THE HERALD.

Board of Works

VOL. I., NO. 35. FREDERICTON, N. B., MONDAY, AUGUST 11, 1890. $1.00 PER YEAR

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.

Wm. WILSON,

Barrister, Attorney-at-Law,

NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.

Secretary-Treasurer York.
Registrar University of New Brunswick.
Agent Glasgow and London Insurance Co's.

Office: CARLETON STREET.

RAILROADS.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

1889 SUMMER ARRANGEMENT 1889

ON and after **Monday, June 10th, 1889,** the Trains of this Railway will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

TRAINS WILL LEAVE ST. JOHN:

Day Express for Halifax and Campbellton 7.00
Accommodation for Point du Chene 11.10
Fast Express for Halifax 14.30
Express for Sussex 16.35
Fast Express for Quebec and Montreal 16.35

A parlor car runs each way daily on express trains leaving Halifax at 8.30 o'clock and St. John at 7.00 o'clock. Passengers from St. John for Quebec and Montreal leave St. John at 16.35 and take sleeping car at Moncton.

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN:

Express from Sussex 8.30
Fast Express from Montreal and Quebec 10.50
Fast Express from Halifax 14.50
Day Express from Halifax and Campbellton 20.10
Express from Halifax, Pictou and Mulgrave 23.30

The trains of the Intercolonial Railway to and from Montreal are lighted by electricity and heated by steam from the locomotive.

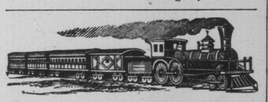
All trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

D. POTTINGER,
Chief Superintendent.

Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., June 8th, 1889.

For Tickets and other information, apply at the office of

JOHN RICHARDS,
Agent, Fredericton



NORTHERN & WESTERN RAILWAY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

In Effect Nov. 25th, 1889.

TRAINS RUN ON EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

A PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Fredericton daily (Sunday excepted) for Chatham.

LEAVE FREDERICTON

2:40 p. m; Gibson, 2:45; Marysville, 2:55; Manzer's Siding, 3:20; Durham, 3:30; Cross Creek, 4:10; Boiestown, 5:20; Doaktown, 6:10; Upper Blackville, 7:00, Blackville, 7:25; Upper Nelson Boom, 8:00; Chatham Junction, 8:25; arrive at Chatham, 9:00.

RETURNING, LEAVE CHATHAM

6:30, a. m.; Chatham Junction, 7:00; Upper Nelson Boom, 7:15; Blackville, 8:05; Upper Blackville, 8:35; Doaktown, 9:25; Boiestown, 10:20; Cross Creek, 11:30; Durham, 12:10, p.m.; Marysville, 12:45; Gibson, 12:55, arriving at Fredericton, 1:00.

Connections are made at Chatham Junction with the I. C. Railway for all points East and West, and at Fredericton with the N. B. Railway for St. John and all points West and at Gibson for Woodstock, Houlton, Grand Falls, Edmundston and Presque Isle, and with the Union S. S. Co. for St. John, and at Cross Creek with Stage for Stanley.

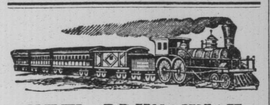
All Trains will Leave and Arrive at Fredericton Station, West End of Bridge, instead of Gibson as heretofore.

All Freight to and from Fredericton will be received at Fredericton Station. Freight to and from Gibson will be received at Gibson Station.

☞ Tickets can be procured at F. B. Edgecombe's dry goods store.

THOMAS HOBEN,
Superintendent.

Gibson, N. B., May 18th, 1889.



NEW BRUNSWICK Railway - Company.

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

ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS

In Effect June 30th, 1890.

LEAVE FREDERICTON.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

6.00 A. M.—Express for St. John and intermediate points; Vanceboro, Bangor, and points West; St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Houlton, Woodstock, and points North.
3.05 P. M.—For Fredericton Junction and St. John.

RETURNING TO FREDERICTON FROM

St. John, 8.45 a. m.; 4.45, p. m. Fredericton Junction, 11 55, a. m.; 6 25, p. m. McAdam Junction, 10 40, a. m.; 2.15, p. m. Vanceboro, 10.20, a. m., St. Stephen, 7.40, 11.25 a. m. St. Andrews, 7.00, a. m.

