

THE FREEDOM

VOL. V., NO. 12.

FREDERICTON, N. B., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1894.

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Board of Works Jan 1 94

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FARM AND FRESIDE.

Timely Hints Useful to the Farmer and His Household.

There is a large number of people engaged during the summer months in drawing milk to the cheese factories. These parties have small plots to perform in maintaining the success of the factory to which they are conveying milk. The majority of milk-drawers are engaged at a certain rate per hundred pounds of milk for drawing. When such is the agreement, it is to the interest of the drawer, as to the factory, to increase the patrons and secure as much milk as possible, and consequently each patron's milk is looked after better on the road to the factory and his can is not left very often when he is a little late getting his cows milked, by many places in the vicinity to engage drawers by the trip or a lump sum for the season, because the quantity of milk collected in certain districts is not enough to warrant him taking the drawing by the hundred pounds. In such instances there is not much incentive to work up the business, and as a rule the milk is not looked after as well and the drawer is not so obliging. Generally speaking, however, the milk drawers give good satisfaction and are not to blame for many of the neglects attributed to them, although many of them are inclined to show their skill in horsemanship by indulging in a race with a loaded milk wagon, to the serious loss of milk through the badly covered can, or think it their duty to drive at the rate of six miles an hour over roads in which mud-holes and wagon-ruts are only too numerous. The necessity of fast driving may be due to the cheesemaker, who demands, and justly too, that the milk should be at the factory at a seasonable hour. It is necessary in order to get the milk to the factory at a seasonable hour it is necessary for the drawer or messenger to collect milk at 5.30 a. m. or 6 a. m., where the distance is great, and where it is not possible to drive fast, the can should be pelled to drive faster than it should, thereby running the risk of spilling a large part of it, and of churning it too much before it reaches the factory.

The main difficulties connected with conveying milk to cheese factories lie with the bad system by which many of our factories are run. There is too much cutting into each other's territory in endeavoring to secure milk. It does seem like child's play to see a milk wagon with a half dozen cans driving by one factory and sometimes three and four miles further on to another factory. This kind of work necessitates covering the ground twice, and means that milk drawers will have to travel farther and get less for it, that the milk will not be in as good condition when it reaches the factory, and that the cost will be very much greater in hauling the milk and manufacturing the cheese.

If factorymen would mutually agree not to have so many factories, and to divide the territory so that there would be no going over the same ground twice, or traveling extremely long distances in order to secure a supply of milk, much better satisfaction would be given all parties connected with the business; patrons would take better care of their milk, as there would not be the opportunity to withdraw the milk from one factory and send it to another, because the cheesemaker considered it unfit to make first class cheese; the milk wagons would not have to go so far, and consequently would arrive at the factory in good time, with the milk in better condition.

No milk wagon should drive more than five miles to any factory. When the distance is any greater, too much time is spent in taking the milk to the factory, to be badly churned before it reaches the factory, and especially in the case during the hot weather. True, if many districts the farmers have not made a business of keeping cows, and it is necessary to drive long distances in order to get a supply; but in old dairy districts, where farmers make a business of keeping a large number of cows some arrangements should be made so that the territory should be divided equally among the different factories, when there are too many factories, do away with some of them. This would mean more money for the cheesemaker in having a larger quantity of milk to manufacture; more money for the drawers in having more milk to haul; and more money for the patrons in being able to get their cheese manufactured at less cost.

To remedy these difficulties is no doubt a hard task, as people, and especially farmers, have their preferences for certain factories and certain routes. Still, if, as has been suggested by some Townships and Unions were organized, or combinations of a number of factories were formed, the difficulties mentioned above could be got over, and the business placed on a more satisfactory footing.

It will pay factorymen and patrons to consider these matters carefully and amicably, and endeavor at an early date to have things adjusted so that the business of co-operative cheesemaking in this country may be run with the least cost and most profit to all concerned. The success of co-operative cheesemaking has been in operation in this country for a number of years, and is destined in the future to occupy still more the attention of the successful farmer, and the sooner the dairyman understands each other and runs on a co-operative basis, the sooner will they arrive at the best results and secure the most profit from the business.

