

Fredericton Globe.

VOL. III.

FREDERICTON, N. B. SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1893.

No. 42

Professional Cards.

H. D. CURRIE, D. D. S.,
DENTIST,
Queen St., Fredericton, N. B.
Ether and Gas administered; Also
Local Anesthetics used for painless ex-
traction of teeth.
All work carefully performed. Exam-
ination Free.

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

OFFICES: West Side of Carleton St., Second
Door from Queen St.
Fredericton, N. B., April 5.

BLACK, JORDAN & BLISS,
Barristers, Notaries, &c.

SOLICITORS BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA,
260 QUEEN STREET.

Money Loaned on Real Estate at lowest
current Rates.
Fredericton, N. B., May 3.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE.

Best English, American and
Canadian Companies.

APPLY AT OFFICE OF
JAS. T. SHARKEY,
Fredericton, N. B., April 5.

JAS. T. SHARKEY,
Barrister & Attorney,
FREDERICTON, N. B.
Fredericton, N. B., April 5.

T. AMOS WILSON,

BOOKBINDER

—AND—
Paper Ruler.

Cor. Queen and Regent Sts.
Fredericton, N. B., Dec. 27.

The Best Stock of

MILLINERY

to be found in the city is at the

Millinery Establishment

—OF—

MISS HAYES,
QUEEN ST.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.,
NEW BRUNSWICK DIVISION.

All Rail Line to Boston, &c. The
Short Line to Montreal, &c.

ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS.

In Effect Oct. 3rd 1892.

DEPARTURES.

6.15 A.M. EXPRESS for St. John, St.
Stephen, T. Andrews, Houl-
ton, Woodstock and points
North and West.

10.30 A.M. ACCOMMODATION for
Fredericton Jc., St. John and
points East, Madam Junot.

2.55 P.M. ACCOMMODATION for
Fredericton Jc., St. John and
points East, also with Night
Express for Bangor, Portland and points
North and West.

ARRIVALS.

9.15 a.m. from St. John, etc.

1.15 a.m. from St. John, Bangor,
Montreal, etc.

7.10 p.m. from St. John, St. Step-
hen, Presque Isle, Wood-
stock, etc.

GIBSON.

DEPARTURE.

6.20 A.M. MIXED, for Woodstock,
Presque Isle, Edmundston,
and all points North.

ARRIVE.

4.50 p.m. from Woodstock and
points North.

All above Trains run Week days only.

C. E. McPHEESON, D. McNEILL,
Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt. Gen. Pass. Agt.
St. John, N. B. Montreal.

New Advertisements.



This Space for R. BLACKMER'S Adv.

Don't Fail to Read This!

A WANT SUPPLIED.

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

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

Ask to see the Fifteen Dollar Custom Made Overcoats.

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

GREAT BARGAINS
Await Purchasers of the above goods at

**150 QUEEN STREET,
JAMES R. HOWIE.**

GRANBY RUBBERS.

Honestly Made. Latest Styles.
Beautifully Finished. verybody Wears them.
Perfect Fit. All Dealers Sell Them.

THEY WEAR LIKE IRON.

AGRICULTURE.

Notes and Suggestions of Practical Utility

FOR THE FARM, FIELD, GARDEN AND DAIRY.

Cleanings of Interest for Our Country Readers.

No growth, no profit.

Have a compost heap.

As a rule, avoid debt.

Progress makes change.

Useless fences are a tax.

Dead dogs kill no sheep.

Don't overwork your wife.

Cut back all long branches.

Turnips make good mutton.

A thriving animal must eat.

Be prepared for emergencies.

Have your stables well lighted.

No one can afford to waste time.

Repeat no mistakes of last year.

Find your reward in your work.

Fleeces should be snugly sanded.

Set out currant bushes in the fall.

What pays better than good walks?

The less crowding of the flock the better.

Expect no good road without good drainage.

Some soils should be fall-plowed; others not.

All breeding animals should have exercise.

The man who lives well cannot fail to die well.

Kindness to all domestic animals is a duty.

Cut all dead limbs out of your fruit trees.

Every farm can keep a few sheep with profit.

Always save the earliest seeds that ripen.

If you are dyspeptic, try eating pine-apples.

Be ready to get your crops in early next spring.

Starving stock is the surest way of securing loss.

Only high grade beef is called for by exporters.

The correct heat for scalding hogs is 180 degrees.

Feed your coarsest fodder in the coldest weather.

Second crosses are not sure to equal the first ones.

Begin your sheep experience with a small flock.

The Norway spruce is preferable as a windbreak.

It will pay as a business to raise good cows to sell.

If there were no change there could be no progress.

Cattle feeding on dry stalks need a good deal of water.

