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FREDERICTON, N. B., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1893.

HOTELS.

QUEEN HOTEL,

Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

THIS HOTEL has been REBUILT AND PAINTED IN THE MOST ATTRACTIVE STYLE. AS SEEN AT THE NEW YORK OFFICE, AND BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED. DURING ROOM ON Ground Floor. PERFECT VENTILATION AND SEWERAGE THROUGHOUT. LARGE AND AIRY ROOMS. COMMODIOUS BATH ROOMS AND CLOSETS in each room; and is capable of accommodating ONE HUNDRED GUESTS. It is rapidly growing in popular favor, and is the best of the kind in the Dominion. The Public is always supplied with every delicacy available. The cooking is highly commended, and the staff of Attendants are ever ready to oblige. There are few of the largest and most commodiously fitted up SAMPLE ROOMS in Canada, having street entrances and also connecting with Hotel Office. HIGH CLASS CARRIAGES of every style are to be had on short notice. DELIVERY STABLES of the Proprietor, in the "B" is centrally located, directly opposite the "Greenwood" and "Perry" landings, and within a minute's walk of the Parliament Buildings, County Registrar's Office and Cathedral. A FIRST-CLASS BARBER SHOP IN CONNECTION.

HEALTH FOR ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

THE PILLS
PURIFY THE BLOOD, correct all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys and all complaints incidental to Female of all ages. For Children and the Aged they are priceless.

THE OINTMENT
Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It is famous for its cure of Rheumatism. For Disorders of the Chest it acts like a charm.

Manufactured only at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 178, NEW OXFORD STREET, (late 533, OXFORD STREET), LONDON and are sold at 1s. 1d., 2s., 4s., 6s., 11s., 22s., and 38s. each Box or Pot and may be had of all Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Purchasers should look to the label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 533, Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

FALL ON THE FARM.

The Storing of Tubers, Cabbage and the Like for Winter Use.

Turnips, parsnips, carrots and beets may be stored in pits outside of the barn or in mounds. One of the methods that has been tried with success, is to store them in bins, using dry sand to fill in between them. This method permits of using them at any time, while, if they are stored in pits, they may be sealed up by the frost.

The usual mode of storing cabbages for winter, is to bury them, head down and roots up. A better method is to place them close together in a furrow, roots down, then throwing the dirt to them, and adding another layer of dirt, until a compact bed of cabbages is made. Now cover with straw or hay, and place corner stakes on the hay. When wanted for use remove a portion of the hay, cut off the heads and leave the stalks. If the spring remove the hay and the cabbages stalks will produce early sprouts or greens. All that is necessary to keep the cabbages from thawing too suddenly. If buried head down they soon begin to rot after the frost is gone and the rains come in the spring.

HOW MOODY MET SANKEY.

The Great Evangelist Heard the Sweet Singer by Chance.

It was at Indianapolis in 1870 that Moody and Sankey first made each other's acquaintance, says the Congregationalist. Mr. Moody was already displaying the zeal in evangelistic work which subsequently made him famous, though then his efforts and his reputation were confined largely to Chicago. Mr. Sankey's home was in New Castle, Pa., where he was then serving as an internal revenue officer. His father was a banker and active in politics, and held under Lincoln's appointment the important position of collector of internal revenue for four large counties in Western Pennsylvania. Young Sankey was then a Christian, having been converted a number of years before during a Methodist revival, and his talent of song had already begun to be used.

Coming to Indianapolis to attend as a delegate from New Castle the National Convention of the Young Men's Association, Mr. Sankey attended one morning a 6 o'clock prayer meeting, held in the basement of the first Baptist church, led by Mr. Moody. The singing dragged and Mr. Sankey, at the suggestion of a minister who was seated beside him, started up a hymn, "There is a Fountain Filled With Blood." It went well and was followed by other songs equally successful, and Mr. Moody became so interested that he looked about to see whence the new recruits in singing came. After the meeting closed, with characteristic modesty of decision, Mr. Moody, hardly waiting for an introduction, said to Mr. Sankey:

"You're the man I have been looking for for the last eight years. Come and lunch with me."

