THE HERALD.

VOL. IV., NO. 14. FREDERICTON, N. B., SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1893. Board of Works $1.00 PER YEAR

HOTELS.

QUEEN HOTEL,

Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

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

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

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

There are two of the largest and most conveniently fitted up SAMPLE ROOMS in Canada, having street entrances and also connecting with Hotel Office.

HORSES and CARRIAGES of every style are to be had at the LIVERY STABLE of the Proprietor, immediately adjacent to the Hotel.

The "QUEEN" is centrally located, directly opposite to the Steamboat and Gibson Ferry Landings, and within a minute's walk of the Parliament Buildings, County Registrar's Office and Cathedral.

☞ A FIRST-CLASS BARBER SHOP IN CONNECTION.

HEALTH FOR ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

THE PILLS

PURIFY THE BLOOD, correct all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys and Bowels. They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For Children and the Aged they are priceless.

THE OINTMENT

Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal.

FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS,

Glandular Swellings, and all Skin Diseases, it has no rival; and for Contracted and Stiff Joints it acts like a charm.

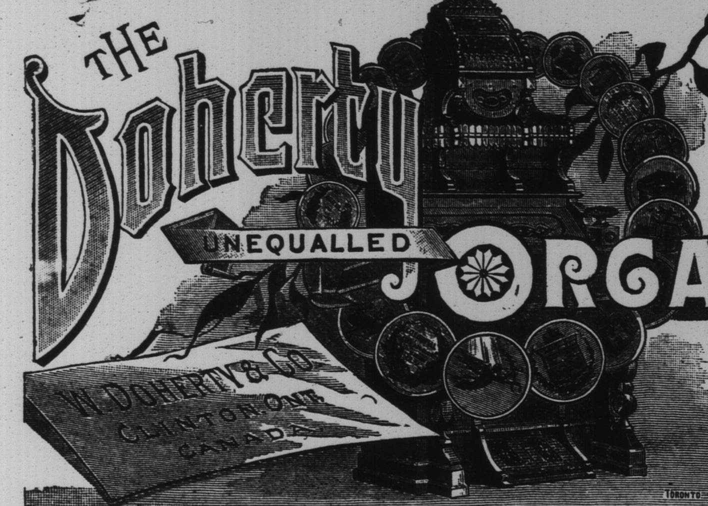
Manufactured only at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment,

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

and are sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box or Pot and may be had of all Medicine Venders throughout the World.

☞ Purchasers should look to the label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 533, Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

13-10-83



CHARACTERISTIC.

It is Characteristic of the house to have only the very best, and to never deal in what is known in the trade as Cheap Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines, Furniture, etc. It is characteristic of the house never to ask Fancy Prices, (as some dealers do and come down if they have to.) Every instrument and Sewing Machine is marked in Plain Figures, at actual selling prices, which are always the Lowest consistent with quality and a fair living profit. By these and other strict Commercial Methods, I have built up one of the largest, if not the Largest retail Piano, Organ and Sewing Machine trade in the city of Fredericton. I have now on hand an Immense Stock of Heintzman and Uxbridge Pianos, Doherty, Uxbridge and Goderich Organs, four dozen Piano and Organ Stools, New Home Favorite, New Williams and Williams Sewing Machines, finished in Antique and Walnut, Parlor Suites and Bedroom Setts, Chairs, Lounges, Bedsprings, Mattresses, etc., all of which I will sell at the Lowest Possible Prices. Dont Fail to call or write for Prices.

New Home Office, Phœnix Square, Opp City Hall Fredericton, N. B.

P. DUFFIE, P.O. Box. 28

PARSONS' PILLS

Make New, Rich Blood!

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

HAWKER'S TOLU AND WILD CHERRY BALSAM

WILL CURE THAT 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.

IT WILL CURE YOU.

For sale by all Druggists and general dealers. Price 25 and 50 cts. a bottle.

Manufactured by

HAWKER MEDICINE CO., Ltd,

St. John, N. B.

BLANKETS.

We are now showing the best line of HORSE BLANKETS to be found in the City, which we will sell cheaper than can be bought from other dealers.

Also a nice variety of

LAP ROBES,

FUR ROBES,

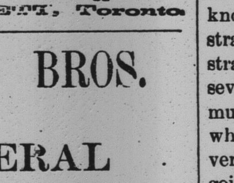
BELLS, etc.

