shake the nation's faith in trial by jury, as the best institution ever devised by the art of man for protecting innocence when unjustly charged with the commission of crime. In criminal cases the party accused has still, as in the days of King John, the inalienable right to be tried per legale iudicium parium suorum; and

"may the rash hand of innovation never presume to touch that revered fabric, except so far as may tend to strengthen its foundation and enlarge its efficacy."

Yet in face of this strong pronouncement from the lips of the world's greatest lawyers, a man has been sentenced to imprisonment in the capital of New Brunswick, in the very centre of an intelligent community and in the full glare of our boasted nineteenth century civilization; and he has been mulcted in a heavy sum of money, without having first had recourse to that most sacred of all civil liberties—the trial by jury, and for no greater crime than presuming to criticize in a journal of high repute, the public conduct of a Supreme Court Judge. Not only that, but one of the judges of the same bench, who took part in the judgment and sentence pronounced against Mr. Ellis, openly and boldly defied the popular voice, expressing utter indifference to public criticism, and intimating that his own conscience would always guide him when acting as a judge. And that man was Judge Palmer! Would Judge Taylor, now on a sober review of the facts conclude that the course adopted by the Supreme Court in Mr. Ellis case tended to strengthen the foundation and enlarge the efficacy of trial by jury? But the chief question to be considered by the public is: Does the British law presume that its judges are immaculate? If so, the law ought to and must be changed, for we in New Brunswick know very well that our judges are neither immaculate nor infallible. We regret being forced to make this humiliating admission, and we make it in all sincerity and good faith. We are not among those who delight in stirring up needless strife. We would rejoice to see our supreme judiciary become in reality what it is in theory presumed to be—perfectly impartial, incorrupt and consequently unassailable. But we assert that their treatment of Mr. Ellis does not tend to establish their claim to any such prestige. On the contrary we are of opinion that it will tend to materially weaken the public confidence in our judicial system, or at any rate in the personnel of the present bench, and being of that opinion we do not feel it our duty to forbear from criticism. To ask that the press shall remain silent while one of its ablest champions is languishing in jail by command of a body of judges who were in reality his accusers, triers and executioners, is to make an unreasonable demand, and one which no tribunal can enforce. The law, says the Quebec Chronicle, a conservative organ, must be changed, and with this sentiment we heartily agree. But it will never be changed unless the press of the province makes Mr. Ellis' cause its own, and takes its stand upon the just demand for an amelioration of the present law. Contempt of Court ought to be and must be made obsolete. Otherwise we will wake up some fine day to find the judges of the province exercising their prerogative in the way of condemning some fearless journalist to penal servitude, and confiscating his property to the crown. Let the press then, beware. If they do not make common cause against their enemies and oppressors, no one else will do so for them; and they will continue to be, as they have been in the past, amenable to an irresponsible judiciary, ridiculously jealous of its reputation, and needlessly severe upon its critics.

PEACE vs WAR.

"The International Parliamentary Peace League, now in session at Brussels has asked the British parliament to consider the advisability of passing a bill providing for the establishment of a permanent court of arbitration."

The above clipping from one of our exchanges rings in our ears like a nineteenth century reiteration of the angel-song on the morning of Christ's nativity—"Peace on earth, goodwill to all men." It is certainly suggestive of the prevailing spirit of the day. Time was, not so very long ago, when nations rushed to war as readily as to their council-chamber, as the only honorable means of settling differences; when the invocation of a peace parliament or court of arbitration would be looked upon as cowardly and undignified conduct, and its promoters subjected to scorn. But we rejoice to see a revolution in national and international sentiment. Of late we have seen one vexed question, involving the opposing interest of two great powers, amicably settled by a court of arbitration, without the horrors and bloodshed of war; and many things point to the drawing near of the time
"When peace shall over all the earth
Her ancient glories fling
And the whole world give back the song
Which now the Angels sing."

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ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

Notice of Sale.

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

NOTICE is hereby given that under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain indenture of mortgage bearing date the twenty-first day of May in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, made between Honora Kingston of Cork Settlement, aforesaid, relict and widow of John Kingston, deceased, and George Kingston of the same place, farmer, of the first part; and Edward Estabrooks, of the parish of Prince William, farmer, of the second part; registered in Book 1, 4, of the York County Records, pages 306, 307, 308, on the fourteenth day of May, A. D., 1889. There will for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said indenture of mortgage, default having been made in the payment thereof, be sold at public auction at the Court House in the city of Fredericton in the County of York, aforesaid, on Saturday the fourth day of November next, the lands and premises mentioned and described in the said indenture of mortgage as follows: All those two several lots of land situated, lying, and being in Cork Settlement, aforesaid, and formerly owned by John Kingston, late of Cork Settlement, deceased, being the same on which the said John Kingston resided at the time of his death known respectively as lot number nine west, containing fifty acres, and lot number nine east containing fifty acres more or less, having been granted by the Crown to the said John Kingston and by him devised to the said George Kingston.
Together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon, and all the rights, members, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances to the said lands and premises belonging or in any wise appertaining.
Edward Estabrooks,
Mortgagee.

W. Wilson,
Solicitor for Mortgagee.

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you will get it. There is no trouble for you to find what you want there for he has

Chocolates

of endless varieties. Mixtures the best to be had. Toffees, the Best, Guaranteed Pure at that

A call will convince you that these statements are correct.

Do not allow yourself to be induced to buy till you have seen the large assorted stock we can place for your inspection.

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\$5,000 TO Invest in good Real Estate Security.

GEO. L. WILSON,
Barrister,
Queen Street, Opposite Normal School.
F ton, Oct. 14th.—1 m.

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\$1.55, \$2.65, \$3.70; former prices \$5, \$7, \$10. Quality remains the same—16 different styles; dry battery and acid belts—mild or strong current. Less than half the price of any other company and more home testimonials than all the rest together. Full list free. Mention this paper. W. T. BAEK & CO. Windsor, Ont.

OCTOBER.

Just in Season.

New Cloth Jackets, - Plain,
New Cloth Jackets, - Fur Trimmed,
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New Fur-Lined Cloaks,
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Jacket Cloth and Cloakings of all kinds.

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Give us a call and I am satisfied that I will suit your taste.

