THE HERALD.

Board of Works

VOL. III., NO. 39. FREDERICTON, N. B., SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 3, 1892. $1.00 PER [YE]AR.

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 up 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 Esvte Agen. 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,

NOTARIE, 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 June 27th, 1892.

LEAVE FREDERICTON.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

7.10. A. M.—Express for St. John and intermediate points; Vanceboro, Bangor, Portland, Boston, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Houlton, Woodstock, and points North.
10.00 A. M.—For Fredericton Junction, St. John and points East. McAdam Junction.
4.30 P. M.—For Fredericton Junction, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Houlton, Woodstock, St. John, etc.

RETURNING TO FREDERICTON FROM

St. John, 6.25, 7.30 a.m., 4.30 p. m.
Fredericton Junction, 8.25 11.45, a.m., 5.55 p.m.
McAdam Junction, 7.00, 10.00, a. m., 2.00 p. m.
Vanceboro, 9.40 a.m.
St. Stephen, 5.35, 7.45 a. m.
St. Andrews, *7.20 a. m.

Arriving in Fredericton at 9.25 a. m., 12.55, 6.40 p. m.

LEAVE GIBSON.

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

ARRIVE AT GIBSON.

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

*At 5.10 a. m. on Mondays and Thursdays.

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

W. E. SEERY,

Merchant Tailor,

Has Just Received a splendid new stock of

CLOTHS AND TWEEDS,

—COMPRISING—

Spring Overcoating,

Suitings,

and Trouserings,

Which he is prepared to MAKE UP in the

LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES

AT MODERATE PRICES.

W. E. SEERY,

WILMOT'S AVE.

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. 9d., 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

STEAMSHIPS.

ALLAN LINE.

Liverpool, Quebec and Montreal Mail Service. 1892, Calling at Londonderry and Rimouski.

From Liverpool.	Steamships.	From Montreal.	From Quebec.
June 30	SARDINIAN	July 16	July 17
July 7	*NUMIDIAN	" 23	" 24
" 14	PARISIAN	" 30	" 31
" 21	CIRCASSIAN	Aug. 6	Aug. 7
" 28	*MONGOLIAN	" 13	" 14
Aug. 4	SARDINIAN	" 20	" 21
" 11	*NUMIDIAN	" 27	" 28
" 18	PARISIAN	Sept. 3	Sept. 4
" 25	CIRCASSIAN	" 10	" 11
Sept. 1	*MONGOLIAN	" 17	" 18
" 8	SARDINIAN	" 24	" 25
" 15	*NUMIDIAN	Oct. 1	Oct. 2
" 22	PARISIAN	" 8	" 9
" 29	CIRCASSIAN	" 15	" 16
Oct. 6	*MONGOLIAN	" 22	" 23
" 13	SARDINIAN	" 29	" 30
" 20	*NUMIDIAN	Nov. 5	Nov. 6
" 27	PARISIAN	" 12	" 13
Nov. 3	CIRCASSIAN	" 19	" 20

*S. S. Mongolian and Numidian will only carry Cabin Passengers on the voyage to Liverpool.

Rates of First Cabin Passage, Summer Season, 1892, to Londonderry or Liverpool from Montreal or Quebec:

By S. S. Parisian—$60, $70 and $80, Single; $110, $130 and $150, Return.

By S. S. Sardinian or Circassian—$50, $55 and $60, Single; $95, $105 and $115, Return.

By S. S. Mongolian or Numidian—$40 and $45, Single; $80 and $90, Return.

Children 2 to 12 years, Half-Fare; under 2 year Free.

Intermediate, $30. Steerage, $20.

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

Liverpool to Halifax via St. John's N. F.	Steamships.	Halifax via St John's, to Liverpool.	Montreal via St. John's, to Liverpool.
July 5	NOVA SCOTIAN	Aug. 1	....
" 19	*ASSYRIAN	......	Aug. 13
Aug. 2	*CARTHAGINIAN	......	" 27
" 16	NOVA SCOTIAN	Sept. 12	......
" 30	*ASSYRIAN	......	Sept. 24
Sept. 13	*CARTHAGINIAN	......	Oct. 8
" 27	NOVA SCOTIAN	Oct. 24	....
Oct. 11	*ASSYRIAN	......	Nov. 5

*The Assyrian and Carthaginian will only carry Cabin passengers on voyage to Liverpool.