Nature is wild in all her ways; she must be cultivated.

The bull's eye of farming is more product on fewer acres.

There is not as much threshing of oats as there was once.

The philosopher and the fool reap alike what they sow.

The world is full of hints to those who can take them.

The swelled knees of a cow accuse her owner of cruelty.

Sheep must be kept dry, but not in a thirsty condition.

Chemical fertilizers do not supply the necessary humus.

Early feeding will reduce the number of cots next spring.

Find out what makes the workers poor and the idlers rich.

The ewe that has proper exercise will wean the best lamb.

Keep your squashes in a dry place, not touching each other.

Butter is a product that takes very little fertility from the soil.

Better give up the schooner (of beer) before you are wrecked.

Agriculture demands the undivided attention of the farmer.

Grow flowers for either beauty or perfume—both, if possible.

A pure moral atmosphere is essential as a pure physical one.

Strive by all means to keep your stock warm and comfortable.

A half acre well cultivated is better than an acre half cultivated.

If you hold your grain for a better market you lose the shrinkage.

Don't be afraid of having the world in debt to you when you die.

Practically, the individual animal is what you must depend on.

Wool growing demands a clean skin and the good health of the sheep.

No man can milk so cleanly that the milk will not need straining.

We are not to be judged by our natural defects, nor by nature's gifts.

To keep fruit requires a fair degree of moisture in the atmosphere.

He who grows a tree grows a monument to himself and benefits others.

A physician is reported as prescribing an ice-cream diet for sore eyes.

If you want eggs to keep well, pack them in dry salt, in a cool place.

Be prepared to get your crops in as soon as the ground is fit in the spring.

Both the temperature and the moisture should be equable in a fruit cellar.

Changing pastures is a good thing, if the change is from a poor to a good one.

The cow that works for a living cannot be expected to do much for her owner.

To be profitable an animal must be growing a carcass or some other available product.

A contented mind is a continual feast, but it generally leads to poverty and a thin diet.

If you want a cow to keep up her flow of milk, say so by milking her clean every time.

Wanted—A breed of cats that won't kill birds and chickens, but catch rats and mice.

The good dairyman slaughters the poor cow. The poor dairyman slaughters himself.

Grow on the farm what you need. Don't rob the soil by selling everything that is salable.

The opinion seems to be that the times are still favorable for extending the sheep industry.

No man can change the course of events, but he may be the instrument for making such change.

If it is good to clip horses, would it not be well for a man to take off all his clothes but his shirt and drawers every time he goes out?

THE DAIRY.

Paper on Cheese Making.

At the recent New York state dairy convention, George A. Smith, engaged in making experiments in cheese making at Geneva, read a paper of which the following is a brief summary: Ever since the production of milk for the manufacture of cheese has become one of the principle industries of a large body of New York state farmers there has been more or less discussion by them and others interested, as to the reason why there is such variation in the amount of cheese obtained from the milk manufactured in the factories of the state. Another point that has been discussed very strongly, pro and con, by the advocates of each theory, is the advisability of taking of a portion of the cream before making the milk into cheese. Some of these people claimed that it was impossible to hold more than about so much fat in the cheese, and that if rich milk were used for cheese making, there would be a larger loss, as there would be no particular gain in the quality of price. It was with the hope that we might be able to solve some of these questions, and thereby help both the farmer and the maker, that the work at Geneva was started a year ago. [See extract from Dr. Van Slyke's paper, which was published on the 29th of Dec.] The results of all the work that we have done point in this direction, that the fat is the controlling factor of the milk solids in the manufacture of cheese. Nearly two-fifths per cent, of the increased yield was due to the fat, while the casein contributed one-fifth. With these results I do not think that one can say that the fat is not a fair basis for paying for the milk. When you can convince a man that he can make more money by pursuing a certain plan, then you are on the road to success, for the simple reason that he will do the things that he would not if he did not see the money in it. This is where our great improvement will come from paying for the fat basis. The farmer in striving to improve the quality of his milk takes more in it and consequently gives it better care. In that way we will secure the desired result of milk delivered at the factory in good condition.

How to Build up a Dairy.

In answer how to build up a dairy, Prof. W. M. Hays says in Farm, Stock and Home: Get Dairy cows, cows bred to produce butter, preferably, for your cold climate, full blood and grade Guernseys, or next, Jerseys. Breed only to bulls which have undoubtedly good constitutions and have female relatives that have good butter records: If you will, let the scutcheon, the mellow eyes, the length of tail, the width between the horns, and other fancy points to the amateur in selecting bulls influence you, but be sure you have no weak, tuberculous lungs, but mighty milk and butter tendencies, and you will be able to rear a herd with a business end to it. Whatever dairy breed you choose to be certain to get stock that are bred partly for beef, but take to the intensely butter-bred, beefless kind. If you must mix beef raising and butter producing, try to do it by making beef first and then getting all the milk possible out of your beef cows, or even hunt for and breed bulls of those Shorthorn families in which more or less of the original Shorthorn dairy excellence has been retained. You will not find many such bulls to your liking, but you had better try this course than so mix beef and dairy breeds, in which case you would be worse disappointed with the second than with the first cross.

