THE HERALD.

VOL. III., NO. 21. FREDERICTON, N. B., SATURDAY APRIL 30, 1892. $1.00 PER YEAR.

Boardof Works

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 Agent, 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,

NOTARIES, CONVEYANCERS, &c.

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

WILLIAM ROSSBOROUGH,

MASON,

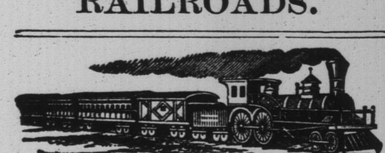
Plasterer, - and - Bricklayer,

SHORE ST., NEAR GASWORKS,

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 Nov. 30th, 1891.

LEAVE FREDERICTON.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

6.15. A. M.—Express for St. John and intermediate points; Vanceboro, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Houlton, Woodstock, and points North.

10.35 A. M.—For Fredericton Junction, St. John and points East. Vanceboro, Bangor, and points West. St. Stephen, Houlton and Woodstock.

3.00 P. M.—For Fredericton Junction, St. John, etc.

RETURNING TO FREDERICTON FROM

St. John, 6 00, 10.00 a.m., 4.30 p. m.
Fredericton Junction, 8.25 a.m., 12.15, 6.25 p.m.
McAdam Junction, 10.50 a.m., 2.50 p.m.
Vanceboro, 10.25 a.m., 2:30 p.m.
St. Stephen, 9.00, 10.30 a.m.
St. Andrews, 8.00 a.m.

Arriving in Fredericton at 9.35 a. m., 1.25, 7.20 p.m

LEAVE GIBSON.

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

ARRIVE AT GIBSON.

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

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,

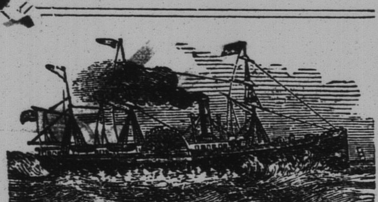
78, NEW OXFORD STREET, (late 533, OXFORD STREET), LONDON

and are sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. d., 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 Service. 1892, Calling at Londonderry.

From Liverpool.	Steamships.	From Montreal.	From Quebec.
April 21	SARDINIAN	May 7	May 8
" 28	*NUMIDIAN	" 18	......
May 5	PARISIAN	" 21	May 22
" 12	CIRCASSIAN	" 28	" 29
" 19	*MONGOLIAN	June 8	......
" 26	SARDINIAN	" 11	June 12
June 2	*NUMIDIAN	" 22	......
" 9	PARISIAN	" 25	June 26
" 16	CIRCASSIAN	July 2	July 3
" 23	*MONGOLIAN	" 13	......
" 30	SARDINIAN	" 16	July 17

And regularly hereafter.

*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, Halifax and Baltimore Mail Service.

Liverpool to Baltimore via St. John's and Halifax.	Steamships.	Halifax via St. John's, N. F., to Liverpool.
12 April	NOVA SCOTIAN	9 May.
26 "	*CARTHAGINIAN	23 "
10 May	CASPIAN	6 June
24 "	NOVA SCOTIAN	20 "

*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.

NESTORIAN .... 1 April
SARMATIAN .... 14 "
HIBERNIAN .... 29 "
NESTORIAN .... 13 May.

And fortnightly thereafter.

Glasgow, Londonderry, and New York Service.

(Late State Line Steamers.)

From Glasgow.		From New York.
1 Apr	STATE OF NEBRASKA	21 Apr 4.00 p m
15 "	STATE OF CALIFORNIA	5 May 10 a m
29 "	STATE OF NEVADA	19 " 3 00 p m
13 May	STATE OF NEBRASKA	2 June 3.00 p m
7 May	STATE OF CALIFORNIA	16 " 2.00 p m

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.

4th April.

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.

BRUSHES. - BRUSHES.

Just Received our usual Spring stock of Brushes

3 LARGE Cases containing Whitewash, Kalsomine, Paint, Varnish, Tar, Hearth, Counter, Lime, Roofing, Paste and Paste Brushes. Sash Tools, Lettering, Marking and Artists Brushes.

