

HOTELS.

QUEEN HOTEL,

Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

THIS HOTEL has been REBUILT AND PAINTED IN THE MOST ATTRACTIVE STYLE. ALL NECESSARY CONVENIENCES, PARLOR, OFFICE, AND BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED DINING ROOMS. FIRST-CLASS PERFECT VENTILATION AND SEWERAGE THROUGHOUT. LARGE AND AUSTERE COMMON ROOMS. BATH ROOMS AND CLOSETS in each room, and is capable of accommodating ONE HUNDRED GUESTS. It is rapidly growing in popular favor, and is today 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 waiters are ever ready to oblige. There are two of the largest and most conveniently situated BAZAR ROOMS in Canada, having street entrances and also connecting with Hotel Office.

ROBBER and CARRIAGES of every style are to be had on the AVENUE STABLES of the Proprietor, immediately adjacent to the Hotel.

The "QUEEN" is centrally located, directly opposite the Government and Queen 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. RAINSFORD,

Barrister, Attorney-at-Law,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Chief of the Peace and District Registrar, West Street, Fredericton, N. B.

Offices: Lower end 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: WILKIE BUILDING, Fredericton, N. B. QUEEN ST.

WILLIAM ROSSBOROUGH,

MASON,

Plasterer, - and - Bricklayer,

SHORE ST. NEAR GAS WORKS, FREEDRICKTON, N. B.

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

RAILROADS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

RAILWAY

ATLANTIC DIVISION.

ALL TO BOSTON, &c. THE SEABOARD LINE TO MONTEAL, &c.

ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS In Effect Oct. 3rd 1892.

LEAVE FREEDRICKTON.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

6.15 A. M.—Express for St. John and intermediate points: Vancouver, Bangor, Portland, Boston, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Halifax, Woodstock, and Pointe St. Pierre.

10.30 A. M.—For Fredericton Junction, St. John and Pointe St. Pierre.

2.05 P. M.—For Fredericton Junction, St. John and Pointe St. Pierre.

RETURNING TO FREEDRICKTON FROM

St. John, 6.35, 8.00 a.m., 4.40 p.m. Montreal Junction, 11.20 a.m., 12.15, 6.25 p.m. Madam Junction, 10.20, 11, 2.20 p.m. Vancouver, 10.10 a.m., 2.15 p.m. St. Andrews, 7.00 a.m.

Arriving in Fredericton at 9.15 a.m., 1.15, 7.10 p.m.

LEAVE GIBSON.

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

ARRIVE AT GIBSON.

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

D. McCOLL, G. R. McPHERSON, Gen. Pass Agent, Asst. Gen'l. Pass Agent, MONTREAL, ST. JOHN, N. B.

W. E. SEERY,

Merchant Tailor,

Has Just Received a splendid new stock of

CLOTHS AND TWEEDS,

Spring Overcoating,

Suits, 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 all Complaints incidental to Female of all ages. For Children and the Aged they are precious.

THE OINTMENT

Is an infallible remedy for Red Legs, Red Swells, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It is famous for Gonorrhoea, 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 1/4, 3/4, 4/6, 6/4, 1/2s, 2/6, and 3/6, 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 78, NEW OXFORD STREET, LONDON, they are spurious.

STEAMSHIPS.

ALLAN LINE.

1892 WINTER SERVICE 1892.

Liverpool, Londonderry, Halifax and Portland services.

From	Boat	Port	Day
Liverpool	ST. JOHN	Portland	20 Nov.
Liverpool	ST. JOHN	Portland	27 Nov.
Liverpool	ST. JOHN	Portland	4 Dec.
Liverpool	ST. JOHN	Portland	11 Dec.
Liverpool	ST. JOHN	Portland	18 Dec.
Liverpool	ST. JOHN	Portland	25 Dec.

By 8 A.M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and from Halifax about 1 p.m. on Saturdays.

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

Liverpool to Halifax via Queenstown, St. John's, and Halifax.

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FARM AND FRESIDE.

THE COMET.

