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VOL. V. FREDERICTON, N. B., SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1888. No. 11

Professional Cards

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Barrister, Notary, Etc.
OFFICE:
QUEEN STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.
Fredericton, May 5th, 1888—1yr

DR. H. D. CURRIE,
Surgeon Dentist,
164 QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON.
Fredericton, Oct 6th, 1887

WILLIAM WILSON,
SECRETARY-TREASURER, YORK,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law
CONVEYANCER, &C.
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ACCOUNTS COLLECTED, LOANS NEGOTIATED.
Fredericton, Oct 6th, 1887

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(OF LATE FIRM OF GREGORY & BLAIR,)
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law
NOTARY PUBLIC.
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Fredericton, Oct 6th, 1887

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Dentist,
FISHER'S BUILDING,
Queen Street, Fredericton.
Fredericton, Oct 6th, 1887

DR. CROCKET,
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,
CARLETON STREET.
Fredericton, Oct 6th, 1887

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LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF EDINBURGH;
LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF EDINBURGH;
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SPECIAL CERTIFICATE IN MIDWIFERY.
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Fredericton, Oct 6th, 1887

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COACHES AND CARRIAGES
Furnished with all Possible Despatch:
HORSES BOARDED AT MODERATE TERMS!
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COACH ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
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Modern Improvements constantly being made.
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FINE SAMPLE ROOMS IN CONNECTION.
—ALSO,—
A FIRST-CLASS LIVERY STABLE.
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COUNTY COURT HOUSE SQUARE
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FREDERICTON, - - - - N. B.
Fredericton, Oct 6th, 1887

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The North American
LIFE ASSURANCE CO'Y,
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Guaranteed Capital, - - $300,000.00
Full Government Deposit.
New business for 1886 over - $2,500,000.00

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All information given and applications received by
C. E. DUFFY,
Agent, Fredericton
Oct. 29, 1887—w 1w—1yr.

THE ATLAS
FIRE
ASSURANCE CO'Y,
Of London, Eng.
Established in the Year 1808.
CAPITAL, - - $6,000,000.00
Risks against loss or damage or by fire taken on all kinds of insurable property in both town and country at the lowest rates and losses adjusted in the most prompt and liberal manner. Unimpeached security given to policy holders by this Old and Reliable English Company.
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H. C. C. WETMORE
AUCTIONEER, &c.
Has taken a Store on the Upper Side of
PHŒNIX SQUARE,
Next to L. P. LaForest, Tin Smith, where he is prepared to receive Furniture and Goods of all kinds for Auction or Private Sale. He will also give attention to Auction Sales of every description.
Terms moderate. Returns prompt. All business confidential.
Fredericton, Oct 6th, 1887

New Advertisements

WEST END
SAW MILL AND LUMBER YARD
SEASON 1887.
THE Subscriber, intending to pay greater attention to the RETAIL LUMBER BUSINESS than for the last few seasons, begs to inform the public generally that besides the usual stocks of SPRUCE, PINE, and HEMLOCK LUMBER on hand or sawn to order, will keep constantly on hand
DRY SPRUCE FLOORING AND SHEATHING,
PINE SHEATHING, DRY HEMLOCK
SPRUCE AND PINE BOARDS, AND PLANK
PLANED ON ONE SIDE.
Also intends to keep LATHS and PICKETS constantly on hand,
and all sorts of CEDAR SHINGLES well and Smoothly Sawn and Very Carefully Assorted.
Office on QUEEN STREET, directly opposite mill
R. A. ESTEY.
Fredericton, Oct 6th, 1887

