# THE HERALD.

VOL. V., NO. 7. FREDERICTON, N. B., SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1894. $1.00 PER YEAR


Board of Works Jan 1 92


## 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. d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box or Pot and may be had of al 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.

J-10-83



## HE LAUGHS BEST WHO LAUGHS LAST.

NOTWITHSTANDING the report that the **New Home** received no awards at the Worlds Columbian Exposition, I take pleasure in announcing that the NEW HOME made a Clean Sweep, and history again repeats itself.

### Three Highest Awards

Were given the New Home Sewing Machine, as follows: One each for the

☞ { New Home Manufacturing Sewing Machine,
New Home Family Sewing Machine,
Samples of Work Exhibited.

Everything claimed was granted.

### Do you want a Sewing Machine!

I feel assured, if you do, that you can make a selection from this list. I keep an extensive variety, with styles to please everybody, at prices from **$25.00 to $80.00.**

### I Challenge the World

To produce a Better Sewing Machine for the money. All Sewing Machines that I sell are guaranteed for Five Years.

**PETER DUFFIE,** Jobber and Direct Importer of Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines and Furniture.
P. O. Box, 28, Fredericton, N. B.



**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.

**H. B. RAINSFORD,**

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.

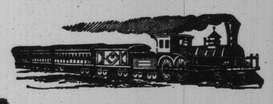
FREDERICTON, N. B.

☞ JOBBING a specialty.

Workmanship first-class.

Prices satisfactory


## RAILROADS.



### CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

### ATLANTIC DIVISION.

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

**ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS**

**In Effect December 4th, 1893.**

**LEAVE FREDERICTON.**

EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

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

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

10.50 A. M.—Accommodation for Fredericton Junction, St. John and points east.

3.20 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., 10.10 a. m.
Bangor, Montreal, etc., 1.10, p. m.
Woodstock and North, via Gibson branch, 5.30 p. m.
St. John, McAdam Junction, etc., 7.10 p. m.

☞ All above trains run Week Days only.

D. McNICOLL, *Gen. Pass Agent*, MONTREAL.
C. E. McPHERSON, *Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agent*, ST. JOHN, N. B.


## STEAMSHIPS.

### ALLAN LINE.

**ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.**

**Liverpool, Halifax and Portland.**

| From Liverpool. | | From Halifax. |
|---|---|---|
| Dec 14 | LAURENTIAN | Jan 6 |
| " 28 | NUMIDIAN | " 20 |
| Jan 11 | MONGOLIAN | Feb 3 |
| " 25 | LAURENTIAN | " 17 |
| Feb 8 | NUMIDIAN | Mar 3 |
| " 22 | MONGOLIAN | " 17 |
| Mar 8 | LAURENTIAN | " 31 |
| " 22 | PARISIAN | Apr 14 |
| Apr 5 | NUMIDIAN | " 28 |

Cabin passage, $45 and upwards; Second Cabin, $30 and $35; Steerage, $24. Round trip tickets at reduced rates.

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

**Glasgow via Liverpool and St. John's to Halifax.**
Sailings Fortnightly.

**Glasgow, Londonderry, and New York Service.**

| | From New York. |
|---|---|
| STATE OF NEBRASKA | Dec. 28 and Feb 1 |
| STATE OF CALIFORNIA | March 8 |

Cabin, $40 to $60; Second Cabin, $30; Steerage, $24.

For Staterooms, Tickets or further information apply to

WM. THOMSON & CO., Agents,
ST. JOHN N. B.

Dec. 26

**W. E. SEERY,**

Merchant Tailor,

Has Just Received a splendid new stock of

CLOTHS AND TWEEDS,

—COMPRISING—

Winter Overcoating,

Suitings,

and Trouserings,

Which he is prepared to MAKE UP in the

LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES

AT MODERATE PRICES.

**W. E. SEERY,**

WILMOT'S AVE.