Not the Slightest Danger to be Apprehended.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Nervous people are stirred up over the announcement which comes from Germany that the earth and the comet will come into a collision. The periodical comet, known as Biela, is headed straight for the earth, and for the next five days it will not deviate from this point, but with rapid movement is making straight for us. W. H. Christie, of the Greenwich observatory, was interviewed on this subject and says it is not correct that the comet will strike us, and even if it does so harm will be done, as it is only a little comet and the only way that a little comet can hit the earth will be through an unusually heavy meteoric shower and there will be an unusual number of what we call shooting stars.

New York, Nov. 21.—In a letter to the Herald, Prof. G. Young, of Princeton, gives a very interesting account of the new comet now speeding "head on" directly toward the earth. Prof. Young says: "The comet is still almost stationary in the heavens, showing that its real motion is nearly 'head on'—directly towards us. It has increased considerably in apparent size, its diameter Friday evening being nearly 12 minutes corresponding to a real diameter of between 25,000 and 30,000 miles.

There is no distinct nucleus, but there is a well marked central condensation, which is not circular but elongated, a streak of light some two or three minutes in length, brighter at the western extremity and fading out at the other end. There are some of the 'jets,' 'envelopes,' or other phenomena which so often indicate the play of active forces in comets.

The outline of the head, which a week ago was most unmetamorphic in its distinctness, has now become very indefinite and hazy, and there are faint traces of a tail about 20 minutes long. On the whole the brightness of the comet seems to have decreased rather than to have increased as has been expected; at least, it is now more difficult to see with the naked eye than it was a week ago. It will not be all so surprising if the comet becomes almost invisible when, at the end of this week, it approaches nearest to the earth and its feeble light is diffused over an area a hundred times as extensive as now.

The spectrum is still perfectly continuous so far as can be determined with the means at hand. There are no traces of lines or bands either bright or dark, nor any evidence that this comet has the least luminosity of its own. The spectrum is too faint to permit the detection of the Fraunhofer lines or reflected sunlight if really present, but there is nothing to preclude the idea that the comet's light is derived from the sun like the light of a planet. It is extremely transparent and numerous stars are always visible shining brightly through the thousands of miles of cometary haze. Last evening I counted ten, one of the tenth magnitude very near the nucleus.

In view of sensational statements which have appeared in some of the papers it may be well to add that not the slightest danger is to be apprehended from the comet's near approach to the earth, nor anything very serious even if it were to pass as squarely, which, however, it cannot.

NORWEGIANS AT A WEDDING FEAST.

Bjornson has what Ibristen wants—affluence. Whatever he writes stirs a nation. He is a single-minded person, and, Christian being a dull place, is in a way a golden rule, he acting as a perpetual ferment. But as his new law is attached to the Foreign office, which is one branch of the civil service in which the Swedish government has a right to meddle, I dare say the post will be induced to put some water in his heady wine. I need not say that he settles in the satisfaction of all parties the question of precedence, the fathers of the bride and bridegroom were seated together at the wedding dinner.

I should say that this was done for picturesque effect, the Norwegian being equal to their manner of treating guests at feasts. People sit where they like, and generally place themselves beside those to whom they can talk freely. The chi-chat is, therefore, extremely sociable, and often becomes general. Very few French wines are handed out, but no unclean tongues. Each time the bottle circulates a health is given standing.

The ladies come out wonderfully at dinner parties, and have glib tongues and higher spirits than their reposeful, quiet manners on other occasions might lead one to expect. They become lively, rousing spirits, and are allowed to take the lead in flirtation. Nothing can be more hospitable than a Norwegian home at which a wedding, or some other occasion for festivity, goes forward. The table is too liberally served for one used to a Parisian cuisine, and reminds one of the menu at a rich New England farmhouse on Thanksgiving day.

Dishes appear, each of which a couple of servants can hardly bear, and that are rich with forcemeat balls, fish, fowl, and other dainties not less substantial. The health of the hostess is the signal for the feast to end. She and her husband lead the way to the drawing room, the gentlemen guests bowing low, standing back close to the wall to let them make a circuit of the table. The host shakes hands all round, and the hand of the hostess is kissed by every gentleman in a Sir Charles Grandison manner. Music, cards, conversation and often dancing follow the dinner, and after some of punch and claret, a supper winds up the festivity. Nobody there deeply. The solemn etiquette which is part of the health drinking keeps the wine from going round too often, and it is counted disrespectful to swell one's self with punch.—London Truth.

