THE HERALD.

Board of Works

VOL. III., NO. 1. FREDERICTON N. B., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1891. $1.00 PER YEAR.

HOTELS.

QUEEN HOTEL,

Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

THIS HOTEL has been REFITTED AND PAINTED IN THE MOST ATTRACTIVE STYLE. AN ELEGANT GENTLEMEN'S PARLOR, OFFICE, and BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED DINING ROOM on Ground Floor; PERFECT VENTILATION and SEWERAGE throughout; LARGE and AIRY BEDROOMS; COMMODIOUS BATH ROOMS and CLOSETS on each floor; and is capable of accommodating ONE HUNDRED GUESTS.

It is rapidly growing in popular favor, and is to-day one of the LEADING, as well as the MOST COMFORTABLE HOTELS IN THE DOMINION.

The Table is always supplied with every delicacy available. The Cooking is highly commended, and the Staff of Attendants are ever ready to oblige.

There are two of the largest and most conveniently fitted SAMPLE ROOMS in Canada, having street entrances and also connecting with Hotel Office.

HORSES and CARRIAGES of every style are to be had at the LIVERY STABLE of the Proprietor, immediately adjacent to the Hotel.

The "QUEEN" is centrally located, directly opposite to the Steamboat and Gibson Ferry Landings, and within a minute's walk of the Parliament Buildings, County Registrar's Office and Cathedral.

☞ A FIRST-CLASS BARBER SHOP IN CONNECTION.

WILSON & WILSON,

Attorneys-at-Law,

SOLICITORS and CONVEYANCERS

Offices: Carleton St., East Side,

Directly opp. Dr. Coulthard's office.

Accounts Collected and Loans Negotiated.

WILLIAM WILSON, M. P. P.
GEO. L. WILSON.

H. B. RAINSFORD,

Barrister, Attorney-at-Law,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Clerk of the Peace and Division Registrar, Real Estate Agent. Loans Negotiated.

Office: Lower flat of County Court House.

Adjoining the office of the Registrar of deeds.
Fredericton Nov. 16th, 1891.

GEO. A. HUGHES, B.A. JNO. W. WETMORE, B.A.

HUGHES & WETMORE,

Attorneys and Solicitors,

NOTARIES, CONVEYANCERS, &c.

OFFICES: WILEY BUILDING, Opp. Normal School, QUEEN ST. } Fredericton, N.B.

WILLIAM ROSSBOROUGH,

MASON,

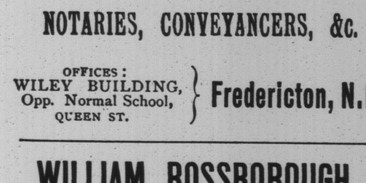
Plasterer, - and - Bricklayer,

SHORE ST., NEAR GAS WORKS,

FREDERICTON, N. B.

☞ JOBBING a specialty.
Workmanship first-class.
Prices satisfactory

RAILROADS.



CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

ATLANTIC DIVISION.

ALL RAIL LINE } TO BOSTON, &c. THE SHORT LINE TO MONTREAL, &c.

ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS

In Effect Nov. 30th, 1891.

LEAVE FREDERICTON.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

6.15 A. M.—Express for St. John and intermediate points; Vanceboro, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Houlton, Woodstock, and points North.

10.35 A. M.—For Fredericton Junction, St. John and points East. Vanceboro, Bangor, and points West. St. Stephen, Houlton and Woodstock.

3.00 P. M.—For Fredericton Junction, St. John, etc.

RETURNING TO FREDERICTON FROM

St. John, 6 00, 10.00 a.m., 4.30 p. m.
Fredericton Junction, 8.25 a.m., 12.15, 6.25 p.m.
McAdam Junction, 10.50 a.m., 2:50 p.m.
Vanceboro, 10.25 a.m., 2.30 p.m.
St. Stephen, 9.00, 10.30 a.m.
St. Andrews, 8.00 a.m.

Arriving in Fredericton at 9.35 a. m., 1.25, 7.20 p.m.

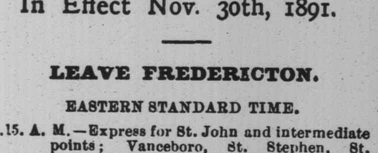
LEAVE GIBSON.

6.20 A. M.—Mixed for Woodstock, and points north.

ARRIVE AT GIBSON.

5.10 P. M.—Mixed from Woodstock, and points north.

D. McNICOLL, *Gen Pass Agent*, MONTREAL.
C. E. McPHERSON, *Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agent*, ST. JOHN, N. B.



CANADA EASTERN RAILWAY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

In Effect June 22nd, 1891.

TRAINS RUN ON EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

AN EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Fredericton daily (Sunday excepted) for Chatham.

LEAVE FREDERICTON

3:00 p. m; Gibson, 3:05; Marysville, 3:13; Durham, 3:44; Cross Creek, 4:17; Boiestown, 5:20; Doaktown, 6:15; Upper Blackville, 6:52, Blackville, 7:25; Upper Nelson Boom, 8:05; Chatham Junction, 8;35, arrive at Chatham, 9:00.

