

# THE FREEDRICTION

VOL. IV., NO. 36.

FREEDRICTION, N. B. SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1893.

\$1.00 PER YEAR

## HOTELS.

### QUEEN HOTEL,

Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

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

It is rapidly growing in popular favor, and is today one of the LEADING, as well as the MOST COMFORTABLE HOTELS IN THE PROVINCE.

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

There are two of the largest and most conveniently situated SAMPLE ROOMS in Canada, having good entrances and also connecting with Hotel.

COACHES and CARRIAGES of every style are to be had at the VERY BEST of the Proprietor, and the "QUEEN" is centrally located, directly opposite to the Steamboat and Gibson Ferry Landings, and within a pleasant walk of the Parliament Buildings, County Registrar's Office and Cathedral.

THE 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 Bowels. They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incident to Females of all ages. For Children and the Aged they are precious.

**THE OINTMENT**  
Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers, It is famous, or Cures 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 Rigid Joints it acts like a charm.**

Manufactured only at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment,  
78, NEW OXFORD STREET, Gate 533, OXFORD STREET, LONDON

and are sold at 1s. 1d., 2s., 4s., 6s., 11s., 20s., and the each Box of 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 as above, the medicine is not genuine.

533, Oxford Street, London, they are apuriosus.

## CROSS-BREEDING.

On account of the tendency to develop undesirable variations, the best authorities on cross-breeding agree that it should not be practiced without a definite object. It is held further that existing breeds of cattle, by way of example, furnish all that can be reasonably desired, and that energy would be misdirected in seeking to multiply them; but to assume this would be setting a limit to the possible achievements of the breeder in the future, and after a candid study of the past, who will say that the pinnacle of success has been reached? Most men will be content to seek improvement by the selection of individuals best suited to their purpose within the old breeds, and by feeding and care, but others are more ambitious and will strike out upon new lines. A Pennsylvania correspondent of Hoard's Dairyman recently gave the results of some ten years experience in breeding Jersey cows, lying as the foundation stock high grade and pure-bred Jersey. He gave him "ch milk, the butter globules of which were large, yellow, hard and uniform. The Ayrshire breed commended itself to him for vigor and hardiness, together with a large and persistent milk flow. To combine these two qualities would mean an ideal dairy cow, and with that object in view, he crossed his Jersey heifers and cows with a splendid Ayrshire bull whose dam had a record of about 10,000 lbs. of milk in ten months. With the results of that cross he reports himself more than pleased. They are hardy animals and most promising milkers, both as regards quality and quantity. He has sold some sixty animals thus bred, which without exception have proved themselves about the finest stock ever introduced into that locality. The bulls resulting from the cross are conceded to be not only fine looking, but perfectly satisfactory, and this breeder further claims that their progeny units the good features of both the original breeds. If this be true, he has certainly succeeded in making one of the most remarkable ticks on record. Time will tell.

## WILL SWAP WIVES.

A Queer But Satisfactory Arrangement Between Two Families.

Baltimore, Md., Aug. 4.—A romance without parallel in fiction is about to be consummated here between the families of Walter Wilkinson and Charles MacAllister. The families have long been connected with the most exclusive circles of Baltimore. Mr. and Mrs. MacAllister were very intimate with Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson. This has finally resulted in an arrangement by which there are to be mutual divorces in each family, and after that cross marriage—that is to say, Mrs. MacAllister is to marry Mr. Wilkinson, and Mrs. Wilkinson is to marry Mr. MacAllister. The first marriage will occur the latter part of this week and the ex-wife and ex-husband will be among the guests. The affair has come about through a natural development of affairs and has not been attended with the slightest scandal. For this reason, the parties maintain their social positions, and the double weddings will be attended by the best people.

Mr. MacAllister is one of the wealthiest of the city. He is now at his shooting box in New Jersey, but will come home this week to attend the nuptials of his ex-wife to his friend Wilkinson, and also to prepare for his own nuptials with his friend Wilkinson's ex-wife.

## SOUTHAMPTON.

July 27.—The reformed Baptist church at Green Bush is being pushed forward to completion.

John Brooks is building a new house. The affair has been somewhat of a mystery. "Now, John, who is she?"