**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 8th, 1893.


## EXMOUTH STREET CHURCH.

**Its Pastor Relates an Interesting Experience.**

**Rev. Mr. Campbell's Remarks are Supplemented.**

**By a Similar Statement From H. A. McKeown, ex M. P. P.**

Rev. G. M. Campbell, pastor of Exmouth street church, says: "I have confidently recommended to my friends, Hawker's Balsam of Tolu and Wild Cherry, which has been in use in my family for a number of years for colds and throat affections, with satisfactory results."

H. A. McKeown, ex M. P. P., also says: "I take pleasure in stating I have used Hawker's Balsam of Tolu and Wild Cherry for the past eight years, and consider Hawker's Balsam the best cough cure I ever used. I also consider Hawker's Liver Pills an A 1 liver regulator.


**DON'T GO**

**DOWN TOWN**

★ Without Calling at ★

**KITCHEN & SHEA'S**

If you are Going to Purchase

FURNACES, Stoves, Tinware. Royal Diamond Stoves are the best. Tinware in Pans, Boilers, FINEST PLUMBING GOODS IN THE CITY. Oil Cans, Steamers Dinner Cans, Basins, Mixing Pans, Plates, Camp Requisites, Acme Steam Cookers.

**Galvanized Iron Cornices and Door Caps, a specialty.**

**KITCHEN & SHEA,**

272 QUEEN STREET.

**FINE**

**OVERCOATINGS**

—AND—

**Latest Cloth for Suitings,**

—AND—

**GUNN,**

**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.

**NEXT BELOW C. P. R. OFFICE.**

**WESLEY VANWART,**

**Barrister.**

Office: Queen Street,

OPPOSITE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Fredericton, May 6th, 1893.

**Ladies,**

Mother Green's Tansy Pills. Used by thousands. Safe, Sure and Always Reliable. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES. From all Druggists or mailed, free from observation, on receipt of $1.00. Sealed particulars, 3 cents.

LANE MEDICINE CO., MONTREAL, CAN.

*For Sale by ALONZO STAPLES.*


## ONTARIO BUTTER MAKERS.

**Addresses by President Derbyshire, A. A. Ryan and Prof. Robertson.**

The ninth annual meeting of the Ontario creameries association opened at Belleville, Ont., on Wednesday. In the course of his opening address, the president, D. Derbyshire, said:

"The past year has been very important to the dairymen of this country, and we should learn many important lessons. We met our neighbors in friendly competition at the worlds columbian exposition, and, while the results were not so gratifying to us as to our brethren in the cheese industry, still they are full of encouragement and use. Our butter was judged by three eminent experts, two from the United states and one from Canada. The body of our Canadian butter, was, on the whole, rated very high, but most of our exhibits lost several points on flavor, which we can remedy by careful attention, and I know our creamery men will cheerfully do anything possible to be leaders in the art of making fancy creamery butter. The circumstances were not favorable to Canadians, by reason of the distant points from which most of our butter had to be sent, taking about ten days in transit, besides the restrictions of the United States custom regulations. It was impossibe to have our butter stored in a refrigerator at Chicago, and then brought to the judges as required, while our American friends were not slow to take advantage of having their butter in the refrigerator until the judges were ready, so I think we did exceptionally well

TO WIN TWENTY-SEVEN AWARDS,

and have such a large number of our exhibits come within a point of the minimum fixed for this class. Quite a number of our exhibits failed to score on account of using poor, off-flavored salt. I am sure we will all learn something from this wonderful exposition, and so improve our creamery buildings and have them properly equipped with cream-separators and modern machinery, with an educated butter-maker, who has attended our dairy school at Guelph, thoroughly understanding every detail, so that in future, perfection will shine forth from every package of butter made.

In examining some of the fancy creamery butter at Chicago, and in talking with the makers, I found they were only using the latest and most modern apparatus, and were anxious to find out all they could about our methods. In short these young men were fully alive to the importance of their calling. I found another fancy package, from a central creamery, with several skimming stations which was nearly perfection, and I think well of the system, especially for winter creameries. After the regular cheese season is over, one central factory can be fitted out properly for making butter, and the neighboring factories can have a separator only, and have the cream taken to the central factory. This will avoid long hauls, and each patron can take his skim milk home and enjoy the prestige of having his butter made in a large, influential creamery, where nothing but the finest goods are turned out.