KEEPING CABBAGE IN WINTER.

The heads of cabbage which will winter here are those just full formed, not over ripe ones. Those wanted for use during winter can be pulled roots and all, and packed in shallow boxes on the floor bottom. They must not be set too deep or they will grow; use just enough depth of earth to keep the roots moist and no more, and the cabbage will remain crisp. For spring use burying is considered best. Before the ground freezes hard, dig trench place straw in the bottom and put in the cabbage—root's end up—with the heads down, and as closely as possible. Cover with ten inches of dirt without adding straw—too much water will cause them to rot. Some leave the roots exposed, but this is a bad plan where there is alternate freezing and thawing the stalk is likely to rot and the rot may go down into the head.

No ventilation of the pit is needed; keep all air out, and if it freezes solid the cabbage will not be injured, and will not rot until late in spring cover the earth while frozen with a foot of straw and weigh down. Another method very similar and equally good is the following: A pit 8 inches deep, 3 1/2 feet wide, and of desired length, is first dug, and boards or slabs placed at the bottom. Cabbages are cut and trimmed, and packed in the pit. Frames of 2 by 4 inch scantling are made in the form of a roof—for a pit 15 feet long, three of these are needed—then nail fence boards to these frames, making a complete cover. Put this frame over the cabbages in the pit, then cover lightly with straw and four inches of dirt. The ends should be stuffed with straw, which can be removed when cabbage is wanted.

One objection to straw is that mice find a nest in it and injure the cabbages. We have kept them well as follows: Select a dry spot, or if necessary cut a deep trench with an outlet to take away all water, and thus give a perfectly dry bed or near the surface. Lay upon this poles or scantling parallel enough apart so that when the cabbages are turned up side down upon these poles they will not quite touch each other at the ends. Then put on the cabbage and throw dry earth over them to the depth of a few inches, more or less. Before severe cold weather throw on enough more adjacent soil, so that dry spot, or if necessary cut a deep trench with an outlet to take away all water, and thus give a perfectly dry bed or near the surface. Lay upon this poles or scantling parallel enough apart so that when the cabbages are turned up side down upon these poles they will not quite touch each other at the ends. Then put on the cabbage and throw dry earth over them to the depth of a few inches, more or less. Before severe cold weather throw on enough more adjacent soil, so that

VALENCIA RAISINS.

CHOICE

VALENCIA LAYER RAISINS.

CHOICE

A. F. RANDOLPH & SONS.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration of the estate and effects of William F. Canty, late of the City of Fredericton, deceased, have been this day duly granted to me by the Probate Court of the County of York. All persons having claims against the estate are required to file the same, duly attested, with J. H. Barry, Barrister of Fredericton, within three months from this date, and all persons indebted to the estate are required to make immediate payment to Mr. Barry.

Dated this 12th day of August, A. D. 1892.

MARY CANTY, Administratrix, etc., William F. Canty, deceased. Sept. 3, 1892.

Dissolution Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the professional partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name WILSON & WILSON, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

WILLIAM WILSON, GEORGE L. WILSON, Fredericton, Nov. 2, 1892.

Sheathing Paper.

1 CORD Dry and Tanned Sheathing Paper. Wholesale and Retail.

JAMES S. NEILL.

THE SITE OF CALVARY.

The Hill Above Jerusalem's Grotto said to be the Spot.

The results of research in Palestine and Syria since 1887, were presented before the oriental congress by the Rev. Haskett Smith. Though no very startling discoveries have been made in Jerusalem during the last six years, a considerable amount of interesting work has been accomplished by Herr Shick and others. Some light has been thrown upon the vexed question of the direction of the second city wall upon which depends greatly the identity of the site of Calvary. Three fragments of ancient wall have been discovered, the balance of evidence afforded by them tending rather to weaken the claims of the church of the Holy Sepulchre, and to strengthen those of St. Hildemeyer, the hill above Jerusalem's grotto.