A fresh supply of the famous EUREKA HARNESS OIL just received. A full stock of all kinds of SADDLERY. Come and see.

HENRY RUTTER.

Opp. COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

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.

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.

Sap Cans and Spiles

TO ARRIVE;

TWO Thousand Sap Cans, and Ten Thousand Sap Spiles. For sale low, by

JAMES S. NEILL.

WILLIAM WILSON,

Attorney-at-Law,

SOLICITOR and CONVEYANCER

Offices: Carleton St., East Side,

Directly opp. Dr. Coulthard's office.

Accounts Collected and Loans Negotiated.

WILLIAM WILSON.

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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,

Attorney and Solicitor,

NOTARY, CONVEYANCER, &c.

OFFICE: WHELPLEY BUILDING Opp. Post Office, QUEEN ST. } Fredericton, N. B.

WILLIAM ROSSBOROUGH,

MASON,

Plasterer, - and - Bricklayer,

SHORE ST., NEAR GAS WORKS,

FREDERICTON, N. B.

☞ JOBBING a specialty.

Workmanship first-class.

Prices satisfactory

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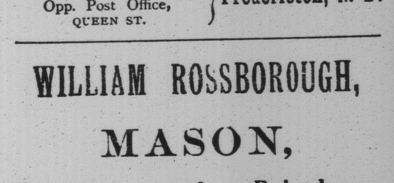

CANADIAN PACIFIC

RAILWAY

ATLANTIC DIVISION.

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

ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS

In Effect Oct. 3rd 1892.

LEAVE FREDERICTON.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

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

10.30 A. M.—For Fredericton Junction, St. John and points East. McAdam Junction.

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

RETURNING TO FREDERICTON FROM

St. John, 6.25, 8.00 a.m., 4.40 p. m.
Fredericton Junction, 8.15 a.m., 12.15, 6.25 p.m.
McAdam Junction, 10.30, a. m., 2.40 p. m.
Vanceboro, 10.10 a. m., 2.15 p.m.
St. Stephen, 7.45, 10.00 a. m.
St. Andrews, 7.00 a. m.

Arriving in Fredericton at 9.15 a. m., 1.15, 7.10 p. m.

LEAVE GIBSON.

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

ARRIVE AT GIBSON.

4.50 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.

STEAMSHIPS.

ALLAN LINE.

1893 WINTER SERVICE 1893.

Liverpool, Londonderry, Halifax and Portland service.

From Liverpool.	Steamers.	From Portland.	From Halifax.
29 Dec	SARDINIAN	21 Jan	
12 Jan	NUMIDIAN	4 Feb	
26 "	CARTHAGINIAN	18 "	
9 Feb	MONGOLIAN	4 Mar	
23 "	*NUMIDIAN	18 "	
9 Mar	*LAURENTIAN	1 Apr	
23 "	PARISIAN	15 "	
1 Apr	*MONGOLIAN	29 "	

Steamers with a * will only carry Cabin Passengers on their voyage to Europe, unless agents are specially advised otherwise.

Steamers sail from Portland about 1 p. m. on Thursdays, and from Halifax about 1 p. m. on Saturdays.

Rates of Cabin Passage:

By S. S. Parisian—$50, $60 and $70 Single; $100, $110 and $130 Return.

By S. S. Sardinian or Circassian—$50, $55 and $60, Single; $95, $105 and $115, Return.

By S. S. Mongolian or Numidian—$45 and $50, Single; $95 and $100, Return.

Children 2 to 12 years, Half-Fare; under 2 years Free.

Intermediate, $30. Steerage, $20.

Steerage Tickets issued to and from the principal points in Great Britain and the Continent at cheap rates.

GLASGOW AND HALIFAX LINE.

Steamers	Sailings from Glasgow.
HIBERNIAN	20 Jan
NESTORIAN	3 Feb
MANITOBAN	17 "

Glasgow, Londonderry, and New York Service.

(Late State Line Steamers.)

From Glasgow.	Steamers	From New York.
30 Dec	STATE OF NEBRASKA	19 Jan
20 Jan	STATE OF CALIFORNIA	9 Feb
10 Feb	STATE OF NEBRASKA	2 Mar
3 Mar	STATE OF CALIFORNIA	23 "
24 "	STATE OF NEBRASKA	13 Apr

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.

Jan. 14.