The meeting was accepted, and later in the day the two men got together and the subject of a future combination of forces was talked over in downright earnest. Mr. Moody pressed upon Mr. Sankey the duty of at once joining him in Chicago, but in Sankey's mind there was some practical objection, arising from his business and family connections. "I am a government officer," he said to Mr. Moody, "and may find it difficult to get released."

HOW HORSES SLEEP.

"Did you ever notice how horses sleep?" asked a Maine horseman the other day. Receiving a negative reply, he continued: "Well, they don't sleep one way by any means. Some, in fact a good many, sleep standing and rarely lie down. Such a one you may approach and almost touch before he wakes up, if you come at the right time and without much noise. Others lie down, but not all one way. Usually they will settle back and drop one front foot first, and then the other, bringing up the hind parts last. "But some horses get up and down on fashion, that is, they will get up from their forefeet first. Such a one may always be told by the dirty condition of his knees. The dirtiest horse I ever saw in this respect was one I owned for some time. His first movement was to pull back on his halter as if testing its strength. Then holding it back he would sit down on his haunches exactly like the trick of a circus, and in that position he would sleep, snoring like a man. I thought he was afraid to lie down, fearing he would not be able to get up, and took this queer fashion as a substitute."

FINDING THE CONTENTS OF BINS.

Every farmer ought to know how to measure his products without taking the trouble to remove them from the bins or other receptacles. For instance, two cubic feet of dry corn in the ear will make a bushel, and to find out how many bushels there are in a crib take the inside measurements, multiply the length by the breadth, by the height and divide by two, which will give the number of bushels in the crib. In apples and potatoes get the cubic contents as before, divide by eight and point off one figure for decimals. In hay find the cubic contents and allow 512 cubic feet to the ton. The result in each case will be so nearly correct that the difference will be unappreciable.

SAYS HE IS A MESSIAH.

OSSET BAY, Mass., Sept. 17.—Henry B. Foulke, known as the president of the Mahatmas in this pleasant retreat of theosophists and Spiritualists, announced today that he is the Messiah. He says he has been reincarnated no less than seven times, that he has more or less recollection of them, and that Mrs. Blavatsky came to prepare the way for his entry as the Christ, and to straighten out the serious condition of things now existing in the religious and business world. He says that he is in constant communication with the "shades" and that his announcements and actions are placed far beyond his personal control by the shades of the Tibetan Brotherhood.

NO COURTSHIP IN JAPAN.

Generally speaking there is no courtship in Japan. The parents settle such affairs. The system has apparently worked well. There are fewer divorces in the country. Europeans residing there informed me that faithfulness among wives is unknown. The one thing that explains pretty much everything is that this relation is not one of equality. The wife is not only inferior to the husband, but to his parents, under whose roof she goes to live, and whom she is equally bound to obey. As she has never "loved" her own parents, but revered and obeyed them, so now she is never said to love her husband, but to reverence and obey him. "The husband is to love his wife, yet not overmuch, lest he neglects his parents or brothers. The men who have brought ruin on family and kingdom by disregarding this rule have been innumerable. And yet not to love at all is also an evil, since by the wife he has

THE BLOODY SUN.

A Strange Scene in the Heavens Friday, 8th Instant.

The sun had many admirers Tuesday, for he had, as Oleson says, "Made the beauty of his face to shine upon the earth." All day old Sol rode through a slight gauzy mist-light that gave his face a bright appearance that varied from deep gold to copper red, as the heavy smoke laden atmosphere grew lighter or denser. The meteorological officers were kept busy answering questions sent by telephone for explanations of the cause of the strange appearance, which was, after all very simple, having its origin in bush fires somewhere in the north or north-west of the province. In the dry fall months the sun often assumes this strange appearance, especially in Indian summer days, which Mr. Moody sang:

RACE FEUDS IN ALABAMA.