Another point which has hitherto been one of much doubt has also been apparently settled, namely, the site of the Pool of Bethesda, which is now in all probability to be fixed near the Church of St. Anne. Many interesting discoveries have been made in the grounds of the so-called church of St. Stephen. Herod's amphitheatre, described by Josephus, has been found and traced on a spur of the hill of Evil Counsel, to the south of the valley of Hinnom. The vaults, commonly known as the Schomrath, have been cleared of the debris with which they have been encumbered, and the spring of an ancient arch has been discovered. Many rock cut tombs have been examined and explored, including a remarkable series of sepulchres and passages on the Mount of Olives partly Jewish and partly Christian, while an important tomb has been found on land belonging to the Greek monks to the west of the city, and identified by them as the tomb of Amos, though Herr Schick believes it to be that of Marianna, the wife of Herod the Great.

RECENT EXCAVATIONS.

Apart from Jerusalem, the only work of importance which has been accomplished in Judea has been the excavating of Tell-el-Hery, by Messrs. Flinders Petrie and Bliss, whose remains of the Amorite city of Lachish have been undoubtedly identified, and many remarkable antiquities have been found, the principal being a tablet with cuneiform inscriptions, and ancient Babylonian cylinders. The ruins of one of the ancient temples of Sycopolis have been unearthed at Beisan, on property belonging to the Sultan of Turkey. But by far the most valuable and important discovery has been that of the great rock cemetery at Sidon in 1887, the magnificent sarcophagi and sepulchral treasures of which are now exhibited in the Constantinople museum. Mr. Smith produced strong internal and historical evidence to prove that the marvelous sarcophagi was none other than the tomb of Alexander the Great.

USEFUL BASKET.

Emery powder will remove ordinary stains from any fabric handled by a woman. Lay a piece of charcoal upon a burn, leave it there an hour and the burn will be healed.

Crude oil is excellent to wipe wood-work and furniture with, according to a painter. Wipe off with a clean cloth.

Red clothes stained with mud and napkins put a little borax in the water. They will clean easily, and will not fade.

To keep bread dry and cake box sweet rise after washing with boiling water. Rinse, wipe and set them out in the sun for a few hours.

Salt, for table use, should have mixed with it a small quantity of corn starch before putting it into either salt cellar or salt shaker. This will prevent the tendency to form solid lumps.

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A TRIBE ANNIHILATED.

Terrible Punishment Meted out to a Rebellious Village.

News of the annihilation of the Temochos, a people who inhabit the village of Temochos, Mexico, and who are nearly pure Aztecs, has been received. Temochos is situated on the direct road to Guerrero, and Jesus Maria, in the mountain of South Western Chihuahua, Mexico, and has been in open rebellion against the state and federal government for more than a year on account of excessive taxation, extortion by government officials and government interference in their religious belief.

Two months ago the government sent the Eleventh battalion in command of Gen. Ranjel to make the people pay the tax required of them and accept the government officials appointed to take charge, or to kill every one of them. This alternative was openly boasted of by the officers in Chihuahua before the troops started for this town, and when the Temochos heard of it they decided to fight it out, as they knew that even should they receive the soldiers, possibly they would be shot on the slightest provocation. When the soldiers made their descent on the village they were met and driven off with twenty-two officers and fourteen men killed, and two officers and forty-five men taken prisoners.

The prisoners were confined on the top of the Adobe church, Gen. Ranjel was the only officer who escaped.

When the news of this affair reached the ears of President Diaz, he decided to annihilate the village, and when the people were notified they answered: "God is with us, and we will not be taken."

Soldiers left Chihuahua two weeks ago and formed a junction with others from Pinos Altos and Guerrero, to the number of 1500 and last Monday the attack was made on all sides. The Temochos, who only numbered 38 with their families, took refuge in the church and awaited the attack, which took place at about one o'clock. The attack was made on all sides and the slaughter was terrible. At dusk the soldiers gained an entrance to the church, and a terrible hand to hand fight took place, and the soldiers completed the massacre, with 383 of their number killed and many wounded. The village the next day presented a terrible aspect. The streets of the little village leading to the church, were filled with the bodies of the soldiers, and blood seemed to have flowed in torrents. Not a man of the Temochos was left, except those who happened to be out on the mountains, but the government has paid dearly for his victory.

