

HOTELS.

QUEEN HOTEL, Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

THIS HOTEL HAS BEEN REFITTED AND PAINTED IN THE MOST ATTRACTIVE MANNER...

Wm. Wilson, Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.

Secretary-Treasurer York, Registrar of New Brunswick, Agent Glasgow and London Insurance Co's.

Office: CARLETON STREET.

RAILROADS.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

1889 SUMMER ARRANGEMENT 1889

On and after Monday, June 10th, 1889, the Train of Express Mail will run (Sundays excepted) as follows:-

TRAINS WILL LEAVE ST. JOHN'S:

Day Express for Halifax and Campbellton.....7.00

Accommodation for Point d'Acadie.....11.10

Fast Express for Halifax.....14.30

Fast Express for Quebec and Montreal.....16.35

Express from Montreal and Quebec.....16.35

A parlor car runs each way daily on express trains, leaving Halifax at 9.30 a.m. and St. John at 7.00 a.m. Passengers for St. John for Quebec and Montreal, leave St. John at 8.30 a.m. and sleeping car at Montreal.

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN'S:

Express from Quebec and Montreal.....8.30

Fast Express from Halifax.....10.50

Day Express from Halifax and Campbellton.....20.10

Express from Halifax, Pictou and Miramichi.....23.30

The train of the Intercolonial Railway to and from Montreal are lighted by electricity and heated by steam from the locomotive.

All trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

D. FORTINER, Chief Superintendent, Railway Office, Montreal, N. B.

For tickets and other information, apply at the office of JOHN RICHARDS, Agent, Fredericton.

NORTHERN & WESTERN RAILWAY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

In Effect Nov. 25th, 1889.

TRAINS RUN ON EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAINS will leave Fredericton daily (Sundays excepted) for Charlottetown.

LEAVE FREDERICTON:

2.40 p.m. - Gibson, 2.45, Miramichi, 2.55, Mazer's Station, 3.00, Durham, 3.05, Cross Creek, 3.10, Bonaventure, 3.15, D'Arrouville, 3.20, Upper Miramichi, 3.25, Lower Miramichi, 3.30, Upper Miramichi, 3.35, Chatham Junction, 3.40, arrive at Chatham, 9.00.

RETURNING, LEAVE CHATHAM:

6.30 a.m. - Chatham Junction, 7.00, Upper Nelson, 7.15, Bonaventure, 7.30, Upper Miramichi, 7.45, Lower Miramichi, 8.00, Durham, 8.15, Cross Creek, 8.30, D'Arrouville, 8.45, Upper Miramichi, 9.00, arrive at Fredericton, 11.30 a.m.

Connections are made at Chatham Junction with the C. P. Railway for all points east and west, and at Fredericton with the N. B. Railway for St. John and all points west to St. John, and at Cross Creek with stage for Stanley.

All Trains will Leave and Arrive at Fredericton Station, West End of Bridge, instead of Gibson as heretofore.

All Freight to and from Fredericton will be received at Fredericton Station, West End of Bridge, and from Gibson will be received at Gibson Station.

\*Tickets can be procured at F. B. HOBEN'S dry goods store.

THOMAS HOBEN, Superintendent, Gibson, N. B., May 18th, 1889.

NEW BRUNSWICK Railway - Company.

ALL TO BOSCHON, &c. THE SHORT LINE TO MONTRÉAL, &c.

ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS

In Effect June 30th, 1890.

LEAVE FREDERICTON:

EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

6.50 a.m. - Express for St. John and intermediate points: Vanterloo, Hargreaves, and points north to St. John, and points south to Hinton, Woodville, and points north.

3.45 p.m. - For Fredericton Junction and St. John.

RETURNING TO FREDERICTON FROM:

St. John, 8.45 a.m.; 4.45 p.m. Fredericton Junction, 11.15 a.m.; 6.25 p.m. Miramichi Junction, 10.40 a.m.; 2.15 p.m. Vanterloo, 10.20 a.m.; 1.45 p.m. St. John, 1.40 a.m.; 11.25 a.m. St. John, 7.00 a.m.