Arriving in Fredericton at 1.15, 7 15, p. m.

LEAVE GIBSON.

7.00 A. M.—Mixed for Woodstock, and points north.

ARRIVE AT GIBSON.

4.45 P. M.—Mixed from Woodstock, and points north.

A. J. HEATH, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent
F. W. CRAM, Gen'l Manager.

The New Drill Book.

INFANTRY DRILL, 1889.

PRICE 35 CENTS.

For Sale by

MCMURRAY & CO.

Bookseller And Stationer.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

Established 1810.

—UNLIKE ANY OTHER.—

Positively Cures Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchi' Colds, Tonsillitis, Hoarseness, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Influenza, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Nervous Headache, Sciatica, Lame Back, Soreness in Body or Limbs, Stiff Joints and Strains.

AS MUCH FOR INTERNAL AS FOR EXTERNAL USE.

It is marvelous how many different complaints it will cure. Its strong point lies in the fact that it acts quickly. Healing all Cuts, Burns and Bruises like Magic. Relieving all manner of Cramps and Chills.

ORIGINATED BY AN OLD FAMILY PHYSICIAN.

All who buy direct from us, and request it, shall receive a certificate that the money shall be refunded if not satisfied. Retail price by mail 35 cts.; 6 bottles, $2.00. Express and duty prepaid to any part of United States or Canada. ☞ Valuable pamphlet sent free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

GENERATION AFTER GENERATION HAVE USED AND BLESSED IT.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED

TO THE EDITOR:

Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and Post Office Address. Respectfully,

T. A. SLOCUM, M.C., 186 West Adelaide St., TORONTO, ONTARIO.

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 [illegible] 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 all 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.

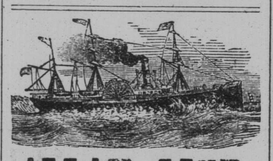
1.1-10-83

I CURE FITS!

THOUSANDS OF BOTTLES GIVEN AWAY YEARLY.

When I say Cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then have them return again. I MEAN A RADICAL CURE. I have made the disease of Fits, Epilepsy or Falling Sickness a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to Cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my Infallible Remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address:—H. G. ROOT, M.C., Branch Office, 186 WEST ADELAIDE STREET, TORONTO.

STEAMSHIPS.



ALLAN LINE.

Under Contract with the Government of Canada and Newfoundland for the conveyance of Canadian and United States Mails.

1890. Summer Arrangements. 1890.

This Company's Lines are composed of double-engined, Clyde-built IRON STEAMSHIPS. They are built in water-tight compartments, are unsurpassed for strength, speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experience can suggest, and have made *the fastest time on record.*

The Steamers of the

MAIL LINE TO LIVERPOOL

Calling at Rimouski and Moville to land mails and passengers), are intended to be despatched from Liverpool on THURSDAYS and from Quebec on THURSDAYS, as follows:

From Liverpool.		From Quebec.
1 May	PARISIAN	22nd May
15th do	CIRCASSIAN	5th June
22nd do	SARDINIAN	12th do
29th do	POLYNESIAN	19th do
5th June	PARISIAN	26th do
19th do	CIRCASSIAN	10th July
26th do	SARDINIAN	17th do
3rd July	POLYNESIAN	24th do
10th do	PARISIAN	31st do
24th do	CIRCASSIAN	14th Aug
31st do	SARDINIAN	21st do
7th Aug	POLYNESIAN	28th do
14th do	PARISIAN	4th Sept

Halifax, St. John's, N. F., Queenstown and Liverpool Service.

From Liverpool.		From Halifax.
27th May	CASPIAN	23rd June
10th June	CORFAN	7th July
24th do	NOVA SCOTIAN	21st do

Rates of Passage to Liverpool.

SALOON (According to accommodation) $45 to $80
RETURN ..... $95 to $150

Children, in saloon, between 2 and 12 years, half fare; under 2 years, free.

Clergymen and their families are allowed reduction of ten per cent. from these rates.

INTERMEDIATE $30
STEERAGE ..... $ 0

Rates of Passage to St. John's, N. F.

Saloon, $20; Intermediate, $15; Steerage, $6.

GLASGOW LINE.

Direct sailings from Glasgow to Halifax.

