

HOTELS.

QUEEN HOTEL,

Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

THIS HOTEL has been REBUILT AND PAINTED IN THE MOST ATTRACTIVE STYLE. AT ELEGANT GENTLEMAN'S PARLOR, OFFICE, AND BEAUTIFUL ROOMS. PERFECT VENTILATION AND BRILLIANT LIGHTING. 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 popularity, and is the most comfortable hotel in the Dominion.

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 priceless.

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

FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, and all 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

FARM TOPICS.

Timely Hints Useful to the Farmer and His Household.

Scorch corn on the cob till it forms a charcoal; then feed it to the chicken once or twice a week.

If the "first-class farmer" would maintain his rank, he must keep on studying and learning all the time.

The cow that has not had good treatment during the winter will show the result in a marked manner in the spring.

There are many people who take little care of their horses, but neglect their cows. Why? Is not the cow entitled to as good treatment as the horse?

To high feeding alone before calving time is a good way to produce milk fever. Feed the bone and muscle forming foods in reasonable quantities. Breeding animals should be kept in a mild condition.

In no other branch of stock growing can a man start so well, with so little capital, as in raising hogs. They multiply so rapidly and mature so early that a good drove can be quickly built up from a small beginning.

Treat the cow as if she were a lady, some one has said. Treat her as if she were a cow. That is all there is to do. It is the duty of intelligent men to treat every beast kindly, and the cow especially, will pay well for all such treatment.

The more comfortable you make your horse the more work will they be able to stand. A horse that has to lie on the hard floor all night will be as tired in the morning as when he was put into the stable in the evening after the day's toil.

Concentrated feeds are not to be used, unless you are authority on dairy matters, as they do a great deal of harm. It is better to give a good quality of hay, and a little corn, than to give a concentrated feed.

Running streams on farms are estimated far above their value. Contagious diseases among animals have often been spread by running streams. Whatever impurities get into them, above of course, must come below. A good well, with a good wind mill, is the safest and best in the long run.

When condensed milk was first introduced, thirty years ago, the idea was laughed at. The inventor carried the entire daily supply for New York City in a ten-quart pail, delivering it personally to patrons. He died worth \$700,000, made out of the business, which has grown to be a gigantic industry.

Unless a farmer can grow better seed than he can get of reputable seed dealers, he had better buy the seed for his garden. The few he know will not cost much, and if he can keep them they are grown apart from other plants of closely related varieties the boughten seeds will be more than enough better to offset the extra outlay of money.

Concentrated feeds should never be fed exclusively. To keep stock on grain, with but little grass or hay, will result in degenerating the digestive organs. This applies also to the hog, which sometimes is kept exclusively on grain. A hog that is given a variety will fatten more rapidly than one fed wholly on corn, as its digestion will be more perfect.

See to it that your cows have free access to good water, for they cannot thrive on a scanty supply, or if it is impure. Impure water has the same effect on a horse's system that it does on a man's. Every drop of a horse's body contains a large percentage of water, even the teeth being one-tenth water, and this element must be supplied or young colts will not thrive.

Keep potatoes for table use free from insect damage, and to do this, quickly procure a strong barrel and put a bushel to be sprouted in it, a bushel at a time, jerk the barrel around quickly, so that the potatoes will be thrown forcibly against the sides of the barrel. In this way potatoes can be sprouted much quicker and almost as well as if done by hand.

THE SCOTT ACT.

As Seen by a Visitor to New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

(From the London Times.)

Sir—The Gladstonian party reverts with frequency and evident satisfaction to the legislative and institutions of the various divisions of our Colonial Empire for the purpose of pointing out morals and admiring their taste. It is to be hoped that the author of the new licensing bill about to be submitted to the house of commons has studied the working and results of a somewhat similar measure in the Dominion of Canada; it affords instructive reading and offers plenty of food for reflection. The Canada Temperance act, as it is locally better known, the Scotch act, is it needless to mention, introduced and passed by reform government in 1878. No measure, it is safe to assert, that has become law since the confederation of the various provinces has caused more controversy and bitter feeling throughout the Dominion. It enacts that a petition being signed by at least one-fourth of all the electors of any given district the provincial general council may issue a proclamation naming a day on which the votes of the electors are to be taken for or against the petition.