RETURNING, LEAVE CHATHAM

7:00, a. m; Chatham Junction, 7:35; Upper Nelson Boom, 7:50; Blackville, 8:35; Upper Blackville, 9:00; Doaktown, 9:42; Boiestown, 10:25; Cross Creek, 11:35; Durham, 12:10; Marysville, 12:47; Gibson 12:57; arriving at Fredericton, 1:00 p. m.

Connections are made at Chatham Junction for all points on the I. C. Railway and Upper Provinces; at Fredericton with Canadian Pacific Railway for St. John, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, and all Western points, and River Steamers for St. John and points on St. John River; at Gibson, with Canadian Pacific Railway for Woodstock, Houlton, Grand Falls, Edmundston and Presque Isle, and at Cross Creek with Stage for Stanley.

☞ Tickets can be procured at F. B. Edgecombe's dry goods store.

THOMAS HOBEN,
Superintendent.

Oil. - Oil.

JUST RECEIVED:
PER S. S. HISTORIAN

13 CASKS Paint Oil. 1 Cask pocket Cutlery, Door Springs and Shelf Hardware.

and for sale by
R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

HEALTH FOR ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

THE PILLS

PURIFY THE BLOOD, correct all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys and Bowels. They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For Children and the Aged they are priceless.

THE OINTMENT

Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal.

FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS,

Glandular Swellings, and all Skin Diseases, it has no rival; and for Contracted and Stiff Joints it acts like a charm.

Manufactured only at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment,

78, NEW OXFORD STREET, (late 533, OXFORD STREET), LONDON

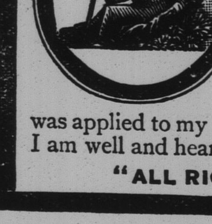
and are sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. [illegible]d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box or Pot and may be had of all Medicine Venders throughout the World.

☞ Purchasers should look to the label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 533, Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

13-10-83

INTENSE SUFFERING!

Mr. William Buchanan, 24 years engineer in the Cunard Steamship Company's service, 8 St. John's Road, Kirkdale, Liverpool, Eng., writes: "I suffered two years of agony from an affection in the head which six physicians pronounced incurable. They were divided in opinion as to whether it was acute neuralgia of the head or rheumatic affection of the brain, but all agreed that I could never recover. In my paroxysms of pain it needed two and sometimes three men to hold me down in bed. When at death's door,

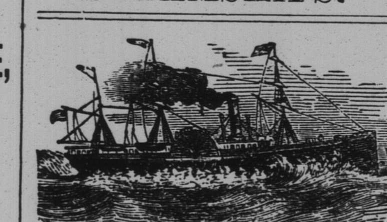


ST. JACOBS OIL

was applied to my head. It acted like magic. It saved my life. I am well and hearty, and have had no return of the trouble."

"ALL RIGHT! ST. JACOBS OIL DID IT."

STEAMSHIPS.



ALLAN LINE.

1891. Winter Service. 1892.

This Company's Lines are composed of double-engined, Clyde-built STEAMSHIPS. They are built in water-tight compartments, are unsurpassed for strength, speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experience can suggest, and have made some of the fastest trips on record.

Liverpool and Portland Direct Service.

From Liverpool.		From Portland.
5 Nov.	SARDINIAN.....Thursday,	26 Nov.
19 "	PARISIAN.......Tuesday,	8 Dec.
3 Dec.	*CARTHAGINIAN "	22 "
17 "	*NUMIDIAN........ "	5 Jan.
31 "	PARISIAN........... "	19 "
14 Jan.	*MONGOLIAN..... "	2 Feb.
28 "	*NUMIDIAN....... "	16 "

*S. S. Mongolian Numidian and Carthaginian will carry Cattle and only Cabin Passengers to Liverpool.

Steamers sail from Portland about 1 p. m. Fare to Portland: $6.50, 1st class; $4.50 2nd class.

These steamers are lighted throughout by Electricity. Passengers desirous of spending Christmas in Europe should take the Parisian, 8th Dec. voyage, and application for berths must be made in advance.

Liverpool, Queenstown, St. John's, Halifax and Baltimore Mail Service.

Liverpool to Baltimore via St. Johns and Halifax.	STEAMSHIPS.	Halifax via St. Johns, N.F. to Liverpool.
27 Oct.	POLYNESIAN	23 Nov.
10 Nov.	CASPIAN	7 Dec.
26 "	*MONGOLIAN	21 "
8 Dec.	POLYNESIAN	4 Jan.
22 "	CIRCASSIAN	18 "

*The Mongolian will carry only Cabin passengers from Halifax. Fare to Halifax, $5.00 and $3.50.

Rates of Passage to Liverpool.

SALOON .... $40, $50, and $60.
" RETURN .... $80, $90, and $110.

Children, in saloon, between 2 and 12 years, half fare; under 2 years, free.

Clergymen and their families are allowed a reduction of ten per cent. from these rates.

INTERMEDIATE—From Portland........$25
From Halifax.........$30
STEERAGE $20

Rates of Passage to St. John's, N.F.

Saloon, $20; Intermediate, $15; Steerage, $6.

Reduced rates on railroads are allowed Allan Line passengers.