Scandinavian ..... 8th July
Manitoban ..... 6th Aug

No cattle of any description carried on Allan Mail Steamers.

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

For Staterooms, Tickets, or further information apply to

WM. THOMSON & Co., Agents,
ST. JOHN N. B.
No. 5.

INTERNATIONAL S. S. CO.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

Four Trips a Week.

FOR BOSTON.

ON and after MONDAY, Aug. 12th, the Steamers of this Company will leave St. John, for Eastport, Portland, and Boston, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY morning at 7.25 Standard.

Returning will leave Boston same days at 8.30 a. m., standard, and Portland at 5.30 p. m., for Eastport and St. John.

In addition to above, a Steamer will leave every SATURDAY EVENING, at 6.25 Standard, for Boston direct; also, a Steamer leaves Boston same evening for St. John direct, until Sept. 14th.

Connections at Eastport with steamer ROSE STANDISH, for Saint Andrews, Calais and St. Stephen. Freight received daily up to 5 p. m.

H. W. CHISHOLM, Agent,
Reed's Point Wharf, St John, N. B.

COOKED CODFISH.

Ask your Grocer for

COOKED SHREDDED CODFISH,

And Try It.

ADAMS BROS.

FUNERAL

—AND—

FURNISHING - UNDERTAKERS,

OPP. QUEEN HOTEL,

FREDERICTON.

Caskets, Coffins, Robes, Mountings, &c.

and everything required in the Undertaking Business kept in stock.

☞ *Special Prices for Country Orders.*

Orders in the City or Country attended to with promptness.

Residence over Warerooms.

ADAMS BROS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

IT IS ONLY A SHORT WHILE SINCE

LUCY & CO.

started their present undertaking, and they can now with pride boast of having one of the best

Boot, Shoe,

—AND—

READY-MADE CLOTHING

Business in the City. This has been accomplished in the short space of eighteen months, and it shows what pluck and perseverance will do when backed by fair dealing and close attention to the wants of the people. Their goods are bought and sold for CASH, and this is the real secret of their success.

They wish to call the attention of Christmas buyers to the fact that Presents bought at their Store are not only ornamental, but also useful to those who receive them. Respectfully,

LUCY & CO.

Their stock is now complete and they are receiving NEW GOODS every week.

R. C. MACREDIE,

Plumber, Gas Fitter,

AND

TINSMITH,

WOULD inform the people of Fredericton and vicinity that he has resumed business on Queen Street,

OPP COUNTY COURT HOUSE,

where he is prepared to fill all orders in above lines, including

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL

BELL HANGING,

Speaking Tubes, &c.

C. C. GILL,

PAINTER,

House and Sign Decorator.

Tinting in OIL or WATER COLOR.
PAPERING and GRAINING.
EXPRESSES and WAGONS Painted at Short Notice.

SHOP AND RESIDENCE:

59 Brunswick Street.

FAMINE IN EASTERN SOUDAN.

Thousands in a Starving Condition—Many Deaths Reported.

Francis William Fox writes to the London Times as follows:

SIR,—It may, perhaps, interest some of your readers to know that the committee of the Church Missionary Society despatched a few weeks since to Suakin one of their valued representatives, Dr. Harper, with the object of ascertaining how far it may be practicable or possible to establish a medical mission in the Eastern Soudan by opening, as a tentative measure, a small dispensary or medical mission at Suakin.

Since his arrival at Suakin, Dr. Harper has taken an active and helpful part in the distribution of relief to the starving Soudanese who have collected outside the walls of that town, and I received an interesting letter from him, dated Suakin, June 28, in which he writes as follows:

"The Government relieve by work 600, who receive small wages, about 1½d (per diem), and 1000 of the weaker ones receive a small quantity of 'durra' every evening, and besides there are from 100 to 150 in the Government Relief Hospital.

As yet I have had no funds sent to me directly for distribution of food, but had a little money in hand from private sources which, together with fees I have received from Greeks here, has been laid out in 'durra.'

More than 1500 people came for food when we brought two sacks of durra outside the gates. We arranged these people in a long row against the wall, but unfortunately we could not get a straight piece of wall sufficient for the length required, as they reached from near the gate in the 'Handoub' direction to the 'Sharther' Gate.

