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It is rapidly growing in popular favor, and is 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 commended, and the Staff of Attendants are ever ready to oblige.

There are two of the largest and most comfortable SAMPLE ROOMS IN CANADA, having SEVERAL ROOMS IN CANADA, having SEVERAL ROOMS AND connecting with large OFFICES, and also connecting with large OFFICES.

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Chief of the Peace and Deed Registrar, Real Estate Agent, Loans Negotiator.

Office: Lower floor of County Court House.

Adding the office of the Registrar of deeds. Fredericton, Nov. 10th, 1891.

GEO. A. HUGHES,

Attorney and Solicitor,

NOTARY, CONVEYANCER, &c.

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6.00 A. M. - Express for St. John, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Woodville, Woodville, and points North: Bangor, Portland, Boston, and White Head.

6.35 A. M. - Mixed for Woodville and points North, and White Head.

10.10 A. M. - Accommodation for Fredericton Junction, St. John, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Woodville, and points North.

3.30 P. M. - Accommodation for Fredericton Junction and St. John, also with Night Express for Bangor, Portland and Boston.

ARRIVING IN FREDERICTON FROM

St. John, etc., 2.10 a. m., 7.10 p. m.

Bangor, Montreal, etc., 12.15 p. m.

Woodville and North, via Gibson branch, 4.20 p. m.

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All above trains run Wed. Days only.

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14 " MONTREALIAN 31 " 1 Aug.

16 " LAURENTIAN 1 " 2 Aug.

18 " SABBATHIAN 3 " 4 Aug.

20 " SABBATHIAN 5 " 6 Aug.

22 " SABBATHIAN 7 " 8 Aug.

24 " SABBATHIAN 9 " 10 Aug.

26 " SABBATHIAN 11 " 12 Aug.

28 " SABBATHIAN 13 " 14 Aug.

30 " SABBATHIAN 15 " 16 Aug.

Cabin passage, \$10 and upwards; Second Cabin, \$5; Steerage, \$3. Round trip tickets at reduced rates.

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STATE OF CALIFORNIA, July 6, Aug. 3

Cabin passage, \$10 and upwards; Second Cabin, \$5; Steerage, \$3.

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THE PILLS

PURIFY THE BLOOD, correct all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys and Bowels. They restore to health Debilitated and Emaciated Individuals of all Ages. For Children and the Aged they are peculiarly adapted.

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Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It is also a certain cure for Rheumatism, Gout, and all Skin Diseases. For Disorders of the Throat it has no equal.

FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, and all Affections of the Throat, it is a certain cure.

Manufactured only at Professor Holloway's Establishment,

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and are sold at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 35s. each Box or Pot and may be had of all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

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Latest Cloth for Suits, etc.

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THE TAILOR,

Guarantees good fit, and first-class materials in his MAKE UP.

Come in and see my Cloths and hard pan prices. It will pay you to do so.

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The Greatest Rheumatic and Neuralgia Cure of the Age

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A Farm, A Garden, A Village Lot, A Home in the City or Village or Country

Or Expecting to Have One. ... IT WILL ... PAY YOU WELL.

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Merchant Tailor,

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Spring Overcoating, Suits, and Trouserings,

Which he is prepared to MAKE UP in the LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES AT MODERATE PRICES.

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DR. R. McLEARN,

Office and Residence, Corner Queen and Regent Sts. Office Hours. 8 to 10 A. M., 1 to 3 P. M., 6 to 8 P. M. Telephone, 66. Fredericton, May 6th 1894.

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A BULL IN CHURCH.

He Demolished a Restaurant and then went to the Newark House of Prayer.