Steerage Tickets issued to and from the principal points to Great Britain and the Continent at cheap rates.

GLASGOW AND HALIFAX LINE.

Direct sailings from Glasgow to Halifax.

MANITOBAN........................ 27 Nov.
HIBERNIAN........................ 11 Dec.

And fortnightly thereafter.

Glasgow, Londonderry, and New York Service.

(Late State Line Steamers.)

From Glasgow.		From New York.
23 Oct.	STATE OF NEBRASKA	12 Nov. Noon
6 Nov.	STATE OF CALIFORNIA	26 " Noon
27 "	STATE OF NEBRASKA	17 Dec. 10 a. m
18 Dec	STATE OF CALIFORNIA	7 Jan 9.30 a m
8 Jan	STATE OF NEBRASKA	28 " 8 a m

Rates of Passage New York to Glasgow.

Saloon Passage to Glasgow and Londonderry........................$40 and $45

Special Railway fares from Glasgow to Liverpool, $2.50; to London, $5.00; Londonderry to Belfast, $1.30; to Dublin, $1.85. Passengers have their choice of lines and are allowed 10 days stop over at Glasgow or Londonderry if desired.

For Staterooms, Tickets, or further information apply to

WM. THOMSON & CO., Agents,
ST. JOHN N. B.

Nov. 27.

ADAMS BROS.

FUNERAL

—AND—

FURNISHING - UNDERTAKERS,

OPP. QUEEN HOTEL,

FREDERICTON.

Caskets, Coffins,

Robes, Mountings, &c.

and everything required in the Undertaking Business kept in stock.

☞ *Special Prices for Country Orders.*

Orders in the City or Country attended to with promptness.
Residence over Warerooms.

ADAMS BROS.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

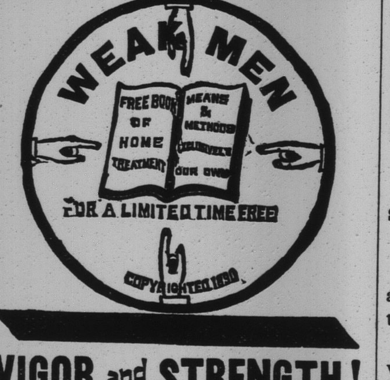
UNLIKE ANY OTHER.
As much
For INTERNAL as EXTERNAL use.
In 1810
Originated by an Old Family Physician.

Think Of It. In use for more than Eighty Years, and still leads. *Generation* after *Generation* have used and blessed it. Every Traveler should have a bottle in his satchel.

Every Sufferer From Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, Diphtheria, Coughs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Cholera-Morbus, Diarrhœa, Lameness, Soreness in Body or Limbs, Stiff Joints or Strains, will find in this old Anodyne relief and speedy cure.

Every Mother Should have Johnson's Anodyne Liniment in the house for Croup, Colds, Sore Throat, Tonsilitis, Colic, Cuts, Bruises, Cramps and Pains liable to occur in any family without notice. Delays may cost a life. Relieves all Summer Complaints like magic. Price, 35 cts. post-paid; 6 bottles, $2. Express paid. I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

BE A MAN!



VIGOR and STRENGTH!

For LOST or FAILING MANHOOD, General and NERVOUS DEBILITY, Weakness of BODY AND MIND, Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Robust, Noble MANHOOD fully Restored. How to enlarge and strengthen WEAK UNDEVELOPED ORGANS and PARTS OF BODY. Absolutely unfailing HOME TREATMENT—Benefits in a day. Men testify from fifty States and Foreign Countries. Write them. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) FREE. Address

ERIE MEDICAL CO.,
BUFFALO, N.Y.

2

GILLETT'S

PURE POWDERED 100%

LYE

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap, Softening Water, Disinfecting, and a hundred other uses. A can equals 20 pounds Sal Soda.

Sold by All Grocers and Druggists.

E. W. GILLETT, Toronto.

I CURE FITS!

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worse cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give EXPRESS and POST-OFFICE.

H. C. ROOT, M. C., 186 ADELAIDE ST., WEST, TORONTO, ONT.

HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL

FOR EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL USE.

The Quickest, Surest and Best Remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sore Throat, and all Stiffness, Soreness and Lameness. It stops all pain, and cures Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Frost Bites, Chilblains, Deafness, Chafing, etc. For Croup, Colds, Quinsy, etc., from 10 to 30 drops on sugar taken internally, gives quick relief. Price 25c.

HAGYARD'S PECTORAL BALSAM

CURES COUGHS COLDS HOARSENESS, ETC.

Nails. Nails.

By the last boat

60 KEGS Steel Cut Nails. 20 Kegs Wire nails.

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

Timely Hints Useful to the Farmer and His Household.