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Scientific American

Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, $3.00 a year; $1.50 six months. Address MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York City.

WESLEY VANWART,

(Of the late firm of J. A. & W. Vanwart,)

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR,

—AND—

NOTARY PUBLIC,

Office: No. 12 Carleton Street,

FREDERICTON, N. B.

Solicitor to the Merchants' Bank of Halifax. 3m

CARE OF MILK.

By C. C. Macdonald, Superintendent of Experimental Dairy.

The care of milk is such a broad subject that I will not take up the time of this convention with anything but the most important details pertaining thereto.

There have been some attempts made in the past few years by some of the farmers of Canada to furnish better milk to the cheese and butter factories than was done even ten years ago, and the result of those attempts is noted by the increased make and sale of Canadian cheese, and the higher rank it takes in the foreign markets.

The more we educate the farmers and induce them to perform their part of the dairy work thoroughly, the better cheese and greater quantity we may expect to make, and consequently bring more wealth to the country.

Milk at its best is a very perishable compound, and very susceptible to any contamination foreign to itself, and therefore should be protected at all times from anything that would injure its quality in any way. A farmer's wife would not put flour near the kerosene can, or anything else that would contaminate it and render it unfit to make good bread. Neither should the farmer expose the milk from his dairy to any foul odors, such as those of the pig-sty, the barnyard, or the cow or horse stable, or those arising from dead carcasses, or to the certainty of contamination by conveying whey from the cheese factory in the milk cans,—all these going to render the cheese or butter maker's raw material (milk) unfit to manufacture the proper article of food for the masses to consume.

In my travels last year I visited one cheese factory which sold the last two month's make for one-eighth of a cent a pound more than any other factory in that neighborhood. I learned afterwards that the patrons of that factory did not carry whey home in their milk cans, while the patrons of all the other cheese factories round about, almost without any exception, did carry the whey home in the milk cans. This means that the patrons of this one factory received more money for the whey by the increased price for their cheese than they could possibly make out of it by feeding it at home.

There is another matter to be considered here, and that is the increased make of cheese from untainted milk compared with that which has been tainted by sour whey or other impurities already mentioned. It has been proved that one-eighth more cheese can be made from pure, wholesome milk, than from tainted milk; therefore, carelessness, with regard to the milk results, is a loss not only to the individual himself, but to the other patrons of the factory as well.

Now, the first and most important matter to be considered in the care of milk is absolute cleanliness from beginning to end—cleanliness in the stable and milking yard, in milking, with the milk pails, with the strainers, with the milk cans, and with the wagon in which the milk is conveyed to the factory.

One man of whom I know came to a factory with milk drawn in a cart which had been used only an hour before carting manure to the field. This I took as a wilful mistake, and scolded the man for so doing, but he did not seem to feel that he had done anything wrong.

Everything that is used for handling milk should be scrupulously clean. This point cannot be too carefully noted, or too frequently repeated. The best method for cleaning milk utensils is to rinse the articles in use with cold water first, as cold water removes all stickiness of the milk from the sides of the vessels; afterwards use water as hot as the hands can bear and wash thoroughly, using a little pearline in the water. Look well to the seams of the milk cans and pails, and any crevice where filth is apt to collect. The little places sometimes left by the tinsmith in finishing his work are very dangerous, as they are apt to be passed over by the dairymaid, and the tiny particles of milk gathering there from day to day begin to decay and raise havoc with the whole can of milk. In these small places the germs of decomposition are created, and the result is tainted milk.

After the articles have been thoroughly washed, boiling water only should be used for scalding purposes as a finishing touch to the cleansing. The vessels should then be placed in the open air, that they may become thoroughly aired before the next milking time.

Supposing the time for milking has arrived, the milkers should go to the milking place with clean hands, and should be equipped with some clean, warm water and a clean flannel cloth to wash and brush the cow's udders before beginning to milk. This should be the invariable practice of every dairyman at all times in the year. It is one very important part of the care of milk.

When the milk is first drawn (not half an hour afterwards, as some dairymen I know of persist in doing), it should be strained through a clean strainer. A cloth strainer is far superior to any other, for several reasons: 1st, It can be cleaned much easier; 2nd, Can be easily exchanged when worn out; 3rd, It will arrest the very smallest particles, and prevent them going into the milk; 4th, It is cheaper than any other.