Would you buy Holsteins or Jerseys, if you were starting a dairy? To this, Prof. I. P. Roberts answers that his advice would be for a man to first learn how to judge a dairy cow; second, to buy females of good native stock in his vicinity; third, to buy a first-class male Jersey; fourth to show his skill in breeding. The professor was asked if he would follow this course if he had to sell milk at 2 cents a quart, and his reply was, Yes. The professor waters his stock with warm water, which they learn to relish, and will drink it as warm as 110 degrees when they get used to it.

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.

A Footlight Fancy.

I sat in the front row and watched her;
By Jove! she was simply divine.
So she was!

I gazed; then swore that naught should deter
Me from making that fair creature mine.
Yes, I did!

She laughed and she danced, and cavorted,
And skipped round the stage in a whirl,
So she did!

Till my heart was completely distorted
By love for that beautiful girl.
Yes, it was!

So I wrote and confessed to my passion:
Yes, confessed to this "rising young star";
So I did!

But her answer came back in this fashion:
"Rats! I once went to school with your ma!
And she did!"

A WOMAN'S WRITING TABLE.

An Equipment that Delights the Possessor.

A few suggestions are offered on the needs of a well-appointed writing table or desk. Letters are not now the long, newsy affairs such as our grandmothers found it necessary to write semi-occasionally, but every day and often many times a day there are notes to be written, invitations to be accepted or declined and various other uses for writing materials, so they have come to be kept always at hand and in sight. A very pretty arrangement for a table, which may fill an important place in the family living room, is something like this: In the first place the table must be large, with two ample drawers, in which can be found place for paper and envelopes in different sizes, check books, account books, visiting list, etc. In the centre of the table, toward the front, place a good-sized blotting pad. There are pads to be had all the way from a few dollars, those mounted in plain leather to those with silver corners, bringing the cost into and beyond the twenties. Back of the pad in the centre put the letter rack. This may be of wood, of wood covered with silk, of bronze, brass or silver. On either side of the rack, to set things off, candlesticks may be silver, brass, china or glass—anything so long as they are rather tall and prettily shaped, and the shades of a color to harmonize or contrast with the furnishings of the room. Then come the smaller needs; the ink well, pen tray, stamp box, calendar, pen wipers, seals; small candlestick and candle for sealing letters, erasers, penholders, blotters, paper weights, and besides any small articles that individual fancy or taste may direct—a silver or china bon-bon box, a slender vase or a bowl for flowers, one or two photographs in frames, and a few books. Such a table is not only luxurious in appearance but in fact, and it can be made so pretty and even elegant as to almost inspire one to writing pretty things.

STAGE STARS PECULIARITIES.

Their Different Ways of Reaching the Same End.

Every prominent actor and actress possesses some eccentricity that eccentricity that necessitates an activity of policy and attention by the manager to satisfy their widely differing peculiarities. Joseph Jefferson is very sensitive to drafts, insisting that all doors and windows be closed; Fanny Davenport, on the contrary, demands a low temperature, preferring an open window in Winter to a heated room. Modjeska is sensitive as to the manner of the audience of appreciation; Edwin Booth, on the other hand, never knows that an audience is before him, and is utterly regardless of their enthusiasm. Lillian Russell is liberal and friendly with every one behind the stage, her quarrels are solely confined to her managers. Sothorn is quite different; he is very particular and fussy as to the properties of the stage any noise, such as the passing of a cart, jars upon his nerves. Julia Marlowe is very quiet and "puts on no airs." Stuart Robson never has any intercourse with the members of his company or theatres attaches, on any business whatever except through his manager Mr. William R. Hayden. Mr. and Mrs. Kendal insist upon all artificial heat being cut off, even in the coldest weather, boasting that this is the cause of their robustness and good health. Margaret Mather before she allows the curtain to rise, always inspects and rearranges all stage settings with her own hands. Marie Wainwright has a critical eye to the box office and, every night will inspect the house through the curtain loop hole, in a very business-like manner. Nat Goodwin is the most democratic of all actors; he is free and easy with every one and sets up no rules or regulations. Richard Mansfield, the direct opposite, is constantly in "hot water" behind the scenes with either his manager company or theatre attaches; the least noise to him is like the shaking of a red rag to a bull. While playing at the Hoyt Madison Square Theatre, a year or so since, during a political campaign, a torchlight procession marched by and he sent his valet out to stop it. The valet went to the stage door, looked at it the passing show and returned when it was over. George Gayvan is affected, acting as much behind the curtain as when it is up. Herbert Keir, Rosina Mokes delights in her husband occupying a box and witnessing her every performance. Januscheck is aggravatingly careful with her dressing lest any one make-up might come in contact with them. May Waldron-Robson is kind and thoughtful to every one. Maggie Mitchell is strictly busi-

ness; rehearsals with her must be as perfect as stage performances. Annie Fixley demands propriety, quiet and strict attention to business; Neil Burgess is a great spiritualist and claims to be a medium.