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Opp. Officers' Quarters, Queen St

NOTICE OF TRANSFER.

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

The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company.

Assets 1st Jan. '93 \$43,213,408.28
Assets in Canada 1,498,922.93
W. M. JARVIS, General Agent.

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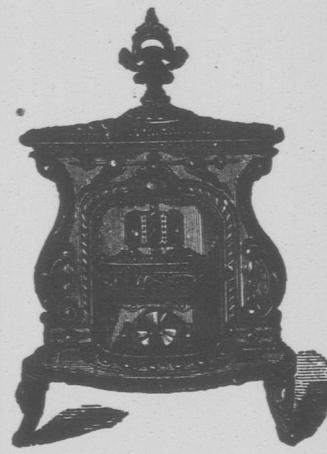
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HEATING STOVES,

—AT—

KITCHEN & SHEA.



OCTOBER 21ST.

LADIES' CLOTH JACKETS.

Ladies' Astrachan Jackets.

Ladies Coon Jackets.

Ladies Sealette Jackets.

—AT—

John J Weddall's.

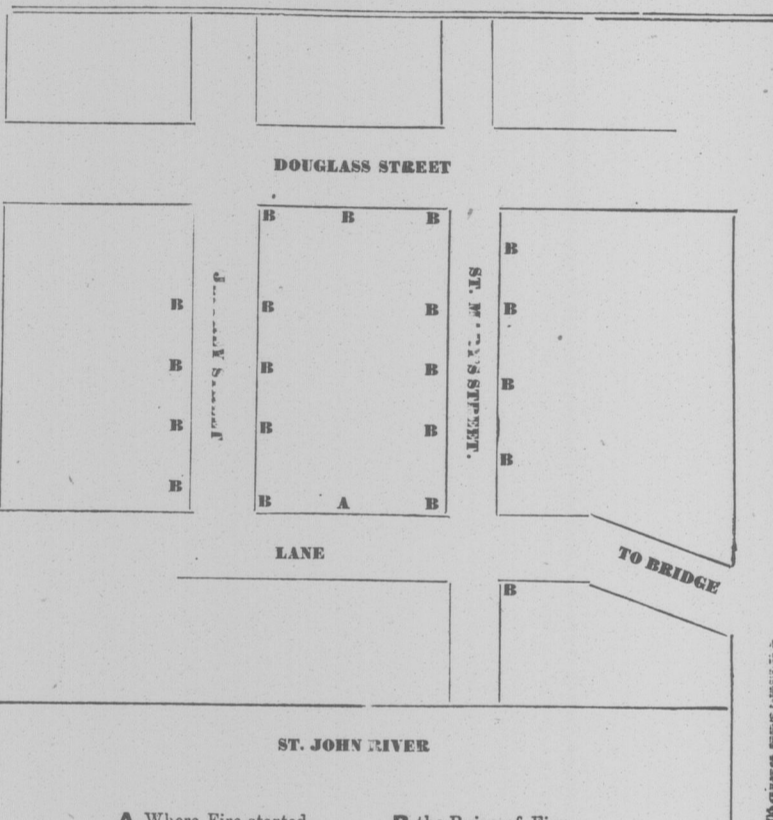
POOR DOCUMENT

THE ST. MARY'S FIRE. Another Big Blaze Across the River

\$50,000 Worth of Property Destroyed—\$25,000 Insurance.

The great Gibson conflagration of last Monday was repeated, though on a somewhat smaller scale in the village of St. Mary's on the morning of Tuesday last, and the principal business blocks of the village totally destroyed by the fire fiend. The principal street of St. Mary's lies directly opposite the termination of York street, back of the City Hall, and between these two points in olden times before the passenger bridge was constructed, the St. Mary's Ferry used to ply. This street called on the insurance plans St. Mary's street, gradually became lined with stores and business houses from the bank of the river back as far as Douglas street.

The following diagram will give some idea of the general plan of the Village:



On the lane connecting St. Mary's and Jaffrey streets along the bank of the river stands a double tenement dwelling, occupied by two families named respectively Atkinson and Starkey, and it was in Atkinson's shed or henhouse that the fire was supposed to have originated. Regarding the cause of the fire it is supposed by a majority of the inhabitants that it was due to incendiaries, but there are no circumstances to point to any person as the perpetrator. The fire started shortly before four o'clock in the morning at a time when every one in the village was in bed and asleep. This fact accounted for the fire getting a good start before any means were taken to prevent it. By the time the people had been alarmed and had come upon the scene it had already gained great headway. Fortunately there was no wind, else St. Mary's would have been nothing but a name. As it was the fire burned every building in the block standing between St. Mary's and Jaffrey streets as well as nearly every building on the lower side of St. Mary's and the upper side of Jaffrey streets. The first building to go was the wooden building on the corner of the lane and St. Mary's street occupied by Thomas Biden as a residence and bakery. Next went Samuel Dayton's house, and Larry Nason's hotel across the street. The people of the village worked bravely and well, and the firemen from the city, taking the Alexandria fire engine with them did excellent service. But the buildings in these blocks were all wooden, were packed close together, and were as dry as tinder, and it was beyond human possibility to prevent the spread of the flames. Indeed the inhabitants of St. Mary's consider themselves lucky that the fire was stayed without crossing Douglas street, and without destroying the upper part of the village. The following is the list of those burned out:

- Lower side—St. Mary's Hotel, owned by Larry Nason of Hainsville, and occupied by John Billing, loss \$1,500.
Samuel Dayton's inn, shed and stock, loss \$300.
James Hayes' hotel kept by Doolan, loss \$2,000.
Rev. W. D. Manzer's residence, loss \$2,500.
Dr. J. H. Bridges' house, occupied by Lewis and Wallace, loss \$1,000.
C. L. Estabrooks' store, also containing Post Office, loss \$1,000.
C. I. Estabrooks' residence and barn, loss \$2,000.
Upper Side—Thos. Biden's house and bakery, loss \$1,000.
Samuel Dayton's house and store, loss \$4,000.
Whitman Haines' large building, containing King's barber shop, Foresters, Orange and Free Masons Hall, Ran Staples' dry goods store, and Spencer Inch's Sausage Factory, loss on building \$2,000. Nearly all the contents were destroyed. The Societies lose their furniture, regalia, etc., and the Baptists who have worshipped in the hall since the Gibson fire, loss \$70 in chairs, hymn books, etc.
Jos. A. Keirstead's house, loss \$1,000.
Michael Bowlan's house, loss \$1,000.