"The past year should also teach us another lesson—to make provision for the dry, hot weather, which is sure to come. In 1893 only a limited number of our farmers were prepared, and our cows decreased in milk nearly fifty per cent. in July and August. If you will allow them to go down, then you can rest assured they will not gain much that season. What a loss to the province! If all our dairymen had been ready

WITH CLEAN, AIRY STABLES,

with screens to keep the flies out, and plenty of silage or other green crop, and kept the cows in the stables in daytime, turning them out at night when the flies would not bother them, making sure they got all that they could eat of the best, plenty of pure water, salting them every morning, treating them kindly, we would have had two millions of money more among our dairymen in this province, which would have meant prosperity to every industry. While so much depends on the success of our dairymen, and no business is so sure and profitable every year, I would urge all to commence the new year with a full determination to keep only profitable cows, in the best way and give your undivided attention to every detail in connection with the business with which you are identified, so we can swell our exports of butter and cheese from thirteen to twenty millions in 1894. This can only be done by all building silos and having plenty of good, nutritious food, to keep up the flow of the milk throughout the season.

A. A. Ayer of Montreal, delivered an excellent practical talk on "The Butter Wanted, and the Proper Method of Securing the Same." Dairymen, he said, must be more careful of what they fed their cows than they were of what they fed themselves. A man might eat leeks or onions, but he must not feed them to his cows if he wanted good butter. What Prof. Shutt had said about the necessity of giving them only pure water was strongly emphasized.

CLEANLINESS IN THE MILKER,

and all the surroundings of the cows were of the greatest importance, because it was easy to get a flavor into the milk, but impossible to strain it out again. The same care must be taken in keeping the milk. Why he favored the separator system so strongly was that the separation of cream from the sweet milk could be completed at once, and it was easier to protect a small quantity of cream than a large quantity of milk from taints. In the creamery the greatest cleanliness must be observed as well, and carlessness avoided. After separation he preferred hand working to machinery, in order to secure just the proper consistency and grain for packing. Next to milk salt took flavors quicker than anything he knew of, and salt used in butter making must be carefully guarded against exposure to taints of fish, tar paper and so on. It was discovered at Chicago that a woody flavor was imparted by the boxes and in refrigerators. The former should be lined with parchment and care taken that the floors of the latter were not watersoaked and covered with sawdust. The need of tasteful and large packages was also dwelt upon. In conclusion Mr. Ayer stated that there was no country receiving a better average price for its butter than Canada, and the price would only increase as the quality improved.

WINTER DAIRYING.

Prof. Robertson, dominion dairy commissioner, gave an address on "Winter Dairying Movement in Ontario." This movement has its visible public commencement at a dairy convention held in Ingersoll in 1887. It had been advocated consistently by the dairy commissioner and the leaders in dairy associations ever since. It recognizes that farmers must produce exactly the kind and quality of foods which are wanted, at high prices and at the time of year when the demand is most active. The taste of the people in nearly all countries to which our foods are sent is changing towards those of fine and concentrated sorts, such as cheese, butter, beef, bacon, mutton, milk, etc. In looking at what dairying has done it may be observed that the value of cheese exports last year was $13,407,476, and the total value of butter $1,296,814. The extension of dairying should be in the direction of butter making, and that during the winter. By this departure it is possible that the value of the butter to be exported from Canada may in ten years be as great as the value. From the market end of the business comes the warning that Canada must not overdo the dairy business by giving exclusive attention to the cheese branch. Buttermaking should also be extended in summer, and creameries should be run for ten or twelve months instead of five.