Coming down to business, says the Woodstock Sentinel-Review, prof. Robertson said: In starting a station this would be my proposal. There are two possible ways of carrying on the business, either by taking milk or cream to the creamery. If the patrons have on the average not more than ten cows it would be better the first year to draw milk only and make cream into butter at the factory. To save the farmers the expense of buying new milk cans, the ordinary milk cans used for cheese factory purposes would do just as good for supplying cream in. The 18 inch milk can is as good a vessel as can be obtained for the purpose. If the milk be put in that can just as soon after the cows give it as possible and the can be put into a tank of cold water and left there for twelve to fourteen hours, you will get practically all the cream off. Every farmer will be allowed to skim his own cream, and then put the cream into a can and keep it cold, and when the gatherer comes around twice a week he would take this cream and take a sample of it in a tube prepared for the purpose, and every farmer would be paid for the quality of his cream. The speaker expected there would be no difficulty in paying an average of twenty cents per pound for all the butter their cream would make. The butter would be sold in the best markets available, and the proceeds turned over to the farmers, with the exception of four cents on the pound, which would go towards paying for the drawing of the cream, etc. The actual expense to the government would be fully five per cent per pound for the first year.

If there was enough milk in every factory to warrant drawing it every second day, the farmers would have to wait, perhaps, only half an hour and they could get their skim milk home with them and in this case the work could be done for three cents a pound, all apparatus to be furnished by the government. After the establishment is going for about a year, the speaker thought there would be no trouble in getting a great many farmers to have their cows calve in the fall and begin their milking season then.

Wherever the factories are started every cheesemaker who desired would have the privilege of learning all he could in regard to the methods employed.

At the conclusion of the address, several questions were asked prof. Robertson, which he answered to the satisfaction of all. The following are some additional points brought out in his replies:

Not more than twenty-three inches of milk should be kept in the cans for raising cream, as it takes longer for the cream to come to the top when this amount is increased.

If the creamery was established it would be run by the government for two years, after which the plant would be disposed of to the factory, providing they would continue to run it. If not, it would be removed to some other district. The building would, of course, be left in as good condition as when found.

If the butter was to be made from cream alone, the whole expense involved would not be more than $300. If it was to be made from milk it would cost about $250 for an additional machine. It was proposed to make at least 250 lbs. of butter per day.

HELPFUL HINTS.

Such as Young Housewifes may well make a note of.

Equal parts of sweet oil and vinegar and a little gum arabic make an excellent furniture polish.

Rubbed with a woolen rag saturated with kerosene, a tin kettle or coffee pot becomes as bright as new.

A gargle of salt and water before retiring at night will strengthen the throat and keep off bronchial attacks.

Thick sweet cream sweetened and flavored and thickened with a little flour or cornstarch and baked between two crusts is excellent.

Powdered flint glass ground to an impalpable powder and mixed with the white of an egg makes one of the strongest cements known.

Galvanized iron pails for drinking water should not be used. The zinc coating is readily operated on by the water, forming a poisonous oxide of zinc.

Beware of that common practice of dipping the comb in water when arranging the hair. It promotes a decomposition and rancidity of the natural oil, and so leads to "rotting."

Roasts that should be juicy come to the table as dry as pasteboard because the oven was not hot enough at first to instantly harden the outer surface and prevent the escape of its juices.

To get rid of fleas, place the common adhesive fly paper on the floors of the room infested, with a small piece of fresh meat in the center of each sheet. The fleas will jump toward the meat and adhere to the paper.

To preserve ribbons and silks, they should always be laid away for keeping in brown paper as the chemicals used in white paper often combine with those in the material and produce discoloration. A white satin dress, however, is somewhat better preserved in blue paper, with brown paper outside.

The hottest liquids can be poured without fear into glass or china receptacles if a metal utensil, such as a silver or steel fork, knife or spoon, be put in first. This simple preventive is most useful to the housewife when canning fruit, or to the hospitable hostess who wishes to prepare at table her cups of cocoa by pouring boiling water on the powder in her dainty china cups.

Among the inexpensive and useful little things for kitchen use to be found at Japaneses stores are the dark blue bowls that come in many sizes, costing from seven cents to seven times seven. They are fireproof and endure the heat of the oven without loss of beauty. The small yellow bowls that are even less in price will also be found most convenient to be used in the refrigerator and in warming other food in a steamer. They save much of the labor that comes from keeping many tin utensils bright.

To prepare common whitewash, take clean unslaked lime and pour on warm water just fast enough to keep the lime slaking without burning, but not enough to drown it. It is desirable to have it slake dry and then be mixed with water to a thin wash, but not pasty. If put on too thick it will not take a firm hold and after a few coats are applied it will flake off. If the wall is very rough mix salt and ashes with the first coating; if smooth, salt only. A very little bluing in the last coating will make it look a clear white.

RELICS OF THE BUFFALO.

Prairies Covered With Their Paths—Making Commerce of Their Bones.

After travellers on the Canadian Pacific are fairly launched upon the great plains west of Manitoba they see many reminders of the buffalo. Stretching over the plains as far as the eye can reach, crossing each other in a net work, are the innumerable paths in which the buffaloes trod one behind another in almost countless numbers. The little knolls, too, are thickly dotted with buffalo wallows, where the animals had dug up the earth with their horns and then rolled in the dust, or, what suited them better visited the wallows after a shower and enjoyed the luxury of a mud bath. Here and there, too, one sees the skeletons of the noble animal. But not many of them are seen from the railroad cars, for nearly all the skeletons within seven miles of the track have been gathered together and brought to the railroad, where they are piled up ready for shipment. At many of the stations, and in some places far from the stations, these great piles of buffalo bones are heaped. They are laid up as regularly as so much cordwood. The piles are about eight feet high, twelve feet wide, and anywhere from fifteen to fifty feet long. The outer layer is made by piling up the skulls with the frontal portion outside, and within this wall the bones are heaped promiscuously.