For sale low by

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

PURE AMERICAN TAR.

JUST TO HAND:

350 TINS Pure American Tar, at special low price.

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

UNLIKE ANY OTHER. As much For INTERNAL as EXTERNAL use. In 1810 Originated by an Old Family Physician.

Think Of It. In use for more than Eighty Years, and still leads. *Generation* after *Generation* have used and blessed it. Every Traveler should have a bottle in his satchel.

Every Sufferer From Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, Diphtheria, Coughs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Cholera-Morbus, Diarrhœa, Lameness, Soreness in Body or Limbs, Stiff Joints or Strains, will find in this old Anodyne relief and speedy cure.

Every Mother Should have Johnson's Anodyne Liniment in the house for Croup, Colds, Sore Throat, Tonsilitis, Colic, Cuts, Bruises, Cramps and Pains liable to occur in any family without notice. Delays may cost a life. Relieves all Summer Complaints like magic. Price, 35 cts. post-paid; 6 bottles, $2. Express paid. I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

CAUTION.

EACH PLUG OF THE

Myrtle Navy

IS MARKED

T. & B.

IN BRONZE LETTERS.

NONE OTHER GENUINE.

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.

I CURE FITS!

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worse cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give EXPRESS and POST-OFFICE.
H. C. ROOT, M. C., 186 ADELAIDE ST., WEST, TORONTO ONT.

HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL

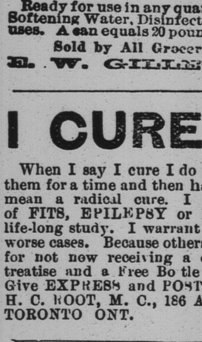
FOR EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL USE.

The Quickest, Surest and Best Remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sore Throat, and all Stiffness, Soreness and Lameness. It stops all pain, and cures Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Frost Bites, Chilblains, Deafness, Chafing, etc. For Croup, Colds, Quinsy, etc., from 10 to 30 drops on sugar taken internally, gives quick relief. Price 25c.

HAGYARD'S PECTORAL BALSAM

CURES COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, ETC.

BE A MAN



Laocoon in the coils of the fatal serpents was not more helpless than is the man who pines under the effects of disease, excesses, overwork, worry, etc. Rouse yourself. Take heart of hope again and BE A MAN! We have cured thousands, who allow us to refer to them. WE CAN CURE YOU by use of our exclusive methods and appliances. Simple, unfailing treatment at home for **Lost or Failing Manhood,** General or **Nervous Debility,** Weaknesses of Body and Mind, Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Robust, Noble MANHOOD fully Restored. Improvement seen the first day. How to enlarge and strengthen, WEAK, UNDEVELOPED ORGANS AND PARTS OF BODY. Men testify from 50 States and Foreign Countries. Write them. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free. Address

ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.

4

TO LET.

THAT Cottage on St. John street, at present occupied by R. W. L. Tibbitts. Rent moderate. Possession May 1st.

Apply to JAMES S. NEILL.

Fredericton, April 9th, 1892.—tf.

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

Timely Hints Useful to the Farmer and his Household.

RULES IN RAISING CORN.—1. Select a rich well-drained soil, choosing old sod, or else well seeded clover. Sod is counted equal to fifty or a hundred loads of barn manure to the acre.

2. Manure it in autumn or during winter by spreading finely or evenly with barn manure. Spread on sod in autumn manure is worth twice as much as spread in lumps in spring.

3. Plow at a moderate depth; five or six inches at most will bring more corn than eight inches.

4. Mellow the inverted sod thoroughly with spring-tooth, disc or smoothing harrow.

5. Select the best seed. Repeated selection for many years will improve the variety if continued in the same locality.

6. Harrow well just before planting; make the rows two inches deep, and plant in drills by running along the markings, which will place the plants slightly below the surface. Adopt the same course with check rows.

7. Run smoothing harrow or weeder five days over the whole surface, both before or after the corn is up, to destroy all weeds before they appear, and continue till the corn is a foot high. Keep the surface of the ground flat.

