

THE FREEDRICKTON

VOL. III, NO. 8.

FREEDRICKTON N. B., SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1892.

\$1.00 PER YEAR.

HOTELS.

QUEEN HOTEL,

Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

THIS HOTEL has been REBUILT AND PAINTED IN THE MOST ATTRACTIVE STYLE. THE MOST ELEGANT RESTAURANT, OFFICE, AND BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED DINING ROOM on ground floor. PERFECT VENTILATION AND SEWERAGE THROUGHOUT. LARGE AND AIRY BEDROOMS; COMFORTABLE BATH ROOMS AND CLOSETS on each floor and is capable of accommodating ONE HUNDRED GUESTS. It is rapidly growing in popular favor, and is one of the LEADING, as well as the MOST COMFORTABLE HOTELS IN THE DOMINION. The Table is always supplied with every delicacy available. The Dinning is highly commended, and the Staff of Attendants are ever ready to oblige. There are two of the largest and most conveniently situated SAMPLE ROOMS in Canada, having street entrances and also connecting with Hotel Office. HORSE and CARRIAGES of every style are to be had at the LIBERTY STABLES of the Proprietor, immediately adjacent to the Queen Hotel. The "QUEEN" is centrally located, directly opposite to the Steamboat and Steam 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. Coulthart's office.
Accounts Collected and Loans Negotiated.

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

H. B. RAINFORD,

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.
Fredericton Nov. 1891.

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

HUGHES & WETMORE,

Attorneys and Solicitors,
NOTARIES, CONVEYANCERS, &c.
OFFICE: WILEY BUILDING, Fredericton, N. B.
CORN ST.

WILLIAM ROSSBOROUGH,

MASON,
Plasterer - and - Bricklayer,
SCHOOL ST. NEAR GASWORKS,
FREDERICTON, N. B.

Johnson a specialty.
Workmanship first-class.
Prices satisfactory.

RAILROADS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

ALL TO BOSTON, &c.
RAIL THE SHORT LINE
LINE MONTREAL, &c.
ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS
In Effect Nov. 30th, 1891.

LEAVE FREDERICTON.

BASTEN STANDARD TIME.
6.15 A. M.—Express for St. John and intermediate points: Vancouver, etc. Stephen, St. Andrews, Hamilton, Woodstock, and points.
10.35 A. M.—For Fredericton Junction, St. John and points: St. John, St. Andrews, Hamilton, Woodstock, and points.
1.30 P. M.—For Fredericton Junction, St. John, and points.
5.15 P. M.—For Fredericton Junction, St. John, and points.

RETURNING TO FREDERICTON FROM

St. John, 6.50, 10.00 A. M., 4.30 P. M.,
Fredericton Junction, 8.00 A. M., 1.15 P. M.,
Medford Junction, 10.00 A. M., 3.50 P. M.,
Vancouver, 10.30 A. M., 2.50 P. M.,
St. Andrews, 10.30 A. M.,
St. John, 8.00 A. M.

ARRIVE AT GIBSON.

6.50 A. M.—Mixed for Woodstock, and points north.
8.10 P. M.—Mixed from Woodstock, and points north.

ARRIVE AT GIBSON.

D. MCNICOLL, C. B. McPHERSON,
Gen. Pass Agents, All's Gen'l. Pass. Agents
MONTREAL, ST. JOHN, N. B.

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

OF London, England.
Instituted in the Reign of Queen Anne, A. D. 1714.

FIRE RISKS

In every description of Insurable Property, we offer the lowest rates and best terms.
Private Dwellings and their Contents, Churches, School Houses and Public Buildings.
Insured on specially favorable terms. Policies for Three Years issued for Two Annual Premiums.
We also represent first-class Life and Accident Companies.

A. S. MURRAY, Agent,

Office opp. QUEEN HOTEL,
FREDERICTON, N. B.

CHRISTMAS CUTLERY.

THE Largest and best assortment of Table Cutlery ever offered in this city, price low and trade solicited.
JAMES S. WELLS.