THE DEMAND FOR CREAMERY BUTTER

in Great Britain is usually strong and steady in September, October and November, before the shipments of Australian butter arrive there. In discussing this movement in a new district the first question that arises is. Is it practicable? That has been proven by the experience at the dominion experimental dairy stations, which were started in the winter of 1891-92. From them there have arisen now 21 winter butter-making stations in Ontario. At these the patrons are more than satisfied with the returns. During last winter, 1892-93, at three stations over $12,000 worth of butter was made. The price per pound of butter was over 23½ cents, and the net returns to the farmers were 90½ cents per 100 pounds of milk, besides the skimmed and butter milk. If only one in ten of the cheese factories in Canada would make an equal quantity of butter to begin with, the value would be over $600,000. The advantages of winter dairying are: It provides paying employment on the farms; it secures a revenue every month; it brings an income from the $176,000,000 invested in dairy farms in Ontario; it affords employment to cheese and butter makers, and keeps satan from finding employment for the idle hands of cheese and butter buyers. Milk and its products bring more money per pound during the winter; the same cows give more milk when milked for ten or eleven months than in five or six months. There is an extra value in the skim milk and buttermilk for the rearing of calves and the feeding of pigs. This is a branch that should be developed.

The needs of the business are better management of cows, by abundant supplies of succulent food. There is where the farmer's good judgment comes in. In the dairy farm sometimes the cow judgment prevails over the man judgment, and in consequence no profits result. The cow stables should be warm, dry, clean, light and well ventilated. Pure water is necessary.

## SCIENTIFIC FEEDING.

The point on which farming has made the greatest and yet least-noticed advance is the better understanding that now prevails among progressive farmers about the feeding of domestic animals. It is true that a large part of the food that used to be given to stock was either wasted or was positively injurious. It is yet for that matter, among the large class who give little thought to their business and despise the teaching of newspapers and experimental stations. To alternately starve and stuff animals, used to be considered inevitable. It was the condition of nature, and it was argued that wild animals in a state of nature usually maintained good health. Those who argued for better feeding than nature's feeding, were told that what was gained in flesh-making was likely to be offset by weaker constitution, and often by an impairment of the digestive functions.

That this was sometimes the fact is true. The science of feeding has been of comparatively recent growth, and to feed in the best manner, animals whose digestion has already been injured, requires more skill than most feeders possessed. We are at least learning that for the very best feeding, animals must be guarded against injudicious food from birth, and even earlier than this. It is possible certainly to stunt pigs before their birth, and it is often done when breeding sows are fed too much corn. They are apt in such cases to farrow pigs whose digestion seems to be impaired even from birth. Generally, however, young animals have good appetites and are able to digest what nature has provided for them. The first milk they get from their dams, is always laxative, and the weakness of very young animals insures them against getting more at first than is good for them. In fact for a number of days after birth, suckling their dam provides the kind and amount of food that is best for growth and future well being of the young animal. It is when the natural supply becomes insufficient, that the injury to digestion begins. Either the young animal is left with too little, or it is apt to be greatly overfed, or fed with what is too hard to digest. Of the two evils, under feeding is the smaller.

There were farmers who studied out this problem of feeding before the days of scientific analysis. Their reasoning was that good feeding required as nearly as possible, a continuation of the feeding which young animals received from their dams, the amount fed being gradually increased as the animal became stronger. The digestive organs, like all others in the body, are strengthened by use and injured by abuse. What is called dyspepsia, almost always results from bad feeding, alternately starving and pampering, or the giving of food that is difficult of digestion. Sometimes the trouble with digestion is that the food is not properly balanced. The natural appetite calls for the kinds of food that the system requires. If this is not furnished, any substitute for it will be eaten less heartily, will not receive its due proportion of saliva, and will not digest well.

The analysis of food showing its different constituents, has only made more plain the reasons for the success of some old-fashioned feeders and the failure of others. By showing what rations for growth, for fattening and for milk require, it has made it possible for all to be reasonably successful. There is a far less feeding of corn to young or to breeding animals than used to be common. When corn is fed now, it is in combination with less concentrated forms of food and those having more of the flesh, muscle, and bone forming material than has corn. There is far more use of fine wheat middlings as a corrective of the excessive carbonaceous corn meal, and also as an aid to better digestion, than many farmers imagine. If they are fattening animals they often suppose that the more concentrated food they can get eaten, the better will be the result. But skillful feeders know better. It is not what is eaten but what is digested and assimilated that benefits the fattening animal. With a balanced ration and some bulky food to distend the stomach, the fattening animal will eat more and maintain its appetite, which it will not do if fed only on the most fattening food.

