THE HERALD.

Board of Works

VOL. III., NO. 32. FREDERICTON, N. B., SATURDAY JULY 16, 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 Esate 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,

OTARIE, CONVEYANCERS, &c.

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

WILLIAM ROSSBOROUGH,

MASON,

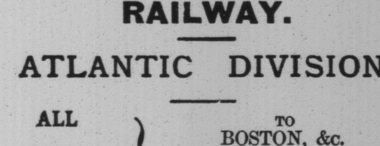
Plasterer, - and - Bricklayer,

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 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,

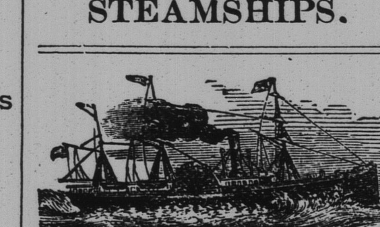
78, NEW OXFORD STREET, (late 533, OXFORD STREET), LONDON

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 16	CIRCASSIAN	July 2	July 3
" 23	*MONGOLIAN	" 9	" 10
" 30	SARDINIAN	" 16	" 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

And regularly thereafter.

*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, $25. 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, N. F., to Liverpool.
	CASPIAN	4 July
June 21	*CARTHAGINIAN	18 "
July 5	NOVA SCOTIAN	1 Aug.
" 19	CASPIAN	15 "

* The Carthaginian will carry only cabin passengers from Halifax.

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.

MANITOBAN .... 7 July
HIBERNIAN .... 21 "

And fortnightly thereafter.

Glasgow, Londonderry, and New York Service.

(Late State Line Steamers.)

From Glasgow.		From New York.
27 May	STATE OF CALIFORNIA	16 June
10 June	STATE OF NEVADA	30 "
24 "	STATE OF NEBRASKA	14 July

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.

June 27.

ADAMS BROS.

FUNERAL

—AND—

FURNISHING - UNDERTAKERS,

OPP. QUEEN HOTEL,

FREDERICTON.

Caskets, Coffins,

Robes, Mountings, &c.

and everything required in the Undertaking Business kept in stock.

☞ *Special Prices for Country Orders.*

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

ADAMS BROS.

JEWEL RANGE.

The Jewel Cooking Range, six holes, with a Tank and Warming Closet. Well named, for, indeed, it is a "jewel." Perfect in operation; elegant in appearance; durable in construction, and a general favorite with the ladies.

Several Now in Use in the City,

To whom intending purchasers can apply for a recommendation.

R. Chestnut & Sons.

PARSONS' PILLS

Make New, Rich Blood!

These pills were a wonderful discovery. No others like them in the world. Will positively cure or relieve all manner of disease. The information around each box is worth ten times the cost of a box of pills. Find out about them, and you will always be thankful. ONE PILL A DOSE. They expel all impurities from the blood. Delicate women find great benefit from using them. Illustrated pamphlet free. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cts. in stamps; five boxes $1.00. DR. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., 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

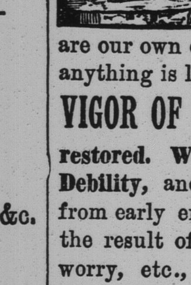
The Automatic is a marvel of mechanism, it centralizes differences between contraction and expansion of body, caused by motion of legs, coughing, sneezing, etc., direct to the aperture of Hernia, automatically.

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.

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.

HAYING - TOOLS.

36 DOZEN Solid Steel Scythes,
6 " German Steel Scythes,
50 " Hay Fork Handles,
5 " Manure Fork Handles,
25 " Two Tine Hay Forks,
10 " Three Tine Hay Forks,
15 " Manure Forks,
9 " Potato Forks,
3 " Spading Forks,
18 " Field Hoes,
10 " Garden Rakes,
12 " Scythe Snaths,
100 " Hay Rakes,
50 " Boxes Scythe Stones,

Just to hand and for sale by

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

Timely Hints Useful to the Farmer and His Household.