Arriving in Fredericton at 1.35, 7.15, p.m.

LEAVE GIBSON:

7.00 a.m. - Mixed for Woodville, and points north.

ARRIVE AT GIBSON:

4.45 p.m. - Mixed from Woodville, and points north.

A. J. HEATH, F. W. GRACE, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent, MCMURRAY & CO., Bookseller and Stationer.

The New Drill Book

INFANTRY DRILL, 1889.

PRICE 35 CENTS.

For Sale by MCMURRAY & CO., Bookseller and Stationer.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT. -UNLIKE ANY OTHER.- AS MUCH FOR INTERNAL AS FOR EXTERNAL USE.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED. TO THE EDITOR: Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. THE PILLS FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, Glandular Swellings, and Skin Diseases.

CURE FITS! THOUSANDS OF YOU GIVEN AWAY YEARLY. I mean a Radical Cure. I have made the disease of my countrymen a life-long disease.

ADAMS BROS. FURNISHING - UNDERTAKERS, OPP. QUEEN HOTEL, FREDERICTON.

ALLAN LINE. 1890. Summer Arrangements, 1890. This Company's Lines are composed of double-ended, cycle-built Iron Steamships.

GLASGOW LINE. Direct sailings from Glasgow to Halifax, Scunthorpe, and London.

NEW BRUNSWICK RAILWAY COMPANY. ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS. In Effect June 30th, 1890.

INTERNATIONAL S. S. CO. FALL ARRANGEMENT. Four Trips a Week. FOR BOSTON.

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

W. THOMPSON & Co., Agents, ST. JOHN N. B. R. C. MACREDIE, Plumber, Gas Fitter, and TINSMITH.

WOULD inform the people of Fredericton and vicinity that he has resumed business on Queen Street.

NEW BRUNSWICK RAILWAY COMPANY. ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS. In Effect June 30th, 1890.

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FARMING MATTERS.

HINTS USEFUL TO THE FARMER.

Notes for Cheese-Makers for July.

By Jas. W. R. Benson, Dairy Commissioner.

July cheese, like July butter, has a reputation for being the poorest of the summer. This year it should be exceptionally fine.

1. Cows need the owner's providential care in the following matters, viz.:

(a) An abundant allowance of succulent or other feed.

(b) Opportunity to drink pure water at least twice a day.

(c) Access to salt every day.

(d) Shade in the pasture field from the weakening influence of July sun.

(e) Management and handling with continuous kindness, and an eye to profits.

2. Cows should be prevented from drinking impure water and should be protected against the attentions of all dogs.

(a) Milk should be strained immediately after it is drawn from the cow.

(b) It should be cooled to the temperature of the atmosphere.

(c) It should be protected from contamination by the foulness of impure air.

It will be quick and durable advantage to direct the attention of all patrons to these matters by sending to each a concise, clear and courteous reminder of duty in connection therewith.

(d) The yield of milk by the cows will be increased by the quantity in some other is increased.

The Act passed by the Dominion Parliament to provide against frauds in the supplying of milk to cheese, butter and condensed milk manufactories is a piece of wholesome legislation.

It forbids the sending to any such factory (1) any milk diluted with water, or (2) milk in any way adulterated, or (3) milk from which any cream has been taken, or (4) milk commonly known as skimmed milk, or (5) milk from which any portion of the cream has been removed, or (6) any milk that is tainted or partly sour.

The penalty for each offence against the provisions of the Act, upon conviction thereof before any justice or justice of the peace, is a fine not exceeding fifty dollars and not less than five dollars, together with the costs of prosecution.

The fine when recovered shall be payable, one-half to the informant or complainant, and the other half to the representative of the factory to which the milk was sent, to be distributed among the patrons in proportion to their respective interests in the product thereof.