## COUNTRY NEWS.

**An Excellent Budget from our Active Correspondents.**

### GLEANINGS FROM YORK.

**Eel River.**

JAN. 12.—Times are quite dull here at present, as the young men are nearly all away in the woods.

The la grippe is the news of the day. It escapes neither the hunter or the fisherman, the farmer or the tramp.

George P. Olts, merchant of Eel River, was married on Christmas day to Miss Eva Lounsbury at her brother's, John Lounsbury's, at Lower Southampton, where she received a large number of valuable presents. There were about one hundred present and realized a very pleasant time. After the wedding was over they returned to their homes at this place, where they received a cordial welcome and a large serenade after which was administered a fine treat. We wish them a long life and a happy one.

The orangemen have changed their night of meeting to the second Tuesday in each month.

The division, S. of T., have again got to work. Their officers for the ensuing quarter are as follows: W. P., G. P. Olts; W. A., Mrs. G. P. Olts; R. S., J. E. Porter; A. R. S., Miss Electy Dow; F. S., D. W. Olts; treas., Mrs. P. Girdwood; Con., P. Girdwood; A. con., Miss Sela Edwards; chap., Mrs. Jacob O. Porter; I. S., W. D. Porter; O. S., Wallace B. Lounsbury; organist, Miss Lela Edwards. We anticipate having a fine division. There have been about six propositions sent in already.

The deer are quite numerous again.

**Kingarth.**

JAN. 16.—The snow is very deep in the woods, retarding the lumbermen and causing the discharge of a large number of men.

The church social which was held at Mrs. John Kilburn's last Thursday, was a decided success. There were a large number present. After the refreshments had been gone through with, the following program was rendered: Solo, Miss Sloat; reading, B. W. Fox; address, Rev. A. C. LePage; violin solo, S. W. McKeen. Miss Everett ably presided at the organ. The several pieces were well rendered, and all went away feeling well satisfied with the evening's enjoyment.

George Francis, colored, has finished a nice residence, and it is confidentially asserted that he intends entering the benedict ranks.

A social was held at the fine residence of A. E. Cliff and was very largely attended and heartily enjoyed. There will be a number of socials this season in this neighborhood, as almost every house will throw open their doors to the enjoyment of the people.

The Methodist congregation have placed repairs to the extent of $100 on their church this winter, which accounts largely for so many enjoyable and pleasant socials which tend to make the long winter evenings memorable.

**Keswick Ridge.**

JAN. 15.—The storm of Friday and Saturday made considerable work in the way of shovelling snow.

Our school opened on the 8th inst., with William Anderson, of Springfield, Y. C., as principal, and Miss Bertha Saunders of Prince William, in charge of the primary department. Miss Tripp has charge of the school in the upper district lately taught by Miss Taylor. Miss Maggie Colter returned to her old charge in Kingsclear, where she is very well liked.

Miss Clayton, of Scotch Settlement, and Miss Caverhill of Upper Caverhill, are attending the superior school here and hope to be able, under professor Anderson's instruction, to enter the Normal school next term.

Harry Colter is in Fredericton receiving medical treatment. We join his many friends in wishing him a speedy recovery.

On Sabbath morning, 14th, as Rev. S. Sykes was preparing for church, a stitch took him in the back, affecting him so much that he had to remain at home.

Mrs. John McKeen is expected home to-night. She has been on a visit to St. John.

Mrs. H. Wheeler, of Kingsclear, is visiting friends on the ridge.

Mrs. Malachi Jewett is very low with congestion of the lungs. Dr. B. Coburn is attending her.

### THE NEWS IN QUEENS.

**White's Cove.**

JAN. 15.—The late storm has blocked the roads requiring a good deal of shoveling. There is about three feet of snow in the woods; the swamps are almost impassible as there is no frost in the ground.

