

HOTELS.

QUEEN HOTEL,

Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

THIS HOTEL has been REBUILT AND REPAIRED IN THE MOST COMPLETE MANNER... THE HOTEL is centrally located, directly opposite to the Steamboat and Globe Ferry Landings...

Wm. WILSON,

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

Secretary-Treasurer York Registrar: University of New Brunswick. Agent Gibson and London Insurance Co's.

RAILROADS.

NEW BRUNSWICK RAILWAY CO.

L RAIL LINE TO BOSTON, &c. THE SHORT LINE TO MONTREAL, &c. ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS In Effect December 30th, 1889.

LEAVE FREDERICTON.

BASTEN STANDARD TIME. 7:00 A. M. Express for St. John and Intermediate Stations. 7:30 A. M. Express for Fredericton, St. John, and points East...

RETURNING TO FREDERICTON FROM

St. John, 11:30 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.; 3:30 P. M.; 5:30 P. M. Fredericton, 11:30 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.; 3:30 P. M.; 5:30 P. M.

LEAVE GIBSON.

7:15 A. M. Mixed for Woodville, and points north. 7:30 P. M. Mixed for Woodville, and points north.

ARRIVE AT GIBSON.

10:30 P. M. Mixed from Woodville, and points north. 11:30 P. M. Mixed from Woodville, and points north.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

1889 SUMMER ARRANGEMENT 1889. On and after Monday, June 10th, 1889, the trains of this railway will run daily...

TRAINS WILL LEAVE ST. JOHN.

Day Express for Halifax and Campbellton... 7:00 Accommodation for Point du Chene... 11:30 Fast Express for Miramichi...

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN.

Express from Sussex... 8:30 Fast Express from Montreal and Quebec... 14:50 Fast Express from Halifax...

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MARK HENS LAY

WE SEND BY MAIL SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER. ALARGE 2 1/2 POUND CAN FOR \$1.20. SMALL PACKS 50 CENTS POST PAID.

Sheridan's Condition Powder. NOTHING ON EARTH WILL MAKE HENS LAY LIKE SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER.

Consumption Surely Cured. TO THE EDITOR: I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured.

HEALTH FOR ALL! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. THE PILLS. PURIFY THE BLOOD, correct all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys and Bowels.

THE OINTMENT. Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Sores, Old Wounds, Burns and Discharges. It is famous for Gonorrhoea and Rheumatism.

FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, Glandular Swellings, and all other Diseases, it has no equal.

Manufactured only at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment, 78, NEW OXFORD STREET, LONDON. and are sold at 14, 24, 34, 44, 54, 64, 74, 84, 94, 104, 114, 124, 134, 144, 154, 164, 174, 184, 194, 204, 214, 224, 234, 244, 254, 264, 274, 284, 294, 304, 314, 324, 334, 344, 354, 364, 374, 384, 394, 404, 414, 424, 434, 444, 454, 464, 474, 484, 494, 504, 514, 524, 534, 544, 554, 564, 574, 584, 594, 604, 614, 624, 634, 644, 654, 664, 674, 684, 694, 704, 714, 724, 734, 744, 754, 764, 774, 784, 794, 804, 814, 824, 834, 844, 854, 864, 874, 884, 894, 904, 914, 924, 934, 944, 954, 964, 974, 984, 994, 1004.

Purchasers should look to the label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

CURE FITS! THOUSANDS OF BOYS CURED EVERY YEAR. I have returned again. I MEAN A RADICAL CURE. I have made in disease of Piles, Epilepsy or Falling Sickness a lifelong study. I warrant my remedy to Cure the worst cases. Because others have failed in no remedy, I have made a new, reliable, and safe cure. It is a sure cure. It is a safe cure. It is a safe cure.

STEAMSHIPS. ADAMS BROS. FUNERAL AND UNDERTAKERS. FURNISHING - UNDERTAKERS, OPP. QUEEN HOTEL, FREDERICTON. Caskets, Coffins, Robes, Mountings, &c. and everything required in the Undertaking Business kept in stock.

