THE HERALD.

VOL. III., NO. 35. FREDERICTON, N. B., SATURDAY AUGUST 6, 1892. $1.00 PER YEAR.

HOTELS.

QUEEN HOTEL,

Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

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

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

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

There are two of the largest and most conveniently fitted 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 Estate 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,

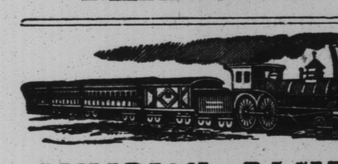
Plasterer, - and - Bricklayer,

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.

4.20 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 or Gou 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,

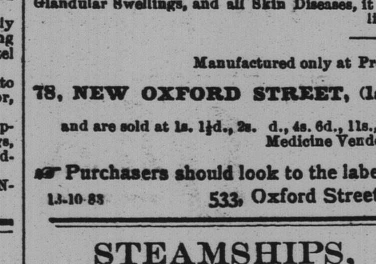
78, NEW OXFORD STREET, (late 533, OXFORD STREET), LONDON

and are sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box or Pot and may be had of al 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.

13-10-88

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—$45 and $50, Single; $95 and $100, Return.

Children 2 to 12 years, Half-Fare; under 2 years 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, Diarrhoea, 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

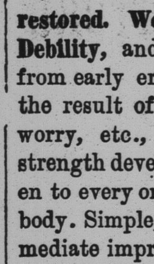
IS MARKED

T. & B.

IN BRONZE LETTERS.

NONE OTHER GENUINE.

BE A MAN



All men can't be Apollos 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, permanently restored. Weakness, Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the result of over-work, sickness, worry, etc., forever cured. Full strength development, and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanations and proofs mailed (sealed) free. Address,

ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.

8

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.

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

Timely Hints Useful to the Farmer and His Household.

In reply to the question, "Which pays better, to make milk into butter or cheese?" Peter Collier, director of the New York experiment station at Geneva, answers substantially that it depends on conditions, says the Orange County Farmer. As a rule, in winter butter pays better, since the amount of fresh butter is far below the demand, and prices are comparatively high. In summer, cheese making pays better, since the price of butter is then lowest, and in the form of cheese the product can be held and stored until prices are high.

As regards the loss of fat in cheese-making and butter-making, we may put the average cheese factory loss of fat at not less than one-quarter of a pound of fat for 100 pounds of milk. In the case of butter-making from the same milk, by ordinary process of creaming by gravity-setting, of churning, etc., as in the case of the average farmer, the loss would not be far from a half a pound of fat for every 100 pounds of milk. By using a centrifugal machine for separating the cream, and by skilled handling in subsequent operations, the loss of fat can be reduced to one-fifth of a pound of fat for 100 pounds of milk, containing 35 per cent of butter fat.

As to yield of cheese and butter the average yield of cheese on the above supposition would be about ten pounds of cheese for 100 pounds of milk. In the case of butter, as made by the average farmer, the amount of butter made from 100 pounds of milk would be about 3.5 pounds. In the best creameries the yield would not be less than 3.9 pounds per 100 pounds of milk. To realize 25 cents a pound on each pound of milk fat, the cheese would have to sell at 8.75 cents per pound; the butter for 22 to 25.5, according to the amount lost in making.

KEEPING APPLES.

By taking pains enough, almost any kind of fruit can be kept much longer than is generally supposed. Apples may be had fresh and crisp the year round. The secret is in keeping them dry and cool. In the first place they must be carefully picked and handled so as to keep them perfectly free from bruises. Only perfect fruit will pay for such care. Put them into a cellar where the temperature can be maintained at or near the freezing point. If the cellar is well aired and dry and free from mold and all kinds of fungold growths, and made dark, and the apples are placed on shelves or in shallow boxes, so that they do not press much upon each other, if they are actually free from contact, or if they are wrapped in soft paper, very little change in them will be observable. Of course they should be carefully inspected now and then, and any apple that shows signs of decay should be promptly removed, not only from the best but from the cellar, so that it may not generate any of the bacteria associated with decay. If the cellar is not perfectly dry, a method practiced and recommended by many may be resorted to. Sprinkle in the bottom of boxes or barrels about two inches of dry sand — be sure that the sand is free from moisture—carefully place in this a layer of apples; then sprinkle in more sand and place another layer of apples — so on until the barrel is filled to within a couple of inches or so of the top; and then cover this with sand. If the cellar is kept cool, as before indicated, those who have tried this method declare that the apples will come out in July almost as crisp and fresh as when first packed. If one has the cellar, this is easy to try.—Mirror and Farmer.