AVOIDED DEATH BY A TRICK.

How a Chinese Murderer Escaped the Gallows at Fresno.

A story showing how Chinese cunning saved the life of a condemned Mongolian murderer, has just leaked out at San Francisco through a white lawyer who was interested in the case. In November, 1899, the town of Fresno, which is the centre of the California raisin industry, was started by the brutal murder of a Chinese woman. She was fearfully cut with a knife and Ah Gee Young, the criminal was caught red-handed. He was promptly convicted and sentenced to death. Two big Chinese companies tried to get an appeal but failed. Twice the prisoner attempted escape, and the second time he picked the jail lock and got outside. After this second attempt he took opium and was found in his cell apparently nearly dead from the drug. His face was purple from congested blood and froth was on his lips.

The official physician labored over him for three hours, but finally pronounced him dead. After the inquest next day the body was delivered to his Chinese friends and was taken to the celestial graveyard. There it was apparently buried and baked meals were left on the grave. Ah Gee, however, did not die; the opium which he took contained some powerful drug that threw him into a state resembling death. It suspended animation for two days. The box in which his supposed corpse was placed was not air tight, as his friends saw to that. No whites to the grave, but if they had the fraud would not have been discovered as the conspirators carried a second coffin. This was buried with honors, while the coffin containing Ah Gee was driven to the suburbs, where the murderer was resuscitated next day. He was sick for several days, and as soon as he recovered was disguised, brought to San Francisco and shipped to China. There he settled among his people and is now flourishing. Ah Gee recently wrote to friends there, who told a prominent Fresno lawyer of the trick.

JINGLES OF HUMOR.

A Little Nonsense Gathered for Leisure Reading.

Ikey Goldstein—Papa, I vos eight years old to-day.

Moses Goldstein—So you vos, mine leedle boy; so you vos.

Ikey—Gif me a present, papa?

Moses—Vait until it schnows, Ikey, and your papa vill make you some nice; beeg, round, vite, cold, schnow-ball!

I've got a tongue-tied child, doctor Can anything be done for it?

Boy or girl?

Girl.

Humph! I think you'd better hot interfere with the workings of Providence, ma'am.

You think you're wonderfully good; said Mr. Scapegrace to his wife but what will you say when you meet me in Heaven?

Well, she responded, I'll say: How did you manage to get here?

I don't think Finette understands baby said Mr. Mawson as the walls from the nursery continued.

I'm afraid not, but why should she? asked Mrs. M. Finette is a French nurse and Tommy is a Canadian baby.

Merchant—I shall advance your salary fifty dollars this year. You have been remarkably correct and careful for the last twelve months. Haven't made a single mistake have you?

Bookkeeper.—Only one.

Merchant.—What was that?

Bookkeeper.—I thought I should get a raise of a hundred at least.

A Sobering Conundrum.

Why is Heaven like a baby?

Because Heaven is home, home is where the heart is, where the heart is in the chest, a chest is a box, a box is a small tree, small tree is a bush, a bush is a growing plant, a growing plant is a beautiful thing, a beautiful thing is the primrose, the primrose is a pronounced yellor, and a pronounced yellor is a baby.—Detroit Free Press.

When Mr. Smith returned home what was more natural than that he should have a fishing story to tell?

Mrs. Smith, as became a dutiful spouse was all attention.

To relieve the monotony of a wait for a train, he began, I went fishing. Shortly before the train was due I was so fortunate as to hook an enormous bass. The fellow rushed to and fro, and, in my anxiety to capture him, I nearly upset the boat. Finally he rose to the surface near the boat. The fish weighed exactly five pounds and six and one half ounces. I thought I would land him sure, but with a last mad effort he tore away from the hook and escaped. I had to run for the train.

But how was it you knew the fish weighed five pounds and six ounces? asked Mrs. Smith, as a troubled look overspread her face.

Because he had scales on his back, was the reply.

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Royal Hotel

Fredericton, N. B.

Mrs. B. Atherton, Prop.

Fredericton, N. B. July, 5th, 1911.