DO
Not be Deceived, but Call at J. D Fowler's if
YOU
Would like to see the Finest Stock of Rich English Jewelry in Sets, Necklets, Rings, Lockets, Lace Pins, Scarf Pins, Gents Signet Rings, Buttons, etc. If you should
WANT
A Good Watch, we have them in Gold, Silver, Gold-Filled and Nickle Cases, at prices
TO
Suit all. In Silverware, our stock is now full in all lines, consisting of Tea Sets, Ice Pitchers, Cake Baskets, Fruit Dishes, Card Receivers, Castors, Vases, Napkin Rings, Jewel Cases. In looking for a Xmas Present you cannot
MAKE
Any mistake in examining my stock before purchasing elsewhere. We have a full line of Clocks, French, English and American, all styles and prices, ranging from $1.25 to
$100?
REMEMBER THE PLACE.
JAS. D. FOWLER
Directly opposite Post Office
Fredericton, Dec 17th, 1887

House for Sale.
A Very Desirable House, nicely situated on Charlotte Street, with a Garden attached, for Sale. Now occupied by the undersigned. Terms made known upon application to
HENRY CHESTNUT.
Fredericton, April 10, 1888.

New Advertisements

DEATH ON
Potato Bugs!
5 CASES PURE
Paris Green!
—IN—
One Pound Packages,
Just to hand.
Z. R. EVERETT.
Fredericton, May 22, 1888.

FOR A GOOD
Substantial, Sensible
PRESENT!
—IN—
FURNITURE
GO TO
ADAMS'
AND GET
An Easy Chair, Platform Rocker, Splint Chair & Rocker, Carpet Rocker, Student's Chair.
—ALSO—
Cabinets, Music Stands, Work Tables, Fancy Stands, Foot Rests, Shaving Cases, Slipper Boxes, etc.
CHILDREN'S PRESENTS — High and Low Chairs and Rockers, in Carpet, Cane, Perforated, Willow and Splint; Rocking Horses, Bureaus, Bedsteads, etc.
BARGAINS—A great variety of Fancy and Useful Articles in Wooden Ware from 25 cts. up.
ADAMS'
COUNTY COURT HOUSE SQUARE
Fredericton, Dec. 13th

Spring 1888.
Joseph Walker,
Practical Tailor,
BEGS LEAVE TO ANNOUNCE TO THE PUBLIC THAT HE HAS RECEIVED A FULL LINE OF
Summer Tweeds!!
Trouserings a Specialty.
SUITINGS IN SCOTCH, ENGLISH & IRISH TWEEDS.
A SPLENDID LINE OF CORKSCREWS.
MODERATE PRICES. PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.
Next door above W. H. Vanwart's Grocery Store, Queen Street, Fredericton!
Fredericton, April 21, 1888.

NOW READY.
At Great Bargains!
Milk Pans,
Creamers, and
Strainers.
CALL EARLY.
L. P. LaFOREST,
Phœnix Square.
Fredericton, March 22nd, 1888.

Boarders Wanted.
A LIMITED NUMBER OF PERMANENT BOARDERS can be provided with comfortable accomodations in a central and convenient locality and pleasant situation, by applying at 220 Brunswick Street, Fredericton, N. B.
Fredericton, May 1st, 1888. 1m. ttw.

TO LET.
COTTAGE on REGENT STREET known as the Woodford Cottage. Apply to
WM. H. SCULLY.
Fredericton, April 24, 1888.

FEED. LIME.
NOW LANDING: ONE CAR
Feed, Middlings and Shorts, Extra No. 1 Green Head Lime.
COARSE AND FINE SALT.
Also: Grass Seed, Clover Seed, Seed Oats, Seed Barley, Seed Wheat, Seed Buckwheat.
Agents Soluble Pacific Guano.
W. E. MILLER & CO.
155 and 159 QUEEN STREET.
Fredericton, May 15th, 1888.

212!
Girdles, Gimps Ornaments, Muslins,
Lawns, India Linen, White Robes,
Cold Robes, Dress Goods
in Plaids and Stripes.
CASHMERE IN ALL THE NEW SHADES.
JOHN HASLIN.
Fredericton, April 28th, 1888.