- John McCoy's hotel, occupied by Hugh Edgar, loss \$1,000.
John Staples' shoe shop, loss \$500.
Spencer Inch's meat store and house, loss \$2,000.
On Jeffrey Street.
Whitman Haines' tenement, occupied by Jas. Bailey, loss \$200.
Whitman Haines' residence, loss \$2,000.
Whitman Haines' tenement, occupied by Wm. Atkinson, loss \$300.
Whitman Haines' tenement, occupied by Isaac Starkey, loss \$300.
Rev. Wm. Jeffrey's residence and barn, loss \$2,000.
Miss Allen's dwelling, loss \$4,000.
James Cook's tenement.
Mrs. B. Manzer's house.
Richard Polly's tenement.
Mrs. Leonard Macpherson's tenement.
Alfred Haines' tenement, partially destroyed.
On the main highway road Jos. E. Smith's residence and harness shop totally destroyed, loss \$1,500.

The total loss is stated at \$50,000 and insurance about half that amount.

- The Insurance.**
Of the insurance, John Black held the greater part in the several companies which he represents, viz \$21,450, divided among the Imperial, the United Fire, the Albion, the Hartford, the Athena and the London and Lancashire. Mr. Black held the following risks:
C. L. Estabrooks, \$3,800.
Joseph Smith, \$2,000.
Hugh Edgar, \$1,000.
Whitman Haines, \$2,800.
Joseph E. Keirstead, \$1,700.
Mrs. Martha Haines, \$300.
Michael Bowlin, \$1,000.
James Hayes, Jr., \$1,000.
Jas. P. Hayes, \$700.
Spencer Inch, \$1,000.
Rainsford Staples, \$1,800.
Mrs. Sarah Manzer, \$600.
Winslow Tilley, \$2,600.
Mr. Geo. L. Wilson agent for the Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Company, held the following risks:
W. D. Manzer, \$1800.
Rosemore Orange Lodge furniture, \$150.
Mr. Frank I. Morrison held the following risks:
Rainsford Staples, \$300.
Miss Allen, \$800.
Dr. Bridges, \$500.
Mr. Morrison's companies held risks on McFarlane's factory, Vanwart's house, the Soap Factory and several other buildings which narrowly escaped destruction.
The central hold the following:
Rev. Mr. Jeffrey, \$1,000.
John Richards, had \$400 on Thos. Biden's stock in the British America.
The Manchester held its only risk on Mr. Biden also, \$500.
Mr. J. W. Macready agent for the Phoenix of Hartford held \$2,400 insurance, the greater part of which was on Joseph E. Smith's shop and house.
Some of the sufferers are very heavy losers. For instance, Mr. Samuel Dayton, whose shop, dwelling, stock, etc., was valued at \$5,000 at least had insurance for only \$1,500, consequently losing about \$3,500. Whitman Haines' gross loss is probably the largest of any property holder in St. Mary's, aggregating probably \$8,000, for which he held considerable insurance. C. L. Estabrooks was also a heavy loser, having his residence and building containing the post office and hall burned to the ground, and his building on the corner occupied by Winslow Tilley badly gutted. Joseph E. Keirstead lost nearly all his furniture and clothes, besides his blacksmith tools, 350 bushels of grain stored away for winter, besides hay, potatoes, and vegetables. Joseph E. Smith lost a nice house with good furniture, his hammers, shop and all his stock. Those whose dwellings were close to the place where the fire started lost the greater part of their furniture and personal effects. The case of one man, James Bailey, was peculiarly distressing. He was burned out at the late Gibson fire, losing the greater part of his effects. He removed to St. Mary's and established himself again in one of Mr. Haines' tenement houses, gathering some furniture and other necessary property around him, when the fire came again and completely ruined him. He is a hard working fellow and has a wife and several small children. There were, indeed, several of the families burned out at the Gibson fire.

TOPICS OF THE DAY

What the Gossips have to Remark about

The Trend of Matters Political Parliamentary or Otherwise.

There has been a little excitement lately in millinery circles in this city. Not long ago Miss S. C. Kelly & Co. opened up a millinery store in the premises lately vacated by Mr. F. C. Tribes. Another proprietress of a millinery establishment a little further up the street thought she could outwit her competitors in the city by entering into an offensive and defensive alliance with the wholesalers of St. John, and accordingly made a compact with them, on terms which are not generally known or understood, to supply herself and no one else in the city with millinery goods. The St. John parties to the compact included such well known and reliable firms as Manchester, Robertson & Allison and Brook & Patterson. Then the female Jay Gould settled back in her snug little shop and contemplated the consternation which the knowledge of her move would bring to her less fortunate or less shrewd rivals as well as the grateful increase in her own business profits which would flow therefrom. Meantime Miss S. C. Kelly & Co were not by any means idle. A lady member of the firm, with characteristic energy any promptness, went to see her lawyer, and the next morning took the train for St. John. Arrived there she went to Messrs. Manchester, Robertson & Allison's establishment and bought her full supply of millinery. No questions were asked. The goods were offered for inspection, selections made, and the various parcels, amounting to a large consignment, separated from the bulk and put aside for her. But when she told her name and residence the polite clerk pleasantly informed her that the goods could not be forwarded. A somewhat lengthy conference with one of the members of the firm ensued. He at first regretted his inability to complete the contract, but upon being tendered the cash in payment of the goods, the legal aspects of the case suddenly dawned upon him, and his firmness relaxed. The plucky woman came away with the goods, but before her departure for the Celestial made a business call upon Messrs. Brook & Patterson, informing them of her knowledge of the aforesaid compact, and her determination to bring goods from them in spite of it. So the little "deal" was frustrated, and Miss S. C. Kelly & Co. are fully prepared for all customers, while the ambitious up town milliner has nothing but the remembrance of her cleverness to repay her for the trouble.

Living in the burnt district at St. Mary's, who have lost heavily a second time; and for these the prospect is indeed disheartening.