Should the petition be carried, an order in council may be issued by which a portion of the act which provides that "no person shall, within such county or city, by himself, his clerk, servant, or agent, expose or keep for sale, or directly or indirectly, on any pretence or any device, sell or barter, or in consideration of the purchase of any other property give to any person any intoxicating liquor." Such order in council cannot be revoked until the expiration of three years, and then only after a petition and an election. The violation of this act is punishable by the first and second offences by fine, and on the third conviction by imprisonment not exceeding two months.

On referring to the statistical year-book of Canada for the year 1891 I find that during thirteen years, voting has only occurred on eight-two places, and it says much for the common sense of the Canadian public that of these only seven were so-called cities or towns—i.e., possessing a population of over 5,000 inhabitants. It was at the end of 1891 force in only twenty-three of the counties. In sixteen districts the act was defeated and not submitted again, and in twenty-eight it was carried the first time and rejected the second. Since 1887 only thirty-seven elections have been held, five of which have been successful, most of the same districts being carried by a majority of the voters to take the earliest opportunity of ridding themselves of the seven devils of intolerance which they had accepted in lieu of the demon temperance.

In the county Middlesex a majority of 3,775 becomes a minority of 2,638; in the county of York a minority of 1,188, a majority of 1,350, and in the county of Hamilton a majority of 2,919, a minority of 1,350, etc. Amongst the few cities which have paid any attention to the act, Hamilton, Brantford, Kingston, St. John, N. B., promptly and decisively rejected the act, and in Kingston, after suffering for three years, voted by a two to one vote. It is, however, in Charlottetown and Fredericton where the results of this act of folly have been visible in all their glory. In both places popular feeling has run so high that it is with difficulty that the act has been avoided. I visited Charlottetown in 1890. Most of the hotels were closed, the regular restaurants and bars were supposed to be shut, many of the principal proprietors were in gaol. All visitors complained. It was a country where intemperance was by no means a thing to be proud of or to be boasted of in public at table, and yet liquor was to be had on all sides, in cellars, back rooms, chemists' shops, and liquor of the worst possible quality. The inhabitants took immense pride in showing strangers their utter defiance of the law. Upon one occasion he shipped some butter in a new tub, without having treated the tub to the hay process, and the butter sold for less money than butter packed at the same time in old tubs treated with steamed hay. It was a country where intemperance was by no means a thing to be proud of or to be boasted of in public at table, and yet liquor was to be had on all sides, in cellars, back rooms, chemists' shops, and liquor of the worst possible quality. The inhabitants took immense pride in showing strangers their utter defiance of the law. Upon one occasion he shipped some butter in a new tub, without having treated the tub to the hay process, and the butter sold for less money than butter packed at the same time in old tubs treated with steamed hay. It was a country where intemperance was by no means a thing to be proud of or to be boasted of in public at table, and yet liquor was to be had on all sides, in cellars, back rooms, chemists' shops, and liquor of the worst possible quality. The inhabitants took immense pride in showing strangers their utter defiance of the law. Upon one occasion he shipped some butter in a new tub, without having treated the tub to the hay process, and the butter sold for less money than butter packed at the same time in old tubs treated with steamed hay.

RIOTS IN BAHAMAS.

New York, April 24.—The Herald's Nassau correspondent says: On the removal of the British garrison from Nassau the Bahamas Government sent to Barbados and there had enlisted a company of men, under the command of Capt. Seamount, to form the Bahamas constabulary. For the past few months there have been several complaints about the brutal way in which these men have done their duty. A constable was ill-treated a little black boy on April 8. A colored man who saw it threatened to report him. The constable let the boy go and rushed at the man and knocked him down. On April 13, there was an assault on a constable perpetrated in Grantown, a part of Nassau, in which most of the blacks live. The people were so incensed that they came out 2,000 strong. They burned the guard room and beat the constable and Captain Seamount terribly. A constable had his brains knocked out in the city two days later. When his brothers in arms heard this, they turned out with fixed bayonets and cleared the streets, wounding one man dangerously, and only after a great amount of trouble did the constables get the men back to the barracks. A British war vessel has been telegraphed for. It is expected the blacks will make an assault on the constabulary barracks.

CUMBERLAND BAY Q. C.

April 25.—Those of our friends who have lumber on the banks of the stream are letting patience have its perfect work. Rain is incessantly looked for.

The Baptist church of this place is rejoicing in the possession of a new place. A. H. Clay has thoroughly renovated his site.