8. Continue the work with a cultivator till the corn is breast high, keeping near the surface to avoid the roots. Avoid cultivating in wet weather, and thus crusting the ground and making hard clods.

9. In selecting the ground for corn each year, bear in mind that good rotation is a matter of great convenience. A common good course is corn on sod the first year; oats or barley the second; wheat the third with clover; clover hay the fourth or more. This course may be variously modified in different localities.

10. In performing these different operations, it is well to remember that young corn roots are more than twice as long as the height of the plants; that no soil is too rich for corn; to plant when the ground is warm enough to start the seed; to destroy all sprouting weeds before coming up, at one tenth of the subsequent labor; to carefully select the best ground; and to pulverize the soil very thoroughly before planting.

DIFFERENT KINDS OF HAY.

Where the products of the farm are fed out to the stock on the farm, grass, both for pasturage and hay, is an important part of the farm crops, so much so that in many cases from one third to one half the acreage can be seeded to grass to advantage. In many cases, however, in order to handle to a good advantage, it will be found a good plan to use two or three varieties, rather than to use only one. One of the essentials in having hay of a good quality, is to be able to harvest in good season. If cut too early there is too much water, and in consequence the hay is light and does not contain a good per cent of nutriment. If allowed to get too ripe more or less of the plant will turn to woody fibre, and there is a loss of nutriment.

In order to handle economically, and at the same time get the work done in good season, it will be a good plan to sow two or more varieties. Orchard grass and red clover usually come in first, and can nearly always be cut and stored away before wheat harvest. Mammoth clover comes in a little later. Timothy is usually ripe by the time wheat is harvested and out of the way, and red top will ripen after timothy. These make a good selection, and in ripening after the other will lengthen materially the season of harvesting.

Any of these if cut at the proper time and rightly managed will make a good quality of hay, and in many cases lengthening the season will lesson the cost of putting up, as the farmer can do a large part of the work without the necessity of hiring extra help.

When the farm profits are small every advantage must be taken to increase them, and one important item in doing this is to lessen the cost, and this can be done to a good advantage in a majority of cases by planning the crops so that they can be handled with as little extra help as possible, and with the crops grown for hay this can be done to a good advantage by grassing a variety of crops for hay.

GRAIN WITH GRASS.

Results of experiments to test the effects of a grain ration for cows at pasture, reported in bulletin of the Ithaca, N. Y., station, are summarized as follows, and fail to sustain the impression, current in some quarters as to the value of the practice:

In 1889, in a season in which the pasturage was very luxuriant through the whole summer, with three cows in each lot, the grain fed lot gave considerable less milk, which was so much richer in butter fat that the total butter production was practically the same in the two lots. In this experiment the grain feeding was begun about a month after the cows had gone to pasture. In 1890, in a season in which the pasture was luxuriant, except for a short time in midsummer, with three cows in each lot, the total amount of butter fat produced was almost exactly the same in both lots. In this experiment the grain fed lot continued to receive the same ration on pasture that they had been receiving during the winter on dry feed. In 1890, in an experiment on soiling with grass alone, and with grass and grain, just about enough more butter was produced by the grain fed lot to pay for the increased cost of the grain ration. In 1891, in a season in which at no time the pasture was very luxuriant, with eight cows in each lot, the grain fed lot produced just about enough more milk and butter to pay for the increased cost of the grain ration. In this experiment the grain feeding was begun about two weeks after the cows went to pasture.

A COW KILLED BY A TURTLE.

One day last week Richard Mock, of Miller county, Georgia, after milking a fine milch cow he owns, turned her out in the woods, and she wended her way down to Aycock's creek to slack her thirst some time during the day, and while engaged in drinking was seized by the nose by a loggerhead turtle and her head pulled under the water and held there until she drowned. Failing to return home that night, Mr. Mock made search for her, and found her lying with her head under the water, her body on land, quite dead, the turtle still having his hold. Mr. Mock called help, and, dragging the cow out, drew the turtle out also, he refusing to let go the cow's nose. The turtle was killed and weighed fifty pounds, his shell being as large as a large bread tray.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Such as Young Housewives May Well Make a Note of.