It will give an idea of the enormous quantity of these skeletons when the fact is mentioned that within a radius of two miles of a station on the railroad to Prince Albert 3,800 skeletons were picked up. Out of sight of the railroad track these skeletons may still be found in countless numbers, and the industry of gathering them will be continued until they have all been removed from the prairies.

These animals were the victims very largely of the Indians, who killed the stupid beasts frequently only to get their tongues, which were esteemed by the Indians as a particularly delicate morsel. The bones are taken to Chicago and other places where sugar is refined, are ground up, and play some part in the work of refining. A favorite diversion of the tourists when the train stops is to visit one of the bone heaps, knock out a few buffalo teeth, and carry them away as relics.

The wood buffalo, which is allied to the bison now exterminated, still roams in the forests far north of the Saskatchewan. His numbers, however, are constantly decreasing, and there is ever prospect that he will meet the fate of his prairie relative. In the course of time, as ranches are extended and grasses are sown, the buffalo paths and wallows will be obliterated, and no relics of the bison will then be found on the great prairies which were once all his own.

STRANGELY BIRTHMARKED.

There is an interesting phenomonon at Millvale. It exists in the form of a girl baby, born perfect in body with the exception of one arm, which terminates abruptly between the elbow and wrist. Apparently, there is nothing phenomenal about this fact, for children born with bodily deformity are numerous. But to the medical profession the case is exceedingly interesting. The cause of such freaks in human nature was once considered inexplicable. When one occurred it was simply termed a "freak" and allowed to go at that. But now they can be explained.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ginter are the parents of the child. They keep a butcher shop in the north end of Millvale Borough, at a little place called Bowerston. Eight children are in the family, four boys and four girls, all of whom are sound and healthy.

One day, some months ago, the father was called away on business, and, as usual, left the shop in charge of his wife. The shop adjoins the kitchen. Hearing a knock at the kitchen door, Mrs. Ginter proceeded to answer it. Opening the door she found awaiting her an old peddler familiar to that neighborhood. The peddler was a foreigner, by no means a handsome man, and having but one arm. The other was but the stump of an arm, which the man always exposed to excite the sympathy of the people. Yarn for knitting purposes constituted the wares of the peddler. He was informed that nothing was wanted, but like other representatives of his trade, he insisted that a purchase be made.

The misfortune of the man was emphasized by a special exhibition of his arm. The lady of the house become very much terrified, and finally to get rid of the peddler she made a purchase. The husband learning of the affair became indignant, but as time passed by the incident was forgotten.

It had almost passed out of recollection when on last Saturday it was vigorously brought back to memory. A little daughter was added to the family, and, strange to relate, it had but one arm, the other ending just below the elbow joint. In every other respect the babe was sound and perfect. Still stranger is the fact that the deformed member is on the right side of the body, which corresponds to that of the peddler.

THE CARE OF BLANKETS.

For real comfort and service the blanket is the most desirable of all converings, and if one understands how to care for her blankets and how to wash them properly an expensive blanket is more economical inthe end than a perishable comfortable. A facing of fine cheese cloth a quarter of a yard in depth across the upper edge of a blanket serves to protect it from soiling, and this may be repalced several times before a new blanket will require washing. All bed coverings should be well aired frequently. Choose a bright, windy day and hang them out of doors for an hour or so. It is well to whip blankets lightly with a rattan dusting stick. If treated in this manner they will not require frequent washing. When it does become necessary to wash them rip off the cheese cloth protectors, whip out the dust, and if bound with colored braid, remove it and replace with white.

Then make a very strong suds with warm soft water. Let them soak only a few moments, then rub lightly on the board, ring out and rinse in fresh warm water to which a little ammonia has been added. Wring very dry, shake and stretch into shape, then hang out of doors in the sun and wind to dry. If the foregoing directions are carefully followed one's blankets may be kept soft, white and downy. Impure soap and careless washing on the other hand, will ruin the handsomest blankets.

DR. T. A. SLOCUM'S

Oxygenized Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil. If you have Asthma—Use it. For sale by all druggists. 35 cents per bottle.

SILVER MINE STORY.

How the Caribou Was First Located and Sold.

The recent strike of a three-inch vein of native silver, in the mines at Caribou, recalls to a Denver News reporter an old story of the discovery of the mines, as told by Sam Cushman, an old-time resident of Gilpin county and at one time superintendent of the Caribou property. Some twenty-five years ago there lived at Black Hawk a prospector who never seemed capable of getting ahead in the world. He prospected on "grub stakes" in the summer, sawed wood and did chores in the winter but was at all times a happy-go-lucky sort of a fellow, well-liked by all who knew him. When the Union Pacific was completed to Cheyenne he was seized with a desire to go east and see the old folks. By one means or another he managed to scrape money enough together and started for Cheyenne. Arriving there, he wandered down to the depot, and not having seen an engine or a railroad for many years he was greatly interested in the movements of trains in the yard. At last something particular attracted his attention. He climbed on the car and critically examined its contents, putting a specimen or two in his pocket.