We were compelled to give a very small supply to each. We had two policemen to help us, and a small army of boys to keep the people sitting in their places until all had received their share. I had counted almost up to 1500 when I had to stop and help to keep order, as those who had first received their food left their places as soon as we got well round the corner.

As the government relief is given in the evening, and we always give anything we have to give every second or third morning, there has been no clashing.

While we were busy with 1500, 600 more were working for the government, and over 100 were lying in the relief hospital, besides a number carrying water into the town. We may therefore calculate there are more than 2,200, all of whom are more or less in a starving condition.

The misery is not altogether confined to those outside the town walls, as there is a great deal of misery in the native part of the town, which is on the mainland.

The encampment outside extends out a long distance in the direction of the wells and gardens. There must be about 3,000 people there.

I passed through it while the government distribution was going on, and still we noticed many cases of misery and sickness where the people apparently had not been able to go for the government relief.

There is a great deal of small-pox about. The relief given, principally by the government and a small sum from England, has, no doubt, done much good in decreasing the mortality, which at one time was great, from pure, simple starvation; not having means enough at their disposal, they were only able to keep people alive, but in a starving condition.

Just as we were coming in I was pointed out something under a tree, and we found a poor woman with nothing round her but a piece of an old sack, lying in a state of utter exhaustion from hunger. With difficulty we helped her to walk to a place where she would be near others supplied her with some food, and calico to put round her. She said her husband and children were dead. I think she had some friends, as my servant could not find her when he went to find her out.

There a very large proportion of children among the distressed; out of 615 people 287 were children, apparently under eight years of age. A certain number of these children will probably be left here when the stronger ones go back to their country as soon as the first news arrives of rain. Perhaps here then will be the best opening for commencing mission work.

From what I have been told of the condition of things two or three months ago, things are now somewhat better, but it will take some time before there is a possibility of things improving much.

Relief, to be of use, is required now, so whatever can be done must be done at once, or it will be too late.

Of the condition of things in the interview, I know almost nothing, excepting very bad cases come in every day, too far gone to recover on the kind of food distributed; and these are the cases that are dying here now."

WERE ABOUT TO BURY HER.

A few days ago Coroner Lindsey of Brooklyn was called upon to look into the sudden death of Martha Davis of No. 10 Montauk street, in that city. When he arrived at the house where the dead body was reported to be he was told that Mrs. Davis was alive and that they had no present use for him. Martha Davis had been ailing for some time, and Thursday morning she became very weak. About 10 o'clock she collapsed, and, apparently, was dead. Her body became stiff and cold and her face turned black.

Her family supposed she was dead, and went to the family physician for a burial permit. This was refused, and the coroner was notified. When he arrived at the house he found that the supposed dead woman was alive. The family were preparing her for the grave when her lips began to move. Every one in the room became frightened. Her sister poured a teaspoonful of brandy down her throat, and she began to move, and soon afterward opened her eyes.

Dr. Manners came in soon afterward and gave her some medicine, and told her people that she might fully recover.

Mrs. Davis is still very weak, and the doctor has forbidden any one to talk to her or see her. The arrangements for her funeral had been completed.

WASPS AND BEES.

A writer in the Scots Observer says that he has sprinkled individual wasps and bees with rose-colored powder, and has found that thus handicapped they could with ease keep up with the fastest trains when speeding down "Sap Summit," the steepest gradient in the country. Nor were these carried along in the rush of air caused by the train. They would come in and out of the window, sometimes disappearing for a minute or more, but frequently returning again and again. At distances of from five to ten miles they dropped behind, when others took their place.

FEMININE FANCIES.

Brush and brush your hair if you want to get that lovely gloss that society girls are so eager for. Give your hair 200 strokes every night before jumping into bed.

Don't be afraid of brushing it too much, writes a Boston Globe contributor. The more you brush the more gloss you get. If your eyebrows are thin brush those too with a tiny brush, and if they don't curve to suit you get a tiny comb and train them in whichever direction you wish them to go. Brushing them keeps them in good shape, and it is much easier to brush than to trim them. Besides, if you do not understand how to tirm them properly you are apt to look funny until they grow out again.

If you wish to keep away wrinkles sleep on your back. I know you will have bad dreams if you do so, but I had rather put up with the dreams than the wrinkles.