Some of the qualities that are expected and desirable in the cheese of July are:

1. Rich, clean, creamy flavor.

2. Solid, firm, buttery body.

3. Fine, silky, flaky texture.

4. Bright, uniform color.

5. Attractive, neat, symmetrical, stylish appearance.

In order that cheese having just these qualities may be manufactured regularly, make the following notes of guidance:-

1. Thorough distribution of the rennet in the milk must be effected by diluting the rennet extract and by vigorous stirring.

2. Sufficient rennet to coagulate the curd in a state of cutting in from 35 to 40 minutes at from 80° to 90° should be used.

When an extra quantity of rennet is used, a corresponding increase in the weight of salt should be added to the curd.

3. The contents of the vat should be perfectly still when coagulation commences. Vibration of the floor and of the vat during the thickening of the milk causes waste.

4. The horizontal knife should be used first in cutting; and active stirring should not commence until the cubes of curd become slightly heated.

5. The temperature should be raised gradually to 90° or 95° Fahr.

6. The stirring should be continued until the curd particles are so well "cooked" or "dried" that when a handful has been pressed into a few moments they will part again as the result of any slight disturbance.

7. As soon as the presence of acid is discernible by the hot iron test, the curd should be removed. In the case of gassy curds, a further development of acid before the drawing of the whey will be beneficial.

8. Hand stirring will be of advantage until the curd is firm.

9. The temperature should be maintained at or above 94°.

10. The curd should be allowed to mat into one mass.

11. It should be turned so frequently that they will not collect or stand in small pools or on it.

12. If it becomes gassy it should be freed (if need be by grinding and stirring) and afterwards kept at a temperature above 90°.

13. The gass formed in gassy curds hinders the development of acid; and the presence of acid prevents the formation of gas. The treatment should provide for the removal of the gas by aeration and the maintenance of temperature by the application of hot water to the curd or steam to the vat or sink in which it is.

14. Close matting and packing of the curd are beneficial only after the curd is sufficiently dry and when aeration is provided for.

15. When the texture of the curd becomes stringy in its nature, it should be put through the cutter or grinder.

16. Aeration should be effected by the stirring of the curd before the addition of salt. Usually 15 minutes.

17. Salt should be added at the rate of from 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 lbs. of salt, according to the dry or wet condition of the curd. A judicious variation in the quantity of salt should be made in proportion to the moist or dry state.

18. The "hooping" of the curd should begin when the harsh surface, produced on each piece of curd by the salt, commences to give place to a slippy, mellow quality.

19. Shoulders or projecting edges on cheese are unsightly evidences of careless workmanship, and lessen their value from 2 to 3 shillings per cwt. in the English markets. Careful pressing and bandaging and leveling them, "my friend here will go down the side and relieve you of whatever valuable you may happen to have. Live! now, Jim!" -Chicago Tribune.

A PYTHON HYPNOTIZED.

End of the Man-Crusher in the Jardin des Plantes in Paris.

One day while the writer was watching the disgusting though fascinating operation of feeling a large cobra in the Zoological Gardens at Calcutta, the master of an East Indian told him a remarkable story of a python in the old Jardin des Plantes in Paris.

The largest specimens of its species ever captured and was valued at over 30,000 francs. So muscular was it, so fierce and rapid in its deadly coil, that it required six men to hold it, even when the head had been properly secured; on the few occasions when it was necessary to change its quarters. The oldest animal trainers and attendants had a wholesome dread of the hideous python. None of them had forgotten the frightful rapid death of a "snake-charmer," who, several years before, when the python was younger and considerably smaller, had boasted that he could subdue it. The lid of the box in which it was then kept, on being opened, disclosed the sluggish reptile closely coiled in a corner. The man was by no means inexperienced, and he reached down with the intention of grasping the python severely around the neck just back of the head. But he could not have known, or knowing had forgotten, the lightning-like speed with which these serpents can move when they so desire. It seemed to those who looked on that the man had scarcely touched the neck just back of the head, when he had collapsed like a man, and a second later the man was in his death struggles. Every rib and nearly every bone in his body was crushed. His death must have been painless. It will seem strange that the python was not killed then and there, but that it was retained to the cage, the lid of which was at once closed, and no one having the temerity to attempt to kill it at the moment, it lived for many years, and became one of the greatest attractions of the Jardin des Plantes.