"Stop that," yelled a brakeman.

"Why, it's not good for much, is it?" replied the astonished prospector.

"That's Nevada ore, and it's worth $1,000 a ton."

"Well, I know where there are tons of it," replied the Coloradoan, as he jumped from the train and started for the leading corral to engage passage with the next ox train for the mountains. Outfitting himself he started for the Boulder mountain and located the Caribou lode. The truth was he had often walked over the float that indicated the mine, but never supposed that it was good for anything until he learned its value in the manner related. The prospector disposed of his claim for a song, but the late ex-Senator Chaffee sold it to a Holland syndicate for a round million dollars.

AN INTELLIGENT AND GENEROUS CAT.

A neighbor of Mrs. Catharine Bowden, of this village has a pear tree in her garden, and is the owner of a cat. Some of the branches of the pear tree extend over Mrs. Bowden's garden, and the cat is very fond of Mrs. Bowden. Some time ago the neighbor told Mrs Bowden, that when the pears were ripe, and began to fall she would be welcome to all that fell on her side of the fence. The cat was by and heard what was said. The pears ripened and began to fall, and Mrs Bowden, picked up such as fell in her garden. The number that dropped there, though, did not seem large enough to the cat, and she at once set about increasing it from the store of her mistress. She was noticed early one morning to go out under the pear tree select six or seven of the choicest pears that had fallen during the night, and push them through a hole under the fence into Mrs. Bowden's garden. When Mrs. Bowden, appeared she picked the pears up as among those that had fallen from the tree. Next morning the cat was seen to repeat this generous donation to her friend, and Mrs. Bowden, was informed of tabby's clandestine liberality toward her. Next morning Mrs. Bowden, watched the cat and saw the act repeated. That morning she did not pick up the pears the cat had pushed under the fence, to see if puss would notice the omission. Not long afterward she carried the pears, one by one and laid them at Mrs. Bowden's door. The lady pretended not to noticed them, and finally the cat pawed and pulled and stratched and pulled at her dress, and walked to and fro between her and the pears, until Mrs. Bowden, took them, when puss walked away satisfied. Every morning while the pears lasted, the cat contributed of her mistress's share of the fruit to Mrs. Bowden, an act which came to be watched daily by all the neighbors round.—New York Sun.

THE HEAD SURGEON.

Of the Lubon Medical Company is now at Toronto, Canada, and may be consulted either in person or by letter on all chronic diseases peculiar to man. Men, young, old, or middle-aged, who find themselves nervous weak and exhausted, who are broken down from excess or overwork, resulting in many of the following symptoms: Mental depression, premature old age, loss of vitality, loss of memory, bad dreams, dimness of sight, palpitation of the heart, emissions, lack of energy, pain in the kidneys, headache, pimples on the face or body, itching or peculiar sensation about the scrotum, wasting of the organs, dizziness, specks before the eyes, twitching of the muscles, eye lids, and elsewhere, bashfulness, deposits in the urine, loss of will power, tenderness of the scalp and spine, weak and flabby muscles, desire to sleep, failure to be rested by sleep, constipation, dullness of hearing, loss of voice, desire for solitude, excitability of temper, sunken eyes surrounded with leaden ircle, oily looking skin, etc., are all symptoms of nervous debility that lead to insanity and death unless cured. The spring or vital force having losts its tension, every function wanes in consequence. Those who through abuse committed in ignorance may be permanently cured. Send your address for book on all diseases peculiar to man. Book sent free sealed. Heart disease, the symptoms of which are faint spells, purple lips, numbness, palpitation, skip beats, hot flushes, rush of blood to the head, dull pain in the heart which beats strong, rapid and irregular, the second heart quicker than the first, pains about the breast bone, etc., can positively be cured. No cure, no pay. Send for book. Address M. V. LUBON, 24 Macdonell Ave, Toronto, Canada.

DISCOURAGING A WIFE.

"Well, sir, what can we do for you today?" queried a crockery dealer in Newark of a man who dropped in the other morning.

"You have fruit cans?"

"Yes, sir."

"The price has gone up?"

"Considerably so,"

"They are worth a dollar apiece?"

"Oh, no! no! That would be outrageous."

"Well, I want you to do me a favor. My wife will be in here in about an hour asking after fruit cans. She's bound to do up two bushels of fall peaches. Tell her that cans have gone up to $10 a dozen, peaches to $6 a bushel, and that you've heard there was a corner in sugar market and an advance of 200 per cent.

"You've frozen your ears," is a common remark. Bathe in Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.

THE NEW LANGUAGE.

Our Weekly Lesson in Volapuk.

Lesson one was published October 10th, with outline of plan and full instructions for revision of exercises.

Lesson 9.

VOCABULARY.

Verbs.	Prepositions.
Vipön, to wish.	Du, for (during).
Spatön, to walk.	Demü, for (by reason of).
Pelön, to pay.	Nemü, for (on the part of).
Lemön, to buy.	Bifü, before (position).
Selön, to sell.	Bufü, before (degree).
	Büfü, before (time).
	Komü, before (in presence of).