There is no reasonable excuse for a patron sending milk to a factory unstrained, as the cloth sufficient to last a whole year would not cost more than twenty cents.

Immediately after the milk is strained it should be thoroughly aerated by means of dipping, stirring or pouring, to expose it to the pure air.

The most efficient method of airing milk is to procure a good aerator, which costs a paltry sum of money, and will pay for itself twice over in one season. The aerator is placed on top of the can with a cloth strainer inside of the receiving bowl, and it is ready to do its work. Thus the milk is both strained and aerated at once, saving time. Milk treated in this way does not require putting down in cold water, except in extremely hot, close nights. The surrounding atmosphere should always be pure, and the milk should not be cooled down below the temperature of the atmosphere, but should be just two or three degrees above, in order to keep up a slight evaporation. On the other hand, if the milk is colder than the atmosphere, it will absorb any impurities from it that may be afloat.

The night's and morning's milk should always be treated the same, viz., thoroughly strained and aerated before being carted to the factory.

The cream should not be removed or any part of it, nor the strippings kept back. This reminds me of an incident that occurred at a certain factory in which it fell to my lot to hold a meeting. The cheesemaker had instructed the patrons not to strain their milk, and when I asked why he had done such an outrageous thing, he said that if the milk was dirty the patrons would not be so apt to take any cream off. I assured him that he needed to issue better laws than that, and see that they were enforced. That man was making the poorest lot of cheese I found while making that tour.

The cheesemakers do not require green, unmanufactured milk, as is generally supposed by the average farmer; rather he desires his raw material matured, for if it is not so he has the trouble of maturing the whole bulk of milk received, a work which is better to be done by the farmer himself.

In summer the milk is generally in a proper stage of maturity. It is in the autumn, when the cold nights come in, that the patrons should look more carefully to the condition of the milk.

After the proper straining and aerating, the can of milk should be taken to the kitchen, where the temperature should be about seventy degrees. If milk is thus treated, it will be in proper condition when it arrives at the factory. Consequently, the cheesemaker is enabled to perform his work better and exercises his skill more thoroughly.

Milk should never be allowed to become frosted or chilled, hence the reason for conveying it to a moderately warm place in cold weather. Frosted milk has a bitter flavor, and will impart it to the cheese or butter; so it is most important that farmers furnishing milk to a factory should study milk, i. e., what it is, what it is to be converted into, and the best ways to care for it, and give every assistance in his power to make the finest article possible. It should be the aim of the patrons, one and all, to furnish pure, sweet, wholesome milk to the factories. As the farmers are the first who have to deal with the raw material, a great deal depends on their treatment of it as to what the quality of the manufactured article is to be. The farmer's aim with regard to the factory should be to make it the best; not only in the county, but the best in the dominion, by a hearty co-operation with the cheese or butter maker. They, too, should study one another's interests, and together strive to establish a prominent name for the factory they are connected with.

I have hitherto spoken only of milk as taken from the cow and conveyed to the factory, but it may not come amiss to say a few words concerning the modes by which farmers may ensure the purity of the milk yielded by the cow. If the milk yielded by the cow is impure, no subsequent amount of care can make it pure. Very often, if tainted milk be traced to its source, it will be found in something affecting the animal. Foul odors breathed by the cow will affect the milk, so will poor food and bad water, the latter two more especially. More than one farmer, puzzled by tainted milk, after taking every possible care of milk vessels, etc., has found the source of the impurity in the water drunk by the cow. Hence the importance of supplying only the purest water for the cow to drink. She uses the water she drinks as a conveyance to carry the food she eats to the different parts of her body, and if the water is tainted the milk cannot fail to be so. Now who would dream, for one moment, that pure, wholesome cheese or butter could be made from milk obtained under such conditions? Let the food given be pure, wholesome and succulent, and the water pure and plentiful, and give the same care a good father gives his children, and every farmer is assured of success in the dairy business.— Farmers' Advocate.

LAKEVILLE CORNER.

FEB. 28th.—Of course things are rather quiet just now—since there has been a break in the weekly "at homes;" and as there have been some storms lately, as part of the winter programme, most of us are well contented to stay by our own firesides.

Miss Flora Vandine, has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. J. S. Jewett.

Rev. Mr. Lucas, secretary of S. S. Association, occupied the pulpit of the Methodist church here Sunday afternoon, and Sheffield in the evening.

