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AGRICULTURE

Notes and Suggestions of Practical Utility

FOR THE FARM, FIELD, GARDEN AND DAIRY.

Cleanings of Interest for Our Country Readers.

Dehorn the Dorset market lambs. The ninth day after foaling is generally considered an excellent time to breed a mare.

A retail milk and butter shop in New York city advertises not only Jersey milk for sale but also Jersey eggs.

Let every animal you breed and rear be absolutely first class. All the live stock of the country is improving so rapidly that this is a necessity.

Fewer mares are being bred this year than usual. The fine carriage and light wagon horse is the one in which there will be a good, steady profit in the immediate future.

Earth for the Poultry in Winter.

Get in a supply of dirt before winter. Have it dry and place it where it can be used conveniently. Dirt is important, as the hens use it for dusting. It also absorbs droppings, serves as a deodorizer and makes it easy to clean out the poultry house. A bushel of fine, dry plaster mixed with 10 bushels of dry dirt will be an advantage. Keep the dirt in a dry place, free from dampness.

French Way of Feeding Veal Calves.

Meat is the most urgent necessity of the French people. The dairy must furnish veal. Every calf that is not needed for the dairy is fed and fattened up to 2, 3 or 4 months for veal, while in America milk fed calves are vealed at from 5 to 6 weeks and sell at from \$5 to \$8 per head. In France they bring from \$15 to \$30. The calves are fed milk and finished off the last week with eggs beaten up in the milk. The veal calf must have the white of the eye of a white color to bring the best price. Such calves produce delicate flesh colored meat with white fat.—American Agriculturist.]

FATTENING AND CURING BEEF.

How to Make and Keep Beef for Home Use in Winter.

Mrs. Charles writes in The Rural New Yorker:

I have just been interviewing Mr. Charles, my better and larger half, in regard to the young steer he has been stall feeding for several weeks and was glad to hear that he would soon be in good condition for killing, weather permitting, and I know he will make delicious eating.

He was selected from a herd of 40 steers bought in Buffalo last June and was pasture fed till about six weeks ago. Since then he has been kept constantly in the stable, fed on a diet of pumpkins, cornmeal, bran and clover hay. We killed two such animals last winter and certainly never had such superior beef in the house—rich, tender and juicy as young chickens. The manner in which we disposed of our beefs last winter proved so satisfactory that I will describe it, thinking others may find some suggestions which will prove helpful to them.

As soon as we are likely to have steady cold weather the steer will be slaughtered. One fore quarter and one hind quarter will be sold to neighboring farmers, who are always glad to avail themselves of an opportunity to get such choice meat at so much lower than retail prices. The fore quarter reserved for ourselves, after hanging a week or two, we shall cut up and pack in a 20 gallon crock for corning. Each piece thoroughly rubbed with the following mixture and then packed as solidly as possible in the large crock or jar: Four quarts of rock salt, 4 pounds of brown sugar, 4 ounces of saltpeter to 100 pounds of beef.

These jars are far superior to barrels for this purpose, as they can be kept much sweeter, and the jar cannot absorb the juices of the meat as a barrel would. No water is needed, as the beef juices will prove sufficient after a few days' standing. A 20 gallon jar will hold about 150 pounds of meat. Corn beef prepared in this way will keep several months in cool weather, though I think the meat fibres are hardened and toughened after say, two months.

I canned corned beef in glass fruit jars last winter very successfully, opening them in midsummer. The remaining hind quarter is hung in the large, airy garret over the woodshed, where it generally freezes. A steak or roast is cut off as desired. In favorable weather the meat will keep two months if desirable, improving in quality every day.

FEEDING CORN TO HENS.

Corn Fed Chickens That Never Had Gape or Cholera.

Perhaps a statement of the way a large number of hens were kept and fed on nothing but corn, with whatever could be gathered on a range, might be interesting. The largest number at one time was something over 900. These were kept on about 40 acres of rough land, half of which was in woods. Ten acres were plowed and sown with grain of some kind, mostly oats or buckwheat, and finally they were sown with clover to supply green food.

There were six houses, separated from each other, and a large number of coops for the broods. The houses had a separate apartment for sitting hens, where the hens were fed and attended to until the broods were hatched, when the hen and chicks were put in coops and set out in the field or on the edge of the woods. One side of the lot was a steep hill from which several springs ran down to a brook that ran into a large spring, so that abundance of water was handy for all.