The chief hardship caused by the late fire is in the scarcity of dwellings available for the destitute ones. The fire at Gibson taxed all resources of the city and suburbs to provide accommodation, many of the homeless ones having sought a refuge at St. Mary. Now there is a larger number of burned out families, and fewer dwellings to put them in. Rev. Mr. Manzer and family have secured the Baptist parsonage in the city, where they are comfortably established. Mr. Dayton is fitting up his warehouse on the bridge road for a store and dwelling this winter.

Orange Blossoms Soon.

It is said that next Wednesday morning will witness a brilliant ceremony when a young man of Marysville, engaged in the Life Insurance business as agent of one of the largest New York Companies will lead to the altar one of Manzerville's fair daughters.

A Salvation Bariat.

The remains of Mr. Benjamin Drew, carpenter, of Massachusetts, were brought to Fredericton Tuesday, and were interred yesterday afternoon from the residence of Stanley Chase, whose wife is a niece of the deceased. Drew came by his death from a fall from a building on which he was working at Hyde Park, Mass. He was buried by the Salvation Army, Ensign Matthews officiating. He was a half brother of Robert Balyas of this city.

After Physicians Had Failed.

Mr. W. A. Mallory, of Mallorytown, Ont., says:—My daughter suffered for years from a most distressing and annoying Catarrh. Her case was under the treatment of eminent physicians in the United States and Canada. Two months' use of Nasal Balm has had more beneficial effects than all former treatments combined. From all dealers or by mail, post paid, at 50c. and \$1 a bottle. G. T. Fulford & Co., Brockville, Ont.

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. If disturbed at night or broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. I will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Diarrhoea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind-Colic, softens the Gums and reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."—Aug. 2—66—y

Your Chance.
For trunks, valises, club bags, etc., call at Anderson & Walker's. Large stock, prices low, valises 50 cents and upwards. Trunks \$1.00 to \$8.00.

CHESTNUT'S TOOTH POWDER
CLEANS THE TEETH.
For Sale by
C. FRED CHESTNUT,
Apothecary,
4 Doors above Barker House,
Queen St., Fredericton

1893. FALL. 1893 OWEN SHARKEY.

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

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

OVERCOATS,
Usters and Reefers, Overcoatings, Pantings, Suitings and Tweeds.

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

JUST RECEIVED! 15 Cases CLOCKS

Marble, Onyx, Oxidized Iron, Walnut and Nickle Alarms

We Can Sell an 8 Day Striking Clock for

\$ 2.65,
Upwards.

J. D. FOWLER,

Opposite Post Office

TO DRESS WELL

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

OUR CUSTOMERS

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

IS OUR AIM

To Give Satisfaction TO ALL

J. G. Gunn,

Next to Dominion Express office Fredericton, N. B.

TRUNKS, VALISES,

and Satchels. A large lot of Remnants on hand

OWEN SHARKEY.

and Satchels. A large lot of Remnants on hand

DR. BARBOUR

Dental Surgeon,
Queen Street Fredericton N. B.
Opposite Normal School.

Crown & Bridge Work a Specialty.

TO LET.

POSSESSION Given on First of May next the Hotel, with Good Yard and Stabling direct opposite the Officers' Quarters, and now occupied by Turney Manzer.

OAK HALL!

MEN'S CLOTHING,
BOYS' CLOTHING.

The Cheapest place in the City to buy them

OAK HALL, 276 Queen St.

THE STONE BOOT

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

BOOTS, SHOES, SLIPPERS, RUBBERS, etc.

The Cheapest Place in the City.

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

Call and see us

A. E. MASSIE,

Queen Street, opp. Barracks



Mr. S. G. Derry
of Fredericton, N. B.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

"Widely known proprietor of Derry's Water-cure Oil, tells below of his terrible sufferings from Eczema and his cure by Hood's Sarsaparilla

"Gentlemen: Fifteen years ago I had an attack of inflammatory rheumatism, which was followed by eczema or salt rheum, breaking out on my right leg. The humor spread all over my legs, back and arms.

A Final Mass of Sores,
swollen and itching terribly, causing intense pain if the skin was broken by scratching, and discharging constantly. It is impossible to describe my suffering in those years of agony and torture. I spent

Thousands of Dollars
in futile efforts to get well, and was discouraged and ready to die. At this time I was unable to lie down in bed, had to sit up all the time, and was unable to walk without crutches. I had to hold my arms away from my body, and had to have my arms, back and legs bandaged by my faithful wife twice a day.

"Finally a friend who was visiting at our house, urged me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I began by taking half a teaspoonful. My

Stomach Was All Out of Order
but the medicine soon corrected this, and in six weeks I could see a change in the condition of the humor which nearly covered my body. It was driven to the surface by the Sarsaparilla, the sores soon healed, and the scales fell off. I was soon able to give up crutches and crutches, and a happy man I was. I had been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for seven months; and since that time, nearly two years, I have worn no bandages whatever and my legs and arms are sound and well.

The Delight
of myself and wife at my recovery it is impossible to tell. To all my business friends in Boston and over the country, I recommend

Hood's Sarsaparilla
from personal experience." S. G. DERRY, 45 Bradford street, Providence, R. I.

If you are Bilious, take Hood's Pills

For trunks, valises, club bags, etc., call at Anderson & Walker's. Large stock, prices low, valises 50 cents and upwards. Trunks \$1.00 to \$8.00.

POOR DOCUMENT

NEW UNDERTAKING ESTABLISHMENT.

TO the Citizens of Fredericton and Surrounding Country:

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

I HAVE NOW ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

COFFINS —AND— CASKETS.

OAK, WALNUT, FRENCH BURL AND CLOTH COVERD.

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

Full Stock of Shrouds Gloves, etc always on hand

A First-Class Hearse in Connection with the Establishment

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

W. J. SCARR,

Funeral Director and Undertaker.

No 14 YORK STREET - - - TELEPHONE 53

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

The Kitselman
WOVEN WIRE
FENCE :-
The BEST and CHEAPEST
Fence on the Market.

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

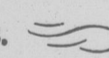
Do You Want to Make
Money? :-

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

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

A. J. MACHUM & Co.,

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

All Sizes. 
Harvey's
PHOTOGRAPH.
All Styles.
164 Queen St.