EXERCISES.

Esedom plo jiblod okik kel binof in dom ko mot ofik—Heton dogi et demü bad omik—Givom moni at menü jinök kel esedof oti—Irönom bifü dom ab älogom oli e äsedom obi plo ol—Vipobs flenis bufü moni—If olemob bukis et okanob selön omis flenes obik plo mon—Ogolom al dom olik büfü dels tel ko cils okik al logön nimis, bukis e magis olik—Binol komü mot obik; no lilogol ofi? Vipof das ogival ofe nami olik, sagof das binol flen gudik fata ofik—Du binol in dom fatela ofik sagolöd ome das evipob selön ome nimis e magis kelis älemob as flen gudik bi evipob moni al pelön blode obik kel no äkanom tidön cilis omik bi no älabom moni al pelön bukis omsik—Nefs e jinefs obik li-laboms tabis e stulis in dom oksik?—Dil kiom koapa binom gudikum, kap u fut?—Li-eflapom omi me lustaf et?—Lipeflapom fa ol u blod olik?—Li-etidom cilis et du muls mäl e demü gud omsik, e komü fat e mot omsik?

Can we buy books by the pound, as we buy coffee? That man is as a friend to his children; he gives them books, pictures flowers and money, but they are good before him, and bad before their grandfather—Your niece is before the house by the river and wishes you to go to her if you can—Pay this money to your father for my nephew who bought your father's house and tables and chairs—My arms, feet, fingers and hands are parts of my body—The days, months and years are given us; we should teach our children goodness and greatness—I am going past your house; shall I say to your father that you wish your brother's horse and mare?—The dog which you gave my niece is the worst animal I have seen, because he hates my little cat—I shall give your uncle my tables and his children my books and pictures, but I shall send my roses to your nieces—Which of those girls who are before that house saw me before the woman who kissed me?—Teach the bad children to hate badness and love goodness.

LEGENDS OF SOLOMON'S WISDOM

"And Solomon told her all her questions," etc., that is, answered all her questions without any exception. The reader may be entertained, if not instructed, in seeing what kind of problems were conceived by the Orientials to have been submitted to the sagacity of Solomon. According to their accounts, the princess sent ambassadors with a letter to King Solomon before she went herself. With them she sent five hundred youths dressed like maidens, and the same number of maidens like young men, with instructions that they were to behave accordingly in the presence of Solomon. She sent also a closed casket containing an unperforated pearl, a diamond intricately pierced, and a goblet of crystal. The letter thus referred to the things: "As a true prophet, thou wilt, no doubt be able to distinguish the youths from maidens; to divine the contents of the enclosed casket; to perforate the pearl; to thread the diamond; and to fill the goblet with water that hath not dropped from the clouds, nor gushed forth from the earth." When they reached Jerusalem, Solomon told them the contents of the letter before they presented it, and made light of their mighty problems. He caused the slaves to wash themselves, and from the manner in which they applied the water, detected their sex. He directed a young and fiery horse to be ridden through the camp at top of its speed, and on its return caused its copious perspiration to be collected in the goblet. The pearl he perforated by a stone occultly known to him. The threading of the diamond puzzled him for a monment, but at length he inserted a small worm, which wound its way through, leaving a silken thread behind it. Having done this, he dismissed the ambassadors without accepting their presents. This, and the reports her emissaries brought, determined the queen to visit Jerusalem in person. When she came, Solomon, (who had heard a piece of scandal about her, no less than she had cloven feet;) first of all demonstrated his sagacity by the mode of which he tested this report. He caused her to be conducted over a crystal floor, below which was real water, with a quantity of fish swimming about. Balkis, who had never seen a crystal floor, supposed there was water to be passed through and, therefore, slightly lifted her robe, enabling the King to satisfy himself that she had a very neat foot, not at all cloven. When the queen placed two wreaths before the monarch and asked him to tell which was real and which was artificial, he opened a window, and a bee lighting upon the natural wreath, told him what he wished to know.

HOW TO ROAST A TURKEY.

Select a large, fat, tender turkey, and have it nicely dressed, drawn, washed, wiped dry and well singed, says Ladies' Home Journal. Rub it all over, inside and outside, with pepper and salt. Make a stuffing of the following ingredients: One pound of light bread crumbs, half a pound of butter, a heaping teaspoonful of finely mixed onion, salt and pepper, one raw egg and enough water to mix rather soft. Stuff the breast first, and sew it up, then stuff the body. Rub the turkey all over with melted butter, and dredge well with sifted flour. Lay it in a pan on its breast, and pour in a quart of cold water. Have the oven well heated but not too hot, as the turkey must cook slowly to be done. Allow a quarter of an hour to each pound. Have some butter in a plate with a larding mop. From time to time baste the turkey with the gravy in the pan, rub over with the larding mop and dredge again with flour. As it browns turn from side to side, and last of all brown the breast. Frequent basting, dredging and turning, will insure perfect cooking. When done it should be a rich dark brown all over, and when a fork is stuck deep into it no red juice should run. Remove it to a hot dish and if the gravy is not thick enough, add a teaspoonful of flour creamed smooth with some of the grease skimmed from the gravy. If, while cooking, the gravy in the pan boils away too much, more water should be added. When the turkey is done, there should be about a pint of gravy.