The allowance of corn was four quarts for 100 hens, and as each flock kept mostly

by itself and numbered 125 or 150 the quantity was easily distributed. By going through the grounds, beginning at the first house, the fowls were fed quite easily, and each got a pretty even share. The brood hens and chicks were fed on cracked corn, which was not wasted, as finer ground corn was, and the young chicks soon began to swallow whole corn which was given when they weighed nearly a pound. For a young brood, at first two ounces per hen and chick three times a day was given.

I had begun with 120 hens three years before, and these were kept in one house, with nothing but bare walls, roosting poles and the loose nest boxes. It was very easy to keep this house clean and free from vermin by greasing the roosts with common waste grease from the kitchen and kerosene. I never heard of any one using this before I began it and mentioned it to The Country Country Gentleman quite 30 years ago. I found it effective at once and have never been troubled with vermin since because I do not wait for them, but grease the poles every two or three weeks. The white hens do not look handsome after rolling in the dust when the grease is first used, but they are comfortable.

The gapes never troubled me. It is said that this disease is caused by the worms that the chicks eat, the germ being in the worms. This I disbelieve, for I have fed the chicks with worms obtained by digging and they will eat them in preference to any other food. It was the plowed ground that saved the fowls from this disease, for all the droppings that might have the eggs of the worms in them were covered up and put out of reach. Nor did I ever lose a hen by cholera, although mine were rather crowded together. With this quantity of corn the hens were always ready for market or the table. The hens were fed night and morning. Henry Stewart in Country Gentleman.

DOWN GOES THE RECORD!

"Lucania" Comes West in a Half Hour Less Than "Campania".

New York, November 4.—The Lucania which arrived here last night, failed to break the new ocean record established yesterday by her sister ship the Campania, but the newest Cunarder succeeded in making a new westward record, covering the distance between Queenstown and New York in 5 days, 12 hours, 47 minutes.

She made two fairly good daily runs, the log being as follows: 481, 542, 490, 535 and 196, covering 2780 miles. Her average speed was 20.98 knots an hour as against the 21.38 of the Campania in the trip of the latter, finished at Queenstown yesterday.

The Lucania's great daily run on a former trip—560 miles—was not exceeded.

The two new Cunarders now hold the eastward and westward records respectively, the Lucania having reduced the latter made by the Campania,—5 days, 13 hours and 23 minutes—by 36 minutes.

The Paris, of the American line, came in last night from Southampton, having made the run in 6 days, 11 hours and 14 minutes. For the reason mentioned previously in despatches to the Star the Lucania's greater speed gave her passengers no great advantage over those on the Paris as both were landed at the same time this morning.

Madame Patti came on the Lucania.

LUCKEY MUST BE HANGED.

December 14 is Set for the Day of His Death.

The Ending of the New Bliss Tragedy in Sight.

BROCKVILLE, Ont., Nov. 4.—"Guilty" was the verdict of the jury in the Luckey trial.

It was arrived at at 5.35 last evening after the jury had been out one hour and fifteen minutes.

The prosecuting attorney at once moved that the sentence of the Court be passed upon the prisoner. In the most solemn tones the judge imposed the death sentence: Thursday December 14, was named as the day for Luckey's execution.

The court room was crowded at the time but the prisoner appeared to be the coolest man in the place. When asked if he had anything to say as to why the sentence of the court should not be passed he made no reply except the formal answer that he was not guilty of the charge.

The condemned man did not even change color, and when removed from the box, marched to his cell with a firm step.

It just took the prosecuting attorney forty-five minutes to address the jury, but he made the best of his time and the address was generally conceded to be one of the most brilliant ever delivered in the Brockville Courtroom. He did not go in, to the evidence in detail, but confined his time chiefly to the prisoner's account of his visit to his father's farm, and in dealing with the evidence in regard to the boots and money on the prisoner at the time of his arrest.

The judge charged for forty minutes, and directly against Luckey.

The condemned murderer now occupies a separate cell, and special guards will be placed on day and night.