THE BEST SPRING
MEDICINE

DAVIS'

QUININE, IRON
AND WINE.

Price 50 Cts. and \$1
per Bottle.

Geo. H. Davis

DRUGGIST.

Cor. Queen and Regent Sts
Fredericton

(Continued from page 2.)

stood off shore heading about southeast one-half south. On this leg the Englishman seemed to hold his own. In fact he managed to eat up into the wind, and half an hour after they went in stays he had gone a hundred yards further to windward and was out footing the American.

Even thus early in the race it was almost assured that the Valkyrie had been favored with just what she wanted and that in a heavy sea and half a gale she was by far the speedier and stiffer boat of the two. It took the Valkyrie two hours and six minutes and forty-five seconds, and the Vigilant two hours eight minutes and thirty-five seconds to make the 15 mile to windward, a gain of one minute and fifty-five seconds, in favor of the English boat.

This Defeat of the Vigilant

was due more to the sea than the wind for the cup defender was thumping hard into each wave and seemed to make very heavy weather of it. Though the boat to windward was exciting in the extreme, it was nothing compared to the run home. The wind seemed to freshen and the sea became angry and turbulent. Still both yachts carried their flying jibs. Scarcely had the Valkyrie cleared her skirts of the outer turn before she set her heavier spinnaker, big topsail and balloon staysail. The Vigilant, though a trifle slower than the Valkyrie in setting her jibs, carried many more yards of canvas, and to the surprise of the Englishman shook out the reef in her mainsail and set her large club topsail over the forking one that she had carried all day. This great area of sail seemed to completely ensnare the peerless cup defender.

The Vigilant, although most half a mile behind at the turn, managed to pick up handily her English rival and closed upon his weather quarter. In doing this she blanketed him, took away all his wind and managed to crawl up and gradually pass by. The Englishman showed that he could play at this game, and gave the vigilante a dose of her own medicine. She also took away the wind from the American, and then in turn shot ahead. It was just in the midst of one of these battles that an unfortunate mishap, or rather, a series of unfortunate mishaps, blocked the race for the Valkyrie. The Englishman was leading the Vigilant by several lengths with still 1 minute and 33 seconds of time allowance to spare when a title split appeared on the inner leach of the cutter's spinnaker. A little scream of anxiety went up from all the Anglomaniacs, for in such a breeze it meant that this great sail then pulling like a race horse, would soon be split in two. Longer and longer the reef seemed to grow and when it had extended ten feet out, Captain Cranfield was forced to take it in. Everything on the Vigilant was then drawing well, even her great balloon jib topsail was full of wind, and with this great excess of canvas she suddenly shot ahead and rapidly opened the gap between herself and her crippled adversary. The way the sailors worked on board the Valkyrie was simply marvellous, for in less than two minutes the spinnakers of light, Irish linen was taken out of the hold and quickly run up to the mast head. It was all in vain; however, for the wind was then

blowing half a gale, and this light piece of canvas was torn in shreds, the pieces flying all over the challenger like snow drifts. This crushed forever all hopes of the English victory, even for one brief day for though a balloon jib topsail was hoisted in lieu of a spinnaker, the English cutter fell rapidly astern, and crossed the line about 500 yards behind the Vigilant.

Following is a summary of the race:

Name	Start	Finish	Time	Cor- rupted Time
Valkyrie	12.27.00	3.53.52	3.26.52	3.25.19
Vigilant	12.27.00	3.51.29	3.24.39	3.24.39

Vigilant wins by forty seconds.

How the Railway Whistle was Invented.

When locomotives were first built, and began to trundle their small loads up and down the newly and roughly constructed railways of England, the country roads were for the most part crossed at grade, and the engine driver had no way of giving warning of his approach except by blowing a horn. This horn, as may be imagined, was far from being a sufficient warning. If a cow strayed upon the track, so much the worse for the cow, as George Stephenson said. But by and by it became inconvenient for others than the cows.

One day in the year 1833 a farmer of Thornton was crossing the railway track on one of the country roads with a great load of eggs and butter. He was going to Leicester to sell the produce. Just as he came out upon the track a train approached him. The engine man blew his tin horn lustily, but the farmer did not hear it. He drove squarely upon the track, and the engine plunged into his wagon.

Fortunately the farmer was not seriously injured; but his horse and especially his eggs and butter were. Eighty dozens of eggs and fifty pounds of butter were smashed into an indistinguishable unpleasent mass, and mingled with the kindling wood to which the wagon was reduced. The horse breathed his last in a few moments.

The railway company had to pay the armer the value of his fifty pounds of butter, his 900 eggs, his horse and his wagon. It was regarded as a very serious affair, and straightway a director of the company Mr. Ashlen Bagster by name, went to Atton Grange where George Stephenson lived.

What shall we do? he exclaimed. We can't have such dreadful things as this happen on our railway you know.

Stephenson was inclined to take the matter with true North-country philosophy, but the director was aroused.

Now upon my word, said Ashlen Bagster, why can't you make your steam make a noise somehow that will warn these people? He thought of no method to accomplish this, but at that time people had in a general way a high opinion of the capabilities of steam.

That's an idee mon, said Stephenson. Bless your soul I'll try it!

He went to a maker of musical instruments and got him to contrive an apparatus which, when blown by steam, would make a horrible screech. This was attached to the boiler of an engine, and the first locomotive whistle was in full operation.

The railway directors greatly delighted, ordered similar contrivances to be attached to all their locomotives, and from that day to this the voice of the locomotive has never been silent.

So it may be said truly that the locomotive whistle had its origin in the smashing of eighty dozen of eggs.

Gems of Thought.

Choose such pleasure as recreate much and cost little.

Things don't turn up in the world until somebody turns them up.

Never lose sight of an honorable enemy; he will make a good friend.

He who can take advice is sometimes superior to him who can give it.

The man who is above his business may one day find his business above him.

To dread no eye and to suspect no tongue is the great prerogative of innocence.

Modesty is to merit as shades to figures in a picture, giving it strength and beauty.

The surest and shortest way to prove a work possible is strenuously to set about it.

Only what we have wrought in our characters during life can we take away with us.