APPLICATION OF MANURE. The following, taken from the report of Prof. Shutt, Ottawa Experimental Farm, before the select committee of house of commons, upon the application of manure, will be of interest to many. In answer to an enquiry as to the best mode of applying manure when top-dressing or ploughing under lightly, he gives the following answer:—

That is a difficult question to answer in a word or two. The right application of manure depends largely on the character of the soil and the class of crop which you intend to grow. Most certainly it is to use burying manure so deeply that the roots of the growing crop do not reach it. Shallow feeding crops respond best to a top dressing of well rotted or soluble manure. For the majority of crops, however, it is perhaps best to plough the manure in—though not to great a depth. The physical condition of the soil or tith is very much improved by the presence of the ploughed-in manure.

In answer to the question, do you recommend drawing the manure bushestly from the stables and spreading it out on the land, or piling it, as most of us do in small heaps? Would you recommend that it should be drawn out during the

winter, and then ploughed in in the spring? A.—This question of the economic fermentation of the manure and the application of it is an exceedingly difficult and lengthy one to answer. Manure should be managed according to circumstances. We must understand that, that the food manure goes through certain stages of fermentation before its constituents are available for plant food, therefore we wish to induce fermentation either before the manure enters the soil or after it has been mixed with the soil. With some soils and crops this fermentation should take place partially, at least, before the manure is applied; with other crops and soils, the manure is best ploughed in while fresh.

Q.—Is it not better after being mixed with the soil, is the soil not benefited by the soil? A.—Yes, with certain soils, such as heavy clay soils, I think that not only on account of the mechanical effect, due to the presence of unrotted manure, but also to the fact that the soil itself is of a retentive character, it is often a wise plan to apply the manure quite fresh and allow it to ferment in such soils. But in dealing with light soils which easily leach and with crops which have a short season of growth and consequently must be good supplied to them in a readily soluble form, I think it would be better economy to apply the manure in at least a semi-rotted condition. Then again, with very light soils, I would aim rather to manure for the coming crop than to permanently improve the soil. With regard to the application of manure to the field it is, as a rule, in the majority of cases, that the manure should be partially rotted before it is applied, and to that end it is often most economical of labor to pile it up in the fields in tolerably large piles previous to ploughing. If placed in heaps during the winter, and the field is subject to floods in the spring, which large quantities of water are carried off from the surface of the field, undoubtedly there is a great loss of fertilizing material due to the washing out action of the melted snow and the spring rains. Much plant food is thus carried off the surface of the soil, and the frost has left the ground. If, in such a case, the manure has been kept in the pile till just before ploughing, the fertilizing material would have been retained.

Q.—This is a vexed question, and if we could give instructions to our farmers in regard to the best use of manure, it will be of great benefit to them. A.—I do not think it will be possible to advocate any one system which is going to be of benefit to all our people. We shall have to educate them in the principles that underlie the care, manufacture and application of manure. When these principles are understood, they will then be able to apply the manure with the greatest advantage to themselves according to the character of the soil and the crops to be raised.

NEW KINDS OF POTATOES. It is comparatively easy to grow new varieties of potatoes, though it must be remembered that two to three years are required to bring them to perfection, and more yet to discover defects. The seed balls, if carefully saved in the autumn and planted in the spring, will next season produce only very small potatoes varying from size of a bean to that of a walnut. Planting these next season, a crop of still larger potatoes will be the result. The seed balls will grow, but the plants will not be. It is believed that the greater vigor of new varieties depends on selecting seed balls from the most vigorous plants. The seeds partake of the character of its parent, at least in the vigor and thriftiness of its growth. When the first crop of the Rose were produced the old varieties had been badly run out, and it was hard to get seed from vigorous plants. Some of the new potatoes grown from seedlings of the Early Rose are much more productive than that variety ever was.