Oil - Oil.

JUST RECEIVED
PER S. B. HISTORIAN
13 BARRELS Palm Oil. 1 Cask pocket Cutlery, and for sale by
R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

Steel Chain.

JUST RECEIVED
of Chain, new steel, strong.

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 equally beneficial.

THE OINTMENT
Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers, Itch and Rheumatism. For Disorders of the Chest it has no equal.

FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLIC, Glandular Swellings, and all Skin Diseases, it has no rival; and for Contracted Grains, it is equally valuable.

Manufactured only at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment,
78, NEW OXFORD STREET, (late 533, OXFORD STREET), LONDON
and are sold at 1s. 1/6, 2s., 4s., 6s., 11s., 22s., and 37s. each Box or Pot, and may be had of all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

Purchasers should look to the label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 1210-42 533, Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

STEAMSHIPS.

ALLAN LINE.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
1892. Winter Service. 1892.

This Company's Lines are composed of double ended, clipper-built Steamships. They are built in accordance with the latest improvements in strength, speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that render sea travel as safe, easy and comfortable as possible, and have made some of the fastest trips on record.

All steamer call at Halifax on homeward and outward voyages.
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From Liverpool, Steamships, From Halifax, 21 Feb. ...
From Liverpool, Steamships, From Halifax, 28 Feb. ...
From Liverpool, Steamships, From Halifax, 7 Mar. ...
From Liverpool, Steamships, From Halifax, 14 Mar. ...
From Liverpool, Steamships, From Halifax, 21 Mar. ...
From Liverpool, Steamships, From Halifax, 28 Mar. ...
From Liverpool, Steamships, From Halifax, 4 Apr. ...
From Liverpool, Steamships, From Halifax, 11 Apr. ...
From Liverpool, Steamships, From Halifax, 18 Apr. ...
From Liverpool, Steamships, From Halifax, 25 Apr. ...
From Liverpool, Steamships, From Halifax, 2 May ...
From Liverpool, Steamships, From Halifax, 9 May ...
From Liverpool, Steamships, From Halifax, 16 May ...
From Liverpool, Steamships, From Halifax, 23 May ...
From Liverpool, Steamships, From Halifax, 30 May ...
From Liverpool, Steamships, From Halifax, 6 Jun. ...
From Liverpool, Steamships, From Halifax, 13 Jun. ...
From Liverpool, Steamships, From Halifax, 20 Jun. ...
From Liverpool, Steamships, From Halifax, 27 Jun. ...
From Liverpool, Steamships, From Halifax, 4 Jul. ...
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From Liverpool, Steamships, From Halifax, 1 Aug. ...
From Liverpool, Steamships, From Halifax, 8 Aug. ...
From Liverpool, Steamships, From Halifax, 15 Aug. ...
From Liverpool, Steamships, From Halifax, 22 Aug. ...
From Liverpool, Steamships, From Halifax, 29 Aug. ...
From Liverpool, Steamships, From Halifax, 5 Sep. ...
From Liverpool, Steamships, From Halifax, 12 Sep. ...
From Liverpool, Steamships, From Halifax, 19 Sep. ...
From Liverpool, Steamships, From Halifax, 26 Sep. ...
From Liverpool, Steamships, From Halifax, 3 Oct. ...
From Liverpool, Steamships, From Halifax, 10 Oct. ...
From Liverpool, Steamships, From Halifax, 17 Oct. ...
From Liverpool, Steamships, From Halifax, 24 Oct. ...
From Liverpool, Steamships, From Halifax, 31 Oct. ...
From Liverpool, Steamships, From Halifax, 7 Nov. ...
From Liverpool, Steamships, From Halifax, 14 Nov. ...
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From Liverpool, Steamships, From Halifax, 28 Nov. ...
From Liverpool, Steamships, From Halifax, 5 Dec. ...
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From Liverpool, Steamships, From Halifax, 2 Jan. ...
From Liverpool, Steamships, From Halifax, 9 Jan. ...
From Liverpool, Steamships, From Halifax, 16 Jan. ...
From Liverpool, Steamships, From Halifax, 23 Jan. ...
From Liverpool, Steamships, From Halifax, 30 Jan. ...