But if the python's life was spared on this occasion, it was only that it might die the still more ignominious death fate had in store for it. Live rabbits were the favorite food of the python. These were fattened especially for its table, and only the largest and most tempting were selected for its table. It appears that there is not only a danger of overfeeding snakes, but in the case of this particular family, great care must be taken in the selection of their food, as they are extremely susceptible to certain diseases. The python had now attained a length of nearly 25 feet and year by year it has become more powerful and vindictive. Thirty thousand francs had been offered for this snake and it was valued at much more than this sum. Many thousands more had visited the dreaded "king of the reptiles," and several interesting treatises had been published about it, and the utmost care was taken in housing it and providing for its comfort. A little house, in which the natural environments of its habitat were reproduced as nearly as might be, had been constructed for its use. The python, as he said, was now in the heyday of its life.

THE TIPSY LAWYER.

An able Scotch lawyer, belonging Perth, who was somewhat addicted to bibulous habits, was one night coming home on horseback in a rather unsteady condition. At a certain part of the road, he was stopped by a dog, and he went the limit of the law. Picking himself up, he discovered that he was too intoxicated to attempt to remount, so, laying hold of the bridle, he placed it over his arm, stuck his hands in his pockets, and staggered along the road, unaware of the fact that the bridle had slipped over the horse's head, and that he was simply trailing the bridle behind him. Coming to the toll-bar, which was shut, he belittled out: "Jamie, come out and let us through!" "You are into the road, the toll-keeper exclaimed: "Let ye through? What's to hinder ye gittin' through on the path?" "Why, man, you don't mean a man to get through there with a horse?" "You are no man, but ye hae nae horse that I can see." The lawyer turned around with a glance, and lo! he was in the situation of a tippler, whistled as well as he could under the circumstances, and putting his hand into his pocket, he staggered along the road, and he was into the toll-keeper's hand, with the injunction: "Jamie, see nae mair on this subject. There's half a crown for ye. Keep this quiet, or I'll never hear the end o' it!" and staggered away home.

TO REDUCE THEIR WEIGHT.

Lillian Russell religiously avoids pastry and all food of a farinaceous nature.

Fanny Davenport, the actress, dieted herself and took long walks until she got thin.

Mrs. Ogden Golet is a great believer in vapor baths and strict attention to her diet.

Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt resorts to a Turkish bath whenever she thinks she is gaining flesh.

Mrs. Henry Clews employs a trained nurse to give her a vigorous rubbing regularly three times a week.

Stately Pauline Hall says there is nothing in the world like a five mile spin on a bicycle to bring down a woman's flesh.

Miss Cassius Douglas, who is widely known as the Irish beauty, takes a three mile stroll every morning to aid her digestion and a Turkish bath three times a week.

Isabelle Urquhart, of the New York Casino, practices every morning with Indian clubs. She swings these and also a pair of five pound dumb bells very well, and in this manner hardens her flesh and keeps her figure in proper shape. -Washington Post.

NEW WAY OF DOING IT.

The two men who had been sitting together in the seat near the door of the car became engaged in an animated conversation, their loud voices attracted the attention of all the other passengers. Suddenly one of them rose up and said: "Ladies and gentlemen, I appeal to you to decide a disputed point. My friend here insists that not more than three persons can sit on a seat. I believe that I take a more cheerful view of humanity than that. Will all of you who believe you have souls raise your right hands?" "Thank you," he said with a smile. "Keep them up just a moment. Now will all of you who believe in a hereafter please raise your left hand also?" "Every left hand in the car went up." "Thank you again," he said. "Now while all of you have your hands raised," he continued, "drawing a pair of revolvers and leveling them," "my friend here will go down the side and relieve you of whatever valuable you may happen to have. Live! now, Jim!" -Chicago Tribune.