Negroes Attack Whites for a Lynching and Lose Two of their Number.

An alarming state of affairs exists in Butler county, Alabama, at present, on account of a threatened insurrection among the negroes of the county. There are more blacks than whites in Butler, and while the white people have heretofore had no trouble about having their own way, the negroes, it appears, are beginning to feel the power that their majority gives them.

The trouble grew out of a lynching that occurred near Pineapple last Sunday. Riley Gully, a negro about twenty-five years old, assaulted Mrs. Walter Nored, the wife of a well-to-do farmer residing near Pineapple. Gully lived and worked on Nored's place. Nored went to town on Saturday morning, leaving his wife alone. He returned after dark by a different way from that which he is accustomed to travel. It appears that Gully was watching for his return, and not seeing him come back by the usual route, concluded he intended spending the night away from home.

Thinking Mrs. Nored was unprotected, the rascal broke into the house about one o'clock on Sunday morning, and went to Mrs. Nored's room, and attempted to assault her. Her cries awoke her husband who was sleeping in an adjoining room, and he hastened to her assistance. Hearing him coming, the negro sprang through a window and escaped in the darkness.

A crowd of neighbors was hastily summoned and the negro was tracked to his cabin. He was captured and taken to Pineapple and turned over to constable A. E. Smith, who secured men to help him guard the negro till daylight. Soon the news became known throughout the town and surrounding country, and long before day the streets were alive with well-armed men. Lynching was the intent of almost all.

Constable Smith and his helpers, by diligent effort, however, calmed the crowd, and all danger of a lynching appeared to have passed when the constable and W. P. Beard started at two o'clock in the afternoon to take their man to Camden, the county seat. When they had travelled about ten miles, they came to a dense swamp, and while in the midst of it and near Little Prairie creek, they were suddenly intercepted by a large mob of masked men.

Near McDowell, in Sumpter county, last Sunday night, some white men captured Dave Jones, an alleged robber of the depot at that place, and taking him to the woods thrashed him soundly, hoping, if guilty, he would confess. He declined to do so, and they turned him loose. Jones' friends became angered at the proceedings and a number of them attempted to call the white men to account, whereupon a fight ensued, in which two negroes were killed and one white man injured.

Details in both cases are meagre, as the towns are removed from communication, and it is difficult to arrive at the facts. It is said that arrests will follow at both places.

DURHAM.

Sept. 21.—Most of the farmers have their grain harvested, it is a very good crop.

Our highly esteemed young friend Edward Pond, who returned from the west this spring, was married on the 20th ult. to Miss McArthur of Marysville, by Rev. Mr. Parsons, at the parsonage. He brought his bride home that evening.

Moses Pond is building a new barn for Edward Pond.

Arthur O'Neil has purchased a new threshing machine this fall and has threshed the grain in some of the barns, he will soon be through at this place.

Mr. McKenzie of Lewiston, Me., is visiting at Henry Pond's.

EEL RIVER.

Sept. 20.—The annual carnival which was held on the 6th of September by Capt. Meadwick, L. O. F., proved a success. We had a pleasant day and a large crowd, we had a large tent which made it very convenient for the tables, and concert in the evening accompanied by the Woodstock band. The large swerving owned by Trail Bros. was the cause of many happy miles. The sports passed off very quietly, and everything went "merry as a marriage bell," ending with a grand display of fireworks.

Two of our young ladies, Minnie Jones and Ethel Don, have gone to Fredericton to attend Normal school this term.

Rev. Mr. Blakney is to preach in the Baptist church every fortnight at 11 a. m., and 5 o'clock p. m. for the coming six months, he is esteemed very highly by the community at large.

Ester Brooks has arrived in town with his photograph album, he will be here one week.

Mr. Mullin has opened a new shoe shop in this place. It is something that is needed and we hope he will continue with us.

Otto Bros. have bought the Patterson stand.

The farmers are very busy gathering in their harvest which is a good crop with the exception of hay.