Sunstroke is not so frequent in the country as in the city. It is not unknown in the country, and very frequently farm laborers are so far overcome by the heat that they are compelled to stop work altogether for two or three days; and the effects from thus being overcome by the heat are hard to get rid of, as I can testify from personal experience. This effect the sun may have upon our capacity for work is an economic matter, it will readily appear, and is a matter of no small importance. When one is totally incapacitated for work, it is sure to be when work is pressing, and when the dropping out of one laborer for a day or two weeks a decided hardship on all the others, and occasions a loss far in excess of the amount of his wages. There are days when the corn is waiting for cultivation, or the wheat or grass to be harvested, when a man's work will make a score of dollars per day. This will certainly be the case this year in the Ohio, Missouri and upper Mississippi valleys, where excessive rains almost to the close of spring so retarded the work of seeding and planting that corn cultivation and gross and small-grain harvests must overlap and be jumbled together. This year, being overcome by the heat is a matter of more moment than in the ordinary season. Though the incapacity may not be total, it will nevertheless occasion a loss. Just so much as one is weakened by the heat is his capacity for work lessened, and this comes almost invariably when a man's labor is worth, not a dollar per day, but several dollars, for it comes when all hands are busily employed and when a few days delay in the cultivation or harvesting a crop will occasion the loss of many dollars. Hence the farmer should take seasonable measures to reduce to the minmum the debilitating effects of the heated term; and if he is wise, he will insist upon his employes also taking these measures.

It is of undoubted benefit to keep a large, moist leaf in the hat. I think a horse-radish or a cabbage-leaf is best; but any leaf or leaves are better than none. Hickory or plantain leaves are good. The leaves should be kept moist with cool water. If leaves are not to be had, a light cloth, kept moist, is an advantage; but if the cloth is large and close, it will do more harm than good, as it will retard the evaporation from the head. Only a straw hat should be worn in hot weather, and one loosely woven is better than the close Leghorn straw. Yellow and green tissue papers in the crown are beneficial. The hair should be neither long nor very short. "Lawn-mowering" the hair is not so good as having the hair half an inch to an inch long on top of the head. A certain amount of hair is a protection from the heat.

I have found a light flannel shirt the coolest, but such a shirt is rather expensive when worn on the farm; the rough work wears it rapidly. A heavy flannel shirt is very warm, but not much warmer than a close cotton shirt, yet more nearly impervious to air by sweat and dirt. The desideratum is a shirt or shirts that will take up the perspiration readily and admit the air freely. Perhaps the best economical arrangement for the farm is a gauze undershirt and a strong coarse overshirt. It is needless to say, perhaps, that both should fit loosely, especially about the neck. When not working in too conspicuous a place, I put my suspenders under my overshirt, and bring that shirt outside my trousers, of course. This is much cooler than the usual arrangement and the shirt-tail does not interfere with work. If you start in and persist two or three days, you will find that you have set a fashion in the neighborhood, unless your neighbors are more modest men than I have yet seen. In all seasons one's clothing should be loose over the stomach and heart, and around the neck; in fact, no sensible man will have clothing uncomfortably tight any where.

As for hot-weather diet, it is presumable that every reader knows that greasy foods should be avoided, and that fresh vegetables and ripe fruit should largely take the place of meat. Nature teaches this in two ways; she furnishes vegetables and fruit in abundance during the hot season, and if one's appetite is normal, it craves these foods rather than meats.

If one's diet is largely fresh vegetables and ripe fruit, he will not need so much drink; and this is an advantage, for at the best one will feel a desire to drink full as much as is good for him. It must not be understood that one should not drink all a natural appetite demands of wholesome drink. It is often advised to drink sparingly; to drink only in sips, that one may get along with as little drink as will keep down a positively discomforting thirst. This is bad advise if the drink is good. One should never drink ice water; but one may—in fact one should, drink heartily of iced water when the weather is hot. The water should be brought to a temperature of 40° to 50°. One of nature's methods of keeping down the bodily heat, and it is a very effective method, is evaporation one must perspire freely; and one cannot perspire freely if liquids are not taken freely into the body. Hence, to drink sparingly will likely increase the effects of the heat.

One may well make the water a little acid. The best agent is the juice of the lemon. If some oat meal is stirred into the water it is decidedly beneficial. The water will extract considerable of its substance from the meal and be positively nourishing; and not quite so much drink is desired. This is much superior to beer or coffee or tea. Coffee and tea should be used sparingly in hot weather, and beer should be avoided altogether. Any drink that contains alcohol increases thirst and aggravates the effect of the heat. Anything that tends to induce a feverish condition of the body is to be avoided; costiveness is one of these, and a matter of the first importance is to keep the bowels open. Physicians tell me that a dose of physic in time would prevent many a sunstroke.—JOHN M. STAHL, in the Country Gentlemen.