EDGECOMBE & SONS,
YORK STREET, - - FREDERICTON.
Now is the Time to Leave Your Orders for
SLEIGHS & PUNGS.
We Have on Hand, and are Finishing Up, 200 Double Seated and Single Seated Pungs and Sleighs, which we are Determined to Sell Out at
PRICES THAT WILL ANYWHERE DEFY COMPETITION.
Leave Your Orders Early.
EDGECOMBE & SONS.
Fredericton Oct. 6th, 1887.

THE PROOF OF THE PUDDING.
HONESDALE, PA., Aug. 11, 1887.
MR. C. P. ELDRED, Jeweler, Honesdale, Penn.
DEAR SIR:—In August, 1883, I purchased of you a Rockford eleven jewel nickel S. W. movement, No. 81,785, and since that time the watch has performed perfectly satisfactory. It has never stopped and could always depend on it. During the past nine months, the actual variation has been less than sixty seconds, using it every day on my engine, compared by the time received each day at the N. Y. L. E. & W. R. R. Depot.
GEO. P. SLOCUM,
Engineer N. Y. L. E. & W. R. R.
Call and get one of the Record Books which contains many more such proofs that the Rockford is the Best.
S. F. SHUTE, Sole Agent,
Fredericton, April 26th, 1888. 302 Queen Street, Opp. Off. Sq.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE.
That Freehold Property on York Street, between Charlotte and Needham Streets, known as the Miller Property, containing one-half of an acre of land, with house and outhouse thereon. It is pleasantly situated, in close proximity to the Railway Station, and in every way desirable to any party wishing to purchase. Terms Cash.
Apply to
MRS. ROBT. MILLER,
May 5-tf On the premises.

TO LET.
FROM 1st MAY NEXT, the House situated on the Corner Charlotte and Northumberland streets, at present occupied by Mr. J. G. Gill. Apply to
HENRY G. ESTEY,
People's Bank.
Fredericton, Feb. 18th, 1888.

LORD & THOMAS, NEWSPAPER Advertising, 45 to 49 Randolph St., Chicago, keep this paper on file and are authorized to make contracts with ADVERTISERS.

NEWSPAPER NOTORIETY.

Personal Mention by the Press—What the Paragraphists Say of People.

Mr. Henry Labouchere calls Lord Salisbury "one of the weakest of mankind."

The French academy has awarded the grand prize to Carmen Silva, the queen of Roumania, for "Les Pensees d'une Reine."

Mr. John Boyle O'Reilly has set out on a canoeing voyage through the Dismal swamp.

The empress of Russia is said to do a great part of her household sewing, and as she has a houseful of seamstresses, it must be that the latter are principally employed in ripping out the august lady's needlework.

Sir Morell Mackenzie, though not musical himself, is warmly interested in vocalization and everything pertaining to the human voice. He never accepts a fee from a professional singer, but doctors free of charge the throats of all public vocalists who apply to him.

Sir Edwin Arnold—for he was knighted early in the present year—the interpreter of "The Light of Asia" to the English speaking world, is not often to be seen in general circles in London, but may be found almost any day in his sanctum as editor of The Daily Telegraph, busy enough, with his working cap on, in the administration of that great daily.

"Our buildings are fairly papered with elocutionists' signs," New Yorkers said to Mrs. Harriet Webb, when she started to establish herself there as a teacher, seven years ago. "We will build on another story with merit," laughed the fair and plucky western girl. Today she is famous as a reader and a teacher, and stands in the front rank among teachers of the art of expressing ideas through the person.

Mme. Romero, the wife of the Mexican minister at Washington, is said to have no superior among the ladies of the capital as an entertainer. She was one of the first ladies of the diplomatic corps to remove the barriers of exclusiveness that hedged in that circle, and invitations to her receptions are always greatly in demand. Mme. Romero is a daughter of an old Virginia family and is a fluent converser in English and Spanish.