One with cloven hoofs and a painted tail invaded a Newark sanctuary yesterday. He looked like a bull, and at night, but entered by the door in the broad garish light of day. He flung in his horned head with vainglorious pride, and in his eye there was a look of malignant triumph. He tapped the floor with his hoofs; and the worshippers trembled. He flung his tail with a far reaching swing, and the frightened pew-holders fled, like Becket, to the pulpit. The minister did not see the horned apparition at first, but perceiving that his hearers were strangely moved he told them not to be alarmed. That that bull, without even a new silk hat or a new pair of cravats, should justify his coming to church in the middle of the sermon paraded up the aisle as though he had done something entirely commendable. Whereupon a man having no terror in his heart, being without guile and fearless, arose up and twisted the tail of that bull and trotted that bovine Philistine back to the door from which he fled.

DEBILITATED BY DRUGS.

There was a large congregation assembled in the Protestant Episcopal Church, the Home of Prayer, at Broad and State Streets, Newark, N. J., yesterday, and the Rev. John S. Miller, the rector, was preaching one of the most eloquent sermons I have ever heard of. He was speaking of the abominations of Mayhew had abated yesterday morning to an uptown freight yard and was being driven through Broad Street.

There was one bull there, a big broad-chested fellow, who dilated to be treated like dumb, driven cattle. He broke through the cordon of drivers, and started down Broad street, snorting and lashing his flanks angrily with his tail, he was in a sulphurous temper - a very Lucifer. So this matches bull, snorting with rage, started at the head of the parade and a malignant leer at the cashier. The customers fled without paying their checks. They simply looked at Lucifer and ran. He smashed cups, saucers and plates and ground glassware under his unshod hoofs. In the midst of the carnal destruction he stopped, bowed respectfully and retired.

COULD NOT CONVERSE WITH HIM.

There stood a servant girl with bared arms and uplifted potato masher. Now, what show has a spirited bull in a competition in dish smashing with a servant girl? So that bull, humiliated and baffled at his own game, got out of that row, started at the head of the parade and the pated, paraded the air and listened. He heard the voices of the surprised choir, he heard the roll of the organ and then the music died away. Perhaps that great beef tusk of his was softened. Maybe it is as tough now as ever, but he was as it were, Lucifer, walked into the rear door of the church quietly and with the tread of a moccasined Indian. He went in so quietly and humbly, and looked in such a way of mute apologetic entreaty at the usher, after the manner of all strange creatures, that it was a second or so before the congregation knew of the invasion from Philistia. Those in the rear of the church looked surprised. The ushers dignified mechanically with white gloves and looked mechanically for a vacant seat. Then the bull, who had been so energetic to the work of obtaining by personal inspection, a thorough insight into the condition and requirements of our volunteer force. In 1875 he married Hon. Albertina Denison, youngest daughter of the first Baron Londonderry, and Grand-daughter of the Marquis of Conyngham. Gen. Herbert's family consist of two children, a son and a daughter.

Socially General Herbert cuts a big dash in Ottawa. He is certainly very big game, and has devoted himself energetically to the work of obtaining by personal inspection, a thorough insight into the condition and requirements of our volunteer force. In 1875 he married Hon. Albertina Denison, youngest daughter of the first Baron Londonderry, and Grand-daughter of the Marquis of Conyngham. Gen. Herbert's family consist of two children, a son and a daughter.

FROM RURAL DISTRICTS.

GLEANINGS FROM YORK.

Keewick Ridge.

Aug. 18.—The weather for the past few days has been very favorable for the hay-makers. Most of the highlands are cut, and several are about completing the islands and intervals.

Our Pastor, Rev. S. Sykes, is spending his vacation in the sister province. He is accompanied by his daughter, Miss Mary Sykes.

Mr. Edward Hall, who has been spending some months in Boston, returned last week to her home in this place.

Miss Ruth Mitchell, of Chemsford, Mass., is spending the summer at her home in Scotch Settlement.

Miss Nellie M. Taylor, of Fredericton, is visiting at Wm. Collier's.

Our schools will open Monday. The superior school is in charge of S. McFarlane. Miss Tripp, who has been spending her vacation in St. John, Commercial College, returned last week, and will again take charge of the Upper Keewick Ridge school.

The Barony.

Aug. 18.—Mr. Mrs. Frederick Burpee, of Jacksonville, were here the guests of John Anderson, on Saturday.