Do not use feather dusters on furniture; a soft cloth is much better.

To remove soiled spots from light painted doors, use kerosene on a flannel cloth.

To remove blood stains, dip the fabric stained in kerosene, and then wash thoroughly.

A good cement is melted alum, but it must never be used when water and heat are to come in contact with it.

To purify the air in a newly painted room, put several tubs of water in it, and it will absorb much of the odor.

Turpentine and black varnish is the blacking used by hardware dealers for protecting stoves from rust. If put on properly it will last through the season.

Ceilings that have been smoked by a kerosene lamp may be cleaned by washing with water in which soda has been dissolved — the proportion is not important.

Turpentine is the best known substance for removing stains of paint, and if it is possible to apply the liquid at once, not a vestage of the spots will remain.

Add a tablespoonful of borax to a pan of hot soapsuds; put your table silver in it, and let it stand two hours. Rinse it with clear water and polish with a soft cloth or chamois.

After thoroughly sweeping a dingy carpet, wipe it with a damp cloth partially wrung out of a mixture of water and ox-gall in proportion of two tablespoonfuls of the latter to a gallon of lukewarm water.

Oilcloth which has been in use and is oiled should be scrubbed clean, using as little soap as will be necessary for the purpose and then varnished with oilcloth varnish, which costs about fifty cents a pint.

In using gold or any other of the bronzes never mix the medium with the powder, if you wish to obtain the best effect. In painting dip your brush first into the liquid then into the powder, kept in separate saucers.

To tighten caneseat chairs turn up the chair bottom and wash the cane work thoroughly with soapy water and a soft cloth. Let it dry in the sun and it will be as firm as when new, provided the cane has not been broken.

Dissolve a little gum arabic in a little water, so that it is rather thick, put enough plaster of Paris into this to make a thick paste. Cement broken pieces of china together, and in half an hour they cannot be broken in the same place. Hot water seems to make it more firm.

Rattan and willow chairs should be cleaned, like straw matting with salt and water. First thoroughly remove the dust. Then ring a clean cloth out of salt and water, rubbing chair or matting dry with the other hand as quickly as you can, so that it may retain none of the moisture.

Kerosene will take iron rust and fruit stains from almost every kind of goods without injuring the fabric. Wash the soiled spot in kerosene as you would in water. The spots must be washed in kerosene before they have been put into soap and water, or it will do no good.

To wash Madras curtains, beat and shake out the dust very thoroughly, and then wash in bran water. Boil a quart of bran in a bucketful of water, strain and put the curtains in while it is yet moderately warm. Rinse in more bran water and hang up smoothly in the shade to dry. Press them on the wrong side with a not very hot iron.

Common dry salt is said to be one of the best agents for cleaning marble, such as wash basins, sink fixtures and the like. It requires no preparation, and may be rubbed directly upon the tarnished surface, removing any incrustations or deposits at once, leaving the marble shining and clean. This is well worthy of remembrance, as it is often found to be provokingly hard to clean the marble thoroughly without injuring the surface.

After thoroughly dusting and cleaning off whatever specks may be on the furniture mix and apply the following: Take one teaspoonful of pure cider vinegar and add to it one gill of pure raw linseed oil. Shake it thoroughly until mixed. Apply with a soft woolen rag, rubbing gently. It is only necessary to dampen the rag with the mixture, and not to thoroughly wet it. It soon dries and leaves the article with a bright new face. This preparation has the advantage of not gumming — as oil will do — but giving a fresh look to every article of furniture it is applied to. Grained or stained wood can be freshened up in the same manner. White spots, so disfiguring to furniture, can also be removed with the same preparation. Many housekeepers use coal oil or turpentine to rub their furniture with, but either one will soon destroy the gloss.