Capt. Young shot a fine, large deer on the farm of Andrew Gunter. It came from the meadows on the west side of the lake, and was making its way back again when overtaken.

W. W. Wright has gone to Chipman to take charge of the school there.

Gordon B. Knight has charge of the school at the range. G. W. Gunter is teaching at Upper Gagetown. Miss Damie Gunter teaches at Lakeview.

White's Cove can boast of a large number of school teachers according to the population, having ten.

Allen Courser and Miss Jane Chase, of Upper Gagetown, spent a few days at the cove, the guests of W. H. Gunter.

The young folks are preparing to give an entertainment in the hall here.

The Methodists held a pie social on New Year's eve, which was largely attended, and a handsome sum realized.

**Wickham.**

JAN. 12.—The farmers are busy hauling their hay from the islands, the ice being good.

J. W. Carpenter and family, and M. S. Carpenter and family, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Carpenter last Saturday evening.

D. C. Slipp is preparing to build a fine house next summer. He purposes having a number of teams next week hauling granite.

Rev. J. D. Wetmore passed through here Monday last on his way to St. John.

Rev. S. W. Carpenter is spending a few days at Jerusalem.

Quite a few families are suffering with la grippe again this winter.

There was a donation at Mr. Shaw's for the benefit of Rev. Mr. Wetmore, and although the weather was unfavorable, they realized near upon forty dollars.

Isaac Mott has purchased a large farm from John W. Gerow, of Fredericton.

Miss Lizzie Monteith has taken charge of the school for another term.

Mr. Sharp gave an enjoyable entertainment for the young folks last Monday evening.

Capt. Garret Belyea and his brother Fred., are home again to spend the winter.

Geo. Day received a telegram last Thursday informing him that his son Arthur was very low with typhoid fever in the Boston hospital.

Capt. N. S. Earle has gone to St John to the hospital. He was injured on the leg last summer by a rope while working on his vessel.

### JOTTINGS FROM CARLETON.

**Benton.**

JAN. 16.—The roads around here are in a terrible condition since the last storm. There are a large gang at work around the station clearing the tracks.

There was a gloom cast over the village Sunday morning, when Mrs. Hendry received the sad news that her grandson had been drowned in a railroad accident, while crossing Magaguadavic Lake.

The la grippe has caused a great many around here to be confined to their bed.

The schools of the village have again opened. The advanced department is under the charge of Mr. Crawford of St. John.

There are quite a number of young men taking advantage of the want of employment, to go to school.

The Rev. Father Carney will hold service in the R. C. church on Sunday and Monday next.

### SHATFORD IS HAPPY.

**He Has All His Children Safely Now and Will Leave New Brunswick.**

J. D. Shatford has secured the custody of the two children Mrs. Shatford tried to secrete from him and they were up stairs in the custody of a nurse, who will go with them to Chicago. Mr. Shatford is not sure that his troubles are all at an end, but he feels that he holds the trump cards and can beat his opponents at any play they may make. In view of this he does not expect any trouble and thinks he will be able to leave for Chicago next Sunday night. His sister, from Halifax, will bring with her Mr. Shatford's third child, which has been in the custody of his parents ever since he left St. John.