There is general complaint among farmers that young pigs will not stand heavy feeding with corn. But after cold weather begins the pigs eat a healthier appetite and will eat corn without injury. It is commonly said that their digestion grows stronger as they grow older. This would be partly the reason, but the difficulty of digesting a large amount of carbonaceous food while the air is balmy, may have something to do with results. Cold air is more condensed and has a larger amount of oxygen. As it enters the lungs this cold air expands with animal heat, increasing lung power and feeding the blood of its impurities. If blood and lungs are healthy, the digestive organs can take heavier burdens than where lungs or blood are in bad condition.

There is scarcely any investment that will pay better on most farms than one or two hundred rods of movable fence. It will take the place of other fences, and after two or three years use, most farmers will be inclined to dispose of their fencing material. The cost of enclosing a farm and running division fences through it, is usually as great as the cost of farm buildings. It is rare that a fence continues in good condition fifteen years. The cost of repairing and injury to crops by relying on poor fences, make them the most burdensome tax that many farmers have to bear.

Much is said and written about the need of extra feed and fattening for breeding dams. But the males that are kept for breeding, require care. This is especially true of rams and boars, that at this season are being mated for spring lambs and pigs. They should not be allowed to get fat, but a hearty feed of oats will greatly promote, not only their own vigor, but the vigor and strength of their offspring. It will enable them also to produce more than with less stimulating feed would be possible.

It is not hard work that wears out horses out before they have passed what should be half their period of usefulness, but poor care. You may have observed that race horses, barring accidents, are considered good when much past the time of life at which our farm horses are practically worn out. The race horse is worked hard, but he has the best care, intelligence and self-interest can give. The farmer sees to lose sight of self-interest in the treatment of his horse.

INSTINCT. The bridle (as they emerge from the tunnel)—Law's sakes, James! You men have a natural-born instinct for 'kissing the Green'—Instinct! What you mean honesty? The bridle—Why, how in de woe! you eber found my moof in all de darkness ob dat tunnel is pas' my undahstanding!

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

Discussed at the Orange Grand Lodge by Grand Master Fowler.

In his opening address, at the meeting of the Orange grand lodge, Fairville, St. John, Tuesday, grand master Fowler in referring to the Bathurst school question, said:—

"At the last annual session of the grand lodge, the grand master was instructed to take such proceedings as were deemed necessary to endeavor to secure their civil rights for our brethren of Bathurst, which rights it was claimed were denied them, by the Catholic majority of that place aided and abetted by the board of education. The first step taken was to circulate petitions throughout the province directed to the legislature and praying that the matter be investigated by the house of assembly and proper redress of the grievance granted. The petitions were prepared in consultation with a number of the brethren, printed by Bro. Pitts, duly circulated for signatures and were signed by, I believe, something about 10,000 persons. After a somewhat stormy debate in the legislature, a royal commission was issued by the Hon. Judge Fraser, our present governor, directing him to proceed to Bathurst and there examine into all the many complaints which are commonly known as the Bathurst school question. After consultation with some of the brethren employed by Bro. Le Hon, C. N. Skinner, Q. C., as senior counsel, and myself acted as junior counsel at the inquiry, and, having received from the Rev. A. F. Thomson, a detailed statement of the various matters of complaint, we put it in proper legal form, and having obtained the various copies required, proceeded to Bathurst on the opening of the commission at that place.