NASHWAAK.

Sept. 21.—On Monday, about eleven in the morning, a special train on the C. E. R., killed a valuable horse and two-year colt belonging to Chas. D. Young. Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Young, who received congratulations on the birth of a son.

Rev. J. H. Parker is getting up an excursion to Chatham. The rates from Nashwaak and return are one dollar. It will be well patronized.

The logs are running thick and fast since Saturday's heavy rain. The drive will soon be in if the present rate of water continues a few days longer.

P. DUFFIE.

Just received a Car Load of Furniture of all kinds, which will be sold low.

I invite the public in general to please give me a call, and examine my stock.

Bedroom Sets, Parlor Suits, Chairs, Lounges, Woven Wire Springs and Mattresses, Pianos and Organs.

And the wonderful Climax Sewing Machine, right from the World's Fair.

New Home Office, Phoenix Square, Opposite City Hall.

P. DUFFIE, F. T. W. Box 28.

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Accouns Collected and Loans Negotiated.

WILLIAM WILSON, H. B. RAINFORD, Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, NOTARY PUBLIC.

Clerk of the Peace and District Registrar, Real Estate Agent, Taxes Negotiated.

Office: Lower flat of County Court House, Fredericton Nov. 16th, 1891.

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WHELPLEY BUILDING, Opp. Post Office, QUEEN ST.

WILLIAM ROSSBOROUGH, MASON, Plasterer, - and - Bricklayer.

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

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

RAILROADS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY ATLANTIC DIVISION.

ALL TO BOSTON, &c. THE SHORT LINE RAIL LINE MONTREAL, &c.

ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS In Effect June 25th 1893.

LEAVE FREDERICTON. EASTERN STANDARD TIME. 6.00 A. M.—Express for St. John and intermediate points: Vancouver, Bangor, Portland, Boston, St. Stephen, St. Andrew, Beauséjour, Woodstock, and points North, via a glisbon branch. 8.30 P. M.—Express for Fredericton Junction, St. John, &c.

AT DEATH'S DOOR.

NERVOUS PROSTRATION. EXTREME DEBILITY AFTER THE GRIP.

Mr. Peter Lingley, Comptroller, Peterborough, Ontario, N. B., says: "Oct. 31, 1892.—Last winter I had a very severe attack of the Grip, which left me very feeble and reduced in flesh. I had no appetite, and was so nervous I could not sleep. I was under Doctors' treatment for months, but received no benefit. My friends thought I had consumption, and I got so low that they were expecting my death at any day. As a last resort they decided to try

HAWKER'S NERVE AND STOMACH TONIC, 3 bottles of which Rapidly Restored Me To Health.

I slept well, my appetite was restored and I soon became thoroughly fit for my harvesting. Do not distrust these afterwards. The onions should be frozen during the winter they will be but little damaged if left undisturbed.

Fruit that is shipped to market in barrels, crates or large boxes may be made to last for a long time by being packed in neat baskets or small boxes instead, and the cost of the baskets will be but a small sum compared with the increased prices secured by the more attractive appearance of the fruit.

A young colt is an animal that seems to meet with more accidents than any other and should be carefully looked after until weaned.

Farming is a business which depends on many little details and conditions affecting each farm. The frost may appear on a plot of land, while but a hundred feet away its effects if any, may not be noticed. One plot will be more difficult to work than another adjoining it, and the exposure of the land to the sun, its drainage, its nearness to timber, the texture of the soil, the kind of crops previously grown and other matters make a farm entirely different from the next, each farmer being governed by circumstances affecting his farm only.

When a hog is compelled to eat a portion of his food in the shape of filth he will not increase as rapidly as when fed on clean and wholesome food. Many supposed outbreaks of hog cholera may be traced to overfeeding on corn exclusively and lack of cleanliness.

JERSEYS FOR THE DAIRY. With the continual decline in the prices of all cereals, more farmers are gradually turning to the dairy as a more profitable field of industry must be opened if they would lift the mortgage from their homes, or enjoy any of the comforts and luxuries which wealth alone can buy.