The best way to renovate old feathers is to put them from the ticks into a barrel of hot suds. They should be shaken out under the water after thoroughly washing them in two or three barrels of suds. Rinse them thoroughly. Spread them on a paper on the floor in a small, warm room, after wringing them thoroughly in a cloth to extract all the moisture that can be taken out in this way. Leave them over night to dry on the sheet, then remove them to another and beat them with a stick, tieing a veil over the face to prevent the breathing the fluff of the feathers that rises. In a few days the feathers will be fine and dry. They can also be dried by putting them in a bag of white mosquito netting, hanging them in the sun, and turning and beating them occasionally. If one lives near a steam renovating establishment it is better to send the pillows there, as the charge is usually moderate.

A LUCKY UMBRELLA.

If a fellow,
With umbrella,
Comin' thro' the rain,
Meet a maiden
Budget laden,
Duty seems quite plain.

'Cross the gutter
Gently put her,
Dryly see her home,
Taking chances
That sweet glances
Toward him shyly roam.

At the gateway
He will straightway
Make his parting bow —
Ask a question
(Love's suggestion)
Then record his vow.

Calls to-morrow
Smiles to borrow —
Will return them quick.
Now they're mated;
Fate was dated
From umbrella trick.

IN A WHALE'S BELLY.

A Sailor is Swallowed by a Whale and Remains there for Several Hours.

Last February the whaling ship Star of the East was in the vicinity of the Faulkland islands searching for whales, which were very scarce. One morning the lookout sighted a whale about three miles away on the starboard quarter. Two boats were manned. In a short time one of the boats was near enough to enable the harpooner to send a spear into the whale, which proved to be an exceedingly large one. With the shaft in its side the animal sounded and then sped away dragging the boat after him with terrible speed. He swam straight away about five miles, when he turned and came back almost directly toward the spot where he had been harpooned. The second boat waited for him and when a short distance away from him he rose to the surface. As soon as his back showed above the surface of the water the harpooner in the second boat drove

Another Spear into Him.

The pain apparently crazed the whale, for it thrashed about, and it was feared that the boat would be swamped and the crew drowned. Finally the whale swam away dragging the two boats after him. He went about three miles and sounded or sank, and his whereabouts could not be exactly told. The lines attached to the harpoons were slack, and the harpooners began slowly to drag them in and coil them in the tubs. As soon as they were tautened the whale arose to the surface and beat about with his tail in the maddest fashion. The boats attempted to get beyond the reach of the animal, which was apparently in its death agonies, and one of them succeeded, but the other was less fortunate. The whale struck it with his nose and upset it. The men were thrown into the water, and before the other boat could pick them up one man was

Sunk to the Bottom,

the survivor rowed back to the ship. The whale was dead and in a few hours the great body was lying by the ship's side, and the men were busy with axes and spades cutting through the flesh to secure the fat. They worked all day and a part of the night. They resumed operations the next forenoon and were soon down to the stomach, which was to be hoisted to the deck. The workmen were startled, while laboring to clear it and to fasten the chain about it, to discover something doubled up in it that gave spasmodic signs of life. The vast pouch was hoisted to the deck and cut open, and inside was found the missing sailor, doubled up and unconscious. He was laid out on the deck and treated to a bath of sea water, which soon revived him; but his mind was not clear, and he was placed in the captain's quarters, where he remained for a fortnight a raving lunatic. He was carefully treated by the captain and officers of the ship, and he finally began to get possession of his senses. At the end of the third week he had entirely recovered from the shock and resumed his duties. His face and hands were bleached to a

Deathly Whiteness,

and the skin was wrinkled, giving the man the appearance of having been parboiled. Bartley affirms that he would probably have lived inside his house of flesh until he starved, for he lost his senses through fright and not through lack of air. He says that he remembers the sensation of being lifted into the air by the nose of the whale and falling into the water; then there was a fearful rushing sound, which he believed to be the beating of the water by the whale's tail; then he was encompassed by a fearful darkness, and he felt himself slipping along a smooth passage of some sort that seemed to move and carry him forward. This sensation lasted but an instant, then he felt that he had more room. He felt about him, and his hands came in contact with a yielding, slimy substance that seemed to shrink from his touch. It finally dawned upon him that he had been swallowed by the whale, and he was overcome with horror at the situation. He could breathe easily, but the heat was terrible. It was not of a scorching, stifling nature, but it seemed