ALLAN LINE. A considerable reduction has been made in the rates of passage during the winter months. The rate of 2nd class passage is now \$10.00, 1st class \$15.00, and 3rd class \$7.50. The rate of 1st class passage is now \$15.00, 2nd class \$10.00, and 3rd class \$7.50.

1890, Winter Arrangements, 1890. This Company's Lines are composed of distinguished, Clyde-built Iron Steamships. They are built in water-tight compartments. They are fitted with all the modern improvements that render experience and safe, and have made the fastest time on record.

WEEKLY MAIL LINE. From Liverpool, Steamships, From Halifax, 15th Jan. POLYMERIA, 15th Feb. 22nd Jan. PERUVIAN, 22nd Feb. 29th Jan. GABRIAN, 29th Feb. 5th Feb. SARANTIN, 5th Mar. 12th Feb. PERUVIAN, 12th Mar. 19th Feb. PERUVIAN, 19th Mar. 26th Feb. PERUVIAN, 26th Mar. 5th Mar. PERUVIAN, 5th Apr. 12th Mar. PERUVIAN, 12th Apr. 19th Mar. PERUVIAN, 19th Apr. 26th Mar. PERUVIAN, 26th Apr.

Rates of Passage to Liverpool. BALOON (according to accommodation) \$20 to \$25. RETURN \$30 to \$35. INTERMEDIATE \$20. STEERAGE \$10.

Rates of Passage to St. John's, N. F. Balcon, \$20; Intermediate, \$15; Steerage, \$10.

WM. THOMSON & Co., Agents, ST. JOHN N. B. Prof. Loissette's MEMORY DISCOVERY AND TRAINING METHOD. In spite of adulterated imitations which mislead the public, the original and only true method of memory training is now being taught in the most complete manner.

INTERNATIONAL S. S. CO. FALL ARRANGEMENT. Four Trips a Week. FOR BOSTON. On and after MONDAY, Aug. 12th, the Steamship of this Company will leave St. John, for Boston, Portland, and New York, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY morning at 7:30 A.M.

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HORSES AND HORSEMEN.

OF INTEREST TO OUR READERS. The belief in the blood of George Wilke and the ability of his sons to breed on is shown by the fact that though Wilke has not a 230 trotter his farm is full at \$500.

Judson H. Clark, of Elmira, N. Y., refused a bona fide offer of \$102,000 for the great Bell Boy a few days before he was burned to death. The income from the horse this year would have been \$32,000.

Professor Brewer of New Haven, in a recent lecture on the horse, denies that the English thoroughbred is an Oriental horse. Since 1790, the beginning of pedigree and pure breeding, it is the horses of known pedigree that have ranked in the most money. Old King Hamlet begot four hundred and ninety-four winners and won \$200,000 for his owners.

Y. H. Gilman, of Waterville, Me., recently drove his suckling filly Extreme a quarter-mile double in 55 seconds. This filly is a full sister to the great giant of a colt, Comrade, which weighed 1,200 pounds when two years old, and trotted a mile at that age in 2:38 1/2. She is also full sister to the filly Mr. Gilman has booked to Axtel for the coming season. These three colts were all sired by Gideon, dam by Norton's Hambletonian.

Walter S. Hobart, the millionaire Californian, who about a year ago paid \$60,000 for Stamboul, 2:14 1/2, is not satisfied with Stamboul's record, and after breeding him to a few of his own mares will have him prepared for a special effort against time.

At the commencement of winter, I have a suggestion to offer those farmers who have young colts to put in winter quarters. I must sincerely and earnestly deprecate the straw stack method of wintering colts. It is a poor way of wintering a useful animal, and a poor way of disposing of straw.

A man had much better give his straw stack to some poor neighbor, than use it to winter his colts. I have seen too many otherwise good colts ruined during their first winter, by a close acquaintance with the straw stack. The practice of some farmers seems to be to weigh their colts, and then compel them to steal their subsistence during their first winter, and very often during their second winter, also. No course could be more harsh and unprofitable.