The latest arrival at this place, of infantile humanity, is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Burns W. Akerley.

Frank Brooks has put another story on the old part of his house, which in its new coat of paint, etc. looks greatly improved.

The old lady, Mrs. Jones, who fell and fractured her hip a year or so ago, is still unable to leave her bed. Lying in one position so long has produced large "bed-sores" on her back. She is a great sufferer. Since coming up river she has been living with her niece, Mrs. Albert Patterson.

J. F. Grant is having the foundation laid for a new house just below his father's. "Coming events cast their shadows before."

One beautiful day last month Ernest Akerley brought home his bride, Miss Emma Brown of Lower Woodstock, daughter of the late Jas. A. Brown. They were married at her mother's residence, Lower Woodstock, in the presence of a few near relatives and friends. Upon reaching home the groom entertained a number of his friends to supper, when all had a splendid time. But he did not get clear with this. Next evening the people of the opposite bank of the river were brought out of their beds by the terrible din of mill-saws, guns, horns, cow-bells, old tin pans, and all the paraphernalia that the boys of this section know so well how to wield. When resistance was vain the happy couple appeared on the veranda, from which refreshments were served.

Those who persist in maintaining that the "Shelton house," so called, is haunted, manifest a degree of credulity next to infatuation.

Rev. Wm. Binnet lectured on a variety of topics last Monday evening in the school house. He is a wonderful speaker of a man in many ways. At times he is eloquent; at times ridiculous. Some points he brought out quite clear, but he has not always led up to his conclusions by a natural logical process. He often seems to reach his point by the flashing of his mind. We very much doubt the advisability of quoting Latin, Greek and Hebrew to unlearned audiences; nevertheless we gained a good deal of information. The statements made by the Roman Catholics were practising rifle drill every Sunday afternoon in New York and Chicago, and that "Gladstone was the greatest curse of the age" were a revelation to many present. The speaker showed in every word and gesture that if you want peace you must prepare for war.

Mr. Clynic and Mr. Tompkins, his son-in-law, were first to begin haying and others say it is an average year.

The Hon. formerly owner of the tannery here, when he turned out a superior article in both light and heavy leather, but now of Roxbury, Mass., was home on a flying visit a few days last week. Failing in his business here, he left his home and took up his abode in a common laborer in a big tannery at Roxbury and earned from three to four and a half dollars a day. In this way he is paying up his old scores here, and buying a little farm just above where his old tan shop now stands. We will be glad to have "Tom" with us again, for he is a man of a kind and obliging neighborly.

Congratulations are in order to justice George W. Brown as parish court commissioner, and to coroner Leonard W. Miller as great road commissioner.

Mr. and Mrs. Connor preached a very able and convincing sermon here in the F. C. B. house a few Sundays ago from text "Godliness is profitable in all things." With telling effect did he bring out the incident where Paul told them that "if they did not remain in the ship they could not be saved." Last Sunday, in the same house, Rev. Joseph Noble preached a most remarkable sermon for a man of his years; he is eighty. There were certainly two powerful sermons coming as they did from two of the oldest men in the denomination. At Mr. Noble's meeting there were many present who had been away for some time; and they had a "heavenly sitting together." Sometimes two and three would be on their feet at once. Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. John Clynic (brother to our George) of Minnesota, who have been absent 27 years; Mrs. Simon Grant of Victoria Corner; Mrs. Solomon Shaw of Woodstock, and many others.

The cheese factory has at last been located at the mouth of the Campbell Settlement road. The directors have appointed F. R. Brooks, treasurer, and F. C. Brown, secretary. The factory will be put up this fall.

John Dore was taken suddenly ill last Tuesday as a result of overwork and exposure while bark peeling. Dr. Turner of E. River, was in attendance, and he is now able to be about again.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon A. Grant have just returned from a visit to friends down river.

Mrs. Peter Fox, who is in her ninety-fifth year, is able to read without glasses.

## GIBSON RELIEF.

The joint committee of Fredericton and Gibson hereby acknowledge the contributions received by them for the benefit of the Gibson fire sufferers.

CHAIRMAN.