MET THE MESSIAH.

The Indians on all the reservations in this section of the country are excitedly bordering on frenzy over the alleged coming of the Messiah. A few days ago Porcupine, the apostle of the new Christ, gave to an army officer the story of his meeting with the Messiah. Last evening he arrived here with a few followers, and related his story with all the details. He spoke to the officers and ladies of the post for over an hour, and fully explained his religion, which closely resembles the Christian religion of the whites, except that Porcupine claims positively that Christ has come back to earth, and is now in the flesh near Walker Lake, Nev. Porcupine did not know anything about the first Christ, but he says this Christ told him he had been on earth hundreds of years ago

TRUE STORIES BY ELI PERKINS.

A party of John Bullites at the Savage Club wanted to know what Max O'Reil was doing in America and I told them this story:

As Max O'Reil came into the train after his Portsmouth lecture, a polite young man stepped up to him and said: "I beg pardon, but are you the gentleman who delivered the lecture last night?" "I am," said Mr. O'Reil, with some pride.

"Well, I want to thank you for it. I don't know when I ever enjoyed myself more than when you were talking."

"You are very complimentary," said Max, blushing to his ears; "very complimentary. I am glad my humble effort was worthy of your praise, and the proud O'Reil took the young man warmly by the hand.

"Yes," continued the young man, "your lecture gave me immense pleasure. You see I am engaged to a Portsmouth girl, and her three sisters all went, and I had my girl in the park all to myself. Oh, it was a happy night—the night you lectured in Portsmouth. When are you going to lecture there again?"

Between Mayfair and Oxford street is a pretty shop window with sweet lace curtains and three of the smartest bonnets in London. This shop, with the sign "Madame Lierre," is kept by Lady Granville Gordon! Think of it—a titled lady making bonnets!

I called there with my wife and she found she could buy a bonnet for 8s, and it was shown by the proprietor himself. Of course there were other bonnets running up to 16s. I have not seen a bonnet in London that could not be bought for 8s. In New York bonnets get up to 40 and 50, but only about 10 is bonnet, the rest is chain lightning and carbonic acid gas. When I asked Lady Gordon if it was not disgraceful to her to show bonnets for every one and if it did not change her social position, she said:

"Yes, but I am a philosopher withal. Of course, being in trade, I cannot go into court without a special permit from the Lord Chamberlain."

"Certainly. Mme. Elsie, who used to keep a shop, retired, married the rich Mr. Isaacson, and is now welcomed at court. My little girl, when she grows up, can be presented, but not by me, unless I shall have retired on a fortune."

"Do you mind telling me how you happened to go into business?" I asked.

"You know we Americans are very curious."

"Certainly," said the lady milliner, smiling; "I needed money. I started with \$500 dollars, but I have prospered and now I have more than a thousand customers. I used to go to drawing rooms before I became a bread winner, but a good bank account is better than a Queen's drawing room to me."

"Did your lady friends all stand by you?"

"Not all, but only three deserted me."

"Of course you have many curious experiences?"

"Oh, yes. One day an overdone woman came in and I attended to her personally. She was irritable and hard to suit, and finally said: 'I want you to send me the forewoman. I don't want to be annoyed by a shopgirl who gives herself airs.' On her way out she asked whether 'Lady Gordon ever came there?'"

"That was her ladyship who attended you first," said the attendant."

"O, dear," she said, "and to think I came here on purpose to see her, and then sent her away!"