Hadn't you?

Sleeping on your side causes wrinkles under the eye.

Be sure to both wash and wipe your face toward your nose, for the nose never wrinkles. By wiping toward it you will prevent those little wrinkles near the ear which are so plainly seen.

When you smile, do it with the eyes and mouth, and not with the face.

Laughing makes wrinkles, but keep on laughing, only don't do it with the face.

I have just taken four moles from my face and it is very badly done. You can do it yourself, only be careful, for it burns.

Get five cents worth of muriatic acid and, three times a day, touch the mole with a toothpick dipped in the acid. It will come off in about a week, leaving a red spot on the face. Leave that spot alone and it will heal by itself.

They say "moles are a sign of beauty," but I prefer the beauty without the moles.

THE WIFE OF STANLEY.

Several years of Miss Dorothy Tennant's early life were spent in Paris, when she studied her art under Bonnat Duran. She and all her family speak French with absolutely the same ease as English, and their house is consequently one of the few in this country where "the distinguished foreigner" knows that he may enjoy a holiday from broken English. Not only the medley of tongues, but the lively conversation—of which Miss Tennant is the centre—the brisk va-et-vient of the guests, the prevailing air of geniality, and above all, the unfailing courtesy of the hostess, Mrs. Tennant, combine to lay even the stolid Briton under their spell, and to make him forget for the nonce that he lives in the land of le spleen.

Although Miss Tennant claims Hamilton Aide as her cousin, she is of old English descent on both sides of the family. She may, however, consider the land of her future husband's birth place partly her own, for, since time of her grandfather, the properties of Rydding and Cadoxton, in Glamorganshire have belonged to her family. Some part of every year she passes at Cadoxton lodge, and it is there that much of her finest work has been done.

But Miss Tennant has been the subject of pictures as well as their creator. Many people possess, unknown to themselves, a likeness of her in Millais' famous picture, called "Yes or No," which represents a girl who stands meditating the answer she will make to a love letter. In later days a fine portrait has been taken of her by Watts, which was on view when an exhibition was held of the works of that artist. Both this picture and Millias' vigorous painting of Mrs. Myers (then Miss Eveleen Tennant) now adorn the walls of Richmond terrace.

HORRIBLE STATE OF A PRISON.

A special correspondent of The Daily News has succeeded in obtaining admission to the Turkish prison at Uskub, Macedonia, a town of European Turkey. He found that the building contained 149 cells, which were occupied 1,811 prisoners, or over twelve to a cell. As a rule the unfortunate victims are sent there to be confined from one to ten years each, but so great are their sufferings arising from the barbarity of their keepers and total disregard by the latter of all sanitary laws, that one rarely outlives five years. In one cell, two and a half yards square, the correspondent discovered nearly a score of poor wretches panting for air and starving for food, having in the way of the latter nothing but bread and water. The greater number were stark naked and chained by the ankle and wrist. As if the jailers were unable to inflict tortures enough on their victims in the dens already described, the correspondent found a series of underground cells, said to be reserved for the worst prisoners, where reeking in total darkness were those whom Turkish tyranny had singled out for especial barbarity. In order to force confessions, which confessions would have proved useful to those in power, the aid of the ant is called in. These insects are kept in small boxes for the purpose, and 50 of them are placed at one time on the naked body of the prisoner whom it is desired to torture. It is also customary to chain men all day in the scorching sun in such a way that they are unable to mave.

A HORRIBLE CRIME IN GERMANY.

A letter from Schwarzenbrunn, in Thuringia, says John Emmers, of San Antonio, Texas, returned to the village to see his old father, and was told by his brother that he had gone to a neighbor's house. Notwithstanding this statement, suspicions were aroused among the neighbors, who are Americans, that the man had been foully dealt with, and a search was instituted. The house dog was unchained to assist in this work, although the brother objected. The dog at once ran to a manure heap on the farm. The searchers followed, and upon digging into the pile found the body of the old man. His skull was crushed, and there was other evidence of murder on the body. John's brother then confessed that he murdered his father with a hatchet in the presence of his intended bride. He explained that the cause of the crime was that his father had eaten all the meat cooked for dinner. The murderer and his bride buried the body where it was found. After the crime the dog was kept chained by the guilty brother. The murderer and his accomplice were arrested.