Cabin Passage, Halifax to Liverpool—Single, $60 and $65. Return $110 and $120.

Intermediate, $30. Steerage, $20.

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.

NESTORIAN.......................... 23 June
NESTORIAN.......................... 11 Aug.
*MANITOBAN.......................... 25 "

And fortnightly thereafter. *Via St. John's N. F.

Glasgow, Londonderry, and New York Service.

(Late State Line Steamers.)

From Glasgow.		From New York.
July 8	STATE OF CALIFORNIA	July 28
" 22	STATE OF NEVADA	Aug. 11
Aug. 5	STATE OF NEBRASKA	" 25
" 19	STATE OF CALIFORNIA	Sept. 8

Rates of Passage New York to Glasgow.

Saloon Passage to Glasgow or 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.

July 18.

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.

Horse Shoes and Wire Nails.

JUST RECEIVED:

200 KEGS Horse Shoes and Wire Nails, assorted sizes, at market rates.

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

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.

Dr FOWLER'S EXT. OF WILD STRAWBERRY CURES COLIC CHOLERA CHOLERA-MORBUS DIARRHOEA DYSENTERY AND ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS OF CHILDREN OR ADULTS Price 35 CTS BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

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.

CAUTION.

EACH PLUG OF THE

Myrtle Navy

IS MARKED

T. & B.

IN BRONZE LETTERS.

NONE OTHER GENUINE.

Chas. Cluthe's

AUTOMATIC TRUSS Patented 1892 by Chas. Cluthe

Grandest Original Invention

The Automatic is a marvel of mechanism. It centralizes differences between contraction and expansion of body, caused by motion of legs, coughing, sneezing, etc., direct to the aperture of Hernia, automatically.

THE SAME TRUSS FOR LIGHT AND SEVERE CASES.

Only sold through Physicians, Druggists, or direct from the House. Pamphlet free.

ADDRESS CHAS. CLUTHE SURGICAL MACHINIST

134 King St. West, TORONTO, ONT.

MORTGAGE SALE.

To Hines Dillon of the Parish of Burton, in the County of Sunbury, and the heirs of Sarah B. Dillon, his wife, now deceased, and all others concerned.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain indenture of mortgage bearing date the nineteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, duly recorded in Book D2 of Sunbury County Records, pages 789 and 790, on the nineteenth day of July, A. D. 1888, and made between the said Hines Dillon and Sarah B. Dillon, his wife (since deceased) of the one part, and the undersigned, Margaret J. J. Berry, wife of Edward Berry of the City of Fredericton, of the other part.

There will, for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said mortgage, default having been made in the payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction, in front of the County Court House, in the City of Fredericton, on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-sixth day of October next, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, the lands and premises mentioned and described in the said indenture of mortgage, as follows:

"ALL that certain lot, tract, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Parish of Burton aforesaid, and bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a stake placed on the north-eastern angle of Lot 73, granted to Henry Mitchell in Greenfield; thence running by the magnet of the year 1853 south fifty-five degrees 30 m. east 47 chains; thence south 40° west 13 chains; thence north 86° west 40 chains, and thence north 40° east 38 chains to the place of beginning, except a small triangular piece on the lower or northerly side of a certain road running to Curre's saw mill." Together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon with the privileges and appurtenances to the same belonging or in any manner appertaining.

Dated this 20th day of July, A. D. 1892.

MARGARET J. J. BERRY.
E. A. BERRY.

HENRY B. RAINSFORD,
Solicitor for Mortgagee.

July 23.

Lawn Mowers.

FOR SALE LOW AT

NEILL'S HARDWARE STORE.

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

Timely Hints Useful to the Farmer and His Household.

When the mercury in the thermometer is dancing about between the eighties and nineties, the dealer in fuel is usually not overburdened with orders, and the sight of the coal wagon is infrequent on our streets. The housewife in particular is anxious at that period to promote as little combustion as possible. The preserving of fruit must be done, and even now there are houses where all the washing is not put out. Besides, some cooking must be done no matter how high the mercury goes. Breadfruit and bananas do not grow here, and we cannot lie down under a tree and let them fall into our mouths. The price of coal, too, is an object, and if it should persist in imitating the thermometer and going up, we may ultimately determine only to buy it for museum purposes, and exhibit it as the fuel which Canadians once employed in domestic operations.