Mr. Nansen, a well known Norwegian athlete, is about to make the attempt of crossing the vast snow fields of Greenland on snow shoes. A wealthy Danish merchant has supplied the money for the unique enterprise, and Mr. Nansen has received many applications for permission to join him. Many persons in the Scandinavian countries are condemning the undertaking as foolhardy and desperate, but Mr. Nansen and his party—all picked athletes—believe it will succeed.

Mrs. Gould, a wealthy New York widow, has a taste for railroad enterprises that seems to go with the name. She subscribed the necessary funds to carry on the work of construction of the Covington and Macon road, and personally watched the progress of the work until the last spike was driven. She had a construction engine at her command, which she has been known to order out at night that she might watch the men working by torchlight. Mrs. Gould is said to be under 40, and has a daughter who is just 16.

One of the interesting figures of New York has been Miss Hampton, of South Carolina, a daughter of Gen. Wade Hampton, who is now assistant in the surgical ward of one of the hospitals. Miss Hampton has taken a very thorough course of training as a professional nurse, and it is her plan, when her studies have been completed, to open a school for the instruction of nurses in the south, and supply, if possible, a new field for work for the southern women. She is a slender woman, with a lithe figure, dark hair, and a colorless but healthy complexion. She is entirely devoted to her work, an enthusiast in it, and a woman of exceptional endowments.

Mrs. Florence Kelley Weschnewetsky, the sweet faced labor reformer who lectured against child bondage in New York city in the Central Labor union's hall, not long ago, is the wife of a Polish nobleman. She is also the daughter of Mr. Pig Iron Kelley, the champion of the high "protective" tariff. Mrs. Weschnewetsky has had more romance in her life than most young women of her social advantages and good looks. Some years ago Miss Kelley, who had already mastered the mass of statistics which compose her father's working library, together with John Stuart Mill, Adam Smith and all the books she could find on political economy, went to Germany to pursue her studies in social science and entered the University of Heidelberg. Prince Weschnewetsky, of Poland, was a fellow student. He and Miss Kelley, who had been writing very interesting letters to American newspapers to vary the monotony of her studies, fell in love with each other. They studied love and philosophy together and then got married and began practicing them.

French Treatment of Neuralgias.

In facial and subcutaneous neuralgias, some surprising results appear to have been obtained in France from the combined action of the constant current and chloroform. Professor Adamkievicz some time since constructed a porous carbon electrode into which he is able to introduce chloroform; under the influence of the current, the chloroform of the electrode, which is connected with the positive pole of the battery, penetrates the tissues, a result which may be made sufficiently apparent by coloring the chloroform with a gentian volet, and then passing the current through the ear of a rabbit. It produces a triple action—through the constant current and the burning, and finally anaesthesia. Professor Adamkievicz cites many observations where this method has proved remarkably successful, and confidently recommends it. —New York Tribune.

Combined Against the "Copers."

It has been the custom for small vessels known as "copers," loaded with all sorts of grog, to cruise about among the North sea fishing fleets selling liquor to the sailors. Five European powers have now entered into an agreement for the suppression of this business, and have declared rum selling illegal upon the high seas.—New York Sun.

The Veterinary Surgeon's Work.

Great improvement has been made in the medical and surgical treatment of the horse in the past few years. The treatment is more scientific in every respect. The veterinary surgeon nowadays must possess a thorough education and be posted in as many branches as a physician. His calling requires him to be particularly sensitive and alert, for he is treating a dumb animal whose manifestations of pain are difficult to make out. The result of all this is that the sick or injured horse gets nearly as careful and minute treatment as the sick or injured man. Fractured bones are often reset, and even amputation has been performed for special purposes. Let the horse injure its leg or foot and the member is done up in a sling as tenderly and carefully as though it belonged to a human being.—New York Mail and Express.

Just now the ruling "fad" in Parisian society is a mania for medical and surgical curiosities. The scenes of the dead house, the dissecting room and the surgical theatre, all matters of purely professional interest, have become the spectacle of the hour and the twin diversion with social small talk. This is due, no doubt, to the diseased realism in the world of fiction where Zola and his imitators rule.