To Open the Pores

of his skin and draw out its vitality. He became very weak, and grew sick at the stomach. He knew that there was no hope of his escape from his strange prison. Death stared him in the face, and he tried to look at it bravely, but the awful quiet, the fearful darkness, the horrible knowledge of his environments and the terrible heat finally overcame him, and he must have fainted, for the next he remembered was being in the captain's cabin. Bartley is not a man of a timid nature; but he says it was many weeks before he could pass a night without having his sleep disturbed with harrowing dreams of angry whales and the horrors of his fearful prison. The skin on the face and hands of Bartley has never recovered its natural appearance. It is yellow and wrinkled, and looks like old parchment. The health of the man does not seem to have been affected by his terrible experience; he is in splendid spirits and apparently fully enjoys all the blessings of life that comes in his way. The whaling captains say that they never knew a parallel case to this before. They say that it frequently occurs that men are swallowed by whales who become infuriated by the pain of the harpoon and attack the boats; but they have never known a man to go through the ordeal that Bartley did, and come out alive.

It was Mr. Emerson who said "the first wealth is health," and it was a wiser than the modern philosopher who said that "the blood is the life." The system, like the clock, runs down. It needs winding up. The blood gets poor and scores of diseases result. It needs a tonic to enrich it.

A certain wise doctor, after years of patient study, discovered a medicine which purified the blood, gave tone to the system, and made men — tired, nervous, brain-wasting men — feel like new. He called it his "Golden Medical Discovery." It has been sold for years, sold by the million of bottles, and people found such satisfaction in it that Dr. Pierce, who discovered it, now feels warranted in selling it under a *positive guarantee* of its doing good in all cases.

Perhaps it's the medicine for you. Your's wouldn't be the first case of scrofula or salt-rheum, skin disease, or lung disease, it has cured when nothing else would. The trial's worth making, and costs nothing. Money refunded if it don't do you good.

Don't try to do too much. It is said that a man in Kansas is now baldheaded because he was determined that his wife should learn to eat pie with a fork.

KIDD'S TREASURE.

The Diggers and Their Disturbers at Saunder's Cove.

'Tis an old story now, that hunt for buried treasure at Saunder's creek, Kennebecasis; but many have not heard it and to these the tale will be new. About 1840 there appeared to be a mania for digging; coves, creeks and shores were explored in all sections of the province; in fact the mania extended to Maine where it was carried on with even greater assiduity than in this province.

A man, whom we will call Jones, dreamed nightly for weeks that at a certain point in Saunder's cove "Capt Kidd as he sailed," had deposited a large amount of bullion.

His dream growing apace, his mind turned to the best way of securing the treasure, so he confided in a young man of the neighborhood whose money was as plentiful as his many schemes for mischief. The young man hired two others to help Jones in digging and employed them for a month, should the treasure be unearthed before that time they were to have wages for full time.

They got all necessary tools and on a foggy night when there were only occasional rifts in the fog to let the moon peep through they landed and set to work. About midnight while they were delving away, Jones spied a full rigged ship, with tapering spars gliding calmly into the cove. They heard the rattle of the chain and the splash as the anchor struck the water. As the boom of a cannon rang out on the still night air, they rushed from the pit and with screams of affright sought a shelter in the forest.

Regaining their courage by dawn of day they reassembled at their temporary camp and when evening came, pale and trembling got down once more into the pit and began to remove the earth. As the hour of midnight approached a peculiar feeling overcame them as though a ghostly visitant was approaching. Looking up to the mouth of the pit, there in plain sight, relieved by the back ground of sky, was a headless man. There was no way to get out without passing him and neither one would make the attempt. Jones, however, was armed, and taking deliberate aim at the midnight visitor, he pulled the trigger. The loud report awakened an owl on the other side of the cove and set him to hooting at the disturbers of his peace, but the headless man still stood at the mouth of the pit. Another shot was fired with the same result, except that the intruder, with a wave of his long bony arms, vanished into thin air. The party could work no more that night but returned to their camp pretty badly frightened. Next night they tried again, being liberally supplied with liquor. Clang! went a crowbar as it struck some metallic substance under ground. Digging went on with a rush, already the lid of an iron chest was exposed, all that was necessary was a few shovelfulls of earth removed and the treasure was theirs. Oh! how rapidly they worked. The perspiration rolled from their brows, they hardly took time to breath, when "crash!" The woods were alive with fire, balls of blue flame rolled about in all directions, hissing and screaming like snakes the flames shot up the sides of the pit, throwing sparks in the faces of the gold seekers and driving them before them into the woods.