WATERING COWS.

If water is not abundant, or is situated in and out of the way place, the cows soon use themselves to get along with a much less quantity than they would if it were in abundance and easily accessible. A cow that gives a large quantity of milk must of necessity, other things being equal, require a larger quantity of water than the one that gives only a small quantity of water or is dry; for about eighty-seven parts of milk are composed of water.

By inciting cows to drink large quantities of water, their yield of milk can be largely increased without injuring its quantity, provided the water is pure and free from any taint of stagnancy. Water at regular hours twice a day is better than to have them drink a large quantity at once. Water used in a milk room is a great purifier, but it must not be allowed to stand more than twelve hours before being changed for fresh water. A deodorizer for dairy purposes should not have any odor itself. Therefore chloride of lime, carbolic acid, etc., should not be used. The best absorbent and deodorizer for the purpose is sulphate of iron.

DURHAM.

JULY 19.—Messrs Freeze and Thompson, were with us in the temperance hall on Sunday. They both made good speeches, followed by some members of our own council. Altogether we had a good gospel temperance meeting. We hope to have them every Sunday evening, through the summer.

John Pond, of Ludlow, Miramichi, is visiting his many friends and relatives of this place.

Miss Laura Johnstone is home from St. John, where she has been staying with her sister, Mrs. George Thompson, for the last year.

Miss Isabell Standish, who has been visiting her friends in this place, the last two weeks, left for her home in Boiestown, Monday, 25th.

Miss Kate Johnstone has returned from St. John' and brought her cousin, Miss Annie Blair of Fredericton, with her.

THE BARONY.

AUGUST 2.—Miss Bell Arbuckle, of Pueblo, Col., is at home on a visit.

Miss Sadie Embleton returned home last week after spending some weeks at St. Stephen with her sister.

Master George Baillie, of St. John, is spending his holidays at coun. John Scott's.

Miss Blanche Ebbett is visiting friends in Kingsclear.

Mrs. Ingham, of Lawrence, Mass., is visiting friends and relatives here.

Miss McElroy, of Debec, is visiting at Poquoick.

Miss Annie Trafton, of Woodstock, is spending her vacation with friends here.

Miss Annie and Sarah McMannus are home from California on a visit.

Mr. Shaw, a student of Wolfville academy, occupied the pulpit of the Baptist church last Sabbath morning.

AVERYS PORTAGE.

AUGUST 4.—The crops in this section of the country are looking fine, and we have every prospect of an abundant yield.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Bubar have recently returned from a trip to Houlton, where they have been visiting friends. They expressed themselves very much pleased with that snug little town and the surrounding country.

Mrs. Stephen Estey, who was visiting at this place, returned to her home on the Nashwaak.

Miss A. Murphy of Ludlow is at present visiting her aunt, Mrs. A. B. Avery.

Mrs. S. M. Mullan and J. Pringle, returned to their homes in Stanley on Monday, after a short visit to their friends in this vicinity.

Rev. Mr. Bell, the Methodist pastor, of this circuit preached a very impressive sermon here last Sabbath afternoon from these words "I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ." Mr. Bell is a very able and interesting speaker and we wish him success in his new field of labor.

Luke Craig the boy that got such a rough handling from a vicious horse and was taken to the Victoria hospital, has had his arm amputated and is so far recovered that he is expected home shortly.

C. VanHorne has a very fine pig, three months old, which he thinks will compete with the best.

John Hains, of Durham, has been doing quite a business selling machinery at this place, such as mowers, rakes and sewing machines.