Few men have the talent of displaying dignity, without acquiring a tincture of coldness and contempt for others.

It is one of the most promising traits of human nature that heroic unselfishness always kindles the enthusiasm of mankind.

Reason requires culture to expand it. It resembles the fire concealed in the flint, which only shows itself when struck with a steel.

Of all the delicate sensations the mind is capable of, none perhaps will surpass that which attends the relief of an avowed enemy.

Count your resources; learn what you are not fit for, and give up wishing for it; learn what you can do, and do it with all the energy at your command.

It is often those things which appear most excessively plain and self-evident to ourselves that are for that very reason, the most difficult to explain to others.

Nine times out of ten a bad habit is overcome more easily by relinquishing it at once, than by gradually breaking away from it.

Compromise is not complete reform; and then too, where the change is not immediate, carelessness is liable to lead to laxity and finally to abandonment of the effort to reform.

HISTORY OF ST. PAUL'S LODGE.

An Interesting Chapter of Masonic Research.

British Masonry in Canada—References to the Late Colonel Hutton and Many Men Well Known to the Craft.

The Montreal Star says:—The history of St. Paul's Lodge of English Masons is the history of English or rather British Masonry in Canada, and its antiquity was strangely discovered in December, 1869, through the finding of an old book in the Mechanics Institute in this city called "Looking into Jesus," and which was placed in the hands of the Lodge. This book appeared to have been printed in Edinburgh in 1722 and bears on its title page the name of its owner in his signed manual, Gwyn Owen Radford, who was master of St. Paul's from December, 1803, to June, 1804. On the inside cover of this book is pasted what would appear to have been part of a summons of St. Paul's Lodge, No. 12, dated at Montreal, June, 1813, on which is written, apparently in Bro. Radford's handwriting: Founded by Lord Aberdour's warrant 1760. Now Lord Aberdour was Grand Master of England from 18th May 1757, to 3rd May, 1762, and during his term of office a provincial Grand Master was appointed to Canada. That the Lodge worked under proper charter there is no doubt, and it is most reasonable to suppose that it had its origin amongst the army of some eleven thousand men under Gen. Amherst; then stationed in Montreal. The Lodge received its charter of 1760 to 1770 from the Grand Lodge of England, although the provincial Grand Lodge which issued the warrant to St. Paul's Lodge in 1770 appears to have lapsed, yet another Provincial Grand Lodge was established prior to 1751, and presided over by Sir John Johnson, Bart., as provincial G. M. under His Royal Highness, the Duke of Cumberland, Grand Master of England. It would appear that in 1845 this Lodge relinquished its provincial warrant and obtained a new one direct from England. To the late Brother James Vaughn Morgan is due the discovery of an important link in its past history, namely the finding of a tombstone in the old Protestant burying ground in May 1875. It had been erected to the memory of Worshipful Brother John Greatwood, who was elected Master in June, 1803, and died in the month of October following, during his actual tenure of office. The remains were, by order of Lodge removed to Mount Royal cemetery under the direction of Bros. David R. McCord and David Sinclair, who, however were not able to move the old tombstone, which broke up when an attempt was made to move it. All trace of this

OLD LAND-MARK HAS DISAPPEARED

unless indeed some fragment has found its way into Brother McCord's collection of things ancient. In Mount Royal a new stone will be found over the place where are deposited all that is mortal of the young Master who fell asleep on the 12th day of October, 1803, aged 23 years. On 15th September, 1821 the Lodge assisted in laying the foundation stone of the Richardson wing of the General Hospital. On the 24th April, 1833, the Montreal Masonic Hall was destroyed by fire and with it the principal books, records and regalia of the Lodge. It would be strange for Masons of to-day to meet at 3 p. m., but in 1835 this was the regular custom of St. Pauls during the winter, and as the streets were even worse lighted than now the brethren, out of consideration for their friends, generally managed to delay their departure until the sun was sufficiently advanced to ensure their being able to traverse the streets in safety. From the year 1846 to 1862 the Lodge was in the district of Mount Royal and William Henry and was No. 1, but from 1863 the number has been 374, Registrar of the United Grand Lodge of England.

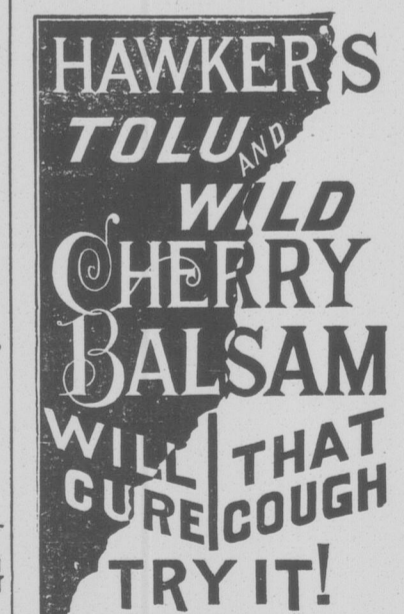
Amongst the craft there was not a member who will be more missed than will be the late Bro. W. H. Hutton, for like his every action of life, he took a thorough—not superficial interest—in the well-being of the Order he loved so dearly. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Grand Master of England, was pleased to confer upon Bro. Hutton the degree of Past Grand Warden, an honor which numbers amongst its member only one other entitled name.

Brother Hutton was admitted into the craft on February 11th 1862 and was I. D. in 1864; L. W. in 1869; S. W. in 1869; Worshipful Master in 1868, '69, '70 and P. C. in 1874.

In the Royal Arch he occupied the principal chairs, being 3rd Principal in 1869 and 1870; 2nd Principal in 1871-72; 1st Principal in 1873-74 and 75. He was representative of the Grand Superintendent under the late Judge Badgely who was Provincial Grand Superintendent.

He took the several degrees until he became the first 33 degree Mason entered on the books of the Supreme Council of Canada. Working through all grades he became Sovereign Commander of the Montreal consistorate and succeeded the late T. D. Harrington as Sovereign Commander of the Supreme Council of Canada.