WORMS

FOR the removal of worms of all kinds from children or adults, use **DR. SMITH'S GERMAN WORM LOZENGES.** Always prompt, reliable, safe and pleasant, requiring no after medicine. Never failing. Leave no bad after effects. Price, 25 cents per Box

For **Sciatic & Neuralgic Pains**

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GOODFELLOW'S VICTIM ALIVE.

Johnston Chopped Because of a Hallowe'en Joke.

Goodfellow's Ultimate Escape Not Considered Probable.

RICHMOND, November 2.—Search parties are scouring the country for miles around in the districts of Ulverton, South Durham, Richmond and Melvin, looking for John Goodfellow who yesterday murderously assaulted a young man named Henry Johnston with an axe. Johnston was first reported dead, but he lies at the point of death at a neighbor's residence to-day. No trace of his assailant has yet been discovered. The crime, which was a most brutal and premeditated one, arose out of a Hallowe'en joke which was played on Goodfellow.

The Johnston homestead stands on an eminence, about a mile and a half back of Lisgar. Here has resided for some months back with the Johnstons John Goodfellow, an old man of 71 years of age with his wife. He came from St. Ambrose de Kildare, where he had sold out his property.

Yesterday morning about seven o'clock Goodfellow went to look for his harness and found it tied up on the fence some distance from the barn. He is of a very violent temper, and, without saying a word, he walked back to the house, about one hundred yards away and procured an axe. With this weapon Goodfellow proceeded to the barn, where Henry Johnston was milking. The latter was seated near the door. With the remark, "I'll teach you to touch my harness," Goodfellow struck him twice full on the head, the blunt axe cutting clean through the forehead and into the skull. Johnston fell like a log. When a farm hand Walker Fleming who was in the barn, exclaimed, "For God's sake dont kill Henry," Goodfellow

Turned and Struck at Fleming with the axe, but the latter dodging fled from the barn, pursued by Goodfellow. Goodfellow returned to the house, flourishing his axe and exclaiming that he had "done for the rascals." Mr. and Mrs. Johnston were away at the time but two neighbors, W. H. Lyster and James M. Lyster, were called to the assistance of Johnston. In some way the wounded man had managed to get on his feet and he stood there supported with his arms on the backs of the cows on either side of him, and the blood pouring over his face. He was conveyed to the Lyster House and Dr. Tompkins, of Ulverton, and Stewart, of Richmond, were called in.

The two wounds are V shaped and penetrated to the brain. The bone was removed and the blood cleansed from the brain. It is feared, however, that he will not recover from the fever which has set in.

Goodfellow took to the woods. Search parties were organized. All the country roads are watched, while the railroad officials have all been notified. Although Goodfellow was so old, he was still a powerful man. He stands almost six feet three inches, is clean shaven with the exception of slight gray side whiskers, while he is dressed very neatly. He is said to be well to do, but was most miserly in his habits, while his violent temper always kept him in hot water with some one. Two men were arrested on suspicion, one at Titus, and another this side of St. Rosalie, but both were released. A man answering to Goodfellow's description was seen last evening a mile this side of South Durham, but on being approached he jumped the fence and took to the woods. All the trains are being watched and a party started this morning along the road to St. Ambrose de Kildare, forty-eight miles away, as it is thought Goodfellow may return to his old home. The banks in which Goodfellow was a depositor have been notified, so that if he attempts to draw any of his money he will be captured. It is most probable, however, that he is hiding in the woods somewhere near the scene of his crime, in order that his wife may supply him with provisions. This will be prevented and an endeavor made to starve him out. High Constable Sampson, of Arthabaska, in which district the tragedy took place, has been telegraphed for, but has not yet arrived, and in the meantime the search is being conducted under the supervision of the Chief of Police, Taylor, of Richmond. Johnston was only twenty years of age and was very popular in the community. His mother is prostrated from the shock. If Goodfellow has remained in this part of the country he cannot escape, as every avenue has been closed to him. Goodfellow was a brother-in-law of Mr. Johnston and was staying with the latter till he could rent a farm for himself.

Goodfellow Arrested.

RICHMOND, November 5.—John Goodfellow who, on Wednesday assaulted young Henry Johnston, at his home, near Lisgar, with an axe, crushing his skull, and afterwards took to the woods, was arrested this morning in his place of hiding, about three miles from Lisgar.

Goodfellow was conveyed to the Arthabaska gaol, where he was locked up, awaiting the result of his dastardly act.