The scientific world is on the jump, and the housekeeper may well look round among the possibilities before she decides on the best method of culinary heat. A number of people are using gas and finding solace and handiness in it. Although the natural product has at present got no farther than Mexico, a satisfactory artificial commodity is supplied from the gasworks. There are those also who put their trust in coal-oil stoves. But according to practical electricity, a journal devoted to the current news of the science, we may shortly look forward to electrical cooking arrangements forming part of our domestic regime. The electric exhibition at the world's fair is to contain cooking contrivances, operated by the all-powerful medium, which are to leave far behind all our dreams of convenience and cleanliness. The fact that the electric current may be used to advantage for culinary purposes has also been emphasized in London at the dinner of the electrical section at the Whitehall Club at the Crystal Palace, when an elaborate menu was served, which had been cooked by electricity. The cuisine was excellently done, and, as the magazine in question observes, "what will interest the public quite as "much is the fact that electricity used for "this purpose may be cheaper than gas." It is plain that under these circumstances we may look forward to considerable changes in our kitchens. The family hearth has been to some extent dispensed with in favour of heating by hot water and hot air, and it looks as though we should ultimately dispense with fire altogether. The home-loving man will have to alter his language, and instead of speaking affectionately of his own fireside he will talk about sitting down by his electric cooker. He and his wife will no doubt be reconciled to this when they find that the said cooker will do everything to a turn, will never burn the cakes, and will ultimately turn itself off when it has completed operations. Meanwhile it will be interesting to see what coal and gas are going to do. If they do not hurry up they will be left behind in the race for convenience, usefulness, and, above all, cleanliness.—Exchange.

PRESERVING EGGS.

Simply packing in salt is the easiest and best method for housekeepers who desire to put down a few dozen for winter use, and for poultry keepers who only have a barrel or two to pack for market. The eggs should be fresh, clean and uncracked. Cover the bottom of whatever you pack in with three inches of salt; upon this place the eggs on end, and far enough apart so that they will not touch each other, or the sides of the barrel; then cover entirely with salt, put on another layer of eggs as before, and so on until the box or barrel is full. Keep them in the cellar, and do not turn the package, as some poultry raisers recommend. When the eggs are packed on end, as they should be, the turning of the package upside down every day is not only useless work, but positively injurious to the eggs. We have kept eggs thus packed from the middle of April until the middle of October, in a cellar where the temperature ranged from 56 to 60 degrees, and they were good, every one of them, at the expiration of that time. At another time we put a jar of eggs in the cellar the last of October, and they remained untouched until the next June, when we took them out. They were not "as good as fresh laid eggs," but still they were good.

If a cellar is very damp the salt will be apt to melt and settle down so as to leave the eggs exposed, but most farm house cellars are dry enough to keep eggs packed in salt, if the packages are set up from the cellar bottom. The item of salt enough to pack several barrels of eggs looks large on the debit side of the account, and probably the cost of salt is one of the reasons why this method is not more generally used; but after all the salt method is not so expensive in the long run as seems at first thought, for the same salt can be used over and over again. The grade of salt is that known as coarse fine.

Now about marketing these preserved eggs: Don't hold them too long. It is better usually to sell in November and December than to wait longer. You certainly should not hold preserved eggs until February or March. After the middle of January the prices of preserved eggs go down hill in proportion as fresh eggs come into market. And don't try to sell your preserved eggs for anything except just what they are.

A RUST-PROOF WHEAT

From Port Ellis way, says the South Australian Chronicle, comes a little story of the finding of a rust-proof wheat. A farmer noticed a single shoot of wheat growing on Granite Island in a small crevice on the face of a granite boulder. As it was ripe, he took the head and threshed out the grain, which was a remarkably fine sample. He planted the seed that winter and gathered in the little crop, which was beautifully clean, while his other crops were very rusty. For about five years the wheat was sown and stripped, and by this time enough had been secured to plant several acres. This was sown in the centre of a large paddock, and at harvest time the plot was conspicuous on account of its cleanness, being absolutely free from rust, while the remainder of the crop was badly attacked by the disease. The same experiment has been tried now several times with the wheat, and always with the same result, the heads being long, well filled with a good plump, sound grain. What variety of wheat it is the farmer is unable to ascertain, and where it came from originally, and how it found its way to Granite Island is a mystery. There is a big demand for the wheat in the district as seed, and the owner disposes of it in large quantities at high prices.