SIZE OF A SPIDER'S THREAD.

I have often compared the size of the thread spun by full grown spiders with the hair of my head, says a well known naturalist. For this purpose I placed the thickest part of the hair before the microscope, and, from the most accurate judge- I could form, more than a hundred of such threads placed side by side could not equal the diameter of one such hair.

What this hot weather needs is a fire escape.

"LET US ALL DIE."

The Awful Resolve of a Whole Family.

Despatches from Paris give harrowing detailed accounts of the awful suicide that has excited probably more attention than any similar incident within the memory of the present generation.

A family by the name of Hayeur, supposed to have resided until within the past 18 months in New Orleans, whence they came to Paris, commited suicide under the most distressing circumstances.

The wife and mother, the sole survivor of, the family, now lies at the Benot hospital. Her story, as told to a correspondent who visited her, gives thrilling details of the unhappy affair.

"My husband," she said, "was a designer of dress patterns and figures used in the manufacture of textiles, and a relative of the well-known merchant, Hayeur, in this city. Eighteen years ago my husband emigrated to Mexico and it was there I met and, after an acquaintance of two years, married him.

"Not long afterwards he had an opportunity to secure employment in New Orleans, whither we went.

For a time we did very well and lived comfortably. while there we had five children. Bertha, now aged 15, and Helene, aged 13, have always been remarkable for unusual beauty. The three boys, born during our stay there, were nice-looking, too. One more was born after we came to Paris. This was only one year old.

"My husband lost his position in New Orleans, and being unable to obtain another we concluded to come here. Ill luck seemed to follow us. My husband's sight became impaired; he could not work at his trade. We exhausted what little money we had laid aside in America, and were forced to rely upon the credit we had established with two or three shop-keepers.

"Our rent fell in arrears. The landlord extended our time for payment on several occasions after hearing our story. Finally, his patience being exhausted, I suppose, by repeated promises, which were always broken, he instructed the concierge to let us remain only until July 15, and then if the rent were not forthcoming, to set us and our goods on the sidewalk.

"When the 14th came around our credit it had been exhausted with those from whom we had procured our very scant daily food.

"No employment for either my husband, my children or myself could be had. We knew that the very next day we should be without a roof to shelter us.

"We considered what was best to be done. We dreaded the future of our beautiful daughters—penniless and exposed to the insults of the world. All the morning and late into the afternoon we discussed matters.

"Finally my husband proposed that we all should commit suicide. To this our four eldest children readily agreed. They said, "Let us all die." I was too weak from suffering and lack of food to enter any protest, even though I had been so disposed, and I, too, agreed.

"Then Bertha said she would go to the charbonnier around the corner and coax him to give her a measure of coke charcoal. While she was gone her father could stop up the chimney and all the crevices about the room, and then we could die by the fumes of the charcoal.

"My husband did as Bertha said, while she went for the fuel. She obtained it, and we carefully closed the door, stuffed papers and cloth under and around it, piled the charcoal on the stone and ignited it and waited for death.

"The children all got near it. Baby lay against the wall, not far away. I sat on the chair. My husband was at my feet, with his arms about my waist.

"What happened after that I do not know, for I became unconscious, and when I awoke I was in this bed."

What next happened is told by the officers. When they entered late at night they found four children seated with their backs against the wall, their faces convulsed, their hands touching those of the others.

The man had fallen at full length upon the floor. The baby was near him. The woman had reeled from her chair and was in a heap, almost touching the stove.

The officers spread chloride of lime over the premises at once. A particle of it dropping on the upturned eyes of the woman caused a muscular action of the lid that caught the attention of the police surgeon, and he had her at once carried to the hospital, where she revived.

All the others were dead.

As she lies in the hospital, Mrs. Hayeur is frequently out of her mind. Her eyes seem to express some awful fear and the constant presence of a terrifying vision.

She gives evidence of having been a great beauty at one time, although now she is thin and emaciated.

The Pall Mall Gazette says it is one of the most horrible results of the spectre of poverty ever recorded.

MEASURING A TRAIN'S SPEED BY MUSICAL TONE.