His honor Judge Fraser presided at the hearing, the Hon. Solicitor General White, the trustees of Bathurst town and village of St. John, and N. Leamy, and the complainant by Hon. Mr. Skinner and myself. Briefly we charged in our complaint that the Roman Catholic bishop of Charlottetown entered into an agreement and understanding with certain Catholic members of the said district, under the control of the religious teaching orders of his church, and under and by virtue of such agreement and understanding conventional schools were established contrary to law. That the trustees of Bathurst town and village had granted and were granting undue privileges to the said religious teaching orders of the Catholic church in allowing them to be licensed as teachers without attendance at Normal school. That the Roman Catholic priests interfered with the trustees of Bathurst town and village in their capacity as priests of the church. That Roman Catholic holy days, not school holidays, were observed in the schools. That a certain report dealing with the schools there had been suppressed by the board of education. That the board of education had unduly favored the Roman Catholics in not acting upon complaints submitted by Protestants. That the grading of said schools was so conducted as to make it necessary for the Protestant children to attend the convent schools. That in consequence of this foregoing the efficiency of the schools had been greatly impaired. That the cost of running the schools by these means had been greatly increased. That the benefit of the Roman Catholic church and the Roman Catholic priests had been increased by the board of education which enabled the children of one district to be taught in another so as to receive religious instruction during school hours. That in certain schools Roman Catholic catechism had been taught within school hours, Roman Catholic prayers had been recited, Protestant children had been forced to kneel at the altar, and a Protestant pupil had been expelled for refusing to kneel. That generally the school law had been violated and disregarded in said school districts.

The hearing occupied 16 days of labor on the part of the judge and counsel, some sixty witnesses being examined and an immense mass of evidence adduced filling some seven volumes, and containing in the whole over 1,200 pages of closely type written matter. As a result in our opinion the various charges were proved.

The arguments took place at Fredericton and lasted four days, being taken part in by Hon. Mr. White for the board of education, R. A. Ingval for the trustees, and Hon. Mr. Skinner and myself for the complainant. The commissioner took time to consider, and stated that he would report to the board of education. Since that time Judge Fraser has been appointed governor of this province, and it is not yet known to counsel whether or not he has reported upon the matter, though I am of the opinion the board had received some intimation of what his report is likely to be, as they have since the argument made very important changes in the regulations along the line for which we contended.

After the close of the enquiry counsel, upon consultation, decided to bring the matter before the courts as well, and the case of ex parte Johnson, attacking the assessment of school district No. 2, was taken up on certiorari, and now stands with leave to re-enter next term. Since the agitation in this matter first began there has been from time to time talk of a basis of a settlement of the difficulty being arrived at, and at the conclusion of the hearing Mr. Skinner asked the friends at Bathurst if they cared to have a settlement of the matter, provided terms satisfactory to both sides could be arranged for, and they told him such was their desire. The matter was further discussed, but the proposed settlement was rejected.

During the month of October last, with a view to obtaining a settlement, the Protestant view of Bathurst appointed a committee of five persons composed of Revs. A. F. Thomson and J. Soller and Dr. W. P. Bishop, W. R. Johnson and Wm. Rogers. These gentlemen drew up a basis of settlement consisting of eight propositions and handed the same to Hon. Mr. Skinner, who submitted them to the other side through their counsel, Mr. Lawlor, but no settlement was reached. Afterwards a meeting of representatives of both parties met at Bathurst with the counsel on both sides, but no agreement was had. The counsel then met and formulated another basis of settlement, making the first proposition as a ground work, and interviewed certain members of the board of education to know if the terms would be agreed to by the board,

provided they were accepted by both parties, and the members assented agreed that no objection would be offered by the board provided both parties would agree to accept the same. The following is an outline of the proposed basis of settlement: The settlement to be in writing, to be signed by the trustees representing both interests. One Protestant trustee to be elected by the board, such trustee to be approved of by a majority of the Protestant ratepayers present at the school meeting at which such trustee is elected. That out of the general school fixed charges, such as interest, principal accruing due, insurance and sinking fund (if any) be first paid, and an equal to the balance of the rates paid in by the Protestant ratepayers added to the proportion of the county school fund earned by the proportionate attendance of the Protestant pupils in the primary and intermediate departments of the public school building, together with the allowance out of the county school fund to teachers, shall be expended in maintenance of the schools in the public school building. No charge to be made for the use of the convent school buildings. The schools in the two rooms of the primary and intermediate departments of the public school building to be under the control of the Protestant trustees and all grades or departments above the intermediate to be managed by the whole board.