STILL WIDE OPEN.

The Girl who Thought the time had Come for Marriage.

Theophilus James Hunker had been the "steady company" of Miss Ethalinda De Wiggs for a long time.

Tuesday night had found him at the De Wiggs domicile as regularly as Tuesday night arrived, and every one knows that Tuesday night comes on strict schedule time.

He arrived at 8 and left at 10:30, and he had been doing this for years without once asking the fair Ethalinda if she would be his, or if he could be hers.

These dilatory tactics were regarded with disfavor by Ethalinda, while the girl's parents hoped that each succeeding Tuesday night would report something decisive. But it didn't.

No succeeding Tuesday night ever seemed to succeed.

"It isn't right," said Mrs. De Wiggs to her daughter. "The constant attentions of Mr. Hunker discourage other young men, who do not think you are engaged. I really think you ought to bring him to the point."

"So do I," assented Ethalinda, "but how shall I do it?"

"You must hint to him in some way that unless he really means to marry you he had better cease calling on you."

Ethalinda resolved that she would, and she was full of that resolve last night when Mr. Hunker called. She had determined to seize the first opportunity the conversation offered for the planting of an effective hint, and if no opportunity offered she had resolved to manufacture one to order.

Fortune favored her, however, and it was unnecessary for her to go into the opportunity making industry.

Mr. Hunker had been much interested in the operations of the license court, and on previous Tuesday evenings he had dropped opinions which would have been invaluable to the judges could they have had the benefit of them.

Last night, after discussing the weather, Mr. Hunker remarked:

"Well, Lindy, the license court is over at last."

"Yes, Theophilus James," the girl replied, and a close observer could have detected, without the aid of a chemical analysis, that her tone would assay 2,000 pounds of determination to the ton. "Yes, the license court is over, but the marriage license court is still wide open."

There was no mistaking her meaning, and Mr. Hunker did not pretend to.

He looked at her for a moment or two in a surprised sort of a way, and then recovering his self-possession he remarked, as he clasped Ethalinda to his bosom and imprinted a three ply kiss on her lips:

"I'm glad you mentioned it, my love. I'll get one to-morrow."

"Oh, you needn't be in such a hurry, after waiting so long," replied Ethalinda. "I shall need a little time to prepare. We'll have it in four weeks."

And they will, unless Mr. Hunker dies or absconds.—Louisville Courier Journal.

THE BEST YET.

DEAR SIRS,—My mother was attacked with inflammation of the lungs which left her very weak and never free from cold, till at last she got a very severe cold and cough. She resolved to try Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, and, on so doing, found it did her more good than any other medicine she ever tried. MRS KENNEDY,
50 Smith Av., Hamilton, Ont.

FAMILIAR WITH THE LANGUAGE.

Irish woman (to Chinaman in street car)—Shove yersilf fernist the carnor wid yer blue shir-rt, ond give a leddy a chance to set down, bad cess to yez!

Chinaman—Wow!

Irish woman—Can't yez talk English, ye yaller haythen?

Chinaman—If I couldn't talkee English muchee bettle old Ilish woman, yep, I shootee my glandmothle.

STRUCK WITH LIGHTNING.

Neatly describes the position of a hard or soft corn when Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor is applied. It does its work so quickly and without pain that it seems magical in action. Try it. Recollect the name—Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Sold by all druggists and dealers everywhere.

ALL IT WAS WORTH.

Young man (to editor)—What do you think I ought to get for that poem, sir?

Editor—You ought to get $10.

Young man (overjoyed)—Oh, that is fully as much as I expected.

Editor—Yes, $10, or thirty days.

That was more than he expected.

"HOW TO CURE ALL SKIN DISEASES."

Simply apply "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT." No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, &c., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for SWAYNE'S OINTMENT.

Here is some solid food for thought,
I heard it at a recent ball—
'Tis better to be kissed and caught,
Then never to be kissed at all.

ENJOYING A BLESSING.

DEAR SIRS,—Last summer my younger sisters were taken very badly with croup, indeed we were almost in despair, having little hope of curing them. Finally we applied Hagyard's Yellow Oil, and to our great joy it cured them perfectly, and they are now enjoying the blessing of perfect health. ANNIE JOHNSTON,
Dalhousie, N. B

People are always to applaud when other men's rich relatives leave their money to public and charitable instructions.

THE REASON WHY.

The reason why Burdock Blood Bitters leads all other medicines in the race for popularity is because it is absolutely pure, cannot harm the most delicate invalid, and never fails to cure biliousness, dyspepsia, bad blood, constipation, etc.

Ignorance of cooking is one of the jokes a young man laughs at with his girl before marriage, but that somehow he is never heard to laugh after.

NOW FREE FROM PAIN.

DEAR SIRS,—I have been troubled with lame back for about 6 months, and thought I would try Hagyard's Yellow Oil, which cured me. Am now free from all pains, and recommend Yellow Oil very highly. FRANK PALMER, Winona, Ont.