TO CURE HARD MILKERS.

The opening in the teat that seems obstructed should be dilated either gradually by introducing a small probe first and following it by others of gradually increasing size, or, if there is a veterinarian at hand, an operation may be done. That the hard milking is due to narrowing of the outlet of the teat is shown by the fact that that the milk flows freely down to the end, but can be forced out only by much pressure. As a temporary help you might smear the lower third of the teat a half hour before milking with a mixture of belladonna ointment two parts and glycerine one part and use a milking tube, the ointment to be wiped off just before milking.

KEROSENE EMULSION.

There is no substance so excellent to kill injurious suctatorial insects as kerosene emulsion. It is quick death to lice of cattle, hogs and horses, and to sheep-ticks. It is easily made and very cheap. Many a stockman is thankful for having learned of this insecticide for stable and sheepfold. This same kerosene emulsion is equally valuable against plant-line and other insects; last year we actually killed the terrible rose-chafer of its use. My formula for its manufacture is as follows: one quart (one pint will do as well) of soft soap, or ¼ lb. of hard soap, in boiling water; then remove from the fire and add, at once, one pint of kerosene, and stir violently by pumping the mixture back into itself with a force pump; I know of no good way to stir hard enough, except by use of pump or syringe; stirring with a stick will not do. After about three minutes stirring it looks like rich cream, and will then remain permanently mixed and bear any dilution with water, with no separation of the oil. This formula gives a perfect emulsion with any water, and even if the oil is ice cold. For treating stock this may be used with little or no dilution. For plants it should be diluted so that only one-fifteenth of the whole is kerosene. If the emulsion is not diluted at once, a gelatinous mass is formed which does not break up easily with cold water. It is easy to dilute the first day with cold water, after that the diluent should be hot.

Thr chief entomologist of the Washington agricultural department recommends formula where the proportion of the oil and water is reversed—that is, four times as much oil as water is used, instead of one-fourth as much. In case the oil is cold, as it is likely to be in winter, this will not emulsify at all. Again, if hard water is used the emulsion is so imperfect that, if diluted, the oil separates almost at once, and so is unfit to use. These objections should give quietus to the Riley-Hubbard formula, inasmuch as the other formula always works. Last autumn an able and experienced entomologist, who has worked extensively with emulsions, was sent all the way from Washington to Lansing, Mich., to experiment with the kerosene emulsion. The agent failed entirely the first two trials, till the kerosene was warmed, and every sample made with the hard water here showed its imperfection by the separation of oil as soon as diluted. Dr. Riley has forgotten to publish these results, but does direct, in a recent bulletin, that we add lye or bicarbonate of soda, or else use soft water. Why go to such trouble when the better formula makes no such addition necessary? But we have tried the lye and the soda bicarbonate, and utterly failed with both; the formula refuses to produce an emulsion even with either of these substances added. With both formulas whale oil soap is not quite satisfactory, as after some weeks there will be a separation of free oil. I cannot see that whale oil soap is any better, and other kinds are always at hand. Even with whale oil soap, the separation is not apparent till after several days, in case my formula is used. It occurs to me that the above facts are very important. If people fail, either from use of hard water or cold oil, they become discouraged, and so are deprived of one of our best means of coping with insect enemies. It is hoped that this article may be widely copied, that many may profit by the information given.—Prof. Cook.

HARVESTING OATS.

We notice in a bulletin from the Kansas Experiment Station, giving experiments with oats, some results touching the question of harvesting. During the past year the results seem to correspond with a general belief that heavier grain is secured by cutting when the grain is in the dough state. The results given are as follows: When cut in the dough state the yield was 32.50 bushels to the acre; when cut in the hard state the yield was 31.25 bushels per acre; when cut in the ripe state the yield was 27.73 bushels per acre, showing an advantage in cutting in the dough state. But like many other experiments, these results must be taken with a want of satisfactory snbstantiation by the results of similar experiments, for the report in this instance declares that the result is the reverse of that of last year when there was a slight increase of yield from the dough state until ripeness. This fact goes to show very clearly that a series of experiments is necessary in order to arrive at results that are satisfactory. The fact that a difference in climatic conditions, or a little change in the preparation of the soil may be sufficient to reverse or very greatly change results, calls for caution in accepting results as permanently established.—Germantown Telegraph.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Such as Young House wives May Well Make a Note of.