F. E. Winslow,	\$10	G. Dean,	\$1
J. B. Benson,	2	D. Ferguson,	3
R. Hooper,	5	Hazel Dean,	25c
Ursula,	25c	D. W. Ward,	15c
F. O. Patterson,	\$2	Canon Forsyth,	15
Jas Fairley,	5	Scott Fairley,	15
Jas Robinson,	20	E. Nelson,	1
W. Wilson,	1	W. T. Connors,	1
J. D. McKenzie,	2	Laborers at Black R. A. Murdoch,	1
R. A. Murdoch,	1	Brook mill,	10
H. Marquis,	1	William Troy,	1
G. W. Dutton,	1	D. McLachlan,	2
D. P. McLachlan,	1	W. McLachlan,	50c
John Jack,	50c	A. Brown,	\$1
R. H. Anderson,	\$1		

ST. STEPHEN.

D. A. Vaughan,	\$2	R. OSNewham,	\$1
W. H. Clark,	4	Miss Clark,	1
J. D. Chipman,	5		

Clothing was sent by G. F. Cox, A. R. Moran and J. D. Bonness.

Major Peters, \$25; S. L. Tilley, \$25; Lady Tilley, \$25; Jas. H. Vining, 2; Citizen, 5; J. S. Climo, 5; E. G. Nelson, 3; Jas. Reynolds, 20; Simeon Jones, 10; Vroom & Arnold, 10; A. H. Hannington, 4; Emerson Fisher, 10; Brock & Patterson, 5; C. R. C., 5; Manchester, R. A. 25; J. E. Dickson, 5; Samuel Dunham, 3; N. Cameron, 5; D. W. Newcomb, 2; W. Christie, M. D., 5; Friend, 3; Jardine & Co., 10; F. S. Thompson, 1; F. N. Beattie, 1; Thos. McLellan, 1; T. H. Sims, 1; F. Cleason, 1; Friend, 1; S. S. Hanspecker, 1; Friend, 50c; Mrs. Jno Mowery, 5; David Sears, \$1; E. J. M., 1; D. M. Manks, 1; G. A. K., 1; D. F. Magee, \$1.

Goods Received by Gibson Fire Relief Committee.

June 20. A wagon load of goods consisting in part of biscuit, bread, butter, cheese, canned goods, from A. Gibson.

Bedding and furniture, F. B. Gaudin.

27. Bundle from M. S. Hall's depot, Fredericton.

Two barrels, four bundles, J. J. Weddall's depot.

Box, Sir John Allen.

Barrel, T. Clarke, St. John.

Bundle, 100 loaves W. H. Quinn, Fredericton.

Inch Box, Marysville and St. Marys, Mead.

Meat (cooked) Mayor Beckwith, Fredericton.

Food (cooked) Joseph E. Smith, St. Marys.

Hans, Barker House, Fredericton.

Han, Newton Bureau, Marysville.

Box, bag and basket, and two bundles, Weddall's depot.

Mrs. Jarvis S. Vermer, parcel of goods, Fredericton.

Furniture (new) J. C. Risten.

Barrel flour, S. Dayton, St. Marys.

28. Three bundles clothing, Mayor Beckwith, Fredericton.

Box, bundle and trunk, St. John.

Box, Dr. Bayard, St. John.

Box, marked St. John Street.

Large box, Mr. and Mrs. Brophy, St. John.

Barrel biscuit, Bryden Bros, St. John.

Several parcels from Mrs. A. Gibson and Mrs. Hatt, Marysville.

Cooked meat, Barker House.

Bundle, Mrs. Peters, Carleton.

Box, D. J. Quinn, St. John.

Kitchen chairs, three dozen, (new) Lemont & Sons, Fredericton.

29. Trunk and basket, A. F. Randolph (Weddall's depot).

Nine bundles clothing, St. John.

Box, D. J. Quinn, St. John.

30. Two boxes, St. John.

Package, Puddington & Merritt, St. John.

Basket, Mrs. R. P. Strand.

Package, Mrs. J. V. Troop and Mrs. A. C. Smith, case goods, St. John.

Package, Miss Needham, Fredericton.

Three parcels clothing (new) Mrs. A. Gibson.

Box, Kings' Daughters, St. John.