When I say Colts I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then let them go. I have made in disease of Piles, Epilepsy or Falling Sickness a lifelong study. I warrant my remedy to Cure the worst cases. Because others have failed in no remedy, I have made a new, reliable, and safe cure. It is a sure cure. It is a safe cure. It is a safe cure.

Grand total of all ranks, 757,698. Besides the numbers here given, there are about 800,000 men who have been trained as Volunteers, one quarter of whom is calculated, would be available for the defence of the country in the event of war. He does not profess to enter upon the strength of the military forces maintained by Canada, Australia, and the other colonies, but they are of great importance. "Their importance," he concludes, "will be fully recognized by the world when we see God in His mercy pleased to send us a statesman wise enough and great enough to federate and consolidate into one united British Empire all the many islands and provinces which acknowledge Queen Victoria as their sovereign."

TOOK A HUSBAND ON TRIAL. A Fresno, Cal., despatch to the San Francisco Chronicle says: Among the many handsome young ladies who promenade the principal streets of Fresno are trimmer, neater, and prettier than Mary Wilson. She has a splendid form, is about medium height, with large brown eyes, brilliant Auburn hair, elastic step, and vivacious, intelligent, and kind. Her father is a deacon in the Presbyterian church, and she is the daughter of a late wealthy rancher in Stanislaus county. When her father died he left her \$10,000 in her own name.

This handsome legacy did not make Mary flighty, as it would most girls. She said: "I will keep my property and add to it. I'm not above work." Mary became an apprentice to a dressmaker in Fresno. She was paid for her work, and soon mastered the trade. About a year ago she came to Fresno and went into partnership in the dressmaking business with Miss Kieran, a worthy young lady now running a similar establishment in the Girthing building. The firm was Kieran & Wilson.

IT WAS COMPULSED TO GO BACK TO MODO, and the partnership was dissolved. This was early last summer. On the 14th of October Mary returned to Fresno, and entered the employ of the Misses Kieran, one of them being her former associate in business. She has worked for them ever since.

Some months ago Miss Wilson met Joseph Campbell, a young and prepossessing man, said to be a Sacramento farmer. He is a tall, handsome brunette. Joseph Campbell had sought his bride in marriage. Miss Wilson refused his offers, saying that she could take care of herself. Joseph persisted. The more Joseph pressed his suit the higher became Mary's admiration for him. She liked his perseverance. Her father, who was a man of sense and consented to become Mrs. Campbell for her.

"THE BIRTH PAINS OF SIX MONTHS." "Joe," said Mary in her most bewitching way, "I will marry you for six months. At the end of that time, if marriage is a failure, we will find it out, and we can go our ways."

"No, I don't marry for six months. I want to live with you always." "I shall never live with a man always unless I can live with him happily," replied the spirited Mary.

Joseph finally consented to the six months' plan. Last night Mary drew up her contract for the six months' marriage. Joseph and she signed it, and they became man and wife. The contract is said to be very binding, and expressly states that if Joseph gets drunk during the six months the document becomes null and void. Mary's friends hope that at the expiration of the time the obligation may be renewed and that married for six months may be married forever.

A BOY'S TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE. At Exeter, Thursday, a boy aged 13 years was awakened by a quarrel between his father and mother, caused by jealousy. The man finally chased his wife out of doors, knocked her down and then stabbed her to death with a pocket knife. The boy, who had followed his parents out doors, stood shivering in his night gown and imploring his father to spare his mother's life. The father and son returned to the house, leaving the body of the dead woman in the road. The murderer then gave his son some money, after which he cut his throat before the boy's eyes.

ENGLAND'S MILITARY POWER.

In Harper's Magazine for February, General Lord Wolsey has an article on "The Standing Army of England."