For omelette souffie the white of eggs beaten should be firm enough to cut.

A plain but quick and delicious soup may be made by using a can of corn with a small piece of pork. This warmed up quickly, with a little milk added, is very good.

Fried eels should be slightly salted before cooking. Do not cover them with batter, but dredge them with just flour enough to absorb all moisture, then cover them with boiling water.

An excellent salad of cold boiled potatoes cut into slices about an inch thick may be made with thin slices of fresh beef root, and onions cut very thin, and very little of them, with dressing.

In the use of spices remember that allspice and cloves are used with meat and nutmeg and cinnamon in combination with sugar. The white part of lemon under the rind is exceeding bitter, and only the yellow parts should be grated.

It is rather difficult to broil a large fish so the middle will be done and the surface not burned. It is well to wrap it in oiled or buttered paper, and a large baking pan turned over it to hold the heat. When nearly done remove the paper, and allow the surface to brown.

In boiling chickens for chicken salad put them over the fire in cold water and let them come gradually to a boil. They will not only be more tender, but the dark meat is partially bleached so it may be used with the white.

Flour should be kept in a cool, dry place. If possible, have some kind of a cool receptacle for it, and do not provide too large a quantity, as it sometimes spoils by keeping too long. It should be watched to see that it is free from mice.

To avoid duplicating wedding gifts in silver, it would be wiser to give to a friend fine linen. Really fine linen to be used on special occasions will last a long time, and the happy bride who receives it will always bless you for aiding her in making her table handsome.

THE ST. JOHN'S FIRE.

A Match Carelessly Thrown in a Stable Makes 12,000 Homeless.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., JULY 10.—The terrible conflagration which started here on Friday afternoon about 5 o'clock was the result of a lighted match being carelessly thrown down in a stable at the head of Long's Hill. There was a high wind prevailing at the time from a westwardly direction. No rain had fallen for several weeks previously and, with the thermometer at seventy-five in the shade, it will readily be understood how dry everything would be.

The city was built of wood except Water street, and the buildings in the vicinity of the barn mentioned above were extremely inflammable. They rapidly ignited and almost in less time than it takes to write it Long's Hill was a mass of roaring flames. The whole fire brigade of the city was soon on the spot but human effort was absolutely powerless to have any effect on the already wholesale destruction going on. Buildings hundreds of yards away were being fired in every direction by the flying, burning, embers and so fast did the devouring element rush onward that there was hardly time for people to flee for their lives let alone tear down any buildings to make a break.

The fire department soon became completely discouraged and the people seemed paralized. In three hours the conflagration had reached Water street and soon the Market house, court house, Commercial Bank, Athenian building, St. Andrew's Church, the Temple Club, Chamber of Commerce building, Telegram newspaper building, the half-million dollar Church of England cathedral, Methodist College, Masonic Temple, St. Patrick's Hall were all things of the past.

At 8.30 the Waterside Mercantile premises caught and the shipping began to hustle from the piers into the middle of the harbor. A few minutes later the Anglo-American Telegraph office became untenable and communication with the outside world was cut off.

The fire at this period was an appalling sight, all efforts to fight it had been abandoned, people only thought of saving their lives so apparent was it that efforts to save property would be futile. People fled to the rear of their houses and escaped from the piers in boats and all sorts of available crafts. The buildings along, this street, although mostly of stone and brick, seemed to melt away almost as quickly as the wooden structures. It was just 10 o'clock when the Atlantic hotel and custom house, more than half a mile away from the stable where the fire originated, fell. Next to collapse were the Galway wharf, immediately below the Atlantic house, the big tobacco factory, coastal steamship company's stores and wharves.

Signal Hill for a few minutes checked the progress of the flames, but not for long. Soon the walls of flames shot onward like an avalance, the residence of the American consul soon vanished, and the destruction of the large brewery and beautiful residence of John Lindberg followed. The fire continued to the eastward until there was nothing more to burn, its fury having been expended at the waters edge.