The basis of this agreement is that the Protestant and Catholic trustees shall equally control in their respective departments as above outlined, and in case of difference of opinion the chief superintendent of education is hereby accepted as an arbitrator between them.

Now as there appears to be a misapprehension in some quarters respecting the conduct of the protestant counsel in this matter, and as some of the good brethren have expressed themselves as opposed to our course, I may be pardoned for introducing a few words of explanation. When we came to consider the whole question after the evidence was all in and the argument concluded, we asked ourselves, what were the results? If the commissioner reports adversely, nothing will immediately be gained by the enquiry except the preparation of a groundwork for a religious war. If on the other hand, the report is in our favor, it means the disruption of the existing state of things in those places where now everything is going on harmoniously, a condition which we were assured would be deprecated by many who were strong sympathizers with the brethren and friends in Bathurst. We therefore felt we would be doing no more than our duty if we were to endeavor to formulate some basis of settlement which would be mutually satisfactory to both parties, and that said districts in the reason why we entered upon the course.

We have never urged our friends in Bathurst to make any settlement, because we felt that was outside of our province, but simply asked them to meet representatives from the other side to talk over the matters in dispute and see if a via media might not be found. The question has not in anyway been prejudicial by any attempts which have been made at a settlement but remains precisely as if such steps had not been taken, so that to put it mildly, I do not think the occasion calls for the strictures which have been passed upon the conduct of the counsel. In any great question like this there is bound to be a difference of opinion among those who are honestly working for the same end, and it is infinitely better to recognize that and try to bring a brother around to your way of thinking, rather than to violently denounce him because the course which seems to him the proper one to pursue does not commend itself to your judgment. I have no doubt that all feel alike over this question, and I feel assured that if we stand together and fight shoulder to shoulder and do not allow ourselves and our energies to be divided by bickerings and divisions, a satisfactory conclusion will eventually be reached.

SWALLOWED PARIS GREEN. But Was Pumped Out and Still Lives—Jealousy the Cause. An exceedingly pretty girl of eighteen summers, named Celina Lemiex, resides on Upper Visitation street, Montreal, and up to Tuesday evening, she was the happy possessor of father, mother, several brothers and sisters, and a very attentive young man named Joseph Labelle. The latter, however, has been taken from the list in a most tragic manner, the operation in fact, almost causing the death of the French-Canadian girl in question.

Up to Tuesday evening, Miss Lemiex supposed that she was young Labelle's one and only love, but to her great surprise on passing along Ontario street, she met the object of her own undivided affections walking arm in arm with an unknown, yet very prepossessing rival. This was too much for the hitherto unsuspecting young lady, and, reeling under the sudden shock to her nervous system, Celina Lemiex exclaimed, "this is more than I can bear," and with a great effort she managed to reach the house of a friend who resided near at hand. Here she obtained the sum of ten cents, ran and rushed for the drug store and with a good deal of coolness, invested in a quantity of paris green. Going home, the half crazed girl went to her room and wrote a short epistle to the man who had caused her so much heart burnings, after which she went down into another apartment, prepared what she supposed would bring relief to her distressed soul, and swallowed the foul drug. "I am going to die," was Miss Celina's greeting to her mother, who had sufficient presence of mind to send at once for help. A stomach pump was at once secured with all possible speed. She in fact recovered, and, although she regrets the foolish act, she is now in a measure recovered, and will be looking in the direction of Joe Labelle.

RELEASED ONLY TO BE HANGED. Ella Faysen, who has been in the lunatic asylum at Atlanta, Ga., will be released in order that she may be hanged. She was first sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of Theodore Conwell. Her attorneys obtained a new trial for her, but she had sufficient presence of mind to see that the killing was caught, tried and hanged. The woman was then tried and also sentenced to be hanged. Before the day set for execution she was adjudged insane and transferred to the state asylum. This took place in 1890. She has now been declared sane, and is to be sent back to jail to have sentence executed unless the governor interposes.

When we go sleighing, one can see she knows what she is about, and without a single word from me she smiles and shyly takes the reins.