"On another occasion," said Lady Gordon, "a rich tradesman's wife made a bet that she would bring a titled lady to her house on business. Well, she wrote a note requesting that Mme. Lierre would wait upon her in person about a bonnet. I fell upon the trap, and she had the pleasure of introducing Lady Granville Gordon to numerous friends. We all chatted quite freely, but before I left she called me aside and said:

"You have said sweetest! Do send me to-morrow the list of bonnets you can make—no matter what price! She won the bet cleverly, and I never knew it till months afterwards."

HE SWAM FOR A BRIDE.

A California Girl who was Won by Swimming.

It is a rare exception to find a California girl who cannot swim, says a correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer. The most expert ones are those who visit Monterey, where the swimming baths are located. The height of the season is generally in July but the crowd has come earlier this year. The beach is crowded all the morning and spectators line the shore. Among the most expert swimmers is Miss Price of Santa Clara County. She is a blonde, quite plump in figure, weighing 130 pounds, three or four inches over five feet in height, stylish in dress and a great favorite in her set. This is her fourth season at Monterey. Miss Price has been an actress in an eastern gentleman by the name of Goodman. He has wooed without success for two years. Young Goodman is a Yale graduate and, while not particularly good looking, has a fine address and pleasant manners. Miss Price has not been averse to his attentions and yet his popularity with other young ladies excited no jealousy on her part.

It appears that while promoting after the hop, young Goodman told her he was to return east unless she accepted him. Miss Price, smiling, said she would have her on one condition—best her swimming to the raft and back. The raft is anchored several rods from the shore, and at high tide is at good swimming distance. The challenge was accepted at once, and the next day at 11 high tide, set for the trial. Word went around among their friends, and many wagers of boxes of candy, gloves, etc., were made on Miss Price winning. Goodman took up a number of bets, as his gentleman friends were backing his opponent.

Excitement ran high when the hour of contest came. Miss Price looked very pretty, with blue and white striped bathing suit. Goodman came out with a regular Yale-blue suit on, and escorted his rival adversary to the edge of the water. Mr. Becker, who had bet on the girl, gave both rushed into the water and struck out. Miss Price using the overhand stroke and Goodman the frog style. As Miss Price climbed up to the raft first the large crowd of friends yelled lustily and waved their hands and hats in approval.

Miss Price rested until Goodman reached the raft, when she was seen to stand erect, place her hands together in front, and draw her feet up. She was seen to turn on her back and raise one hand. Goodman immediately sprang into the water and tried to get back to the raft. Their friends on shore became greatly worried lest she had met with an accident. She was seen to remove the stocking from her left foot, which Goodman rubbed vigorously for twenty minutes. She had a cramp. Again in the morning when the water, Miss Price swimming with one hand while she kept hold of the other of Goodman's collar. Their friends crowded around as they reached the shore, and the matter of the cramp in the foot being explained, all bets were declared off. Goodman claimed the bet, although it was patent to everybody that Miss Price could beat him swimming. Goodman says that heaven smiled on him that time. They were married shortly.

A FOREST OF ICEBERGS.

The steamer Caspian arrived this morning from Liverpool via St. John with a cargo of freight and a good number of passengers. She had splendid weather and made a fine trip, being only seven days from Liverpool to St. John. On Monday afternoon in lat. 50. 18 N. 42. 10 W., she passed a small iceberg, but the next day from 4 o'clock in the morning until some hour in the afternoon she passed hundreds of icebergs. They were on either side of her, all shapes and sizes, forming a regular forest of ice and a sight never to be forgotten by the passengers, who were all on deck, the sea being very calm, and the weather perfectly clear. The largest berg was about one-half mile long, but was flat, being only about 60 feet in height. Some of the others were much taller, but the vessel steamed down the centre of the line, and only twice was obliged to change her course to escape them. The first berg that was sighted was in lat. 48. 20 N. 15 W., and from that to 60 miles west of St. John she was passing bergs, a distance of about 150 miles.

"Yes," said the good doctor, "I have had my trials." "Me too," exclaimed a dilapidated individual in the back seat. "I say, pard, what was you up for?"