In the meantime the fire began to work northward up the slope on which St. John's is built. The first victim in this direction was Cochrane street, which runs from government house to the harbor. This thoroughfare, probably the handsomest of the whole city, was entirely wiped out with the exception of a few buildings at the very top and the Methodist church. St. Patrick's hall escaped for some time, owing to the great energies and bravery of the Christian brothers, whose schools are situated therein, but their efforts were in vain, and the building went down. The brothers made supreme efforts to prevent the flames fromg oing across to the Mercy convent, and success crowned their great work. Had the fire got into the convent it would have meant the destruction of Monkstown and the fashionable quarters.

The Congregational church here was destroyed, but the people began to fight the destroyer again, being encouraged by the achievement of the brothers, and another stand was made at the head of King's road Railroad cross, with the aid of the firemen. A large wooden structure guarded the worst of the range or Military road, and it was felt if this could be saved that the fashionable boulevards would be safe. This was at one o'clock Saturday morning, and although the firemen were exhausted they felt it was now or never and with the aid of the citizens in that portion of the city who lined the roofs in every direction, they fought a successful battle, though many times it was almost defeat.

But what a picture was presented. Two thirds of the business portion of the city is gone, and fully half of the entire city is destroyed. Three quraters of the whole value of St. John's is obliterated.

The homeless, some 12,000, are sheltered in the parliament house and under sheds and tents in Bannerman Park and other open places to-day Sunday.

The city is enveloped in a dense smoke from the surrounding wooden country which seems on fire on every hand whichever way one turns.

To-day the Killride Catholic church, three miles out on the road towards Bay of Bulls, was burned.

The worst features of the situation is that the wind continues westwardly and there is no appearance of rain, which is so badly needed. There is still much danger, but it is felt the great agony is over. Help must reach the stricken and desolate city from outside quickly and to a large extent if starvation is to be obviated.

Halifax will despatch a large steamer loaded with provisions on Wednesday and has issued an appeal to every town in Nova Scotia to help in the work of affording relief.

St. Patrick's hall cost $60,000 and was insured for $35,000. Every hotel and every newspaper office in the city was burned.

A woman gave birth to a child in Bannerman Park in a tent to-day. Another incident was the death of a man from fright. A woman's remains were found in the debris to-day.

Hope for the future is not abandoned.

The total insurance reported is from $5,000,000 to $6,000'000. Five of the greatest sufferers are the middle classes.

MOTHERS AND NURSES.

All who have the care of children should know that Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry may be confidently depended on to cure all summer complaints, diarrhœa, dysentry, cramps colic, cholera infantum, cholera morbus, canker, etc., in children or adults.

FOREST CITY.

JULY 11.—We are enjoying beautiful weather and the grass and crops look fine.

The Forest City band furnished music for the people of North Amity on the 4th. They play at Brookton on the 16th.

The Methodist people have for their pastor Rev. Avry formerly presiding elder of one of the Maine districts.

The schools have closed and the teachers have returned to their respective homes, namely Bucksport, Danforth and Fredericton.

Mrs. Dr. Cody and family are visiting relatives in New Brunswick and will remain away about two months.

F. Pray, of the Fredericton Normal school, is visiting his parents.

C. H. Vose, the popular merchant has been away on a visit for the benefit of his health.

The Baptist society furnished a dinner and supper on the 4th, which was highly appreciated by all who attended.

J. C. R. Byron who has been attending college in New York, and who resides in Campobello, made his numerous friends a visit last week.

The coast surveyors are here in force to finish their work commenced some time ago.

Mr. Forney with six men, who has charge of the coast survey has pitched several tents in the grove and will accupy them as his temporary residence while here.

Wm. Heghsimer with six men also has charge of the soundings of the lakes and has taken up his quarters at Mrs. Calligans.

Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Cody and Mrs. C. H. Vose attended the marriage of Miss McMinn to Chas. Gould, at the residenee of the brides uncle, Hugh McMinns. A goodly number were present and the ceremony was performed by Rev. Thos. McDonald, of this village, in a happy manner. After the ceremony light refreshments were served after which the couple took the train at Canterbury for a wedding trip.

RUSAGORNIS.

JULY 5.—The school examination was held on Tuesday, June 28th, and conducted by Miss Phebe E. Hoyt, of Blissville. The conduct of the children was all that could be desired and they acquitted themselves creditably. The trustees delivered addresses after which a vote of thanks was given to the teacher. The scholars enlivened the proceedings with some well rendered songs.

John Mersereau and Ashley Phillips arrived home from the west a few days ago where they have been nearly two years.