STACKING STRAW.

Many fail to get full value out of the wheat and oat straw simply because it is carelessly stacked and cannot be used to a good advantage either as food or as bedding, because it is too wet, says an exchange. If cut at a good stage and properly stacked after threshing, so that it will keep in a good condition, straw makes good feed, especially so if fed in connection with bran and clover hay. It makes one of the best materials that can be used for bedding if dry, but if wet it often does more harm than good. One of the most common mistakes made in stacking straw is that the foundation is made too large, and in consequence the stack is not properly topped out. The use of the stacker has been the cause of putting the boys to stacking the straw and the men to getting the grain to the machine; and while the boys may work well enough, and do the best they can, yet they are without proper experience in stacking straw, and the consequence is to some extent a failure.

Good straw, whether wheat or oats, is well worth the trouble of proper care, and it is worth while to put a good man on the straw stack to see that the work is done properly.

There is always this advantage in straw. What cannot be used to a good advantage in feeding can be used for bedding, and in this way be converted into a good fertilizer. Stacking it up carlessly and allowing it to rot down is securing very little value for it, but if used as bedding so as to absorb the liquid voidings it makes a valuable fertilizer. Alone it contains but a small proportionate amount of plant food but if properly used as an absorbent it makes one of the best that can be secured on the farm.

Of course the best plan is to store under shelter, but this cannot always be done on the average farm, yet in many cases it will be a good plan to store away under shelter at least sufficient to use in wet, stormy weather, when it is difficult to get good, dry bedding. Use what can be fed to a good advantage, and work the balance into manure, but save in a good condition when it is threshed in order to make the most of it.

A GOOD RATION FOR COWS.

Increasing attention is being given to the subject of food supplies for dairy cows. That much depends upon the quality and character of the food for a good quality of dairy product as well as to obtain a paying quantity, all must admit. A writer who furnishes a formula says that it has been abundantly proven that cows will do better on a mixed feed than they will on any single ration, no matter how good it may be in itself. High feeding—that is feeding for the maximum product—can also be done more cheaply by having a good variety of food, for with the single ration there will always be some elements which will not contribute toward the end for which you are feeding, and so will be a loss. It is only by testing different mixtures, counting their cost and observing the results carefully, that one can tell just what is best adapted to his individual use.

One thing is certain, and that is that cheap feeding is not often economical. Much cheap food may be used to good advantage by combining it wisely with more concentrated food. Even straw may be used to furnish a good share of the roughness for the dairy, but straw-fed cattle alone could not be expected to make much return. A good ration—but not a cheap one—would be as follows: Ten pounds clover hay, ten pounds cut straw, four pounds linseed meal, four pounds corn meal, four pounds wheat bran, two pounds cotton seed meal. Such a ration would be expensive, costing from twenty to twenty-five cents per day, according to prices and location, and, of course, could only be fed to cows of high producing capacity; but the best possible profit in the dairy would be to have cows that would justify this and then feed them steadily to the top notion. In such a dairy the product would need to be upon as high a plane as the stock and feeding, and nothing but gilt-edged butter turned off.

SALMON AND FISHWAYS.

To the Editor of The Herald.

Sir,—A great deal is said nowadays respecting the salmon fishing in the St. John and its tributaries. Inspector Orr says that there is not enough protection afforded the fish, but an old river man like myself thinks the trouble is the other way. The one thing that brings salmon from the salt water to the fresh is for the purpose of depositing their spawn. Where the young fish are hatched they will return next year. Now, then, the fish go up the river till they reach the small streams and there the spawn is deposited. We hear of spawn being deposited in the St. John, but it has only been since the smaller streams were obstructed by dams and the fish were compelled to spawn in the river on return to the sea. Eel river and the Maduxnikik were both fine salmon streams, now a fish can not get up either of them. The sawdust is blamed for keeping the fish back, but the great want is fishways. Had the fish a chance to get up the streams where they spawned in old times there would be no need of a fishing overseer nor any necessity of limiting the netting season. The dams are the trouble, and till these are made with fishways salmon will be scarce and the time is not far distant when there will be none. What it costs yearly for protecting the river would build the ways and then fish would be plentiful. Yours,

A Net Fisher.

Poquoic, Aug. 20th, 1892.