Brother Hutton was one of the four who first received the 33 degree; the others being W. V. Ellis of St. John N. B., Wm. Reid, Hamilton Ont., and E. M. Copeland Montreal. The consistorate was organized in Ottawa by General Albert Lyke of Washington, who was Sovereign Grand Commander of the southern jurisdiction of the United States! It was about 1876 when the Supreme Council of Canada was constituted.



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AN OPEN LETTER.

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

March 10th, 1898.

THE GORDON DYSPYPSIA CURE CO., LTD.

GENTLEMEN:

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

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

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

Respectfully yours,

ELEANOR BURKE

CAROLINE'S LOVER,

Love Versus Wealth.
BY ARTHUR PENRHYN.

(Continued.)

Great God! Gordon, what are you saying?

I am telling you the truth. You cannot marry this girl, Cavendish; so take my advice—don't see her again. You have been too long in this place already. Go abroad! The change of scene will do you good, and you will soon forget Miss Bullion. I know very well that money has no effect on you, and therefore, can see how sad this parting must be to you. But it must be done, Cavendish; and so I advise you to do it at once.

I cannot answer tonight Gordon. I must see her again.
Nonsense! You will only embitter the parting.
Leave me, Gordon, for tonight. Tomorrow I shall have thought over what you say, and will decide. I know you have spoken out of kindness, but your words have only shown me how hopeless I am in love. Heaven preserve me, for Heaven alone can help!

Poor fellow! said Gordon, he must be deeply in love with her, but the love must be cured. It would never do for a man of Cyril's family to marry with a girl like Caroline Bullion, who has nothing but money. Well, we shall see what tomorrow brings forth.

CHAPTER II.

When the guests had departed from Bullion Lodge, Mr. Bullion threw himself wearily on a couch, and closing his eyes fell into an uneasy slumber. Clapping his hands he rolled restlessly from side to side, now and then muttering disconnected sentences now sighing as in pain, and now clenching his teeth, as though engaged in some deadly struggle.

Drawing an ottoman close to the couch Caroline seated herself by her father's side, and watched in wonder his uneasy slumber.

No great love existed between Caroline and her father. He had always treated her kindly, and had lavished his wealth upon her in a most gorgeous way; but all this was done in such a cold manner that the beauty of the presents had gone, and father and daughter remained still more like polite acquaintances than near relations.

Old Bullion was proud of his daughter. He delighted to see her richly dressed; and scarcely a month passed without his adding some expensive jewel to her already queen-like collection.

But even as he made the present his manner grew harder and his usually pleading eyes were turned toward the ground; and when Caroline kissed him she noticed that his lips were cold and that his hands trembled.

'Tis false! groaned the sleeping man. Your money—mine, must be mine! He loves her—he whom I have robbed!

She's your child! A Cavendish a trader is a disgrace! He is in there, in the bank safe, on his knees by the box! Now, before he discovers the robbery! Ha that scream! No one could have heard it but myself! Dead—murdered! but—but I have his gold!

Horried at what she had heard, Caroline withdrew her hand from the banker's arm.

Could this be merely the ravings of some terrible dream which imagination had conjured up to terrify the old man? Or was there behind a dark history—as the dream a fearful stage upon which the ghost of the past once more played over some terrible drama which had once been a reality? The convulsive working of old Bullion's lips, his clenched teeth and clasped hands, left little doubt that the dream was caused by some hygienic action of which the rich banker was at least cognizant, if he had not played a principal part in the terrible tragedy.

Yes, he continued, after a pause; she shall marry Cyril. She will then be righted and so will he. I have wealth in my safes, and—ah! he is there kneeling. He comes! he comes!

With a yell of agony the old man sprang from the couch and with outstretched hand and averted head seemed wringing off some terrible phantom. The perspiration burst out in large beads upon his brow, his trembling limbs trembled with agitation, and at last he sank exhausted into a chair.

For some moments the old banker sat gazing fixedly before him, not noticing his daughter who stood by the couch petrified with horror at the sight she had witnessed. She could no longer doubt that her father had committed some fearful crime, for his agitation was too strong to be caused by mere imagination; besides this crime, committed years ago, might explain in some measure her father's coldness toward her.

At last Josiah Bullion raised his head and beheld his daughter. His pale complexion changed to a sickly green, and it was with difficulty he could stagger to his feet.

Caroline, what are you doing there? he demanded.

I—I have been watching you, sir. Watching me! screamed the old man, suddenly recovering from his fright. Has it come to this, then, that I am to have spies in my own house? Speak, girl! who made you do this? No faltering, or by Heaven, I'll have your life.

Father, exclaimed the young girl, in surprise, what is the meaning of this? No trifling, screamed the old man, but tell me at once what you have seen or heard!

That which I would fain believe untrue, replied the girl, haughtily; but, alas, I cannot! Your dreams while sleeping might be false, but this behavior proves their truth!

So, hussy, you have dared to listen to me! exclaimed the old man, pacing up and down the room. And what did I say? Did I tell you that I had made my money by fraud?

No, exclaimed Caroline, her dark eyes flashing; not by fraud, but by murder!

'Tis false! cried the old man, passionately—false, you ungrateful child. But mark me, this behavior shall not go unpunished. Cyril Cavendish loves you, and it is for me to decide whether you shall wed him or no.

Your pardon, it is for me to decide that question, and I have done so, exclaimed Caroline, proudly. Do you think that I would taint the name of the man I love? No; Cyril Cavendish can never be more to me than a friend. I have no pride in family, and care not for long descent; but where they are reckoned they must be respected, Cyril is proud of his family, and loves his good name more than he does me—nay, I should love him less if it were not so. Think you that I would cast one slur upon that which is so dear to him? No, Caroline Bullion, the daughter of an honest trader, would have married a duke had she loved him, and held her name as good as his proudest ancestor; but Caroline Bullion, the daughter of Josiah Bullion,—Oh, Heaven, I cannot say it!

Overcome with her pent-up feelings, Caroline covered her face with her hands and wept bitterly.

Ha, ha, ha, shouted old Bullion, in a fiendish manner. She won't snily his name—she is proud and haughty. Oh, if she but knew the truth. I could crush your heart in a moment. I warn you to have a care, for I am a man who never forgives. Hark ye, mistress, you are a beggar. You have not a sixpence in the world but what I choose to give you. Perhaps you think that because you are my daughter you have large claims upon the fortune that I have made by careful industry? But supposing I should say you are not my child, that I found you in the gutter, and brought you up out of charity, what would you do then?