Joseph Halstead and wife, of St. John, are visiting friends at this place.

Our village merchant gives a statement of the butter and eggs he has bought during the six months ending June 30th, as follows: butter, 3750 pounds; eggs, 1850 dozen. He finds a ready sale for these at the store of S. A. Morrison, Fredericton. The farming and dairying industry have greatly increased of late years.

Thomas O'Leary, of Beaver Dam, caught a large bear a few days ago. We hope he will succeed in catching others that are prowling around that section of the country.

W. J. Noble has greatly improved his premises by the erection of a new barn.

Mrs. J. E. Green and daughter, of Boston, and Miss Jennie McLeod, of Fredericton, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs Taylor Mersereau.

The F. C. Baptist Sabbath school of this place has purchased a fine library.

DURHAM.

JULY 11.—Mrs. Bernard Cook and her sister, Miss Chris Haines, came from Boston to visit their mother and brothers. They intend staying a month, they have many friends in Durham who are glad to welcome them back again.

John Pond is preparing to put up a blacksmith shop.

Mrs. Henry Stoddard, from Calias, is visiting at her old home. Miss Ida Jenkens accompanied her. We hope they will make a long stay.

Messrs. Will and Charlie Pond are busily engaged in the erection of a large and commodious dwelling house, and above the ring of the hammer the far off chimeing of silvery wedding bells.

Alex Chase met with a bad accident. While cutting wood the axe slipped, inflicting quite a severe and painful wound in his foot. He is doing as well as could be expected.

Mr. and Mrs. John Young from Nashwaak, made a visit to their friends in this place recently and attended our temperance council

Our council is still alive and prospering.

Let's reason together. Here's a firm, one of the largest the country over, the world over; it has grown, step by step, through the years to greatness—and it sells patient medicines!—ugh!

"That's enough!"—

Wait a little—

This firm pays the newspapers good money (expensive work, this advertising!) to tell the people that they have faith in what they sell, *so much faith* that if they cant benefit or cure they don't want your money. Their *guarantee* is not indefinite and relative, but *definite* and *absolute*—if the medicine doesn't help, your money is "*on call.*"

Suppose every sick man and every feeble woman tried these medicines and found them worthless, who would be the loser, you or they?

The medicines are Dr. Pierce's "Golden Discovery," for blood diseases, and his "Favorite Prescription," for woman's peculiar ills. If they help toward health, they cost $1.00 a bottle each! If they don't, *they cost nothing!*

"There are some rich men among the lawyers." "Well, they won't remain very long rich if they've got among the lawyers."

A CANADIAN FAVORITE.

The season of green fruits and summer drinks is the time when the worst forms of cholera morbus, diarrhœa, and bowel complaints prevail. As a safeguard Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry should be kept in the house. For 35 years it has been the most reliable remedy.

Pipkin—I don't believe I'll keep this typewriter; it is defective. Dealer—In what respect? Pipkin—It doesn't spell correctly.

RAPID RELIEF.

DEAR SIRS,—I had for years been troubled with dyspepsia and sick headache, and found but little relief until I tried your Burdock Blood Bitters, which made a perfect cure. It is the best medicine I ever had in my life, and I will never be without it.

HATTIE DAVIS, Clinton, Ont.

A WOLF BOY.

Stolen in Babyhood and adopted by A Female Wolf.

A recent mail from Secundra, Northern India, includes a letter from Rev. A. H. Wright, superintendent of the orphanage at that place. Mr. Wright has under his charge in the institution Sanichar, the noted "wolf boy" of India, over whose history wise men have profoundly pondered. The gentleman's last letter contains some very interesting information about Sanichar, the results of whose early associations have caused them much anxiety.

Sanichar is the child of human parents lost in his babyhood and nurtured by a female wolf. He was first seen by a party of hunters who were in pursuit of a wolf in the unfrequented jungles of Bulandshahe. They came upon him suddenly while he was sunning himself upon a rock near a cave. The strange little creature, with face covered with matted hair naturally amazed them. A closer survey showed him to be a child about five years old. Instantly he had taken fright, scampering on all fours after the flying wolf. Both sought shelter in the cave. Being afraid to penetrate into what they knew to be the lair of a wild beast the men decided to report the occurrence to the magistrate of the district, who immediately gave directions that a fire be built at the mouth of the cave and the inmates smoked out.