Value of Soapstone.

The mineral soapstone or steatite is just now coming into prominence, by reason of the valuable property it possesses as a pigment for protecting steel vessels against corrosion. Soapstone is a soft magnesian mineral found frequently in small contemporaneous veins that traverse serpentine in all directions. It is used in the manufacture of porcelain to make the biscuit semi-transparent. It is employed in polishing marble and glass for mirrors, and in numerous other directions in the arts and manufactures.
In China, soapstone is used as the material for idols and other figures which form the household gods of the Celestials. Hence it has been termed figure stone. Its refractory nature lends itself to the manufacture of gas burners and for use in furnaces. It is also used in the manufacture of crucibles.
Its latest application, however, is that of a paint for protecting the insides of iron and steel ships and other structures, which difficult problem it is stated to have been the means of solving. Besides the purpose to which we have already alluded, soapstone is also largely used in China for preserving structures built of sandstone and other stones which are liable to disintegrate under atmospheric influences, and we are told that the covering of powdered soapstone in the form of paint on some old disks in China, which were hewn out of stone liable to suffer under atmospheric influences, has been known to preserve the same intact for hundreds of years.—Iron.

Gentleness of Abraham Lincoln.

Mr. Lincoln was one of the bravest men that ever lived and one of the gentlest. The instances in his earlier career in which he puts his life or his body in peril to prevent injury to another are very numerous. I have often thought that his interposition in behalf of the friendless Indian, who wandered into camp during the Black Hawk war and was about to be murdered by the troops, was an act of chivalry unsurpassed in the whole story of knighthood. So in the rough days of Gentryville and New Salem he was always on the side of the weak and the undefended; always daringly against the bully; always brave, tender, and always invoking peace and good will, except where they could be had only by dishonor.
He could not endure to witness the needless suffering even of a brute. When riding once with a company of young ladies and gentlemen, dressed up in his and their best, he sprang from his horse and covered himself with filth to release a pig, which was fast in a fence and squealing in pain, because, as he said in his homely way, the misery of the poor pig was more than he could bear.—Ward H. Lamon in Philadelphia Times.

The Hodja and His Property.

An Oriental fable which illustrates the western proverb, "Give him an inch and he will take an ell," is narrated in the "Diversions" of our late minister to Turkey, S. S. Cox.
The hodja having built a house, offered it for sale. A purchaser appears, the house is sold, but the hodja asks as a favor that he be allowed to drive a nail in the wall of one of the rooms—the nail to be his own property. The favor is granted.
Shortly after the buyer has settled himself in the house he hears a knock at midnight. Descending to the outer door, he asks, "Who is there?"
"It is I," says the hodja. "I wish to tie a string on my nail." He is allowed to enter.
Three days after another knock is heard at midnight. "What is wanting?" asks the man of the house.
"I pray you, good friend, let me enter," answers the hodja. "I wish to untie that string from my property."
Again and again this performance is repeated, until the purchaser, tired of dancing attendance on the owner of the nail, sells the house for a song—and the hodja buys it.—Youth's Companion.

The Charm of Americans.

As I have frequently had occasion to remark, there are no people so attractive to Englishmen as are Americans. But they must be Americans, not painted and patched up Englishmen. The charm that lies hid in every American, to English eyes (I except, of course, American heiresses, for we all know wherein their charm lies, not hid, but very apparent), consists in their Americanism. I wish I could make myself understood, and that any anglomaniac, either incipient or settled, premonitory or chronic, who may chance to read these words will at once "swear off" and become a good, sound American citizen, with American customs, habits, style of dress and language. His efforts to become English are vain. He imposes on no one but himself. He thinks he is an Englishman, but he is only an anglomaniac—and an anglomaniac, pure and simple, he remains to the end of the chapter.—"Cockaigne" in The Argonaut.

A Peculiar Tribe of Indians.