The present establishment of the British army is given as follows: Cavalry, 18,094; infantry, 140,278; artillery, 35,728; and engineers, 7,005; colonial troops, 2,989; and departmental corps, 6,113. There is a total of 211,207 of all ranks. The First Class Army Reserve numbers 51,844 men, which, added to this total, gives a grand total for the active army, say, in round numbers, 260,000 men. The number of horses and mules—officers' charges not included—is 25,773, of which a very small proportion are mules. The law provides that the army shall never exceed by one man or horse, at any time throughout the year, the establishment fixed annually by Parliament; so, with any army scattered all over the world, it is practically impossible to keep it actually up to that fixed number. As a matter of fact, it is generally run about one thousand under the establishment. The number of field guns on the peace establishment is 600, to which 30 guns would be added upon the mobilization of the army.

Of this army, 75,000 British soldiers, 10,336 horses, and 318 guns are in India; 90,366 men and 905 guns are abroad elsewhere. In addition to this, there is an Indian regular army of 21,700 native cavalry, 100,000 native infantry, and 2,000 native artillery, all under the command of 1,411 British officers. With the exception of 45,000 men, the rest of the army is now new English. From these figures it will be seen that the army with which Britain holds India, not more than 86 per cent are English, whilst 64 per cent are natives.

Lord Wolsey deals only with the regular army, but still it would be absurd, he says, to make an allusion in it to the yeomanry, militia, and Volunteer forces. He does not attempt a description of them, but contents himself with giving their numbers. The actual strength—all ranks included—of the military forces of the Crown on July 1, 1888, was:

At Home 108,288. Abroad 101,886. Native Army of India 134,100.

RESERVE FOR REGULAR ARMY. First Class Army Reserve, 51,844. Second Class Army Reserve, 2,922. Militia Reserve, 29,788. Yeomanry Cavalry, 11,245. Militia, exclusive of Militia Reserve, 89,759. Volunteers, 227,821.

Grand total of all ranks, 757,698. Besides the numbers here given, there are about 800,000 men who have been trained as Volunteers, one quarter of whom is calculated, would be available for the defence of the country in the event of war. He does not profess to enter upon the strength of the military forces maintained by Canada, Australia, and the other colonies, but they are of great importance. "Their importance," he concludes, "will be fully recognized by the world when we see God in His mercy pleased to send us a statesman wise enough and great enough to federate and consolidate into one united British Empire all the many islands and provinces which acknowledge Queen Victoria as their sovereign."

SEED FROM LARGE CROPS. Whenever an extra large crop of good quality has been grown it is worth while to pay more than its market price for seed from it for sowing and planting. The old adage, "Like produces like," has not been abolished, and other things being equal, seed from a good crop is likely to produce more and better than seed from a poor one. We always select the best ears from corn for planting. With other grains it is not so easy to select the best ears. It is done partially by choosing the largest, plumpest grains and winnowing out the poorer ones, but many of the heavy grains may have been borne by weaker plants. A man has recently selected seed from a heavy crop of wheat, the bulk of the seed is presumably richer; but it may be that reason require richer ground and more careful cultivation to maintain its superiority. In talking with a farmer recently, he suggested that the gradual falling off in price of wheat is due to the fact that the seed is not so good as it was formerly. He said that he had been growing plants producing few pods and not many beans in a pod. He believed the prolificacy of the bean crop could be enormously increased by breeding up a selection of seed for a series of years from plants that produce the most. The experiment is well worth trying, but it must be remembered that if this increased productiveness is to be maintained, the plants having this prolific habit must be duly fed and cared for.

COOKING FOOD. Cooking food for stock does not have the advantage of furnishing a most digestible food; as it is fed in better shape not so much food is wasted. It enables us to feed oats and end rough fodder, etc., which could not be so much available if it were not cooked, and animals do better upon cooked than upon uncooked food, though precisely what the per cent of advantage is in that direction it is not possible to state. The difference has been claimed to be in the way from ten to fifty per cent in favour of cooked food. Now with these advantages before him, the feeder must determine for himself whether or not it will pay him to cook the food for his animals should be widely adopted, we have no doubt that the apparatus used for heating the water will be made available for cooking food. But if the advantages were fully fifty per cent it would not always pay to cook the food. When corn is worth only fifteen cents a bushel, it would not pay to set up a cooking apparatus or to use it if it were set up. When animals are selling for less than it costs to produce them, when the cooking the food will bring the cost sufficiently lower to warrant the adoption of the system, is always a matter worth thinking of, but one which the individual must figure out for himself.