Mr. William Currier, of Andover, is visiting her father, John Anderson, at this place.

The young people of The Barony and Poquoik, had a very successful picnic on the interval at this place last Tuesday.

The principal topic of conversation this week is the lawsuit of the famous Cronkrite brothers of Southampton. The case is being tried today before Judge Commissioner Whitehead at Southampton.

Shaw Bros. tannery at Poquoik, is now running full blast and employ some forty or fifty hands. Abolam Grant arrives daily from Canterbury Station with two or three hundred hides, and on the return trip takes a load of sole leather back for shipment. The people of Barony and Poquoik know how to appreciate the great value of this rapidly growing industry, and the Messrs. Shaw are deserving of every success.

Our schools will open on Monday.

THE NEWS IN QUEENS.

Upper Gasquetown.

Aug. 8.—Captain Watson, a well known and highly respected citizen of this place, passed peacefully away this morning at five o'clock; he died not as one without hope, but a servant to his wife who died but a short while before him. Mr. Watson had been in ill health for a length of time, but he died happy. He was a man well known along the river St. John where, for about thirty years, he and his brother James have stood at the wheel steering the boats with skill and judgment. He was a man of high character and a true patriot. He was a member of the Baptist church, and a devoted member of the same. He was a man of high character and a true patriot. He was a member of the Baptist church, and a devoted member of the same.

KEEPING MILK SWEET.

To keep milk sweet it should be reduced to as low a temperature as possible at the earliest practical moment after milking. For this purpose aerating machines are made. The milk is conducted over tin tubes while ice cold water runs through the tubes. In five minutes the temperature of the milk is reduced over twenty degrees. Milk so chilled does not sour so rapidly as that which cools slowly, says a writer in American Cultivator. The cream from separated milk should keep sweet longer, as a rule, than milk set in pans or cans for the reason that it must be more uniformly set and the cream skimmed off once in warm weather. Then if chilled at once and set in deep cans surrounded by ice water there should be little trouble in keeping it sweet two or three days. A friend of mine who made a cooler and aerated his milk in this way, that he has kept milk sweet for forty-eight hours without using ice. Sixty degrees is not a cool enough temperature in hot weather to set milk in. Fifty degrees is far better. If one can secure cold spring water, let the milk or cream stand in it and have some ice also in the water if possible. In connection with this subject too much emphasis cannot be laid upon the necessity for having dairy utensils clean and properly washed. Milk pans should first be rinsed in cool water, then thoroughly scalded, then again rinsed in cool water, and wiped dry. If hot water is used first it will cause some of the milky substance to adhere to the sides and joints and the trouble will begin right there. No treatment of the milk or cream prevents curdling if the matter of cleanliness is not attended to. Even infinitely small portions of sour milk or cream allowed to remain contain enough bacteria to sour the new contents in a very short time, though the conditions for their rapid multiplication are made less favorable by cooling.

TERRIBLE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

One of the worst railroad wrecks on record occurred on the night of the 10th inst., near Lincoln, Nebraska. The north bound Rock Island passenger train, consisting of a locomotive, a tender, and five cars, was wrecked about five miles from that city. Twenty-four people were killed and several injured. The engine and combination car went over the bridge, leaving the coaches suspended in the trestle. Nothing remains of the train but a heap of twisted iron and twisted wire. The wreck where the wreck occurred was about 200 feet long and sixty feet high, and carried the Rock Island track over the B. and M. and the Union Pacific.

FROM GOOD STOCK.

The Much Abused General Herbert is Somebody at Home and has Seen Active Service.

Probably the most talked about and most abused man in Canada today is Ivor John Cardo Herbert, C. B., Major-General, officer commanding the Canadian Militia, who comes of a high and honorable lineage. He was born on July 15, 1851, at Llanarth Court, Monmouthshire, Wales, the family seat, occupied by his family in direct descent since the time of the Norman conquest. His father was John Arthur Herbert, formerly in the Diplomatic Service, and his mother, the Hon. Mrs. Herbert, was a daughter of the first Lord Lansdown, better known as Sir Benjamin Hall, under which name he occupied the position of President of the Board of Trade and First Commissioner of Works in Lord Palmerston's administration.