The Seris Indians, who, it is reported, have recently crossed from the Tiburon Islands in the Gulf of California to the mainland and are raiding the ranches, number about 300 in all, and are one of the tallest races on the continent, nearly all measuring 6 feet 4 inches. It is claimed by some that they are cannibals. However, they are the only Indians in North America using poisoned arrows, and they prefer raw decomposed meat to meat that has been cooked, and in fact live entirely upon raw food. In stature, looks, language and manners they are different from any other Indians in the America's.
A few years ago a Turk visited their island, and he claimed that they spoke his tongue. In appearance they resemble the Malays, but few civilized people have ever had the courage to visit the island they inhabit, and those who have and got away alive are regarded as being decidedly fortunate.—Home Journal.

Cooling Effect of Ice.

The cooling effect of ice is actually dependent upon its melting, as in this process the heat which causes it to melt is absorbed from the surrounding bodies. A pound of ice in melting will absorb sufficient heat to cool a pound of water from 174 degs. F. to the freezing point, or about 142 pounds of water one degree.—Boston Budget.

Hot Water for Ivy Poisoning.

Let me add my testimony to that of Mr. John Burroughs as to the efficacy of hot water in curing the poison by ivy. The best way of applying it is to keep a spirit lamp under the tin containing the water, and apply the water as hot as the skin will bear. The sensation of relief from the intolerable itching is so immediate and so complete that it is almost worth while to be poisoned by ivy to experience it.—William C. Church in Scientific American.

Mountain Air.

Harlem landlord (showing tenth floor of flat)—The present occupants of the flat, sir, give it up the first of May and will spend the summer at the White Mountains.
Possible tenant—Yes, I suppose when one gets acclimated to mountain air he wants it all the year round.—New York Sun.

A Valuable Curiosity.

Countryman (in museum)—"Did that stick belong to George Washington, mister?"
Explanatory official (impressively)—"No, sir; that is the cane that killed Abel."
Countryman—"Gosh, ye don't say so!" —The Epoch.

THE VICTIMS OF MORPHINE.

What a Physician Says About It—Steps Toward a Cure.