CAUTION.

EACH PLUG OF THE
Myrtle Navy
IS MARKED
T. & B.
IN BRONZE LETTERS.
NONE OTHER GENUINE.

GILLET'S PURE POWDERED LYE.

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.
Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap, Softening Water, Bleaching, etc., a hundred fold use. A few pounds will do a hundred fold work. Sold by all Grocers and Druggists.

CURE FITS!

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, but I mean to cure them for ever. I have made the disease of Fits, Epilepsy, St. Vitus's Dance, and all other kinds of Fits, a life-long cure. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst case. Because others have failed to do so, I have now recited a cure. Send at once for a bottle of my Cure. It is the best and the only one. Give EXPRESS and POST-OFFICE.
W. M. THOMSON & CO., 116 ADELAIDE ST., WEST, TORONTO, ONT.

BURDOCK'S PILLS.

A SURE CURE
FOR BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, RICK HEADACHE, AIL DISEASE OF THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS. THESE PILLS THROUGHOUT AND PROMPTLY IN ACTION, AND FORM A VALUABLE AID TO BURDOCK'S BLOOD PURIFIER IN THE TREATMENT AND CURE OF CHRONIC AND OBSTINATE DYSPEPSIA.

DR. LOW'S WORM SYRUP.

DESTROYS AND REMOVES WORMS OF ALL KINDS IN CHILDREN OR ADULTS. SWEET AS SYRUP AND CANNOT HARM THE MOST DELICATE CHILD.

BE A MAN.

All men can't be Apollons of strength and form, but all may have robust health and strong nerves and clear minds. Our treatment makes such men. The methods are our own exclusively, and where anything is left to build upon, the VIGOR OF MEN is easily, quickly restored. Weakness, Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from early error or later excesses, the result of over-work, sickness, worry, etc., forever cured. Full strength development, and tone given to the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanations and proofs mailed (sealed) free. Address,
ERIE MEDICAL CO.,
3 BUFFALO, N.Y.

Shovels. Shovels.

JUST RECEIVED
50 BUNDLES of the Best Snow Shovels.
R. CHESTNUT & SONS.
Scientific American Agency for
TRADE MARKS, PATENT RIGHTS, COPYRIGHTS, etc.

SIX YEARS' SUFFERING.

Dear Sirs, I was troubled for six years with erysipelas and two bottles of Burdock Blood Purifier entirely cured me. I keep it constantly in the house and think it an effectual cure for all diseases caused by bad blood. Mrs. M. Downer, Portland, Ont.

NOTICE of Co-Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned have this day entered into a co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on professional business in the city of Fredericton, as Attorneys, Solicitors and Conveyancers, under the name of WILSON & WILSON, the place of business to be the office on Carleton St., east side, at present occupied by the undersigned, William Wilson.
Fredericton, Oct. 21, 1891.

WILLIAM WILSON, M. P. F.
WILSON & WILSON,
Attorneys-at-Law.

FARM AND FIRE-SIDE.

Timely Hints Useful to the Farmer and His Household.

Clover does not make good pasture. Its roots run deep and there appears to be a rule that no grass is sweet and rich until the soil around its roots is thoroughly warmed. Hence early in spring stock pastured in a field where any variety is afforded will eat close to the ground the natural grasses whose roots run near the surface, while the clover is left uncropped. About the time it begins to blossom, the clover increases in richness, but a good deal of it is concentrated in the sweetest of the blossom heat. It is not until half the clover gets out of blossom that it makes really good hay. The growth develops rapidly in quality at this stage of growth, especially if the weather be dry. Its roots are pumping water from the soil, and as the water comes out warm air follows down and takes its place. For this reason we do not believe in cutting clover until it is at least in full blossom. If rejected by stock as pasture at this period it is reasonable to suppose that it makes poor hay.