Whenever the oat crop does not promise well to be harvested in the usual way by reaping and binding, the best economy will be to cut earlier, the same as grass, rake up in light windrows, and as soon as dry, stow away in the mow to be reached about February first for the milk cows. The value will be seen in the milk pail. The cows eat them up clean, and, if there is enough to last through March, the cows will come out to grass with coats as fine as silk. There is no better fodder than oat hay for calves and yearlings. It brings them out in the spring in fine form and fettle. Full feed pays in growth and product.

A CONSIDERATION.

Gentlemen,—My brother suffered from summer complaint and was extremely weak. We tried many remedies but without effect. At last my aunt advised us to try Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, and before he had taken one bottle he was cured. We consider it saved his life. Miss Adelaide Crittenden, Baldwin, Ont.

Itch, mange and scratches of every kind, on human or animals, cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Warranted by Davies, Staples & Co.

OUTLINE FOR A ROMANCE.

A Strange Story of the Woman Hermit on the Other Side of the Potomac.

On a lonely bit of pine-fringed road just across the Potomac and not far from the city there stands a rude apology for a house, a mere frame lean-to that at first seems deserted, says the Washington Star. Closer investigation, however, is always challenged by a gaunt pack of half a dozen dogs, and this usually brings out their owner, a woman looking scarcely less wild, who eyes all visitors, especially men, with sullen distrust. On her story hangs the tale, one of those sorry tales of every-day life, that carries a dull ache with it and makes us wonder that some people should still care to live.

It seems that years ago this victim of circumstances was living happily—that is to say, at least like the rest of the world, perhaps even a little better, and envied by, maybe, those less fortunate. In a quarrel with which she had nothing to do, her husband killed a man. Unfortunately she was a witness of the deed and, whatever may have been her personal feelings in the matter, she refused to shield the principal and it was on her evidence that her husband went to the state prison.

The man vowed vengeance on her and all others who had a hand in his conviction and swore to kill her on sight after his release. As the years passed on the fear of his threat grew upon her and she moved from place to place in hope of throwing him off the trial. Finally the thought haunted her to the extent of driving her from society, and as the time for the expiration of his sentence drew near she took to the woods and now lives in her lonely cabin with a few chickens and a pack of vicious dogs for pets and companions.

She goes armed, it is said, and if the would-be murderer should succeed in tracking her down here is a serious question whether he would be the victor or the victim. Her present name is of course assumed and people living within a mile of her for the last year or more have not yet learned her real one. She is a good enough neighbor, but neither lends nors borrows and does not cultivate acquaintances.

The negroes, of course, fear her as a voodoo on account of her strange mode of life and strange tales are told by them of "'pearances" that haunt the lonely clearing. None of them, for love or money, will pass the place after dark, and its name is a potent spell whereby to control unruly pickaninnies.

So she lives, hiding from the fate which will soon be seeking her, but if it takes her unaware it will be more than any other visitor in that region has yet been able to do.

CLOVERDALE.

August 18.—The crops in this section of the county are getting ripe. Some of the farmers have commenced harvesting. Haying is not finished yet. The heavy rains and continued dull weather are very unfavorable for getting along.

Blueberry parties are the order of the day and the best part of the night. They come more for pleasure than berries as they are not very plentiful here this year.

Mrs. H. Bartlett, of Cloverdale is visiting her sister Mrs. S. Wallace.

There will be a pie social at Cloverdale school house on the 27th of August. We wish them a big crowd and plenty of the needful.

Among the latest visitors to this settlement was Mr. and Miss S. C. Sharp of Woodstock in company with Miss Crabbe. They were the guests of Mrs. A. Crabbe.

Our school has opened again with Miss McCarty of Averys Portage as teacher.

Road making is going on here just now. What we want for this county is a road machine. The roads have improved very much in this place the past few years, as has also the place in general.

Sandy Jones drives as fine a pair of well matched colts as are to be seen in a back country.

Charles Wallace has sold his farm in Caverhill.

Herbert Adair is able to be around again with the help of a cane.

We have had several heavy showers lately but it is very fine and warm to-day.

A. Knox and wife met with quite a serious accident going from this place. Their horse ran away throwing Mrs. Knox out and breaking their carriage pretty badly.

Joel Sharp is building a fine barn.

John Hill had a bush cutting frolic on Tuesday afternoon. The evening was spent by the young folks in dancing. C. F. Jones did well as he always does playing the violin.