Four packages butter, case clothing, two lots meat, Andover.

One large tub butter, Mrs. David Currie, Tobique River.

One bag flour, Mr. Watson, Andover.

The committee did not find some of the parcels marked; tickets may have worn off. Goods have been distributed by a committee of ladies according to their judgment and have helped materially to relieve the wants.

## DUFFIE'S CHEAP SALE.

Furniture of all Kinds.

Parlor Suites, upholstered in Bedroom Sets, Seven Pieces, Plush or Hair Cloth, only \$35.00.

Also a Large and well assorted Stock of Lounges, Bed-Springs, Mattresses, etc.

Large stock of Doherty Organs, only \$60.00 each, and warranted for Five Years.

Sewing Machines \$25.00.

These Prices are the Lowest ever offered to the Trade. Call and see our Stock, or write for Catalogue.

New Home Office,  
Phenix Square, Opposite City Hall.  
P. DUFFIE, F. O. N.

## GILLETT'S PURE POWDERED LYE

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

For cleaning, scouring, and whitening. It is the best for all purposes. It is sold in 25 lb. casks and 50 lb. casks. It is sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

W. GILLETTE, Fredericton.

## HAWKER'S WILD CHERRY BALSAM

WILL THAT GURE COUGH TRY IT!

IT HAS CURED HUNDREDS of cases considered hopeless after all other remedies had failed. Do not despair, take courage, be persuaded, and try this truly wonderful medicine.

Manufactured by HAWKER MEDICINE CO., Ltd., St. John, N. B.

## WHAT FEED AND HOW MUCH.

An experienced dairy woman comes at the question of feeding the cow in the following breezy way: "I have one fixed belief which nothing can alter, and that is, that so long as the food is not rich or concentrated, a milking cow should have all she can eat, except for the three months before calving. And even then, it is quite possible that I err in reducing the feed too much, but I am so afraid of milk fever that I prefer to err, if at all, on the safe side. Take a lot of cows in a pasture. Some are so much fat, etc., that they will not eat anything, although they could never get enough. We don't go out to the pasture with a scientific book in one hand and stop these cows from eating and tell them they had enough—so much digestible matter, so much starch and so much fat, etc., and that if they are not satisfied, they ought to be, and have got to quit. Not at all. We recognize that the cow is the best judge in the stable, but if we are reasonably careful as to what her ration is composed of."

## BEEF TEA.

Put up two pounds of lean, juicy sirloin steak into pieces about two inches square. Grease a saucepan lightly with butter, which gives a very hot fire of red coals, and as soon as the pan is hot, toss the beef in. Turn the pieces over and over with a fork, letting them brown slightly on each side; there will be scarcely a drop of juice in the pan while this is being done. As soon as the pieces are heated through, take them out one by one and rapidly squeeze them through a wooden lemon squeezer (which must be standing in boiling water) into a bowl that has been well heated. Put a pinch of salt into the juice and cover the pieces well over, to preserve the heat. This manner of preparing beef tea is most valuable when it is required at once—taking only a few minutes to make, and the entire strength of the meat being extracted.—A trained nurse.

## SULPHIDE OF CARBON FOR LICE.

The most destructive thing to lice is sulphide of carbon, which can be prepared at any drug store. It is properly, bisulphide of carbon, and is a liquid. Fill two or three wide mouthed bottles, each holding about two gills, with it and hang the bottles in the poultry house. Be careful not to light a match or carry a lighted lamp near the poultry house, as the material is very volatile and inflammable. The odor is very disagreeable, but does not injure the hens, though the lice will leave. The house should, however, be well ventilated in the evening, but should be closed for an hour each day. The remedy need not be tried but a few days at a time, repeating when necessary and it is well worth a trial.

## REMEDY FOR POTATO BIGHT.

The following recipe called in France, Bouillie bordelaise, should be saved for use next summer.

This preparation has been proved to be a specific for the potato blight, caused in Europe by the Phytophthora infestans, and the following formula for its preparation, appears in the Kew Bulletin for October:

Copper Sulphate . . . . . 45 lb.  
Quicklime . . . . . 22 1/2 lb.  
Water . . . . . 220 gals.