The Temochos were some time ago a very wealthy people in cattle and fowls, but the lack of rain and failure of their crops had brought them to poverty, and they were unable to exist under the extortion of the government and its petty officials and were brought to starvation.

HOMESTEAD'S STRIKE OVER.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 21.—The great strike at Carnegie's Homestead steel works has been declared off. After a five months' struggle, which, for bitterness, has probably never been equaled in this country, the army of strikers finally decided yesterday to give up the fight, the vote standing 111 in favor of declaring the strike off and 91 against it. The officials addressed the members and in plain words told them the strike was lost and told them to take steps to better their condition. Those who cannot get their places back are in a bad fix, as the relief funds will be stopped and many hundreds of them have nothing to live on. Many business houses have fallen into the hands of the sheriff since the strike has been on. The town's business is expected to resume soon. For six weeks the mill has been running against as well as before the strike, but until the strikers have refused to admit defeat. The news of yesterday's action was received with dismay by the strikers in the two Lawrenceville mills of the Carnegie Company. The men were in sympathy with the strikers and went on from no cause of their own. The Duquesne men gave up the fight in three weeks and the Beaver Falls men decided to go back yesterday. The Lawrenceville men stood out, however. The strike at one time involved nearly 10,000 men, and the loss in wages will reach, it is said, in the neighborhood of \$2,000,000. There is an immense loss to the firm, which conservative people put at double the amount lost by the men in wages. To this can be added nearly a half-million dollars paid to the state treasury and the costs to the county of Allegheny for the reason and other cases growing out of the strike. At least thirty-five deaths were directly or indirectly caused by the strike. Besides those killed in the battle of July 6th, several soldiers contracted fever, which resulted fatally, one soldier was shot accidentally by a comrade, another was killed by a comrade, the strikers committed suicide, one was drowned, several non-union men died from fever and several were killed in the mill and one was murdered by a non-unionist. The attempted assassination of Chairman Fox of the Carnegie company, is also attributed to the strike.

THE BARONY.

Nov. 17.—Some of the friends of Mr. Shaw pastor of the Baptist church in this place, met at the residence of G. W. Ebbett, Thursday evening, Nov. 10th, for the purpose of making him a donation. The meeting being called to order, G. W. Ebbett was elected chairman and W. J. Scott, secretary. The sum of twenty dollars was quickly raised, the chairman in a few well chosen remarks, presenting the same to Mr. Shaw, who replied in a very feeling manner. Music was furnished by several of the young ladies of the place. After partaking of the luncheon prepared by the ladies, the party broke up feeling it was more blessed to give than to receive. John Scott Sr. left here on Monday with a crew of men to begin his winter operations in the woods.

Mrs. Joseph Scott of St. Stephen is visiting her friends in this place.

D. P. Gilman started for Black River, Tuesday morning with a number of teams for the woods.

Hamford Durden of Pokok, has gone to Boston to work at the carpenter's trade.

The Indignant Mother—You say the young scamp took you in his arms! What did you say to him? The Artless Daughter—I said, "Hold on!"

What does it profit a man to drink to drive away trouble? He simply exchanges one load for another.

She—Your love for me is a weakness, Reginald. He—Yes, darling; but it is a strong weakness.

The bonnet that turns a woman's head is the bonnet that turns other woman's eyes.

Nov. 14.—Our council has been disturbed very much of late by outsiders, and it was found necessary to have them taken up. On Monday, November 7th, Anson Hay has utterly completed his mill. He expects to begin work in a few days.

On Sunday, the 13th inst., rev. A. H. Bonnel preached the funeral sermon in memory of the late Lisie A. Kerr. His text was taken from Rev. 14, 13.

Most men like to see themselves in print, but women don't; they prefer silk or satin.

Nov. 14.—In this first time you've ever been in love, darling? She (thoughtfully)—Yes, but it's so nice that I hope it won't be the last!

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