With faces blood-stained and scratched, clothes in rags, the party gathered at the camp and there decided to disband. All these ghostly manifestations may be explained in a few words. When one party was hired to dig another party was hired to disturb them and drive them away if possible. The ship was a woodboat that with temporary poles put across the masts well supplied with grey cotton was sculled silently past the diggers. The headless man was not afraid of bullets because the pistols of the party were examined each evening before they left camp. A board put across his head with a blanket covering it passed very well in the dark for a headless visitant. The balls of fire and hissing snakes were only rockets and Roman candles that at that time were not so well known in rural sections as at present.

But the diggers never knew what plans had been devised to drive them from the work. They believed that they saw the treasure; that inhabitants of the lower regions guard it and that they made a miraculous escape. They told their story and it has been handed down and is yet told to the visitor with an apparent belief in its truth that it is almost a shame to disturb, by giving the other side.

BLOOD WILL TELL.

Good blood will show its quality. So will bad blood, the one in a healthy body and ruddy complexion, the other in ill health, blotches, pimples, boiles and sores, and frequently in intenser forms as ulcers, abscesses, erysipelas, scrofulous diseases, salt rheum, etc. Every organ of the body depends upon the blood for force and vitality, and is but scantily served when the blood is impure. No remedy is so potent as a blood purifier or more rapidly produces new and healthy blood than Burdock Blood Bitters, which neutralizes the various poisons and restores the vitalizing power of this all important fluid. As an instance of this read what Mr. J. F. Neff, of Algoma Mills, Ont., says in a recent letter:

SIRS,—A year ago I was troubled with spots breaking out all over my body, the effect of bad blood. I consulted three different doctors, who gave me medicine but did not cure me. I was advised to try B. B. B., and after using two bottles I noticed the spots getting less. I continued the use of B. B. B., which entirely cured me, giving me also a splendid appetite. Since then I would use no other medicine.

Smart Youth (to hand-organ man) — Garibaldi, how's business this morning? Don't you need a cashier? Hand-organ man (grinding away) — No. One monka 'nuff.

WHAT! LIMPING YET?

Why should you go limping around when Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor will remove your corns in a few days? It will give almost instant relief and a guaranteed cure in the end. Be sure you get the genuine Putnam's Corn Extractor, made by Polson's & Co., Kingston, for many substitutes are being offered, and it is always better to get the best. Safe, sure, painless.

Another view of it.— Hunker — I wish I had courage enough to propose to Sue and end my misery. Spats — That might not end it. Hunker — How's that? Spatts — She might accept you.

Catarrahal deafness is relieved by using Johnson's Anodyne Liniment as directed. Try it.

FREDERICTON JUNCTION.

Central Blissville, Tracey Station and French Lake.

Fredericton Junction derives its importance from its position as the centre from which travellers go to Fredericton and up river points, Bangor and points west or St. John and southern localities. There is a train, either freight or passenger, at the station during each hour of the day, and the baggage master, John Maynard, is kept pretty busy, as besides looking after baggage, he has the freight and express business also to attend to. He is a popular man with both travellers and trainmen, and the junction would not be the same place if he was not around. Jas. Buchanan, station agent, is too well known to all to require many words. Sufficient to say that he is one of the best on the road and is

Also Very Popular.

The hotels are the American House, run by John Shehan, and the Patterson under the control of Wm. Patterson. Both of these are good, well conducted houses and are much patronized. Mr. Patterson has added a large ell to his building and now has rooms fit for any guest.