Mrs. Isaae Bubar is very poorly, but we trust she will soon be able to be around among us again.

A little five year old daughter of Mrs. Geo. Palmer has already pieced two quilts. Can any of the little readers of THE HERLAD beat that?

ALLENDALE.

JULY 27.—Hay will be a spledid crop here.

We had very sharp lighting and very heavy thunder last Saturday.

Among the latest visitors to this settlement was Mrs. James Hurley, of Fredericton, in company with her son John. Mrs. Hurley is staying with her brother, T. S. Madden.

Crops of all kinds are looking well in this settlement particularly the oats. The potato bug his doing his work, he is not as muched talked of now as formerly.

We are glad to see Andrew Adams, out again after his illness.

Thomas McFage who has been away for a number of years, has arrived home to help his father cut hay.

According to report the time is not far distant when we will be deprived of the kind word and good company of C. E. Hill and family of Poquiock. He will be missed by the people of Allandale as well as the people of Poquiock; as more obliging or hospitable neighbors than Mr. and Mrs. Hill are not found every day in this part of the country. We wish them success in their new home.

TEMPERANCE VALE.

JULY 27.—An aristocratic sewing party was held at a popular residence here on Wednesday, and a very pleasant time was spent making garments for the family. They have a fine house, well suited for the purpose, and the lady is a very fine cook and by the help of a cookee was enabled to have things to suit the taste as well as the eye of her friends. Much credit is due her in the way which the table was decorated. The children were unusually quiet and all went off as merry as a marriage bell.

Haying is now the order of the day.

A. Bartlett expects to finish haying on his own place this week and then he will help his son finish. We are having remarkably fine haying weather and large quantities are being stowed away for the winter use. Crops in this vicinity are looking splendid and farmers look forth for a bountiful harvest.

Samuel Currie has rented a mowing machine from J. K. Pinder, and is doing his haying in quick order.

CLOVERDALE.

JULY 30.—Fine weather for haying; just showers enough to keep the grain growing.

George Palmer has returned from Maplewood, where he was building a barn for G. Newel.

Mrs. G. Hallet and son, of Bridgewater, was visiting at Albert Jones' this week.

A. Wallace and Miss E. Wallace, of Lower Hainesville, were visiting friends here last week.

Mr. Sanburn, of Rockland, our obliging peddler, pays us a visit every two weeks. He pays a good price for product and sells cheap.

The Rev. J. Proser, of Howland Ridge, held meetin. here last Sabbath. The people were very glad to see him and hope that he may come again soon.

Mrs. Joel Sharp and daughter, of this place, are visiting friends in Maplewood.

Our mail comes but once a week, but we are living in hopes of it coming oftener, although we may have to die in despair

KINGSCLEAR.

AUGUST 1.—The farmers are busy haying. The hay crop is the best which has been known in this section for many years; other crops are looking well.

The rev. Mr. LePage (Methodist) recently stationed at Kingsclear, is making a very favorable impression upon his hearers.

Miss Eva and Miss Ruth Dunphy returned Saturday from Campobello, where they have been visiting their friends.

Miss Eliza Kilburn is visiting friends in Jacksonville.

Miss McCain and Miss Duff, of Fredericton, are visiting friends here.

B. W. Fox met with a serious accident on Friday last. Whilst raking hay the colt which he was driving managed to get its bridle off and run away. Mr. Fox was thrown with great force under the rake, the wheel striking him in the back, causing serious internal injuries. Dr. Coburn was summoned and did what he could to relieve his sufferings.

A CLOSE CALL.

After suffering for three weeks from cholera infantum, so that I was not expected to live, and, at the time, would even have been glad had death called me, so great was my suffering, a friend recommended Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, which acted like magic on my system. But for this medicine I would not be alive now. JOHN W. BRADSHAW, 393 St. Paul St., Montreal, P. Q.

Minister: (dining with the family) "This is a very nice dinner, isn't it, Bobby?" Bobby: (enjoying it) "It ought to be. Pa figured it out that it was going to cost him over eight dollars."