Many of these overburdened farmers have, along with their grain-raising, dabbling in dairying, and in that connection, and understanding of the laws of inheritance, their stock has degenerated until the profits, if profits they may be called, when the cost of keeping is considered, amount to the few necessities of the day.

The fact that good butter always commands a steady price, as shown by the market reports of any paper, has led many people to enquire more closely into the nature and possibilities of this particular branch of dairying. That there must be a change in the grade of their stock most farmers are convinced, and to those beginners who cannot afford the time or means to prove which breed of cattle is best adapted to their needs the experience of open-eyed, truthful men is invaluable.

In dairying, as in any other business, whose merits have been discussed and advocated by leading dairymen are the Jerseys. These cattle, natives of the Channel Island of that name, have been introduced into our country by the progressive American, who saw in them the possibilities of a grand sphere of usefulness that far exceed those of any other breed. They are particularly well fitted for dairy purposes as shown by the quality of their milk and the readiness with which they convert their food into butterfat. It has long been conceded by experienced dairymen—and this is indeed the Jersey strong point—that they produce more butter from a given amount of proper food than any other breed; and since economy is one of the roads to wealth, the man who feeds a dollar's worth of food to a Jersey cow and receives in return two dollars for his labor is nearer his goal than the possessor of inferior stock, who oftentimes is not repaid for the food they eat, say nothing of his labor. Then to change these unprofitable animals which which possess the possibilities of a grand sphere of usefulness for more food and yield, and which produce eight or nine pounds a week, is a question which ought to command his immediate attention.

The widespread distribution of Jersey cattle throughout the United States proves that they are not restricted to any particular climate, and their rapid increase proves that they are not more susceptible to disease than any other breed.

Consumers of milk in cities are more quick to appreciate the difference in quality between Jersey and ordinary milk than we would suppose, and they would be willing to pay a better price if they could be guaranteed the better article. That the owner of Jersey products could readily create a demand for his articles is unquestionable. Why, then, should he not? Now that the patrons of many cheese-factories are being paid according to the amount of fat found in their milk, there is an added stock. Many people will tell you that the high records made by some Jersey cows are strictly that of butter-making, and that they seek to combine the qualities of a beef and butter producer. This is invariably results in a beef producer; but if he persists in his object, let him not tamper with the Jersey, whose mission is strictly that of butter-making.

There is much for the beginner to learn concerning the proper food and care of

Anti-Dandruff, Dods Kidney Pills, Dr. James' Nerve Pills, Orange Quinine & Wine.

Campbell's Quinine & Wine, Enos Fruit Salt, Faines Celery Compound.

California Syrup of Figs, Beef Iron and Wine, Quinine, Iron and Wine, Gough Balsams.

W. H. CARTEN, Druggist and Apothecary, COR. QUEEN & CARLETON STS. FREDERICTON, N. B.

WESLEY VANWART, Barrister, Office: Queen Street, OPPOSITE NO. 101 SCHOOL, Fredericton, May 6th, 1893.

DR. H. MCLEARN, Office and Residence, Corner Queen and Regent Sts. Office Hours, 9 to 10 A. M., 1 to 2 P. M., 6 to 8 P. M. Telephone, 66. Fredericton, May 6th, 1893.

W. E. SEERY, WILMOT'S AVE. Portland Cement. TO ARRIVE, 50 Barrels White Portland Cement. JAMES S. NEILL

DON'T GO DOWN TOWN.

Without Calling at KITCHEN & SHEA'S

If you are Going to Purchase

FURNACES, Stoves, Tinware. Royal Diamond Stoves are the best.

Tinware in Pans, Boilers, Oil Cans, Steamers, Dinner Cans, Basins, Mixing Pans, Plates, Camp Requisites, Acme Steam Cookers.

Galvanized Iron Cornices and Door Caps, a specialty.

KITCHEN & SHEA, 272 QUEEN STREET.

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