Our Lodge "I. O. G. T." is in a flourishing condition. The energy and zeal of our young people in the cause of temperance has been shown in the novel way in which they overcome difficulties. Our hall key, through accident, was not forthcoming on last lodge night, and rather than be deprived of their session the members made entrance by means of a ladder hoisted to an upper window.

Two of our most popular young men, Messrs Miles Stewart and Frank Smith, left last week for Boston. We are glad to hear of their safe arrival at the Hub.

The funeral of George Elkins Esq. which took place on Thursday was largely attended. Rev. Mr. McIntyre officiating.

A most interesting missionary meeting was held at the Upper school house on Tuesday evening, the attendance was large and a lengthy discussion on missions took place.

Upper Cumberland Bay school opened last month with Miss A. G. Gill, of Fredericton, as teacher. The attendance is exceptional consisting of scholars of all ages ranging from eight to twenty-seven years.

Wheelbarrows and maiden ladies form the chief topics of conversation this week. May our side win!

SHE LIFTS A HORSE.

Yucca is a wonder. She is conceded to be the strongest woman of modern times, and her exploits of strength have been talked about all over the country. At present she is giving an exhibition up at Madison Square Garden, New York, where she daily lifts a horse weighing 1,622 pounds, and to watch her at work you wonder if there is anything she cannot accomplish with those marvellous shoulders and arms. She is a perfect specimen of physical development; tall, handsome and of commanding presence. Some of her measurements are as follows: Chest, 44 inches; neck, 15 1/2 inches; forearm, 11 inches; biceps, 13 1/2 inches; calf, 15 1/2 inches; thigh, 20 inches; waist, 34 inches; height, 192 pounds; height, 5 feet 7 inches.

Yucca was born in San Francisco in 1864 and her real name is Mary A. Karsson. Undoubtedly her strength was inherited from her parents who were Swedish and German, and possessed of great strength. Yucca says that although she has always been very fond of athletic exercises, she never realized that she had more than ordinary strength until her marriage several years ago. Her husband had given several exhibitions of his own strength and skill, and at one occasion recognized the wonderful power his wife possessed. He at once started on a regular and systematic training with her, increasing the weights each day until her muscles were like tempered steel, and she has developed into a marvellously strong woman.

When asked how the greatest strain came in these great lifts, Yucca replied that it depended upon what kind of a weight it was. In carrying three men around the strain came directly on the neck, but in lifting a horse the shoulders bore the burden.

She is in a crouching position when first starting to raise the horse and platform from the ground, and the idea is to straighten herself up to an upright position, lifting the horse as she does. The platform is then swung back and forth two or three times before letting the horse down again.

In lifting with her teeth a trick which Yucca used to do, the weight came on the jaws and muscles of the neck, and not on the teeth as always supposed. The framework which fits in the mouth has padded covering and protects the teeth, and by placing the frame deep down in the mouth the strain is thrown on the jaws.

One secret of Yucca's perfect health is the systematic way in which she regulates her living. She rises at six a. m., whether she has an engagement or not, and walks one mile before breakfast. The rate of six miles an hour. On her return she is rubbed down thoroughly and then eats her breakfast, which consists of mutton chops, tea, toast, etc.

After breakfast she works at the wrist machine to develop her wrists and then spends fifteen minutes on a spring-rod, which develops the muscles of the legs. She also uses dumb-bells, chest expander, etc., which assist in giving her chest, hips and arms additional strength. After this exercise she takes a long walk, always carrying a ball in each hand to strengthen her grip.

Her dinner consists of roast mutton or beef, tea, and vegetables that are in season; and while her supper always consists of farinaceous food. Equal parts of white-bread oil and rum is taken with the demands put upon her.

Yucca was the first strong woman to wear the Roman costume in her work. Her gown is made of royal purple and gold plush trimmed with gold embroidery.

DUFFIE'S CHEAP SALE.

Furniture of all Kinds.

Parlor Suites, upholstered in Bedroom Sets, Seven Pieces, Plush or Hair Cloth, only hard wood finished Light or Dark, \$18.00.

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,
Phoenix Square, Opposite City Hall.
F. DUFFIE, Proprietor.
Box 28.