THE CRUEL TRAITS.

Of the two Oriental Nations when at war.

The barbarity displayed by the Japanese in the recent naval engagement in which they were victorious to the vanquished Chinese sailors, has drawn attention to the bloodthirsty traits which appear to predominate amongst the people of both nations.

The Japanese are certainly more civilized than their opponents but the outlandishness of hostilities has developed a love for carnage, which would appear to have only lain dormant and not eradicated during a long spell of peace. On the other hand, the Semi-barbarism of the Chinese naturally prompts them to butcher during the war, the preparation of atrocities on both sides, on a scale such as modern times have not yet witnessed, may be looked for. So far the slaughter at sea has been terrible. It will be nothing for us to take place should the two armies meet on land. Every possible weapon for the destruction of humanity will be brought into use, and the feeling that prompts European nations to abstain from unnecessary slaughter will not prevail in such a case. In the contrary, it will be war or death, and no quarter will be given.

CREAMERS & TINWARE.

Just Received...

- 6 Crates Creamers,
- 4 Strainer Pails,
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For Sale Low, Wholesale and Retail.

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Barrister.

Office: Queen Street, OPPOSITE NORMAL SCHOOL. Fredericton, May 6th, 1894.

For the Painter.

Just received 2 cases American Brushes from the manufacturers.

PAINTS, Varnish, White wash, Kalsomine, Turpentine, Paper hangings, Scribbles, Resin, Putty, Counter and Window brushes, Wash brushes, Hair and round, Hair, Canvas, Hair, Badger hair and Artistic brushes. Also Canadian, in White wash and Varnish, Counter, Scrub, Broom and Horse brush, also Machine made Window, Scrub and Broom brushes. Away down in price, and cheap.

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

MR. LAURIER'S TOUR.

The West Will Give Him a Hearty Welcome.

(Toronto Globe.)

The journey which the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier is about to make through Ontario, Manitoba, the Territories and British Columbia to these, is an event of national importance. For the most part the region which he is to traverse is the Canadian land of promise. With its timber, its minerals, its millions of acres of fertile soil, it seems to have the power of sustaining in comfort and independence a population several times larger than that which now inhabits all Canada. Many millions of public money have been spent in providing it with railways, in the effort to fill it with immigrants, and in the necessarily expensive task of governing a large and sparsely populated country. That this effort has had so little result must be attributed largely to

GRAVE MISTAKES IN POLICY

on the part of those in authority. Much of the land was allowed to fall into the hands of railway companies and speculators. The settlers were impeded and harassed by illiberal land regulations, which the government were very slow to amend. The business of immigration was badly bungled. The government returns showed an immigration of 850,000 people from 1881 to 1891. The census of the latter year revealed the fact that the whole population of the West Superior to the Pacific, was only about 350,000. The increase of population in Manitoba and the Territories was largely due to migration from the older provinces, and it looks as if the greater part of the money spent upon immigration schemes had been simply thrown away. The settler found the protective tariff a burden more grievous than he was in the east readily conceive; and the high charges for transportation, coupled with the low price of wheat, made profitable farming

ESSENTIALLY DIFFICULT.

With all this, no one who looks at the facts can doubt that the future prosperity of the country is assured. When in the United States a tract of land, in no wise superior, perhaps inferior, to our own is opened for settlement, the eagerness of the people to possess it leads them to grant great hardships, and even to resort to violence. The farming land is the republic available for new settlement is approaching exhaustion. In the course of time our own must attract the attention of home-seekers in the United States and in the crowded countries of the old land. But we can delay the good time by misgovernment, or we can hasten it by an earnest effort to better the conditions of life in those vast regions. The dreamer and the schemer probably serve some useful purpose in our civilization, but it will be admitted that they have had their innings in this country, and that the crying need of the hour is business administration by men thoroughly in touch with the people and

ACQUAINTED WITH THEIR WANTS.