Since Saturday there has been some important moves on the chessboard of the case—moves calculated to keep the children from Mr. Shatford despite the order of Judge Tuck, but they failed, because Mr. Shatford was able to checkmate. On Saturday Mr. Currey telephoned Mr. Hazen that all in the Campbell household felt so badly over the prospect of losing the children that he could not get them to make any statement. He did not know what they intended doing. They did not want to give up the children. This was enough to put the other side on their guard. Many persons had told them there was danger of the children being spirited away and efforts were at once taken to prevent anything happening. The order for the children was given Sheriff Sturdee, but when he reached the house accompanied by Mr. Shatford about 5.30 o'clock Saturday evening he was told the children were not there. Abner Secord and a number of other men were at once stationed as guards about the house and watches were put on three other houses in the neighborhood. Mr. Shatford then climed to the top flat of the Western Union building and set the wires at work. He telegraphed in all directions a description of the two children. From all sections he got back replies that everything would be done to help him in his efforts, and somewhere after midnight word came from Petitteodiac that the little boy, Eric, was on a freight train in the custody of Ernest Blair, a young man employed as a clerk in the Sun office. Orders for the arrest of the boy were telegraphed to Moncton, and the capture was effected without any trouble. The child was brought back to St. John Sunday morning and handed over to Mr. Shatford. No effort was made to arrest Mr. Blair. It appears the lad was removed from the Campbell household Saturday afternoon and driven to Rothesay by Mr. Wm. Robinson, a son of Mrs. Grace Robinson. There Mr. Blair bought two tickets for Halifax. He returned to the city and to-day the two young men were conspicuous figures about King and Prince William streets. They evidently thought they had done something very clever and apparently did not realize that they were liable to arrest and imprisonment. Mr. Blair is no farmer, at least he told the officers he wasn't one when they took the child from him at Moncton. He is the young man whom Mrs. Shatford in one of her letters to her "dear Jeff" called a turtledove. Mr. Shatford intended taking legal proceedings against both Blair and Robinson, but it is just possible he may not do so, as strong efforts are being made on behalf of the young men to shield them. All day Sunday the wires were worked to find out the whereabouts of the other child, though Mr. Shatford felt pretty certain she was in one of the four houses under watch, and such proved to be the fact. At a late hour at night he was given assurance that the little girl would be handed over to him at 11 o'clock this morning. This decision was arrived at on Mr. Shatford promising not to take proceedings against either Charles Campbell or his wife for perjury.

Monday morning Mr. Shatford called at Charles Campbell's and got the child. He had a long talk with Miss Partelow, who is now anxious to go to Chicago to care for the children. Just what will be done is not yet known, but there is good reason to believe that, if Mrs Shatford would break off her intimacy with Robert Campbell and give promise for the future, Mr. Shatford would again instal her as mistress of his house.

The two young men, Ernest Blair and William Robinson, will pay dearly for the little fun they had in endeavoring to keep Mr. Shatford's children from him. They have been given to understand that if they pay all the expenses to which Mr. Shatford was put on their account there will not be any prosecution of them. Should they decline to pay them, actions will be instituted at once. Either horn of this dilemma is unpleasant. The bills are quite large and include telegrams to all parts of the maritime provinces and the United States, the expenses of the lawyer and constable who effected the arrest in Moncton, the expenses of the constable in bringing the child back to St. John and many other outlays which will swell the sum. The other horn is even worse, for it probably includes a term in Dorchester. As far as is known the young men have not yet decided upon what course they will pursue, but they will probably pay up and look pleasant. Even this may not save them, for Judge Tuck has not yet been heard from and he may take the view that further proceedings are necessary.

## DIED FIGHTING HARD.

**News of the Slaughter by Matabeles of Wilson's Forces.**

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 13.—Details of the massacre of capt. Wilson's party by the Matabeles were received here to-day from Buluwayo. They show that capt Wilson and his men made a hard fight and died gallantly fighting to the last. The despatches which bring the confirmation of the report of the utter destruction of the detachment reached Buluwayo on January 6th, but the information referred to was not placed on the wire until to-day, though a brief despatch was received last night announcing that the worst reports were confirmed.

According to the Buluwayo advices some natives who arrived there on January 6th, in order to surrender their arms and make terms with the British commander, admitted that they were present when the Wilson detachment was destroyed to a man. The natives say that capt, Wilson, who was in pursuit of king Lobengula, suddenly came upon a strong detachment of Matabeles headed by the king himself. The latter, who has now lost much flesh, owing to the privations he has suffered and the forced exercise he has taken was able to mount a horse and fly before the British advance. But when the information was conveyed to the king that the Wilson party were very few in number, some reports placing the detachment at only forty British troopers and 100 or so auxiliaries, the king managed to get the Matabeles to make a stand and prepare to take the small British force in a trap.