A GEORGIA ROMANCE.

The Father and Mother of the Richest Negro Women in North America.

Amanda Eubanks, the illegitimate colored offspring of the late David Dickson of Hancock county, was married to Nathan Toomer, a negro of Perry. The ceremony was performed by bishop Haisey of the African Methodist church.

The story of how Amanda came to be the richest negress in the world is full of interest. David Dickson was the farmer prince of Georgia, with immense real estate holdings in Hancock county. He willed half a million to the daughter of his negro companion. An effort was then made to break the will, which was unsuccessful in the court below. Before the supreme court the bill was affirmed. The case excited unbounded interest.

Hancock county, in which Dickson lived, has always been one of the most aristocratic in the State. It was before the war peopled by large slave owners, who derived great revenues from southwest Georgia, Mississippi, and Texas. Young Dickson early developed a remarkable aptitude for business and made money from the beginning. He bought lands about twelve miles from Sparta, to which he added from time to time, until he had in one block 30,000 acres. Besides this large body of land he made profitable investments in Texas real estate. He soon began to count his slaves by companies and by regiments. When the war broke out he had on his Hancock plantation 500 able-bodied male slaves. The close of the war left the slaves free, but to a man of Dickson's ingenuity that mattered but little. He retained them as tenants, and having once gotten them in his power he never relaxed his grasp. His remarkable success under the new order of things made him a man of note. When planters elsewhere had given up the task of managing free labor in despair. Dickson was thriving and growing fat. His bank deposit ran up to $90,000. He held large blocks of railroad stock, and was one of the directors of the Georgia road. His acres broadened out into a palatinate. At the annual meeting of the state agricultural society he was always given an honored place. Away from his home no man was more honored in Georgia than David Dickson.

On the morning of Feb. 13, 1885, Dickson called for his horse and, mounting the animal, he rode briskly over his immense plantation. He grew dizzy, and turning his horse's head toward his home reached that spot in great pain. He fell off the horse into the arms of his attendants, and was dead by the time they had laid him upon his bed. The news of his death was received throughout the state with genuine regret. People from a distance made their way to his home to attend the funeral. They found the household in charge of negroes. They found also that the white neighbors kept at a distance. The arrangements for the funeral were most unique. By a notice written out on a piece of brown paper it was directed that upon his death he should be laid out in state, dressed in his black suit; that a golden tooth pick should be placed in one hand and a penknife should be clinched in the other, and a white silk handkerchief should be opened out across his breast. Thus decked out his body was to be buried in a sunny corner of the garden. Surprising as these developments were to the strangers a greater was yet in store for them when the will was read.

The singular document disposed of his property in the following manner: Mrs. R. M. Dickson, $1,000; Miss Annie Rogers, $1,000; David Worthen's sister, $2,000; Jeff. T. Worthen's brothers, $5,000; Mrs. S. D. Rodgers, $500; Miss Bertha Rogers, $500; Jeff. T. Worthen, (3,000 acres), $60,000; Edward Eubanks, $2,000; Julian and Charles Eubanks, colored (land), $10,000; C. W. Du Bose and Jeff T. Worthen, executors, in lieu of commission, $5,000; Amanda Eubanks, colored, the bride of this story, $400,000. Total (low valuation), $487,000.

These bequests uncovered a story of singular moral obtuseness. The home life of the great farmer was for the first time laid bare. As a young man he had been dissolute. Living in a roomy old house in the centre of his great plantation, with negro females to any number at his mercy as a slave owner, all these combined to give him immunity. Among those women one named Julia obtained a singular influence over Dickson. She ruled him as imperiously as he ruled others. She gave birth to a girl, which he named Amanda. This child she declared to be Dickson's, and he acknowledged its paternity. Dickson's white relatives, with the exception of one or two, repudiated his attempt to force negro equality upon them, and declined to acknowledge the colored woman Julia in any capacity. For this refusal these relatives fell under his mortal displeasure. He never spoke to them except with curses.