The farmers of Manitoba and the North West want lower taxation, greater freedom to buy and opportunity to sell, and cheaper transportation. To solve these and other problems is, perhaps, the most important task for Canadian statesmanship to-day; for what is at stake is not only the prosperity of the present inhabitants of the country which Mr. Laurier is to traverse, but its attractiveness as a field for further settlement.

It goes without saying that the hearty westerners will give a warm welcome to the man who may first be called the most distinguished member in the parliament of Canada to-day. They will find in him not only a most eloquent exponent of the principles of liberalism, but a careful and sympathetic student of the conditions of life in his countrymen, ready to give a patient hearing to their grievances, and to bring to bear upon their difficulties that strong common sense which is the very genius of good government. Mr. Laurier's eminent success as leader of the liberal party is due not only to his tact and frankness, but to a natural courtesy and kindness which win friends for him wherever he appears. His geniality is not a veneer, but is the result of that broad sympathy with his fellows which is one of the secrets of successful statesmanship. We believe that the journey he is about to undertake will be fraught with advantage not only to himself and the liberal party, but to the country in whose public life he plays so important a part.

ABOUT SALTING BUTTER.

Ordinary barrel salt is unfit for butter. It is coarse, harsh, hard to dissolve and impure. This should be dissolved in water, and the water should be evaporated. The salt is entirely from the dairy, but it is not, and thereby a great loss is sustained. When the whealer gets a load of this butter he heaves it up and soaks out the salt. He doesn't do this for nothing. He has to re-churn it in some milk to impart a flavor, for the water which took out the salt left it flat flavored. Then he salts with good dairy salt, works and packs it and puts it on the market. This is expensive and even then the product is not as good as it would have been had this extra treatment been unnecessary.

Under no circumstances use common salt. Get the best dairy salt. The Genesee is all right every time, and every other kind is also good. Some experts have a preference for one kind, some for another, but in the private dairy a salt which is not only pure and soft (so that it will not tear the grain), but dissolve quickly, is desirable. This is because the temperature of the common farm dairy room is not under control and the butter may be injured by simply standing for the winter advises the farm butter-maker to learn to salt in the churn. It saves time, saves work, saves exposure and keeps the churn sweet, for salt is a germ killer with a power to keep substance from decomposition.

Salt the butter as soon as washed. Sprinkle the salt over it, then slowly revolve the churn a few times and the salt and butter will be mixed. The milk in the butter will superficially dissolve the salt and then the surplus brine can be pressed out and the butter is finished. Salting in the churn saves working, but there will be no strata to get rid of. But be sure the butter is in granular form when the salt is put in. If it is all in a lump then do so you please with it and be responsible for the result. It can be made good butter, for salt is a germ killer with a power to keep substance from decomposition.

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POTATO BLIGHT IN CANADA.

In Bulletin No. 2, 1894, of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, just out, Prof. James Fletcher, deals with potato blights. He says: "There are few diseases of field crops which are the cause of more direct loss to the farmers of Canada than are the two blights which have been aptly named, 'the early blight' and the late blight of potato.' These are usually confounded under the various names, 'Potato rot', 'Potato blight' and 'Potato rust', but, as a matter of fact, although somewhat similar in general appearance they are very distinct, and are due to the attacks of two different vegetable parasites. Careful experiments have shown that by spraying the potato tops five or six times at intervals of about two weeks, beginning early in July, for the early blight, and at the time the rust first appears, for the potato rot, with the mixture of sulphate of copper and lime, known as the 'Bordeaux mixture', both of these injurious diseases can in a large manner be controlled. The late blight, or potato rot, seldom shows itself until August." In looking at this bulletin yesterday, Mr. Connolly, late Canadian immigration agent in Dublin, remarked to the deputy minister of agriculture, that if the contents of it had been known at the time, the potato famine in Ireland, of 1846, would never have occurred.