Mrs. Churchill, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. S. Thompson, returned to her home at Jacksontown, last Thursday. She was accompanied by Mrs. Thompson who intends paying a visit there.

Mrs. Herbert Miles, of Maugerville, passed through here Sunday, on the way to her old home at Clark's Corner.

Miss Mary Tapley is visiting friends in Sheffield.

Mrs. A. P. Thompson entertained a number of her intimate friends one evening last week.

Miss Good, of Woodstock, who has been visiting Miss Carrie Bridges, returned to her home last Tuesday.

D. Estabrooks of Fredericton, preached in the Baptist church here Sunday ev'ng.

Thomas Fulton, jr. of Little River, spent Sunday with friends here.

Miss Fannie Tapley was the guest of Mrs. J. Bridges, Sheffield, last week.

A very pleasant time was spent by a party of young friends one evening last week, at the residence of J. L. Simmons.

ENDFIELD MEETING HOUSE FIRE.

The western star was hidden deep,
Beneath a gathering cloud;
Within the meeting house, was heard
The singing of the crowd.

The thunder moaned with meaning peel,
With lightning constant gleaming;
Many a bird their night roost left.
With loud and fearful screaming.

The parson knelt beside the desk,
In prayer was many a sire:
One brighter glare, the awful fact,
Oh, heaven! "the church is on fire."

Then rushed they all into the night,
Crowding in the door;
With children's cry and woman's scream
While the wind and flames did roar.

The sun rose bright when morning came,
Three dead were found e'er noon;
The meeting house, the pride of all,
Was but a heap of ruin.

Hibernia, Mar. 3rd, '93. DAN.

A Floor-Walker.—Witherby — You had better send up half a dozen pairs of these slippers. Salesman — Pardon me, sir, but may I ask what you want so many for? Witherby — Triplets.

That brassy ringing cough means a croupy night. Give Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.

Is this neighborhood healthy? asked the prospective tenant. Perfectly, said the agent. Any opening for a young doctor? Superb. You'll be kept so busy you can't rest.

INAUGURATION.

President Cleveland's Speech Respecting Tariff Reform.

Mr. Cleveland left the Arlington house, Washington, a little after eleven o'clock, Saturday, and from that moment until he was installed in the white house he was almost continuously under the best part of the observation of thousands. It took the best part of four hours to accomplish the formality of declaring him president and installing him in the executive mansion. During the drive from the white house to the capitol in an open barouche he sat by the side of Mr. Harrison, and the snow collected on their hats and the cold wind nearly froze their faces. It would have been against all presidential precedent to open umbrellas, even to save themselves from drowning.

Shortly after one o'clock President Cleveland faced the crowd of nearly 15,000 people which looked up at the east front of the capitol and yelled with vigorous enthusiasm unterrified by the howling, chilling wind and blinding sleet which beat upon it. Mr. Cleveland stood with bared head and in a low voice began to deliver his inaugural address. He dealt with tariff reform as follows:

The existence of immense aggregations of kindred enterprises and combinations of business interests, formed for the purpose of limiting production and fixing prices, is inconsistent with the fair field which ought to be open to every independent activity.

Legitimate strife in business should not be superseded by an enforced concession to the demands of combinations that have the power to destroy; nor should the people to be served lose the benefit of cheapness, which usually results from wholesome competition.

These aggregations and combinations frequently constitute conspiracies against the interests of the people and in all their phases they are unnatural and opposed to our American sense of fairness.

To the extent that they can be reached and restrained by federal power, the general government should relieve our citizens from their interference and exactions.

The verdict of our voters, which condemned the injustice of maintaining protection for protection's sake, enjoins upon the people's servants the duty of exposing and destroying the brood of kindred evils, which are the unwholesome progeny of paternalism. This is the bane of republican institutions and the constant peril of our government by the people.

It degrades to the purposes of wily craft the plan of rule our fathers established and bequeathed to us as an object of our love and veneration.

It perverts the patriotic sentiment of our countrymen, and tempts them to a pitiful calculation of the sordid gain to be derived from their government's maintenance.

It undermines the self-reliance of our people, and substitutes in its place dependence upon governmental favoritism.

It stifles the spirit of true Americanim, and stupefies every ennobling trait of American citizenship.

The lessons of paternalism ought to be unlearned and the better lesson taught, that while the people should patriotically and cheerfully support their government, its functions do not include the support of the people.