John Hoyt caught a large bear. Try again John. We wish you all success.

P. Jones of Keswick and Richard Jones of Zealand paid this place a short visit. They were the guests of Aaron Jones.

TAY CREEK.

Aug. 30.—James L. Owens, aged 19, son of John Owens of Semple settlement, died very suddenly on Wednesday morning, a half past ten. In the family circle and among his many friends he was a general favorite, and his sudden and unexpected death has cast a deep gloom over the community. The funeral took place from his father's residence and was very largely attended. The remains were interred in the Roman Catholic burying ground of Tay Creek. The funeral sermon was performed by Rev. Father Kiernan, who choose for his text these words: "I am the Resurrection and the Life; whosoever beliveth in me though he be dead, yet shall he live," taken from book of John chapter XI verse 25. The grief stricken family have the sincere sympathy of all in their sad bereavement.

Thos. E. Hayes and Eugene Kirby who have been spending a few weeks in Boston, have returned home.

John L. Hodgins, who has been visiting his friends of this place, started on Monday for his home in Bangor, Maine.

NATURE HAS PROVIDED

A remedy for every ache and pain, and science through ceaseless activity and experiment is constantly wresting the secrets of her domain. A new and wonderful discovery has recently been made by means of which tens of thousands will be freed from pain. Nerviline, or nerve pain cure, represents in very concentrated form the most potent pain relieving substitutes known to medical science, and strange to say, it is composed of substances solely vegetable in origin. Polson's Nerviline is the most prompt, certain, and pleasant pain remedy in the world. Try Nerviline for pleasant pain remedy in the world. Try Nerviline for toothache, neuralgia, cramps, etc., always safe and efficient.

Our national game without Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, to rub the heroes! Impossible!

PENNIAC.

August 18.—Our young people seem to have caught the matrimonial fever that is so prevalent in other places: On Wednesday 10th inst., Miss Irene Allen was married to Wm. E. Donald, by Rev. J. T. Parsons, in the presence of nearly one hundred guests. The ceremony was performed on the green in front of the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. G. T. Allen. Miss Arabella, sister of the bride acted as bridesmaid, and John H. Gilmore, of Stanley, supported the groom.

Yesterday, 17th, at her father's residence, Miss Phoebe Donald and Samuel Arnold of Marysville, were married by Rev. W. W. Lodge. This service also took place on the lawn, in the midst of more than a hundred friends. The bride's sister, Miss Maggie Donald performed the duties of bridesmaid, while George Titus, of Marysville, acted as best man.

The brides of both occasions received a large number of elegant and useful presents. We wish them much happiness and prosperity.

Berton C. Allen, who has been living in Maine for the past five years, is, with his wife, visiting his mother, Mrs. G. F. Allen He is looking well, and his many friends are glad to see him back again.

Capt. Howe of Stanley has been visiting his friends in this place. His genial manner entitles him to a hearty welcome from all in this, his boyhood's home.

The schools have reopened, Miss M. McLeod taking charge at Lower Penniac.

The school-house in the Lower district has received considerable repairs during the holidays. The outside is now being painted.

Rev. Mr. Lodge preached his first sermon as pastor of the Methodist church here, on Sunday, July 31st, from II Cor. 45.

Mrs. Pettigrove, of Calais, Me., and Mrs. Richard Merrill of Stanley, spent part of last week with their relatives here It is about twenty-four years since Mrs. Pettigrove visited this part of York county before.

UPPER HAYNESVILLE.

Aug. 31.—The wet weather has been a drawback to haying, but nearly all the farmers have finished and begun harvesting; the graincrop promises to be as good as the hay.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Billings, of Lowell, Mass., have been visiting friends here.

Rev. G. B. Trafton preached here to a large congregation, on the 14th. Rev. Mr. Bonnell occupied the pulpit of the F. C. Baptist church last Sunday.

Miss Mary Kerr, of Stanley, is visiting relatives and friends around here, on her way to her school in Milltown.

Mrs. George Veysey has her two sisters, Misses Emily and Nettie Wallace, from St. John, paying her a visit.

We regret to say that Mrs. Carvell is no better and no hopes are entertained for her recovery.