IF YOU FEEL TIRED EASILY OR SUFFER FROM NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, TAKE HAWKER'S NERVE & STOMACH TONIC. IT WILL CURE YOU. THE NECESSARY CONSTITUENTS TO FORM NEW BLOOD, AND TO REINFORCE THE WEAKENED NERVE TISSUES. IT IS ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THE WEAK, NERVOUS AND DELICATE CONSTITUTION OF FEMALES, AND TO THE EXHAUSTION PRODUCED BY CONSTANT BRAIN WORK. IT HAS MOST WONDERFUL RESTORATIVE POWERS, AND MAKES THE WEAK AND NERVOUS, STRONG AND VIGOROUS. TRY IT AND BE CONVINCED. Price 50 cts. a bottle. Sold by all druggists and general dealers. Manufactured by HAWKER MEDICINE CO., Ltd. ST. JOHN, N. B.

GILLETT'S PURE POWDERED LYE

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST. Cleanses, whitens, and softens the skin. Removes all dirt and impurities. Keeps the skin cool and moist. Prevents the formation of wrinkles. Makes the complexion clear and bright. Sold by all druggists and general dealers.

DON'T GO DOWN TOWN.

Without Calling at KITCHEN & SHEA'S.

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

Boilers, Oil Cans, Steamers, 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, Dodde Kidney Pills, Dr. James' Nerve Peans, Orange Quinine & Wine.

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

California Syrup of Figs, Beef Iron and Wine, Quinine, Iron and Wine, Cough Balsam.

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

WILLIAM WILSON, Attorney-at-Law, SOLICITOR AND CONVEYANCER. Office: Carleton St., East Side. Directly opp. Dr. Coulter's office. Accounts Collected and Loans Negotiated. WILLIAM WILSON.

H. B. RAINSFORD, Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, NOTARY PUBLIC. Clerk of the Peace and Division Registrar, Real Estate Agent, Loans Negotiated. Office: Lower East of County Court. Adjutant of the office of the Registrar of deeds. Fredericton Nov. 16th, 1891.

GEO. A. HUGHES, Attorney and Solicitor, NOTARY, CONVEYANCER, &c. OFFICE: WHELFORD BUILDING, Fredericton, N. B. Opp. Post Office, Queen St.

WILLIAM ROSSBOROUGH, MASON, Plasterer, and Bricklayer, 3808 ST. NEAR GAS WORKS, FREDERICTON, N. B. Working a specialty. Workmanship first-class. Prices satisfactory.

RAILROADS. CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY ATLANTIC DIVISION. ALL 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: Vancouver, Barzer, Portland, St. John, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Moncton, Woodville, and points north. 10.30 A. M.—For Fredericton Junction, St. John and points north. 1.30 P. M.—For Fredericton Junction, St. John, etc.

WESLEY VANWART, (Of the late firm of J. A. & W. Vanwart), BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC. Office: No. 12 Carleton Street, FREDERICTON, N. B. Solicitor to the Merchants' Bank of Halifax.

We Sell Them. The Wonderful CHRISTIE KNIFE, have had them for a year in stock, and sell them twenty per cent. less than the St. John house. Try them, they will be pleased. R. CHRISTIE & SONS, Fredericton, N. B.

ARRIVE AT GIBSON. 4.50 P. M.—Mixed from Woodstock, and points north. D. McNICOLL, C. E. McPHERSON, Agents. St. John, N. B.

STEAMSHIPS. Allan Line, ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS. Liverpool, Londonderry, Halifax and Portland service.

ALLAN LINE, ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS. Liverpool, Quebec and Montreal Service.

GLASGOW AND HALIFAX LINE. Glasgow, Londonderry and New York Service.

W. M. THOMSON & Co., Agents, ST. JOHN N. B. April 8.

Scientific American Agency for PATENTS. TRADE MARKS, DESIGN PATENTS, COPYRIGHTS, &c. For information and free estimates write to Scientific American Agency for Patents, 415 Broadway, New York City.

WESLEY VANWART, (Of the late firm of J. A. & W. Vanwart), BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC. Office: No. 12 Carleton Street, FREDERICTON, N. B. Solicitor to the Merchants' Bank of Halifax.

We Sell Them. The Wonderful CHRISTIE KNIFE, have had them for a year in stock, and sell them twenty per cent. less than the St. John house. Try them, they will be pleased. R. CHRISTIE & SONS, Fredericton, N. B.

ARRIVE AT GIBSON. 4.50 P. M.—Mixed from Woodstock, and points north. D. McNICOLL, C. E. McPHERSON, Agents. St. John, N. B.

ARRIVE AT GIBSON. 4.50 P. M.—Mixed from Woodstock, and points north. D. McNICOLL, C. E. McPHERSON, Agents. St. John, N. B.