The acceptance of this principle leads to a refusal of bounties and subsidies, which burden the labor and thrift of a portion of our citizens to aid ill-advised or languishing enterprises in which they have no concern.

It leads also to a challenge of wild and reckless pension expenditure, which overleaps the bounds of grateful recognition of patriotic services and prostitutes to vicious uses the people's prompt and generous impulse to aid those disabled in their country's defence.

Every thoughtful American must realize the importance of checking at its beginning any tendency in public or private station, to regard frugality and economy as virtues which we may safely outgrow.

The toleration of this idea results in the waste of the people's money by their chosen servants and encourages prodigality and extravagance in the home life of our countrymen.

Under our scheme of government the waste of public money is a crime against the citizen, and the contempt of our people for economy and frugality in their personal affairs deplorably saps the strength and sturdiness of our national character.

It is a plain dictate of honesty and good government that public expenditures should be limited by public necessity, and that this should be measured by the rules of strict economy, and it is equally clear that frugality among the people is the best guarantee of a contented and strong support of free institutions.

One mode of the misappropriation of public funds is avoided when appointments to office, instead of being the reward of partisan activity are awarded to those whose efficiency promises a fair return of work for the compensation paid to them.

To secure the fitness and competency of appointees to office, and to remove from political action the demoralizing madness for spoils, civil service reform has found a place in our public policy and laws.

The benefits already gained through the instrumentality and the further usefulness it promises, entitles it to the fullest consideration.

When we tear aside the delusions and misconceptions which have blinded our countrymen to their condition under various tariff laws, we but show them how far they have been led away from the paths of contentment and prosperity.

When we proclaim that the necessity for revenue to support the government furnishes the only justification for taxing the people, we announce a truth so plain that its denial would seem to indicate the extent to which judgment may be influenced by familiarity with perversions of the taxing power; and when we seek to reinstate the self-confidence and business enterprise of our citizens, by discrediting an abject dependence upon governmental favor, we strive to stimulate those elements of American character which support the hope of American achievement.

I find also much comfort in remembering that my countrymen are just and generous and in the assurance that they will not condemn those who by sincere devotion to their service deserve their forbearance and approval.

Above all, I know there is a Supreme Being who rules the affairs of men and whose goodness and mercy have always followed the American people; and I know He will not turn from us now if we humbly and reverently seek His powerful aid.

When he had concluded he turned and faced chief justice Fuller, while the thunderous plaudits of the assembled thousands rang in his ears. The chief justice bared his snow white brow, and then upon the old Bible which Cleveland's mother had owned and upon which he had so often before taken the oath of office for the second time he took the "constitutional oath," which is as follows:

"I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States, and will to the best of my ability preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States."

This part of the ceremony could not be measured by minutes. It might be measured by seconds. Mr. Cleveland kissed the book and it was all over. In the brief space of time he had become the president of the United States. Thus history, reversed has repeated itself. On the very spot where four years ago Benjamin Harrison had succeeded Grover Cleveland, Grover Cleveland had now succeeded Benjamin Harrison, and the cares of the government had slipped from the shoulders of one man to those of another in a twinkling of an eye.

HAMSTEAD, Q. C.

FEB. 25.—Last week gave us considerable fine travelling. Many farmers and business persons, as well as pleasure seekers improved the opportunity. Mrs. L. A. Belyea, of Wickham, came to the home of her mother and brother on a visit.

Mrs. R. W. Ferguson has returned from St. John, where she had been visiting her sister, of that city, as well as her many friends.

Mr. and Mrs. George Miles, of the North End, St. John, and Mrs. Alonzo Pidgeon made a flying visit and registered at the "Woodville,"—arriving on Saturday and returning on Monday, under the covering of the "beautiful white and pure."

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Everligh, of Sussex, are also visiting her parents and family at the Woodville.

Mr. and Mrs. George Palmer, of Victoria Corner, Carleton county, are visiting their relatives and friends in Hamstead and Wickham.

The snow-storms and gales of last week have piled the snow in miniature mountains, and it is with much difficulty and not a little danger that travelling can be performed. Most of the roadways are piled full and it has necessitated more road breaking these few days past than has been done in as many years before.