The habitual use of opium and its derivative, morphine, is assuming vast proportions. It will suffice here to say that the victims of this habit amount to many thousands in the United States alone. Professor Ball, of the Paris university, reckons the number of victims the world over at hundreds of thousands.
Those predisposed to contract the morphine habit are of a highly nervous organization, suffering insupportably from exhaustion upon any unusual fatigue, or exhausted, perhaps, by any ordinary exertion or distracted by long watching or by sorrow. These find in morphine a temporary solace. But the repeated resort to this relief soon becomes a snare. The habit is formed. The dose is progressively increased to insure the desired effect. Soon any attempt to relinquish it, or even to prolong the intervals of its use, results in a degree of physical and mental depression which seems insupportable. The sufferer loses all self control. He cannot do without his fatal solace.
The physician is not seldom to blame for the formation of this habit in his patients. Says Professor Ball, in giving cautions on this point: "I would not deny morphine to the ataxic patient, racked with pains beyond endurance; nor to the victim of dyspepsia when he begs for some assuagement of his agony; nor in cases of neuralgia, where the suffering is extreme. But I would be remorseless in denying it to hysteric patients, to hypochondriacs, to neuropathic subjects of every kind. * * * Above all, I take care not to let the patient make the injection himself, nor to put into his hands the means of doing so."
These cautions to practitioners reflect none too severely upon a professional carelessness that is far too prevalent. It should be noted that they relate to cases of chronic ailment. There are certain chronic diseases, as dysentry and peritonitis, in which the quick subduing of pain is essential to the saving of life. But in such cases the remedy, having accomplished its end, can be at once withdrawn.
The first effects of the morphine habit are no doubt agreeable. Depression passes away and a feeling of comfort takes its place. The barometer rises. All things look well. That which was lacking in the normal force is supplied by an artificial force. It resembles the lash and the spur without their sting. But the sting is sure to follow. It is not long before the victim realizes that he is in a wretched snare, from which, if unaided, he is powerless to free himself.
Even before the physical effect is known to be pernicious the moral effect is noticed as deplorable. The habitude who in his normal condition was conscientious, high minded and sensitive, becomes morally insensible and knows that he is so. The character is completely altered. Like the insane who know that they are insane, he is the most wretched of beings. The consciousness of moral perversion is the nemesis that follows him.
Equally pernicious physical effects are presently realized. It may be after a few weeks or only after a lapse of months that digestion becomes impaired. This result more quickly follows the use of morphine per orem than when used hypodermically. The sleep is disturbed with visions. Imaginary voices pursue him—at first recognized as delusive, but finally believed. The brain loses its activity, and in some cases severe neuralgia comes on. Still the habit is clung to, or more properly the snare holds its victim.
The extent to which the daily allowance is carried by those long habituated to morphine is simply amazing when we consider the potency of this toxic agent. It is not unusual to find persons consuming thirty, forty or even sixty grains daily. These quantities are, of course, reached by a slow increase, else they could not be borne.
The first requisite to a cure is submission to restraint. Without this any attempt at cure is certain to result in failure. The power of self control and determination is not adequate to the case. Moreover, if the habit has been at all prolonged there will be a degree of disturbance during the first period of abstinence, and a degree of illness and petulance following. For these reasons seclusion is requisite, and seclusion under restraint. Following the perturbation of the first eight or ten days a degree of well being is experienced. The sufferer has passed the turning point and is beginning to mend. During the early period it is essential that a skilled and willing nurse be in attendance both day and night. The case should not be without watching for a single moment.
There are many alleviations within reach of the attending physician. Abundance of nourishment, regularity of the organic functions, and all right means for quieting the nervous system are alleviating conditions. Individuals differ greatly in their recuperative power; but from one to two weeks in bed will be requisite in all cases. In attending to the diet milk must not be omitted. Even after leaving the bed and resuming his place at table, milk should be allowed the patient abundantly and often, and especially at night as a sleep producer.
It must be admitted that among general practitioners there is too little attention given to the requisite treatment of this condition. Even among specialists there are those who are disposed to make light of it. But it were simply cruel to overlook the real suffering of this process of abstinence, and equally unsafe. No relief should be denied that can conscientiously be given, and the progress of the case should be carefully watched to guard against syncope or collapse.—George Edward Hopkins, M. D. in New York Herald.

A Paradise on Eearth.

Honolulu is a perfect paradise on earth—a place where one would suppose sorrow and trouble were not to be found. It is truly a place of rest, where the spirit of repose seems to descend upon you, where the inhabitants lead a kind of dream life, and where the chief event is the arrival of the steamer with a budget of news from the outer world. I really believe that if some of our friends were to live here they would add twenty years to their existence.—Edinburgh Ladies' Journal.

To Keep Chicken Thieves Away.

Well, a goose is just the best thing made yet when it comes to watching a chicken roost. There isn't a chicken thief in this state so fly that a goose won't squawk on him every time. Why, any of these professional chicken thieves will not go near a roost where they know a goose is kept with the chickens. It is a game they can't beat. The only thing that can get away with a goose is a fox. He'll play dead; and the bird, which has more curiosity than anything that walks, will come up to see what's the matter. Then it loses a life in the pursuit of knowledge. But the chicken thief ain't foxy enough by a long shot.—Oakland Tribune.

A Marrying Race.

In Turkey everybody marries young, and, one might, perhaps, be permitted to add, those who can afford it marry often. Such a thing as an old maid is unknown among the Turks. They are a marrying race, and as a general thing the girls are married off by the time they reach their teens, and often a year or two before. A Turk may possibly fall in love with his wife after marriage, but it wouldn't be very easy for his affections to antedate this ceremony, for the first time he ever sets eyes on her face is in the nuptial chamber, after the wedding guests have retired.—Thomas Stevens.