The second growth of clover makes a rich and nutritious hay, even though it does not get into blossom. It grows at a season when the soil has become thoroughly warmed. There is still another reason. We have often noticed in passing over fields of new-grown clover that the leaves were broken off and lie upon the ground. When a rain came which was the soluble portion of these decaying leaves is washed into the soil. It is a powerful manure, and undoubtedly has the effect of increasing the nodules of warts on the clover roots, whereby it appropriates the nitrogen from the air, as is now the belief of those who have most thoroughly investigated this subject.

It will be thus understood why it is that cutting a first crop of clover for hay, and allowing a second crop to grow, is better for the land than ploughing the first crop under. The first crop is apt to be ploughed too early, for after the plants get full growth the soil dries out rapidly, and in a very few days becomes so hard that it is almost impossible to plough. Hence there is a temptation to plough the crop under before it has reached full growth, though that for obvious reasons is not the time when it is most beneficial to the land. We have often heard farmers say that clover was of little benefit to land if ploughed in before it was in full blossom, and was best of all when its growth had made the soil so hard and dry that to secure good ploughing required a new plough point every half day or every day at farthest. The clover that is ploughed in after the second crop and fed to spring. This on most farms will make it necessary to feed more clover hay, and so to keep more stock. Of course not all the feed will be clover hay. That would not be good economy, while corn and corn fodder can be so cheaply grown. But corn and clover fodder are not a perfect ration. Some clover with both supplements the deficiencies of the corn. It can be grown without interfering with the corn. A clover ley from which two clover crops have been taken, and which any crop the farmer may wish to grow.

NOON AND NIGHT FEEDS.
Our fowls have extensive ground in summer in yards 125 x 12 feet, which gives them a grass run (with growing grass always in the growing season) and they will take ample exercise in pleasant weather. To keep them out of doors the noon feed of whole barley and night feed (before sunset) of what is scattered upon a gravelled space immediately in front of the houses. Each family of fifteen has a pen within the house twelve feet square, or 144 square feet of floor space, which gives about ten square feet per fowl. The floor is the earth, covered about six inches deep with screened grass. On this gravel the grain is scattered in stormy weather in spring, summer and early fall, when we want the birds to stay in doors. When cold weather approaches, exercise under a threshing mill would be most excellent, but we must cut both first and second crops of four inches deep with chopped meadow hay, or chopped straw, into which the grain is scattered, and the birds have to dig it out. Some poultrymen use dry leaves for pen litter; chaff from a threshing mill would be most excellent (nothing could be better) and we have found one or two cases where common corn stalks were used, as described last month. With us straw or meadow hay is most easily obtained, and we use that. What the scratching material is, is of far less importance than that the scratching material is there. Whole wheat is the best grain food for fowls, and whole barley is the next best. We make barley the noon feed five days in the week, and wheat the night feed five or six days in the week. We do not make the mash on Sunday, because we want to reduce the work to its lowest terms on that day, doing no more than the regular feedings and waterings, and collecting the eggs.

Monday we feed oats (or barley) wheat, whole corn.
Tuesday, mash, barley, wheat.
Wednesday, mash, cut bone, wheat.
Thursday, oats, barley, wheat, or corn.
Friday, mash, barley, wheat.
Saturday, mash, cut bone, wheat.
Sunday, mash, barley, wheat.
Two feeds of cut bone each week, one or two of whole oats, and one or two of whole corn (according to the season) give variety to our ration, and to that is added what fresh water replenished three times a day (warm in winter) and the water pans carefully rinsed every day, completes the tale.—Farm-Poultry.

HELPFUL HINTS.

Such as Young Housewives may well make a note of.