John G. Holly, one of our quite aged and much esteeemed neighbors was seized very suddenly and violently with chills and unspeakable sufferings on Saturday night, 18th ult. Dr. Manford McDonald was hastily summoned and visited him regularly, but very early in the history of the case it showed symptons of grave danger. His sufferings were intense. At 2.10 p. m., Friday, 24th ult., he passed away; died as he lived, trusting solely in the Almighty power of Christ, and relying on the sure promises of Revelation for the ground of his hope of imortality. The rev. C. B. Lewis officiated at the burial service held at the F. C. Baptist church Sunday morning, 26th ult., to a large and appreciative audience. The numerous friends and acquaintances will hear of his demise with feelings of regret. Having come to New Brunswick in very early life, with his parents from Germany, he had to endure the many disadvantages of emigrant experiences, mingling with those of a strange language, and being quite poor so far as this world's goods are concerned. Arriving in St. John sometime near the breaking out of the cholera in 1854, his father, if I mistake not, his mother too, fell victims to that dread disease. From that time forward the deceased had to fight his way through life, but as he often remarked, his footsteps had been directed among many warm hearted friends and his lines had fallen in pleasant places. Many years ago he became a believer in the teachings and beliefs of the F. Christian Baptists and united with that denomination. For several years past he had taken a leading place among the people where he lived in the work of the church. While not able to contribute much towards the pastoral supervision of the church, yet it can be truly said he was one of the burden bearers; prompt and regular in attendance at the appointed services of the church, always willing to bear testimony to the truth presented and gave many proofs of devotion to the cause of religion, and when the trying moment came he could say: "As I pass through the valley of the shadow of death I fear no evil for thy Rod and Staff comfort me."

On March 4th, the rev. Mr. Lucas and Samuel Parsons visited this place in the interests of Sabbath school work. They addressed a fairly good audience at the hall last evening. Both spoke glowingly of rapid advance in the work since the organization of the provincial Sunday school convention. The school at Woodville is the only evergreen in Queens Co. They left for McDonald's Corner, Wickham. They purpose making a tour of Queens.

Miss Edith Vanwart accompanied her sister, Mrs. Everleigh, on her return to her home at Sussex. She will be away for some time.

"SIAMESE" TWINS FROM INDIA.

Radica and Doddica, Two Little Girls to Be Seen in Chicago.

The new Siamese twins do not come from Siam. They are natives of Orissa, in India, and the following description is sent to the Pall Mall Budget by a correspondent who saw them in Poona. They are to appear in London previous to fulfilling their engagement at the world's fair, Chicago. The names of the children are Radica and Doddica. The two little girls are 3½ years old, and are really pretty children. The peculiarity of their connection is that there is a flexible bony attachment from breast to breast, and below this there is visceral connection. There is only one navel. The children were born in a caul. If food is given to one the other is satisfied, and if medicine is administer to the one the other is affected, but not to the same extent as to the one to which it was given. The most curious circumstance is that when a sentence is begun by one child the other frequently finishes it. When sleeping one child lies on her back and the other on her side, which gives an idea of the flexibility of the connection. The children are very good friends and seldom quarrel. For their age the twins are particularly intelligent. They have been taught English for the last three months, and although they do not speak more than a few simple words, they seem to understand it fairly well already. The twins have excited a good deal of interest among the medical profession in India, and there is little doubt that their appearance in London and in America will be welcomed by scientists no less than by the unscientific sightseer.

STRATON-ANDREWS.

Manager of the Bad Debt Agency on Trial.

At ten o'clock Monday morning, Edwin S. Andrews was taken from the jail to the police court and his preliminary examination on the charge of trying to extort money by libellous advertising or publishing, was commenced. Allan O. Earle appeared for the complainant, James Straton, and H. H. McLean for the prisoner.

Mr. Straton was the first witness called. He said he was a barrister residing in this city. He first met Mr. Andrews about six weeks ago. Mr. Earle objecte to any conversation that took place previous to the sending of the letter being stated in evidence, but it was decided that any evidence touching on the case was admissable. Mr. Straton went on to say that he met Mr. Andrews in Messrs. Kelly and Murphy's office. Mr. Kelly introduced defendant to him, and on being presented, he (Andrews) handed the witness his card and went on to explain the nature of his business, and the method they had of collecting accounts. He was talking with a view of getting Mr. Kelly as a subscriber. but Mr. Kelly declined, saying that when he had any busines of that kind he employed a lawyer, and told Andrews, that Straton was a lawyer. Mr. Straton then said "From what you have explained Mr. Andrews, your business is blackmail." He said it was not. He had taken advice on the subject and had agencies all through Canada, and said the law could not take hold of it. Mr. Straton then informed Andrews that he thought the law would take hold of it, and said that the first case that came under his attention, he (Straton) would take hold of it. Andrews replied, "I know as much law as you do." The witness answered "You might possibly still have something to learn."