In the manufacturing line, A. L. Duplisea does a large amount of work, especially in the making of trucks and carriages. He makes all styles of vehicles from the ordinary truck wagon to the most elegant carriage. His work stands well and he is

Liberally Patronized.

The stores are run by Noble & Nason, D. W. Hartt, W. Patterson, John Holland, John Shehan, Mrs. Kelley and Hugh McQuestion. Everything required can be got at these, and some of the buildings are very good ones. D. W. Hartt's new store is as good as is generally found outside of cities.

The spiritual wants of the people are looked after by the Rev. G. E. Foster of Tracey Station and the Rev. Father Farrell of Nerepis. There are F. C. Baptist and Roman Catholic edifices, both of which are

Good Substantial Buildings

well adapted to the wants of the people.

The school has always been one of the best, and continues its good reputation under the management of Samuel Alexander and Miss Ella Patterson. Many good scholars have gone out from its walls into various walks of life, and have found the preliminary preparations received at this school to have been of the right kind.

A short distance below the junction proper is the remains of the old mill. Slowly crumbling to decay it yet remains as a monument of the good old times before the ravages of the Saxby gale. The last owners, Robinson & Robinson, were doing well when the gale and fires swept away all the lumber and left the mill a useless piece of machinery, an elephant on their hands. Thomas, one of the firm, is at present running the Blackville mill for Alex. Gibson, the other, Alfred, has passed away to the

Great Hereafter.

About three and a half miles from Fredericton Junction is Tracey Station. This was for many years an important milling centre, but the fires also swept away a world of lumber wealth. There is enough lumber growing, however, to supply the wants of the neighborhood and the mill does considerable work. It is believed that the district is rich in coal, the specimens found being of the best quality, and steps are to be taken the coming summer to make a thorough test of the quantity of the mineral. Should there be any considerable quantity of coal as is believed, the future of the village is assured. There are many fine farms and several good stores, but we have not time just now to go

Into Particulars.

Central Blissville is a beautiful farming locality, the land being principally interval, with a surrounding border of high hills. Most of the houses are built on the high intervals, and are nearly all good structures, with some very fine buildings. One of the pleasant old gentlemen to have a chat with is Deacon Alexander. Most of his life he followed lumbering, but has now retired to farm life, and is well known and well informed on the general history of the province. This district has many fine colts by the Knight of Chester and one of the Clevelands. An account of some of these will appear

In Another Issue.

Coming back to the junction and taking the train to Rusagornis Station, we there leave the track and strike off eastward "across the lake" as it is generally termed. The lake is known as French lake, and is a favorite duck and wild goose ground, besides being a favorite resort for gaspereau. It is one of the places where three crops can be gathered, gaspereau in the spring freshet, a crop of grass when the water has gone down and ducks and geese when the fall freshets come. The first object that attracts the attention is the remains of a lime kiln, and limestone of a good quality is found in abundance. The business was carried on for many years but has come to an end. The land is well adapted to fruit growing, especially apples, and the orchard of Oliver Stanick is one of the largest and best in the province. The farms are all seemingly well cultivated with good houses and

Large Herds of Cattle.

This is the home of the Morrows who suffered so heavily by the fires on the Oromocto and its lakes. The general store and post office is kept by Geo. N. Armstrong. He keeps a good stock, and besides being postmaster is also the village squire.

One thing may be said to belong equally to all of the places mentioned in this article and that is the courteous treatment accorded to all who may visit them.

DR. T. A. SLOCUM'S

Oxygenized Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil. If you are Feeble and Emaciated — Use it. For sale by all druggists. 35 cents per bottle.

Rivers — What do you think of that story that a pug nose can be straightened out by lying on one's face when in bed? Banks — I think it's a lie on the face of it.

DR. T. A. SLOCUM'S

Oxygenized Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil. If you have a Cough — Use it. For sale by all druggists. 35 cents a bottle.

Wheels are always on the go, and of necessity are tired.

Mrs. Jane Vansickle, Alberton, Ont., was cured of liver complaint, after years of suffering, by using five bottles of B. B. B. She recommends it.