An oyster is the best bait for a rat-trap.
A grain of salt will often make cream whip.
Salt added to cooked fruit, especially in pies, increases the flavor.
Mixing takes the sweetness from bruses and sprains as quickly as alcohol.
Ducks and geese should have warm, dry quarters during the winter.
Nine months on an average is as long as a hog should be fed before marketing.
Blis of a scissor laid about closets where mice are wont to frequent will draw their visits to a close.
Old loose kid gloves, worn when ironing, will save many callous places on one's hands.
Never iron black cotton stockings, as the heels fade then rapidly. Dry them in the shade.
See that the lamp wicks are turned down after trimming, else the lamps will be covered with oil.
If raised dough is kept several days upon the top, the last baking will be much better than the first.
If the water in which onions are boiled is changed once or twice, the vegetable is much more healthful.
A pinch of salt added to a glass of milk makes it not only more palatable to man and beast, but it is also good for the stomach.
An easy method of removing mildew is to place the article in a warm oven for a few moments and then brush it.
Circles of felting, pinked or scalloped, are invaluable to put between choice cloths when they are piled in the closet.
For perfect popping corn, should be a year or more old and care should be taken to keep it where mice cannot reach it.
If one's hands perspire easily, when doing delicate work, they may be bathed in a few drops of clove oil from time to time.
In saving seed corn there are five points to look at—length of ear, depth of grain, smallness of cob, well filled ends and a good place to keep it.
There is no prettier, fresher or daintier way of furnishing a bedroom than to have the wall hung with the same chintz as the covering for the furniture and the curtains.
The Philadelphia Farm Journal tells that a good thing for a cheap paint and one that is durable is to mix yellow ochre with coal tar. The color is green, and it does well for coarse woodwork or iron.
Gardens should be thoroughly scrubbed with a brush—a common whisk does very well—in boiling soda and water. Grease spots on the stove should be wiped off when they occur, with a stove cloth dipped in soda and water.
The preventive measures for sheep troubles are good sanitary surroundings and good diet. None of the breeds will thrive very well on low wet, marshy grounds, nor can they endure wet weather in the open air long without contracting some injurious disease.
To give delicacy of flesh to chickens make dilute poultry food for a week or ten days before the moult. The food should be made of barley meal moistened with milk. Alternate with Indian meal; scald with either water or milk. During the process keep the chicks confined in a darkened room, is advice given in "The Poultry Yard."
Don't forget the dust bath for the poultry. They will make themselves a bath if the soil is such that they can be making a hole in the ground, but it is much better to provide them one. A box filled with dust from the road, and in a cool shady place, is as good for the fowls as a bath is for their owner. If you have an idea that the fowls care nothing for this let them into a garden where the ground is dry and fine, and watch them a few minutes.
MONEY IN WINTERING SHEEP.
Feeding sheep in winter for the spring market is one of the most profitable employments a farmer can engage in. At that time of the year labor is of small account, and the sheep, when sold, pay a good price for all the coarse fodder and grain they have eaten, besides returning it (or a large part of it) to the soil in the shape of manure. Thus you sell your fodder and grain and yet have it left. A farm treated in this way will produce more than it will if fertilizers bought and applied to the land. Bean pods and corn stalks are excellent food for sheep—better than timothy hay and nearly as good as clover. Straw may also be fed to advantage. Grain is the only thing to be fed that costs money. How, when and what to feed is all important points upon which success or failure will depend. There is more profit in feeding lambs than older sheep, but I would not advise a beginner to commence with lambs. Better they sheep two to four years old, as yearlings are not good feeders. I prefer graded sheep rather than very coarse, or very fine, as the coarse are more subject to ticks and scabs and the fine to foot rot. I often buy mixed lots that average eight to eighty-five pounds. I get them at 31 to 35c per pound and they are quite sure to sell in the spring for 5 to 5c. Fifteen pounds apiece is a very good gain on such a class of sheep, and eighteen to twenty pounds for lambs; I have had them gain twenty-two pounds per head in twelve weeks. The profit lies in getting them in the condition as soon as possible and then sell or ship on the first good market.
SOME USES OF THE ONION.
While the onion stands at disadvantage among vegetables on account of its pronounced and not wholly agreeable odor, it is, says Good Housekeeping, doubtless one of the most valuable and healthful products of the garden. The value is not confined to its use as an article of diet, since the efficiency of onion poultices in cases of croup and similar diseases are too well known to need repetition. The roasted heart of an onion, placed in the ear as it can be borne, will often relieve cases of catarrh when other remedies fail, and a very excellent cough syrup is made by putting one half cup of minced onions into a cup each of vinegar and molasses, simmering on the stove half an hour and then straining. A teaspoonful of this syrup taken frequently will relieve severe cases of cough and hoarseness. It is claimed that onions, as an article of food, are excellent blood purifiers, greatly improving the complexion.
DR. T. A. SLOCUM'S
Oxygenated Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil. If you have Weak Lungs—Use it. It will cure all kinds of Lung Disease. Send your address for book on this subject.