The witness also told Andrews that he was committing crime. Mr. Andrews told Mr. Kelly he had over a hundred subscribers. The business card given by Mr. Andrews to Mr. Straton, was then put in evidence. It stated that Edwin S. Andrews was general manager of the Canadian Commercial Agency. The two circulars sent to Mr. Straton were also read by the witness and placed in evidence. After having received the letters he went to Mr. Doody and asked him if he (Doody) had authorized Mr. Andrews to send him the circulars. Mr. Doody replied, "Yes, certainly I did."

Mr. McLean objected to this conversation with Mr. Doody going in evidence Mr. Earle argued that such evidence was admissable, as the circulars referred Mr. Straton to Mr. Doody. After a lengthy argument between the two counsel the magistrate ruled the conversation could not go in evidence.

Mr. Straton then continued his evidence, saying he did not owe the full amount of the bill. There was an overcharge of $1,35.

Cross-examined by Mr. McLean, Mr. Straton said that Mr. Doody had claimed the whole amount. He had given Mr. Doody some work as agent for Miss Perkins. Before he had the conversation with Andrews in Kelly & Murphy's, he had not received any notices and had no reason for any feelnig toward him, except that he thought the duty of all good citizens should be to keep down all offences against the law. He did not complain to Mr. Andrews about receiving the notices.

To Mr. Earle—In reference to the work done by Mr. Doody to Miss Perkins' house, Mr. Straton said he had asked Mr. Doody to do the work in the house, at the request of his employer, the late S. R. Thomson, and Miss Perkins herself. He knew that Mr. Doody had sent bills to Miss Perkins for the amount. On Mr. Doody's books the account was charged to the witness per Miss Perkins' building. The witness saw the books with the entry on them. Mr. Stratton having finished his evidence the case was adjourned until two o'clock.

Andrews was admitted to bail as follows; Himself in $600 and H. H. McLean, and Jas. H. Doody, in $300 each.

AS HE IS.

The True Cowboy of the Western Plains.

The life of the "cowboy" of the great West is but little known. Some how newspapers, and especially the writers of dime novels, have thrown a sort of romance about the cowboy that makes his life seem charming; but there is no charm about it. As a rule there are no more hard-working simple unassuming men than the cowboy. They have been maligned and slandered as much as any other men, because all the depredations committed on the frontier are attributed to the cowboys. It is not uncommon for him wheu he enters a town, after spending weeks and perhaps months in the great solitude of the plains, to get a little more whiskey than is good for him and become a little frolicsome and reckless. He has a careless way of handling a six-shooter that makes a tenderfoot the least bit nervous. But the cowboy drunk and the cowboy sober are two different persons. Drunk, he is like all other drunken men — insane for the time being and really not accountable for what he does; sober he is usually quiet and as genteel as he can be. Living a life of danger makes him fearless, and I do not know of a real cowboy who will not at any moment risk his life for a friend. If he is treated cordially by strangers he returns the compliment, but woe to the unhappy tenderfoot who attempts to put on airs when the cowboy is around. He has been known to make the plug hat. or as the cowboy terms them, "the hard knocker hat," of a dude the target for his six-shooter, and he seems to delight in expectorating tobacco juice on a pair of freely blackened boots.

In his wild Western life his home is in the saddle. He frequently passes weeks without seeing a house or having even a tent or shelter of any kind. Where does he sleep? you will ask. On the ground his saddle for a pillow and his "slicker" his only covering. If it rains he usually sleeps ou his pony, sitting upright. He has studied the habits of the cattle until he knows them. He has to take his turn when driving in for the round-up to ride the circuit or keep guard during the night. They guard by reliefs. The cattle are "bunched," or got together, and the boys, save those on duty, sleep through the night. Those on duty must keep continually riding around the herd, for a young cow or steer will occasionally take it into their head to steal away. The darker the night the greater must be the vigilance. — Richmond Despatch.

He — Is there much between George and Hilda? She I saw them on the sofa last evening and you couldn't have put an oyster-knife between them.