The entire community regret the death of Alex. Morgan, who was highly respected for his good qualities and consistent long christian life; whose influence will long continue in the memory of those who were helped by his example and counsel. His funeral was very largely attended. The ceremony was preached by Rev. Alfred Trafton, assisted by Rev. G. B. Trafton. Rev. Mr. Kinghorn, who Mr. Morgan requested to officiate, being unable to attend.

"THE BARONY."

August 30.—The many friends of Rev. A. H. Trafton were pleased to see him again, after being absent four years in the west. He preached in the Baptist Church Sunday morning and evening.

Miss Lizzie Anderson is visiting friends in Jacksontown.

Coun. Scott and Miss M. Scott left this morning for St. Stephen.

Miss Lizzie Peters, of Prince William, spent last week at Fred Ebbit's.

The people of Poquiock had a Sunday school picnic last Wednesday in the grove above Poquiock falls. A very pleasant time was enjoyed.

Mrs. Savage, an old and respected resident of Allendale, died at the home of her daughter in St. Stephen last week. The remains were brought here for burial.

Mrs. Frank Atherton and Miss Raymond, of Woodstock, have been visiting at I. S. Atherton's.

J. M. Scott, of St. Stephen, paid a short visit to his friends in this place last week.

A NON-COMMITTAL PARENT.

Ethel—"Oh, Ernest, have you seen father?"

Ernest—"Yes, I have just come from his office."

Ethel—"And did he give his consent?"

Ernest—"I couldn't quite make out. He was so non-committal."

Ethel—"Well, what did he say?"

Ernest—"He didn't say anything at all."

"Ethel—"Did you ask him?"

Ernest—"I said: 'Sir, I wish to marry your daughter. Have I your consent?' and he turned and looked at me a minute; then he began to grow red in the face and then he grabbed me and threw me over the banisters, and before I could ask him again he had slammed his door and locked it."

VANDERBILT'S BARONIAL CASTLE.

The estate of 10,000 acres on which Mr. George Vanderbilt is erecting a baronial castle in North Carolina represents forty farms, which was bought up from the mountaineers at a total cost of fully $60,000. Half of the estate is to be forest land, in which there will be many rare trees and bushes from China, Japan, Italy and France. The natural appearance of the land is a process of embellishment by the landscape architect, with the expecttation that when all is finished every rock and bowlder will be picturesque and every prospect pleasing. The house itself will contain 120 rooms, besides the servants' quarters. As an example of the extensive way in which the work is carried on, it is stated that the salaries and wages alone amount to $50,000 a month.

The base burner stove, the telephone and other improvements of a like kind have worked a domestic and social revolution within the last few years. Among these improvements it is not unfair to include the "Myrtle Navy" tobocco. The great majority of men smoke tobacco; have done so for centuries past and will continue to do so. It is important, therefore, that they should smoke the best quality of the article. That is what they are supplied with in the "Myrtle Navy." All smokers who have used it know that its flavor cannot be surpassed, that its quality is always uniform and that the only care have to exercise in its purchase is to see that the trade mark T. & B., is stamped on the plug.

FUN FOR ALL THREE.

The Man, the Rat, and the Cat All Came for a Share.

A little after 9 o'clock last Monday night a Scranton Pa., man saw a huge gray rat capering over the folds of a lot of summer dress goods in the big show window of a Wyoming avenue dry goods store. A nearby arc lamp made the window almost as light as day, and when the man had watched the gamboling of the rat for a few moments, he stepped up and tapped on the plate glass with his finger. At that the rat skipped behind a standing frock pattern and peeped out at the visitor. Then the man held the fire end of a cigar close to the glass, and the rat immediately scampered from his hiding place, jumbed against the pane, and tried to get at the glowing cigar. He butted his nose against the glass until he had satisfied himself that he couldn't reach the red spot on the outside, and then he backed off a few inches, wriggled his smellers violently, and blinked at the man. Next, the rat student took a few puffs at the cigar, and the rat climbed to the top of a stack of dress goods and eyed him curiously. Then the man knocked off the ashes and moved the fire end from one side of the window to the other near the floor, and the rat ran down at once, chased the cigar back and forth half a dozen times, bumped his head against the glass, and made strenuous efforts to seize the cigar. For twenty minutes the rat danced against the pane, and when the cigar was smoked up he lay down close to the glass and panted as though he was all out of breath. Presently the man struck a wax match and held it toward the window, and the rat instantly hopped up and skedaddled out of sight. He returned in a short time, and the man lighted another cigar and kept the rat dancing until he became so exhausted that he could hardly crawl.