The sulphate is dissolved by suspending it in a cloth in a wooden vessel, containing water. Shake the quicklime in a separate vessel, and after stirring thoroughly with added water, pass it through a sieve into the copper solution, stir well, and add the remaining water. The quantity specified is for one acre of land.

## WILLIAM WILSON, Attorney-at-Law, SOLICITOR AND CONVEYANCER.

## H. B. RAINSFORD, Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, NOTARY PUBLIC.

## GEO. A. HUGHES, Attorney and Solicitor, NOTARY, CONVEYANCER, &c.

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

## RAILROADS.

### CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

### ATLANTIC DIVISION.

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

ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS

In Effect June 25th 1893.

LEAVE FREEDRICTION.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

6.00 A. M.—Express for St. John and Intermediate points; Yorkmouth, Bangor, Fortland, Boston, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Hamilton, Woodville, and private North.

6.35 A. M.—Mixed for Woodstock and points North, via Gibson branch.

7.30 P. M.—Express for Fredericton Junction, St. John, &c.

## STEAMSHIPS.

## ALLAN LINE.

## ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

## W. E. SEERY, Merchant Tailor.

## CLOTHS AND TWEEDS.

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.

## KITCHEN & SHEA'S

Without Calling at

If you are Going to Purchase

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

## JUST RECEIVED:

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

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

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

## W. H. CARTEN, Druggist and Apothecary.

COR. QUEEN & CARLETON STS. FREEDRICTION, N. B.

## PREVENTING KICKING OF COWS.

It is no exaggeration when the farmer says that it is always the best cow in the herd that becomes worthless, because she kicks so that it is impossible to safely milk her. The fact that a cow has a full bag and teats congested with milk makes her especially liable to be hurt by rough treatment. Both bag and teats are tender, and if handled roughly the cow is hardly to be blamed by responding with a kick. The habit of kicking thus formed soon becomes second nature, and the cow is soon worth nothing except to be fattened for the butcher.

It is not enough to prescribe gentleness in handling cows accustomed to the kicking habit. It is true pouncing the cow only makes the matter worse. It is a fight in which the cow has the advantage, for the milk is necessarily in a helpless position, and if not held by the first kick she can do no more than to strike back, making matters worse than before. What is needed is some method of making the cow even more helpless for offensive operations than the milk is. The device was the suggestion of a keen-witted boy many years ago. It has never failed who tried fairly. The boy had noticed how peacefully the most savage bull was led by a cord through the ring fastened in his nose. He noticed, too, that every time a cow kicked she jerked her head in a vicious way, lowering her nose. Why not put a ring in that nose, hold her head up high enough so that the rope would constantly pull on it. This would give the cow something else to think about than kicking.

The suggestion was promptly put into practice. The ring was inserted in the

## DISLodge A FISH BONE.

It sometimes happens that a fish bone accidentally swallowed, will remain in the esophagus and be troublesome. In fact, death has been occasioned by the great irritation of a fish bone. In such cases, as soon as possible, take four grains of tartar emetic dissolved in one-half pint of warm water, and immediately after the whites of six eggs. This will not remain in the stomach more than three minutes and probably the bone will be ejected with the coagulated mass. If tartar emetic is not convenient, a spoonful of mustard dissolved in milk-warm water and swallowed, will answer every purpose of the emetic.

For a garden, especially, a heavy soil may be greatly improved by the addition of sand. Scatter evenly over the ground and mix thoroughly with the surface soil.

## STRANGELY REUNITED.

LANCASTER, Pa., Aug. 7.—After a separation lasting twenty-one years, John H. Morrison and his wife have been reunited. In 1865 Squire Morrison wedded Miss Fry, a young girl from Lancaster, Pa. She came here to reside. He remained here for two years, and meeting business reverses, went west, leaving his wife and four daughters here, and nothing was heard of him until last March, when an advertisement for a wife appeared in a Harrisburg paper signed John H. Morrison. It was seen by one of his daughters and she answered it. Morrison received 617 answers to his advertisement, but replied only to the one written by his daughter. In the correspondence which followed, their relationship was disclosed, and when he learned his wife was still living, he made arrangements to take her to his western home. A letter received yesterday, states that they recognized each other on sight at the railway station in Oklahoma.