A WEB-FOOTED MAN.

His Fingers Also Were Joined Together Like a Goose's Toes.

A remarkable operation was recently performed at the Pennsylvania hospital upon Pedro Galan, a Mexican sailor lad, to whom nature had given fingers and toes joined by a web similar to that of a duck. Galan, says the Philadelphia Record, is about eighteen years of age, and last winter he arrived at that port as a cabin boy, afflicted with this curious deformity. At the time he suffered from pneumonia, and became at once an object of interest to the hospital doctors. It was noticed that he had six and seven fingers on each hand, joined by a web, and seven toes on his right foot and six toes on his left foot joined by a web.

The nails of Galan's toes are decidedly peculiar, and at first sight he appears to have three distinct nails, as the nails of his toes have two ridges. His large toe on each foot is about two and one-half inches in width.

Such was the strange patient that enlisted the sympathies of the doctors. Galan was the first to speak of his peculiarity, and he requested that he might be operated upon. His left hand was operated on in July last, and then Galan pluckily requested that his right hand should be attended to.

The right hand operation was performed on the patient's right hand, and cut the web between the fingers and then sewed up the ragged edges of the web. It has not been determined to operate on Galan's feet at present, and probably when he does leave the hospital his feet will be in the same condition as his natural condition. Galan will remain at the hospital for some time yet, and is a handy man in the wards. In appearance he resembles an Indian, and is very much pleased with his life in Pennsylvania so far.

Already photographs have been taken of Galan, and the pictures have been viewed with interest by the medical men to whom they have been submitted.

DOAKTOWN.

DOAKTOWN, Jan. 21.—Carrie A. E. the little daughter of William and Jane Mitchell, aged ten months, passed away on the 7th inst.

Much sympathy is expressed here for the relatives of Mrs. John Sutherland, of the Blackville church of that denomination on the 10th. A funeral service was presided over by Rev. J. Porter, resident pastor from 1st Cor. 15, W. O. O. death where it is this day. The deceased leaves four little children, the youngest but two months old, and a husband to mourn their sad loss. Mr. Sutherland was in the west when he was killed, but is home now.

On the 15th, at this place, Miss Elizabeth Boice passed away in death. The funeral, conducted by the Rev. Mr. Johnston, was a very large one, the sons of temperance members and the school children marched in procession behind the mourners. All felt as though they had lost an intimate friend and the sorrow is universal.

Two hearts were made happy on the 16th, at the Ludlow Baptist church in the presence of quite a gathering when the Rev. Jas. Porter united in marriage Percival Hovey and Miss Bertha Hovey, both of Ludlow. They have the best wishes of a wide circle of friends for their future welfare.

PRINCE WILLIAM.

PRINCE WILLIAM, Jan. 20.—Roseborough, who has been suffering very much from rheumatism in his neck, is well pleased to hear, getting better.

W. G. Roseborough, who was dangerously ill last week, is thought to be recovering.

Geo. L. Hoyt left for Boston the 12th to visit his father, who is recovering from the effects of a cold.

The crowd that gathered to hear Rev. Mr. Sykes Sunday evening indicated how anxious all were to hear him, and all expressed themselves delighted with him and the sermon, which means a good deal for this quarter.

The men who have been out of the woods so long waiting for snow, left on Monday. The heavy storm of yesterday will make good hauling.