MR. YEAST—

Do you believe that fish makes brains? Or your Crimbeak—Of course I do! Why, when my husband goes fishing, the next morning his head is that big his hat won't fit him.

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The journey which the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier is about to make through Ontario, Manitoba, the Territories and British Columbia to these, is an event of national importance. For the most part the region which he is to traverse is the Canadian land of promise. With its timber, its minerals, its millions of acres of fertile soil, it seems to have the power of sustaining in comfort and independence a population several times larger than that which now inhabits all Canada. Many millions of public money have been spent in providing it with railways, in the effort to fill it with immigrants, and in the necessarily expensive task of governing a large and sparsely populated country. That this effort has had so little result must be attributed largely to

GRAVE MISTAKES IN POLICY

on the part of those in authority. Much of the land was allowed to fall into the hands of railway companies and speculators. The settlers were impeded and harassed by illiberal land regulations, which the government were very slow to amend. The business of immigration was badly bungled. The government returns showed an immigration of 850,000 people from 1881 to 1891. The census of the latter year revealed the fact that the whole population of the West Superior to the Pacific, was only about 350,000. The increase of population in Manitoba and the Territories was largely due to migration from the older provinces, and it looks as if the greater part of the money spent upon immigration schemes had been simply thrown away. The settler found the protective tariff a burden more grievous than he was in the east readily conceive; and the high charges for transportation, coupled with the low price of wheat, made profitable farming

ESSENTIALLY DIFFICULT.

With all this, no one who looks at the facts can doubt that the future prosperity of the country is assured. When in the United States a tract of land, in no wise superior, perhaps inferior, to our own is opened for settlement, the eagerness of the people to possess it leads them to grant great hardships, and even to resort to violence. The farming land is the republic available for new settlement is approaching exhaustion. In the course of time our own must attract the attention of home-seekers in the United States and in the crowded countries of the old land. But we can delay the good time by misgovernment, or we can hasten it by an earnest effort to better the conditions of life in those vast regions. The dreamer and the schemer probably serve some useful purpose in our civilization, but it will be admitted that they have had their innings in this country, and that the crying need of the hour is business administration by men thoroughly in touch with the people and

ACQUAINTED WITH THEIR WANTS.

The farmers of Manitoba and the North West want lower taxation, greater freedom to buy and opportunity to sell, and cheaper transportation. To solve these and other problems is, perhaps, the most important task for Canadian statesmanship to-day; for what is at stake is not only the prosperity of the present inhabitants of the country which Mr. Laurier is to traverse, but its attractiveness as a field for further settlement.

It goes without saying that the hearty westerners will give a warm welcome to the man who may first be called the most distinguished member in the parliament of Canada to-day. They will find in him not only a most eloquent exponent of the principles of liberalism, but a careful and sympathetic student of the conditions of life in his countrymen, ready to give a patient hearing to their grievances, and to bring to bear upon their difficulties that strong common sense which is the very genius of good government. Mr. Laurier's eminent success as leader of the liberal party is due not only to his tact and frankness, but to a natural courtesy and kindness which win friends for him wherever he appears. His geniality is not a veneer, but is the result of that broad sympathy with his fellows which is one of the secrets of successful statesmanship. We believe that the journey he is about to undertake will be fraught with advantage not only to himself and the liberal party, but to the country in whose public life he plays so important a part.

ABOUT SALTING BUTTER.

Ordinary barrel salt is unfit for butter. It is coarse, harsh, hard to dissolve and impure. This should be dissolved in water, and the water should be evaporated. The salt is entirely from the dairy, but it is not, and thereby a great loss is sustained. When the whealer gets a load of this butter he heaves it up and soaks out the salt. He doesn't do this for nothing. He has to re-churn it in some milk to impart a flavor, for the water which took out the salt left it flat flavored. Then he salts with good dairy salt, works and packs it and puts it on the market. This is expensive and even then the product is not as good as it would have been had this extra treatment been unnecessary.