His negro daughter, Amanda, grew up to young womanhood and was educated in northeastern schools. Having given her the benefit of scholarship, Dickson set about securing for her a white husband, and by sufficient price in land induced a young Bostonian named Eubanks to become the husband of his black daughter. A result of this marriage was two children. This Amanda Eubanks then, and her two children, were the chosen favorites in the will. Jeff T. Worthen, the only white relative who got anything like a legacy, got it because he never had anything but kind words for the rich farmer. The other relatives named were cut off with a pittance, and even that they would lose if they took the will into court.

STICK TO THE RIGHT.

Right actions spring from right principles. In cases of diarrhoea, dysentery, cramps, colic, summer complaint, cholera morbus, etc., the right remedy is Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry,—an unfailing cure—made on the principle that nature's remedies are best. Never travel without it.

Little Flossie: "Mr. Graham, where is your bakery?" Mr. Graham: "What made you think I had a bakery?" Little Flossie: "Why, sister Kate said last night that when it came to bores she thought you took the bakery."

STRONGER EAERY DAY.

GENTLEMEN,—I have been ill for a long time with lame back and weak kidneys, and at times could not get up without help. I tried B. B. B. and with two bottles am almost well. I find my back is stronger every day. Yours truly.

MRS. L. THOMPSON, Oakville, Ont.

"Johnny, are you teaching that parrot to swear?" "No'm. I'm just telling it what it mus'nt say."

MURDERED AT MONCTON.

Officer Steadman Shot but Clings to his Assassin Until Help Arrives.

Shortly after nine o'clock on Monday night, while the police were attempting the arrest of two supposed burglars in a house of ill repute, kept by Mrs. Donnelly, on Vulcan street, Moncton, officer J. E. Steadman was shot dead. The police had been warned to be on the lookout for the burglars that committed the burglary at Newcastle on Thursday night of last week, and from the description two men were noticed around town that tallied with the description in the hands of the police. The police were, accordingly, notified of the fact, and an extra officer was called on to do duty. After spying round, marshal Foster got wind of the men being at the Donnolly house on Vulcan street, and the whole police force, consisting of four men, repaired to the place to make arrests. On arrival at the house, officer Steadman was stationed at the back door, officer Colburne at the window, and officer Scott at the front door. When marshal Foster entered the house one of the girls sang out: "Here comes Foster." The two burglars immediately made a dash for the back door. The first man to come out was faced by officer Steadman, when the burglars at once pulled shooting irons and began firing. The other officers hurried to the scene and found Steadman engaged in a struggle with one of the burglars. He had been shot, but managed to hold his man until officer Scott arrived, when the ruffian was knocked down and promptly handcuffed. Steadman then ran about 150 feet, then threw up his hands and said: "My God, boys, I am murdered," and sank to the ground, expiring in about five minutes after being shot. In the meantime policeman Scott had put the handcuffs on the prisoner and took him to the lockup, when it was found that he had been shot in the leg about four inches below the knee. A great many stories are being circulated relative to the affair and as the deceased was well known and considerably thought of, a great deal of sympathy is felt for his afflicted family. The man arrested refuses to speak on the subject and will not divulge his own name or that of his partner. He is a man about five feet six inches in height, rather stoutly built and of a florid complexion. He appeared to be the leader, as the other fellow obeyed him in everything. A young man — a resident of Charlottetown — on seeing him stated that in 1889 the same fellow was arrested at Charlottetown charged with stealing $40. He is undoubtedly a sailor, as certain marks on his arm certify to that effect. His partner, who escaped in the confusion, is described as follows: "Middle aged man about five feet six in height, dark complexion, dressed in black; dark shirt with dark necktie." It is not known in what manner he escaped and the only person who claims to have seen him, is a boy named McGary, who says he saw him jump a fence in the rear of the house. The news of the murder spread like wildfire, and in less than fifteen minutes after it took place the street was black with people. Before leaving the house where the accident occurred, stipendiary Wortman gave orders to have the house and inmates placed under arrest, and on that account swore in three constables. The lockup was also guarded by three men heavily armed. The prisoner's head is in a bad state, being cut in many places. He cannot straighten the leg that was shot, and he now lies in an almost helpless condition.