Miss Lucy Keith is visiting friends here; also Miss S. Saunders, of Harvey.

T. L. Fraser, our obliging merchant, is kept busy in spite of the dull time. By keeping first class goods and never failing politeness, he secures the patronage of the people of both sides of the river.

William Watta is ill with congestion of the lungs.

NASHWAAK.

NASHWAAK, Jan. 20.—We have had very heavy rains followed by snow. Our roads covered with ice and snow form a beautiful picture. Numbers of teams are going to the woods daily. The demand for teams being greater than the supply.

John A. Young is recovering from his illness under the care of Dr. Moore of Stanbury.

Two children of John Angus McBean have been ill, but are now on the fair way to health.

Rev. T. L. Williams, Methodist, left this morning for an extended trip to the lumber camps. Prayer meetings will be held on the Sabbath instead of the usual services in his churches.

Mrs. Chas. A. Young and daughter have returned from their visit to St. Stephen.

SCOTCH LAKE.

SCOTCH LAKE, Jan. 20.—We had quite a bit of snow on Monday night. Some of the boys have taken advantage of it and started for the lumber woods with their teams.

Mrs. Robert Fleming is quite poorly. She had a paralytic stroke in the early part of summer which affected her speech very much.

Messrs. John and James Simont left this place to-day with their wood-cutting for lower Queensbury.

John Davidson, Sr., is at his brother-in-law's, Paul Kingston, where he intends staying the winter.

R. K. Moore has gone to Pennsylvania.

DURHAM.

DURHAM, Jan. 21.—Quite a number of men and teams that had been waiting for the snow started yesterday for the woods. We regret to hear that Mrs. William Crowley is very sick. They brought Mr. Crowley from the woods and to-day they have sent for a doctor.

Stephen Estey's child who had congestion of the lungs, is recovering.

HARVEY STATION.

HARVEY STATION, Jan. 21.—Among the visitors here this week we noticed our friend L. Elliot of the Barker house.

The K. T. of Temperance report good times at their meetings, with some valiant reinforcements lately. It seems to be a favorite organization for school teachers there being five teachers on the roll of council fifty-three.

The outside school is closed at present, the teacher, Miss Miami Glendenning being very ill with the grippe.

David Glendenning has his crew still at work drilling for coal, the moderate weather for the last two months has been very favorable for the work.

Wolves have made their appearance here again after an absence of almost forty years, several have been seen, and a good many people have heard a continued yelping of some strange animal at different times and places which they cannot account for. From the description given, the noise is said by some of the old settlers to be made by wolves when on a trail.

Do they ever cast-out devils now a days? If they do one or two must have entered into a cow belonging to Isaac Burdell of Tweedside. This creature was a good looking, well behaved, fair sized brown giving lots of milk, and gilted butter for a number of years, but unfortunately something went wrong with her milking apparatus and he decided this time to fall her up and kill her. That was when the she started. She was perfectly docile till she suddenly saw what was to take place. She was led out in the usual way to receive the last love tap from the pole of an axe. With head up and tail aloft and bellowing as if she was being torn to pieces, she made a dash for liberty and got there. Now the old cow that had never jumped a fence or misbehaved in any way, could outrun a collie dog and sail over any obstacle she came to. A crowd of men and boys kept up the chase for four days without success, having tried their best to get a shot at her, but never getting within range, they followed her track, however, and unfortunately for the cow it led into a bog in which she got fast. She wasn't like the pigs we read about, she didn't choke worth a cent, but when approached made frantic efforts to get at her adversaries. They succeeded in lassoing her and getting a team and dragged her on and hauled her to the barn. All the while she continued bellowing and making desperate efforts to free herself. Having got her to the barn she was securely fastened and left for a week to cool off after which she was shot and dressed. It should be a piece of lively steak.

Snow is badly needed here. We have not enough yet to make decent going, the roads are half bare. There are about three inches in the woods. The lakes now are good going to the cold weather after Tuesday's rain.

BEAR ISLAND.