ATTACK ON MR. STANLEY.

The African Explorer Denounced as Cold-Blooded, Cruel and Insolent.

New York, Feb. 21.—Lieut. Theo. Westfark, an African traveller who spent six years on the dark continent, is stopping at the Bellevue, in this city. In an interview yesterday he gave his opinion of Henry M. Stanley in a striking manner. He said: "In 1883, when King Leopold invited the several governments of Europe to send officers with Mr. Stanley's expedition into Africa, I was a lieutenant in the army of Sweden. Leave of absence was granted to me, and for three years I lived with Mr. Stanley and at several stations established on his route. Let me say now that the whole truth has not been told concerning the man's character. To say that he is not a gentleman is a light criticism in view of his acts. His insolence, profanity and selfishness were at times almost unbearable and caused the most indignant protests from all officers in the expedition. He (Lieut. Westfark) showed a picture. It was that of a black man lashed to a tree, with his head downward. Stanley, in his familiar dress, was standing near with a whip raised over the man's body. "I made that sketch on the spot," continued the lieutenant. "The native was punished for stealing. Stanley himself gave the first lashes and turned over the whip to a native."

TWO HUNDRED LASHES WERE GIVEN and the man died in a few hours afterwards. This is but one of many instances of similar cruelty while Stanley was at Langelan, on the Upper Congo. There was one other joke on Stanley. From Stanley Pool he sent orders that a case of champagne be sent to him. Baron Van Dankeleman, who was in charge at Vivi, twenty-two days travel from Stanley Pool, sent word that carriers were scarce and each was limited to the weight of one box. Stanley returned a sharp note to send the champagne. It was sent but only the empty bottles reached Stanley. The champagne disappeared as the stations were passed. As a punishment, the chief sent Baron Van Dankeleman back to Europe with a message saying "I will show you what is the merum and term in this party." His latin was as bad as himself. When I was ill at Stanley Pool, Stanley refused to send any wine to me, though I know that he was well supplied. I can assure you from the best information that he will never again be sent into Africa by King Leopold. The work is going on, and will go on under the King's direction, but Mr. Stanley will have to look to other sources for his wine. He has the heads another expedition. I do not know his plans or whether he cares to return again. He has

MADE A GREAT DEAL OF MONEY, and is said to be worth 5,000,000 francs. While I say that he is cold-blooded, cruel and insolent, I do not mean to detract from the results of his work. He is a remarkably clever man and accomplished a great work in opening up the way for civilization in Africa. Africa to-day is as well explored as Brazil. I believe that by few discoveries of special interest to geographers or students of races will be made. The work henceforth must be that of civilizing the people and settling the country. The climate, which is very bad in the interior, will become healthier as the land is cultivated and commerce advances. This work is done by establishing stations which are being pushed along as rapidly as means will permit. Lieut. Westfark says his war on Stanley will continue. In his scrap book is a cartoon from a humorous weekly at Moscow, showing the lieutenant as a giant in the act of twisting the neck of a small, shabby Stanley. His first lecture in this country will be given in German. Later, he will lecture in English in the larger cities.

ONE RAT DID IT. A Lively Saturday Night in the Home of Mr. Chapman of Indiana. The family of William Chapman, living at 275 Blake street, had a lively experience on Saturday night. The family had retired early and all were sleeping peacefully, when suddenly the wife sprang from her bed uttering a string of staccato screams. The children were instantly awakened, and as visions of murderers and robbers dawned upon their minds, they joined hastily in the pandemonium that their mother had started. The husband rushed from his room and vainly inquired as to the cause of the screaming. His wife and children had apparently lost all control of themselves, and the poor man rushed around the room wringing the necks, expecting every moment something supernatural to appear before his eyes.

Finally the cause of all the excitement was explained by the appearance of a full-grown rat in the bed in which his wife had been sleeping. The appearance of the animal had so terrified the minds of the mother and children, who were by this time almost convulsed, that there need be no fear from such an animal, but ought to kill it. First he seized