The king appears to have exercised good generalship. Instructing the centre of his force to continue retreating before the British troopers, who were pressing their horses onward through the Matabele ranks in the hope of capturing the king, the right and left flanks of the Matabele impis were instructed to deploy to the right and to the left and then gradually to converge inward so as to take the British force on both flanks and in the rear. The troopers, under the impression that the Matabele power was entirely broken, and that no further determined resistance was to be expected, pressed onward after the king, keeping up a running fire upon the retreating natives, which helped to distract the attention of capt. Wilson and his officers from the manœuvre which the king had planned. In the meantime, the mounted part of capt. Wilson's force had become separated from the native auxiliaries, who, on foot, formed the rear guard of the small force.

When king Lobengula saw that the British were surrounded on three sides he made a stand on some high ground and at the same time the Matabeles on the flanks began converging inwards and the fate of the British detachment was sealed. When it was too late, capt. Wilson saw the trap into which he had fallen. Hurriedly having the halt sounded, the captain gathered his men together and, surrounded on nearly all sides by the advancing Matabele, he prepared to retreat upon the dismounted part of his command, in the hope of being able to make a stand against the enemy, or failing in this, to sell their lives as dearly as possible.

But it was too late to avert complete defeat, and the fire of the Matabeles soon became so galling that the British force was compelled to halt, as their horses were being shot under them and nothing but death or surrender was before them.

Then began a fight to the death, which seems to have been in many ways similar to the stand made by gen. Custer when surrounded at the Little Big Horn. From behind their dead horses the British troopers kept up a continual fire from their carbines upon the steadily advancing Matabeles, and when the carbines were no longer of use, owing to the proximity of the enemy, they drew their revolvers and awaited the last rush of the natives. It was not long delayed, and then followed a brief hand-to-hand conflict, during which sword and revolver met assagai and club, and the British were swept down beneath the onward rush of overwhelming numbers, the troopers fighting gallantly to the last. During the latter part of the stand not a man of the British force was unwounded. After all resistance had been overcome, the triumphant natives stripped the troopers of every shred of clothing and mutilated the bodies in a horrible manner.

A later despatch says that some natives who have just arrived at Fort Tuli report meeting a number of other natives carrying carbines and revolvers which had belonged to capt. Wilson's party, and from the same fort came additional details of the massacre.

Capt. Wilson's force, outside of a few natives, is now said to have numbered only 34 British troopers and the number of natives which surrounded them is variously estimated at from 1000 to 4000. The Wilson party included captains Fitzgerald Judd, Greenfield, Kierton, and Barrow and lieutenants Hughes and Hoffmeyer. Included under the command of these officers were a lot of young men belonging to some of the best families in England, who had enlisted as troopers in order to get their first taste of campaign. Among the number was the son of Sir Julius Vogel, formerly agent general for New Zealand in London. All reports confirm the statements that the young troopers made a gallant defence keeping the savages at bay for a comparatively long time owing to their excellent marksmanship. The report says that every man among them had one or more wounds, and still the Matabeles were unable to sweep over them until nearly every cartridge was exhausted, and the whole party was weak from loss of blood.

Then came the last rush of the Matabeles, and the last of the troopers fell pierced, in several instances, by four or five assagais. The king, having inflicted one serious blow on his enemies, made good his retreat to the wilderness.

### WANT HER TO FEEL AT HOME.

The young lady entered a Chicago bookstore hesitatingly, as if she was uncertain of her location.

"Can I do anything for you, miss? asked the polite clerk.

Yes. I want you to send four or five dozen books to our house on Prairie avenue. Here's the address. Send the bill with the books.

What books do you wish, miss? inquired the clerk.

Oh, any will do, so long as there's enough of them. I'm going to have a girl from Boston visit me, and I want to make her feel at home.

Patrick McQuinn was brought up before the justice in the morning, and when asked his occupation by the clerk said he was a sailor. "A sailor?" retorted the judge. "I don't believe you were ever at sea in your life." "Will," replied the disgusted Irishman, "how does your honor think I came over from Oireland—in a wagon?"