Under no circumstances use common salt. Get the best dairy salt. The Genesee is all right every time, and every other kind is also good. Some experts have a preference for one kind, some for another, but in the private dairy a salt which is not only pure and soft (so that it will not tear the grain), but dissolve quickly, is desirable. This is because the temperature of the common farm dairy room is not under control and the butter may be injured by simply standing for the winter advises the farm butter-maker to learn to salt in the churn. It saves time, saves work, saves exposure and keeps the churn sweet, for salt is a germ killer with a power to keep substance from decomposition.

Salt the butter as soon as washed. Sprinkle the salt over it, then slowly revolve the churn a few times and the salt and butter will be mixed. The milk in the butter will superficially dissolve the salt and then the surplus brine can be pressed out and the butter is finished. Salting in the churn saves working, but there will be no strata to get rid of. But be sure the butter is in granular form when the salt is put in. If it is all in a lump then do so you please with it and be responsible for the result. It can be made good butter, for salt is a germ killer with a power to keep substance from decomposition.

POTATO BLIGHT IN CANADA.

In Bulletin No. 2, 1894, of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, just out, Prof. James Fletcher, deals with potato blights. He says: "There are few diseases of field crops which are the cause of more direct loss to the farmers of Canada than are the two blights which have been aptly named, 'the early blight' and the late blight of potato.' These are usually confounded under the various names, 'Potato rot', 'Potato blight' and 'Potato rust', but, as a matter of fact, although somewhat similar in general appearance they are very distinct, and are due to the attacks of two different vegetable parasites. Careful experiments have shown that by spraying the potato tops five or six times at intervals of about two weeks, beginning early in July, for the early blight, and at the time the rust first appears, for the potato rot, with the mixture of sulphate of copper and lime, known as the 'Bordeaux mixture', both of these injurious diseases can in a large manner be controlled. The late blight, or potato rot, seldom shows itself until August." In looking at this bulletin yesterday, Mr. Connolly, late Canadian immigration agent in Dublin, remarked to the deputy minister of agriculture, that if the contents of it had been known at the time, the potato famine in Ireland, of 1846, would never have occurred.

MR. YEAST—

Do you believe that fish makes brains? Or your Crimbeak—Of course I do! Why, when my husband goes fishing, the next morning his head is that big his hat won't fit him.

THE CRUEL TRAITS.

Of the two Oriental Nations when at war.

The barbarity displayed by the Japanese in the recent naval engagement in which they were victorious to the vanquished Chinese sailors, has drawn attention to the bloodthirsty traits which appear to predominate amongst the people of both nations.

The Japanese are certainly more civilized than their opponents but the outlandishness of hostilities has developed a love for carnage, which would appear to have only lain dormant and not eradicated during a long spell of peace. On the other hand, the Semi-barbarism of the Chinese naturally prompts them to butcher during the war, the preparation of atrocities on both sides, on a scale such as modern times have not yet witnessed, may be looked for. So far the slaughter at sea has been terrible. It will be nothing for us to take place should the two armies meet on land. Every possible weapon for the destruction of humanity will be brought into use, and the feeling that prompts European nations to abstain from unnecessary slaughter will not prevail in such a case. In the contrary, it will be war or death, and no quarter will be given.

CREAMERS & TINWARE.

Just Received...

- 6 Crates Creamers,
- 4 Strainer Pails,
- 4 Cans Assorted Tinware.

For Sale Low, Wholesale and Retail.

JAMES S. NEILL.

WESLEY VANWART,

Barrister.

Office: Queen Street, OPPOSITE NORMAL SCHOOL. Fredericton, May 6th, 1894.

For the Painter.

Just received 2 cases American Brushes from the manufacturers.

PAINTS, Varnish, White wash, Kalsomine, Turpentine, Paper hangings, Scribbles, Resin, Putty, Counter and Window brushes, Wash brushes, Hair and round, Hair, Canvas, Hair, Badger hair and Artistic brushes. Also Canadian, in White wash and V