I would thank Heaven for having relieved me from the fearful shadow that now hangs over me. I have not your love of gold. To me honest poverty is no disgrace; whilst wealth gained by crime is but luxurious misery and gilded remorse. If, as you hint, I am not your child, I will leave you, and go forth from this house poor and penniless as you found me, thanking you for the kindness you have done me, and praying Heaven may forgive the crime you have committed.

Crime? What crime? shouted Josiah Bullion. I tell you, girl, to have a care. You are my child and I have authority over you. Do not interrupt me. Up to

this time I have indulged you—nay, spoiled you; but from this time forward you must learn to obey me, as your false-hearted mother did. Ay, that makes you start—does it? False-hearted! What if I did shoot a man when abroad? He provoked me to it, and your mother was the cause. Ha, ha, ha! Your pride has gone now! But listen. We will come to terms. I never liked—in fact, have always hated you! Each time I looked upon your face, the terrible past has been dragged from its grave, and placed before me. Still, my duty has made me keep you, and I have been kind. That I have done this partly from necessity, and partly from a wish to stand well with the world, I do not deny. Still, you have reaped the benefit of my selfishness; and, therefore, out of gratitude, and for your own sake, must keep my secret. I have made up my mind that you shall wed Cyril Cavendish, and I will not be thwarted. One breath of mine, and I could blight your good name—one stroke of my pen, and I could make you penniless, and I am not the man to hesitate. I have set my heart on your marrying Cyril Cavendish, and I will have my own way.

You have a firm will, sir, replied Caroline, but mine is equally so. Do you think that I will become a partner in your villainy—a walking lie, to be admitted by the world when my own heart tells me the truth? You best know, sir, if such a life can bring happiness; but for my part, were it to bring the greatest bliss, I would not live it. Tomorrow I reject Cyril Cavendish.

With a yell of fiend-like rage Josiah Bullion sprang at Caroline, and the next moment struck her to the ground. I have made up my mind that you shall wed Cyril Cavendish, and I will not be thwarted. One breath of mine, and I could blight your good name—one stroke of my pen, and I could make you penniless, and I am not the man to hesitate. I have set my heart on your marrying Cyril Cavendish, and I will have my own way.

Touch him not Cyril—touch him not! cried Caroline. He is not worthy that you should touch him. Cyril, Cyril, my heart! Do not stop here! Leave me! The breath of this house is contamination. Ask me no questions. I cannot—dare not—answer you. It is enough that you should know that I cannot be yours—must never see you more.

'What is the meaning of this? cried Cyril. It is you Mr. Bullion who has caused this change. You think that I am unworthy of your daughter because I am poor. But I have enough to live on, and Caroline shall be mine. I have not much to give her, and I bear a name as old and pure as any in England.

Rash boy! said Josiah. It is not I that refuse you, but your self-willed girl, unto whom I had just administered a lesson as you came in. I give you my consent to take her away directly. I hate her. Not a farthing of my gold shall she have. I disown her. Take her—marry her, if you will—but trust me, no good will come of it. Now go—both of you!

Have you no fear of heaven's retribution, old man? said Cyril, sternly, as he drew the weeping Caroline to his breast, at the same time folding her in his arms, to show that he would protect her.

None, exclaimed Bullion with a fiendish laugh—none! I have now lived sixty years and more, but have failed to find that much talk of retribution.

Even now I return to this house to tell you of a great calamity that has befallen you. The bank is on fire!

With a scream of horror, old Bullion rushed from the room into the hall where a crowd of servants were assembled to see how the master would take the news that Mr. Cyril brought.

Dashing through the crowd, Josiah flew down the path that led to town, quickly followed by Cyril, who, having seen that the fainting Caroline was attended to, determined to follow and see the result of the fire.

Onward dashed the old man, his white hair blown about by the wind, and the lurid glare of the fire shining on his face.

Here and there they came across crowds of people, who were hurrying to the town to see Bullion & Co's bank on fire; but these people drew aside to let the old banker pass; and, though there was no sign or word of pity for the hard grinding business man, yet the good hearts of the people prevented them from insulting him in his misfortune.

They reached the street, and at once the banker rushed towards the fire. Stand back, sir! said one of the firemen. You must not pass!

I tell you I must! I am Mr. Bullion, the owner of the bank! I must go in!

If you were the Emperor of Russia, I couldn't let you, sir.

But I wish to save some things! All's saved that can be saved, replied the fireman. Your cashier was on the spot a few moments after the fire broke out, so we saved most of the things, and now the rest must go.

But there was a safe of which I alone kept the key, cried the old man, a gleam of exultation in his eyes.

And that safe has been broken open, said Fred Gordon, and inside was found the skeleton of a man kneeling beside a dead—

Great God! who could it be? said Bullion trembling.

We found some letters in the coat, which proved it to be the remains of Cuthbert Cavendish.

With a wild cry of despair, Josiah Bullion fell forward, his head striking against the fire-engine, and he sank upon the ground, covered with blood.

CHAPTER III.

When Josiah Bullion came to himself he found that he had been carried to a hospital, where he had been carefully attended to; but, he saw a policeman seated at the door.

By the bedside stood the doctor and the nurse attentively watching him. What is the meaning of this? asked Bullion. Why have I been brought here? Take me to my own home.

Do not excite yourself, Mr. Bullion, said the doctor. Have you forgotten the accident at the bank?

Bullion remained silent for a moment, and then, turning his heavy eyes towards the doctor said, Yes, I remember it allow now. What about the bank safe?

The skeleton that was found within it is firmly believed to be that of Cuthbert Cavendish.

Where is my daughter? She is now down-stairs. She has never left here since you have been ill.

And Cyril? Remains with her. The old man's eyes closed for a few seconds, and he breathed heavily, as if he had again fallen into an insensible condition.

But, quickly recovering himself, he looked up, and, pointing to the policeman, asked, what is that man doing here?

Oh, never mind him, Mr. Bullion. Don't speak of that now. You are weak, and must be careful of your health. But, quickly recovering himself, he looked up, and, pointing to the policeman, asked, what is that man doing here?

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