Watch the sheep and see if they are troubled with attacks of the gadfly. The present of the gadfly in the head. Some years there are more numerous than others. One of the best forms of prevention is to allow the sheep access to a cool, dark shed or a piece of dry woodland where they can find plenty of dust to thrust their noses into. In the absence of the above may put beyond all other subjects be considered by your honorable body. I earnestly recommend the prompt reform of the provisions of the act passed July 14, 1890, authorizing the purchase of silver bullion and that the legislative action may be taken to amend or mistake the intention and ability of the government to fulfill its pecuniary obligations in money universally recognized by all civilized countries.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

## THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—In his message to congress, president Cleveland refers to the alarming business situation which threatens the welfare and prosperity of the country. He says the unfortunate financial plight is not the result of untoward events, nor of conditions related to our natural resources. With plentiful crops, abundant promise of remunerative production, and manufacturers, with unusual invitation to safe investment, and with satisfactory assurance to business enterprise, financial distress and fear have suddenly sprung up on every side. The president believes the existing state of affairs is principally caused by congressional legislation touching the purchase and coinage of silver by the general government. This legislation is embodied in a statute passed July 14, 1890, which was the culmination of much agitation on the subject involved and which may be considered a truce, after a long struggle, between the advocates of free silver coinage and those intending to be more conservative. Undoubtedly the monthly purchase by the government of 4,500,000 ounces of silver enforced under that statute were regarded by those interested in the silver production as a certain guarantee of its increase in price. The result, however, has been entirely different, for immediately following a spasmodic and slight rise, the price of silver began to fall after the passage of the act, and has since reached the lowest point ever known. Meanwhile, not only are the evil effects of the operation of the present law constantly accumulating, but the result to which its execution must inevitably lead is becoming palpable to all who give the least heed to financial subjects. The president refers to the impairment of the gold reserve by the redemption of the notes issued in payment of the prescribed monthly purchase of silver, and bullion, unless, he says, government bonds are constantly issued and sold to replenish our exhausted gold, only to be again exhausted. It is apparent that the operation of the silver purchase law now in force, leads to the diversion of the entire substitution of silver for the gold in the treasury, and that this must be followed by the payment of all government obligations in depreciated silver given over to the exclusive use of a currency greatly devalued, according to the standard of the commercial world. We could no longer claim a pace among the leading nations, while the government would be rennis in the performance of its obligations to provide the best and safest money for the people. The people of the United States are entitled to a sound and stable currency, and to money recognized as such in every market in the world. Their government has no right to injure them by financial experiments opposed to the practice and policy of other civilized states. This matter rises above the plane of party politics. It vitally concerns every business and calling, and enters every household in the land. One important aspect of times like the present is the position of wage-earners, the first to be injured by depreciated currency and the last to receive the benefit of its correction, the very men of all who have the deepest interest in sound currency.

The president urges that such relief as congress can afford in the existing situation be afforded at once, that people will not give way to unreasonable and unwise sacrifices their property or interests under the influence of exaggerated fears. Nevertheless, every day's delay in removing one of the plain and principal causes of the present state of things enlarges the mischief already done and increases the responsibility of the government for its extension. Whatever else people have a right to expect from congress they may certainly demand that legislation commensured by the order of three years' disastrous experience shall be removed from the statute books as soon as their representatives can legitimately deal with it. It was my purpose to summon congress in special session early in the coming September that we might enter promptly upon the work of tariff reform, which the true interests of the country clearly demand; which so large a majority of the people, as shown by their suffrages, desire and expect; and to the accomplishment of which every effort of the present administration is pledged. But while tariff reform has lost nothing of its immediate and permanent importance, and must in the near future engage the attention of congress, it has seemed to me that the financial condition of the country should at once and before all other subjects be considered by your honorable body. I earnestly recommend the prompt reform of the provisions of the act passed July 14, 1890, authorizing the purchase of silver bullion and that the legislative action may be taken to amend or mistake the intention and ability of the government to fulfill its pecuniary obligations in money universally recognized by all civilized countries.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

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Water . . . . . 220 gals.

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