FARMING MATTERS.

HINTS USEFUL TO THE FARMER. Barley.

The Department of Agriculture at Washington is making an effort to stimulate the growth in Canada of barley for the English market. At present the principal sale of the Canadian product is in the United States; but owing to the substitution of rice and glucose in the manufacture of beer the prospect in that domestic supply in that country will soon be the demand, and Canada, especially Ontario, will lose one of the principal lines of its export trade. Whether this will prove to be the case is largely a matter of conjecture, but Professor Saunders of the Experimental Farm, has recommended farmers throughout the Dominion to provide against such a contingency by looking to England for customers. In order to do this successfully it will be necessary to grow the two-rowed barley, instead of the six-rowed, which is now cultivated almost exclusively in Canada outside of this province. Here the two-rowed is sown to some extent and is found a safe and profitable crop.

In order to assist in bringing about this change the Dominion Government has decided to appropriate \$25,000 to the purchase of two-rowed barley which is to be distributed among farmers at cost. English brewers will not use the six-rowed variety, while the American brewers prefer it. There is no question as to the adaptability of New Brunswick to the two-rowed barley, and since there is a prospect of a large demand for it, farmers cannot do better than engage in its production. During the last few years the growth of barley for feeding stock has greatly increased and the opinion of those who have practiced it is that the crop is a sure one and the yield per acre large. The opening of this new line to the enterprise of New Brunswick farmers ought to give an impetus to farming. Here is a crop which can be produced to almost any extent and a market which will take all that can be raised at good prices.

DEVELOPMENT OF DAIRY STOCK. One consideration is too often overlooked by dairymen, and that is the development of young dairy stock. A proper development of young stock is quite as essential to success in the dairy as in the field.

Heifers with good, natural butter-producing qualities, judiciously reared from the birth, will make a well-balanced dairy, properly milked and cared for, will often give milk through the year, when in calf annually, and at maturity reach a productive capacity of 300 pounds or more of butter per annum. In dairies thus bred and developed, one of the most important duties of the herdman is to attend to the matter of drying off such heifers at least a month before they are due to come in, otherwise their vital energies are overtaxed and they may thus be permanently injured.

The wide-spread effort to raise the productive capacity of herds often results, in my opinion, as much from difference in early development and care as from any inherent difference in the stock itself. Dairymen who have neglected this proper early development in their herds cannot reasonably expect to raise the standard of production to a high point.

It is often argued that it costs much more to keep a herd of cows producing 300 pounds of butter per annum than one producing one-third that amount. While practically true, it is not so, yet this is not necessarily the case. The difference in the amount of butter product may result in a difference in adaptation.

The cows in my own herd of which I have spoken, giving but six per cent of cream, I have recently to believe would not yield 100 pounds per annum by ordinary process of cream raising, while those giving 30 per cent would yield more than 300 pounds; yet they stood side by side in the stable and were fed and cared for the same.—(Rural World.)

GRAVITATION DOES IT. A Remarkable Clock That is Said to go Without Winding. T. G. Farrer, watchmaker, has invented one of the most peculiar clocks of the nineteenth century, says The Fresno Republican. It consists of a plate-glass dial suspended from the ceiling, and all the parts of it are visible to the eye. The dial is pivoted upon which they swing and the dial is marked "gravitation clock," and not one person in a thousand who passes it has the faintest idea that it is the most ingenious device of the century. Many clocks with glass dials are the works of a watch as their motive power, that this clock has no motive power that is visible. Mr. Farrer worked on the invention for six years before he succeeded in perfecting it. He alleges that the only motive power is the gravitation of the earth, and that the clock will run on forever without winding. The only imperfection is that it loses from four to five minutes a day by the friction of the hands on the pivot; and, therefore, the hands require to be regulated once in 24 hours.