WILLIAMSBURG.

One of the Best Farming Settlements of York.

A drive of a few miles from Stanley and one enters the Williamsburg road opposite Joseph Wade's, one of the wealthiest farmers of this county. His farm has a church in one corner and a temperance hall in the other while the home buildings are the very best of their class. But we have got on the road to Williamsburg and it will not do to side-track our readers. The road is as level as it would be possible to find anywhere and is laid out perfectly straight, so that from a wagon you can see five or six miles ahead and on turning and taking a view of the route you have come, you can see it for five or six miles. As we enter the village we find a crew, bossed by William Rodgers making a new road. The piece has been very bad, as the water could not get away, but Mr. Rodgers has remedied all that and now it is almost equal to the machine made. In passing we may say that the piece of road made at Cross Creek by Capt. David Coombes of Gibson is the best piece in York. John Gibson of Marysville, says it is the best road he has ever driven over. Well, all the roads in Williamsburg are good.

The land is heavy but excellent, being at one time covered with a very heavy growth of maple. The church buildings and schools are in good condition and fully up to the wants of the people. The school district has lately been divided, and a new building erected at the upper end of the district. This house was just about finished when your correspondent visited it and preparations were going on for a dance, which, we learned since was well patronized and much enjoyed. We met several of the young men of the district there and after a chat on the prospect of the times, we journeyed on.

One of the best farmers in the settlement is Fred. Gilmour. He was a native of Penniac, but saw the advantages of Williamsburg as a farming centre and so removed. He has good and commodious buildings with extra crops and neatly laid out front lawn. He has a very nice avenue of trees and takes special delight in the growth of it. Mr. Gilmour is fully up to all the leading questions of the day, is a good farmer, a sharp reasoner and a man whom to have as a friend, is worth something.

Williamsburg has one drawback and that is that much attention is paid to lumbering. Of course it is a source of cash, but in many cases the farms are neglected and there is a large loss.

The lower school will be taught by Miss Gertie Gilmour, that in the upper district not as yet having secured a teacher.

A great loss to the people here was the burning of Hay's mill, but it is hoped that one will be put up, so that shingles and other lumber may be got without a long haul.

Coun. Donald Fullerton, warden of the county, resides here, and although your correspondent does not see eye to eye with him, yet we do not say that Donald is always wrong. He has failed to keep in good company however, and if he gets led astray he has only himself to blame. However Donald is well liked by most of the people.

Such men as Daniel McMillan, Henry Young and Daniel Gullison, make the best material from which to chose farmers. Strong, healthy and wide awake, they know their own interests and support that which is for the benefit of the people and country. We might mention many other men and objects of interest connected with Williamsburg, but our space is limited and we have a great many to speak of in our many visits.

MANITOBA UPHELD.

The Schools Case Before the Imperial Privy Council.

Important judgments were delivered by the Imperial privy council, Saturday morning last, in London, Eng., in connection with the Manitoba school question. There were two appeals to be decided — the city of Winnipeg v. Barrett, involving the status of Roman Catholic separate schools, and city of Winnipeg v. Logan, involving the right of members of the church of England to separate denominational schools. The appeals were allowed with costs. This means that the legislature of Manitoba is sustained and that separate schools must go. When the Legislature abolished separate schools a test case was submitted to the supreme court at Ottawa. While it was still pending the city of Winnipeg endeavored to collect taxes for the public schools, but Barrett refused to pay the taxes unless a fair proportion were applied to separate schools. Judge Killam decided against him, and so did the court of Queen's bench of Manitoba. Judge Dubuc, a French-Canadian, dissenting. The case was then appealed to the supreme court. While the appeal was pending the time for disallowance arrived. The government declined to endorse the use of the power of disallowance, but agreed to pay the costs of the appeal. The supreme court, however, allowed the appeal, and thus decided against the legislature and in favor of separate schools. When the church of England people in Manitoba heard of this decision they contended that they also had a right to separate schools and resolved to ask for them. Mr. Logan, one of their members, took action similar to that of Mr. Barrett, that is to say, he objected to the levying of a rate upon church of England people for public schools. The Manitoba judge, following the decision of the supreme court, granted the application, and allowed an appeal to be taken to the privy council at once, so that this case and Barrett's might be argued together.