This was done with good effect. Presently a large female wolf made a dash for liberty, scattering the burning embers in every direction. She was closely followed by the boy on all fours, as the hunters had first observed him. He got over the ground with astonishing swiftness and was captured with great difficulty. He bit and scratched with the ferocity of a wild animal, which he was in all respects excepting his human form. He had lost all the attributes of his race, could not stand erect and did not possess the power of speech. A subsequent repast proved that he had only the appetite of an animal.

He would tear raw meat to pieces and gnaw bones as ravenously as any beast. He lapped water in the same manner. At first he was put in an inclosure, like any dangerous creature. Here he lay curled up in a corner all day, but as soon as night came he began to prowl around seeking freedom and gnawing whatever came in his way. The magistrate who received him applied, after an interval of a few weeks, to the English missionaries to relieve him of his charge, which they did.

Sanichar happened to arrive at the orphanage of Secundra on a Saturday, and from this circumstance he was named Sanichar—the native name for the day. His benefactors now devoted themselves to humanizing him, but for a long time their efforts were without success. The clothes they put on him he tore into shreds and flung from him.

He persisted in eating food from the floor, picking it up with his mouth, and viciously resented all attempt to make him sit up and use his fingers. But by and by his intelligence dawned. He submitted to wearing clothes, and learned to walk erect and eat like a human being. He became very docile and obedient, and as he grew older seemed to understand all that was said but made no attempt to acquire speech himself. He lost all desire for uncooked food as well as all disposition to escape. He has been taught to do a little work, but has never learned to like it.

Sanichar is not considered an idoit by those who have him in charge, although his forehead is very low and his eyes retain their wild and restless look. Being brought up amidst religious surroundings, it has been a matter of interest to learn what comprehension he has of a hereafter.

That he thinks and reasons is evidenced by his actions after the death of one who had shown him kindness and to whom he was much attached. At the funeral as the body was lowered into the grave, he gazed beseechingly at the mourners' as if he would wring from some of them understanding as to what it all meant. By signs they tried to make him understand something of the mystery of death and future life. They were afterwards satisfied that he comprehended, because when sick himself he lay down feigned death a moment, then pointed to the earth as his grave and waved his hand heavenward.

He is strong in his personal likes and dislikes and can easily make himself understood if he is hungry or wants a cigar, of which he is very fond. Sanichar has now outgrown his boyhood and is supposed to be more than 20 years of age. He is 5 ft. 2 in. in height and is, naturally, very awkard in his gait. He has a peculiar manner of lifting his feet when walking, and swings and jerks his arms as if he depended upon them to assist him in locomotion.

It is much to be regretted that, with his gradually expanding intellect, he has never learned to speak. That he received rough usage from his brute companions is demonstrated by the scars on his body as well as two marks on his face, which were evidently severe bites.

The theory as to how he came into the possession of the wolves is best told in the words of the Rev. A. H. Wright himself. In the letter before referred to he says: "The only theory which can account for this freak of nature is that a wolf carried him away when sleeping in the open air during the hot weather. Its maternal instincts (perhaps it had lost its own offspring,) did the rest. There are many here who remember his being brought in and the wild, untameable character of Sanichar at first."

And now the question arises had he never been rescued from his wolf associates would he have remained entirely upon the level of a wild beast of the forest. His tendencies were undoubtedly all that way when he was captured, and for a long time he chafed savagely against his state of bondage. Freedom and the depths of the jungle were all he sought, and human presence was hateful to him. The scientists here have a field for investigation, but the wolf boy lives on oblivious of his remarkable personality and unable to comprehend the interest strangers evince in him.

A CURE FOR MOSQUITO BITES.

The best antidote for the bite of a mosquito is undoubtedly ammonia weakened with a little water or salt and water. Some people go so far as to press the poison out of the bite with some small metal instrument like the point of a watch key before applying the antidote. This prevents the painful swelling that sometimes occurs. As in other cases, "One man's meat is another man's poison," and the same remedy will not apply to all individuals. Some find camphor most efficacious and salt and water will not prevail. Ammonia, however, seems to be generally successful, as a neutralizer of mosquito poison. Where there are large quantities of mosquitoes and no reason for their appearance is apparent, it is well to look about the premises for something that attracts them. An uncovered barrel of rain water will bring them in hordes, and damp places and stagnant pools are spots where they delight to congregate.