At about the same hour on Tuesday night the man went to the window again. The rat wasn't in sight, but he popped into the window as soon as the student had begun to tap on the pane, and he started to dance over the dress goods the moment the man held the lighted end of the cigar close to the glass. When the rat began to pant, the man stuck a bit of toasted cheese in a corner of the sash. The rat sprang to the corner, got scent of the cheese, and began to scratch and squeal to get at it. When the cheese was removed, the rat sat up on his hindquarters, gazed at the man, and licked his chops as though he was half starved. Soon he went to nippling at the starch in the goods, and when the man started to go away the rat ran across the window, jumped against the glass, and acted as if he wanted to follow.

On Wednesday night the rat student passed the store at 10 o'clock. The rat was watching for him, and he began to caper and dance against the pane the instant the man took out a cigar to light it. He cut up till he couldn't stand, and half an hour later the man found the tired and hungry rat fast asleep on the dress goods in the bright electric light.

It was nearly 11 o'clock when the man went to the window on Thursday night. The rat was perched on top of a pile of goods, waiting for the man to come, and he ran down to the floor of the window and started to frolic and dance before the student had a chance to light a cigar. Just as the man was about to hold his cigar toward the glass, and while the confiding rat was playfully hopping up the pane, there was a grey flash from behind a piece of goods, something struck the glass with a thump, and the astonished student saw his four-footed nocturnal pet struggling and squealing in the claws of a fine large gray cat. He yelled at the cat, but puss understood her business, and in an instant she had the dancing rat by the neck, and went out of sight behind the dress goods in a twinkling.

DEMORALISED BY SOCIAL RECOGNITION.

The "old man" was in his shirt sleeves, smoking a short pipe and trying to read a paper. The "old woman" was looking at herself in a broken mirror and giving every evidence of self-satisfaction.

"Mike," she asked at last, "d'ye think I look like a leddy?"

"Not a bit," he replied shortly.

"Well, there's others thinks different," she replied. "I got a letter to-day from one o' them habitmakers."

"You don't need any. You've got enough."

"Well, I'm thankin' heaven they're not as bad as yours, and there's none o'them swell people would look the likes of you an' send you a nice printed letter with pictures of yachting dresses an' all that. How d'ye think I'd look, Mike, in one o' them tailormade skirts?"

"No worse than ye do now. How d'ye get the letter?"

"In the mail,"

"With your name in written' on the outside?"

"That's how it was. How d'ye s'pose they got the name?"

"I don't s'pose," he said, taking the pipe out of his mouth and straightening up. "I don't s'pose at all. I've been figurin' what you did with the $2 I gave you 'way back, an' now, Mary Ann, I know you gave it to that fellie that was 'round here to put your name in the Blue Book, so's you could be in company an' get circ'lars tellin' you how you can get a middlin' fair dress to wash windies in for $100. The next time I give you $1 it'll be 50 cents."

Suggestion for a Summer Trip

If you wish to take the trip of a lifetime, purchase the low rate excursion tickets sold by all principal lines in the United States and Canada via the Northern Pacific railroad to Yellowstone National Park, Pacific coast and Alaska.

The trip is made with the highest degree of comfort in the elegant vestibuled trains of the Northern Pacific railroad, which carry dining cars and luxurious Pullman sleeping cars from Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis to Yellowstone Park.

The scenery en route is the most magnificent to be found in the seven states through which the road passes. Beautiful mountains, rivers, valleys, lakes and plains follow each other in rapid succession to delight the tourist, who will also find interest in the agricultural, mining, lumbering, industrial and other interests associated with the development of the great Northwest.

The crowning glory of the trip through the Northwest, however, is the visit to Yellowstone Park, the land of hot springs, geysers and gorgeous canons, and to Alaska with its endless ocean channels, snow-capped peaks, Indian villages and giant glaciers.

If you wish to investigate this suggestion, further send to Charles S. Fee, General Passenger Agent, N. P. R. R., St. Paul, Minn., for copies of the handsome illustrated "Wonderland" book, Yellowstone Park and Alaska folders.

GOLD NOT SO PRECIOUS.

Sirs,—For several seasons we have relied on Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for all summer complaints. A few doses always give relief and it never fails to cure. We think it a very valuable medicine; as precious as gold. Mrs. F. C. Winger, Font Hill, Ont.