A brief history of the case may be interesting to readers. Shortly after the passage of the Manitoba public schools act in 1890, J. K. Barrett, a Roman Catholic ratepayer, protested, at the instance of his church, against the payment of taxes for the support of public schools. Being a resident of Winnipeg and a ratepayer in this corporation, he appealed to quash the bye-law of the city for the raising of school taxes. The case came before justice Killam, court of Queen's bench, Winnipeg, who decided in favor of the city. The appeal was then taken to the full court. Chief justice Taylor and justice Bains sustained justice Killam's judgment. Justice Dubuc dissented. The case was then appealed by the church authorities, and Sir John Thompson paid the costs of the appeal out of the dominion treasury. The decision of the supreme court was that the appeal should be allowed, and the bye-laws of the city of Winnipeg, Nos. 480 and 483 be quashed, the appellant being allowed the costs of his appeal, and also of all proceedings in the courts below. The Manitoba government then appealed the case to the highest tribunal in England, with the result that the Manitoba national school law is sustained.

The Tribune, the government organ, says, editorially, on the result: "There is only one more possible danger to national schools now remaining. Quebec newspapers have already been demanding remedial legislation. It will be well for them to pacify their emotions. The people of Manitoba are free, and are determined to remain free. We will never submit to have Sir John Thompson force on us the will of the Quebec hierarchy. Further, we do not think that the people of Ontario will endure to have their representatives at Ottawa shirk their duty in such a manner. There is every probability that Sir John Thompson will not dare to attempt the slightest interference with Manitoba. National schools are now safer than ever. Provincial rights are again sustained by the highest court in the realm, and a victory has been won by a government, in view of the vile calumnies heaped upon it, will redound to its lasting credit. To Joseph Martin, who introduced and carried through the legislation, and who has since fought the case so nobly, the highest credit is due. Manitoba owes much to Mr. Martin. The national school system of Manitoba will be his, and the Greenway government's monument to future generations."

Commenting on the decision in the school case the Free Press, which has upheld the rights of the Catholic minority, says editorially: "The Imperial privy council, the final court of appeal in the British domain, has found the Manitoba school act of 1890 to be within the jurisdiction of the legislature and therefore good constitutional law. It were idle not to concede this decision to be a victory for the provincial government. At the same time it may be safely assumed that it is not less of a surprise to it and its friends than to many others. As we have mentioned before, the Free Press took an attitude on the question of the constitutionality of the school act. We had received what we believed to be the best opinion in Canada on the point and it was adverse. With the fullest possible confidence in that opinion we adhered to it throughout; but of course it has now to go down in the face of the judgment of the most authoritative tribunal. How much weal or how much woe will come of this victory of the Manitoba government must be left to the future to reveal. There are possibilities not simply to one province, but to the dominion as a whole, too momentous to be hastily conjectured."

A WOMAN'S GOOD NAME.

Many people who would recoil with horror from cutting a human creature's throat, which really does not hurt very much and only lasts a moment, will murder a woman's good name without remorse or compunction; and that hurts worse than death for a life-time. It is a meaner crime than murder, writes Robert J. Burdett. We cry out, and rightly, too, against the sensatirnal and depraving habit of making heroes of robbers and cut throats. It is a horrible thing to do. And yet I have less hatred and loathing for the late Jesse James than I have for some people who have never been convicted of a capital crime, but whose tongues, we know, are worse than any knife that ever severed a human jugular.

LINES FROM LYONS.

DEAR SIRS,—For several years my sister suffered from liver complaint. As doctors gave her no help we tried B. B. B., which cured her completely. I can recommend it to all.

MISS MAUD GRAHAM, Lyons, Ont.