An ingenious contrivance for indicating the speed of railway trains is a French invention. The apparatus consists of simply putting in play a cord giving a normal musical note. Connected with this is an arm carrying a stylus which marks its vibrations upon a piece of paper covering a cylinder which turns by its own weight.

All this mechanism is in a small box, which can easily be placed among the ballast between the sleepers, and which begins to register the moment a train reaches it and begins to pass over it. Additional features consist of tubes secured to three wooden pedals placed along the outside of one of the rails. When the wheel passes the pedal a little cork button placed in a hole in the pedal is forced down, and the air which is compressed raises a valve and sets a spring vibrating. The wheel acts similarly upon the other pedal, and the result is that three marks are made upon the cylinder. which indicate the beginning, the middle, and the end of the operation. The three pedals are two metres apart, so that there is a space of six metres covered by the system.

The speed of the train is then determined by the number of vibrations indicated which, through the known number of vibrations per second given by the musical note, can be readily ascertained, as the more rapidly the train runs over the distance between the pedals the smaller will be the number of vibrations traced on the cylinder. Convenient tables are prepared showing to the practical observer the exact relation the readings have to the speed.

A lady in Kingston stepped on a rusty nail, lockjaw ensued and the whole body became rigid. Nourishment was administered by means of a clay pipe, the stem of which was inserted through the opening made by a lost tooth and now the patient is recovering.

FOUR MILLIONS IN GOLD BARS.

From the United States Assay Office in Wall street $4,000,000 in gold, in the form of bullion bars, was taken for shipment on European steamer for Europe last Friday.

The scene at the office was prosaic enough until one glance at one of the small bars of $6,000 value, though small enough for one feminine hand to lift, excited thoughts of a hoped for Eldorado and desires for that wonderful philosopher's stone that could transmute base metal into just such bars.

The shipments recent included $1,000,000 by Van Hoffman & Co., $1,000,000 by Heldeback, Ickelheimer & Co., $500,000 by Brown Brothers, $500,000 by Morton, Bliss & Co., $500,000 by Arbuckle Brother & Co., and $500,000 by J. and W. Seligman & Co.

This large amount was comprised in 700 gold bars. This gold which is now flowing out of the country will return after the end of this month, according to superintendent mason of assay office.

When gold is needed for shipment abroad, the merchants desiring to send it present gold certificates at the Sub Treasury. They do not send the coin, but instead are supplied with its full value in gold bars. This exchange however, cannot be made without the approval of the director of the mint.

There is at present in the assay office not more than $20,000,000 in bullion, and according to the law this must be held in reserve and is not available for shipment. It is supposed to be needed for domestic use in commerce and in the arts.

SCANDINAVIAN RESTORATION.

One of the most interesting of the new crop of stories has the advantage of being widely credited in the countries concerned. It is to the effect that during the recent interview between Kaiser Wilhelm and King Oscar a project was outlined of restoring Scandinavia to her former magnitude and importance among the European powers by taking Finland away from Russia and giving it to Sweden and by entering into a federal scheme with Denmark, the result of which would unite 10,000,000 Scandinavians under a common head. The advantage to Germany of such an arrangement would be obvious, for it would both commercially and navally hamstring Russia in the Baltic. That the Finns are highly enthusiastic over the report, which it seems is being circulated extensively among them, can also well be believed, for they are just now in a fury of wrath over Russia's iron crusade against their historic liberties, but it is not so easy to understand the statement that the King of Denmark has given his assent, or at least his favorable attention, to the scheme. This, however, is insisted upon by those responsible for the story, and they cite as proof of it the Czar's sudden alteration of his plans for a late summer visit to Copenhagen. It is said now that he will not go at all, though heretofore it has been his favorite annual resort, and it is further remarked that of late William has struck up a warm intimacy with the Danish Crown Prince and has enlisted him in his ambitious scheme to reconstitute the map of Northern Europe.

WHAT WAS IT?

I've spent my full three-score-and-ten
Upon this mundane sphere,
And naturally within that time
Seen sights surprising queer.
But yesterday I chanced to meet
A figure trim and slender,
Which, perhaps, if I describe to you
You may describe the gender.

Above the waist in manly garb
This being was arrayed;
The dudelets might have envied it,
The tasty shirt displayed.
And yet this sweet thing wore a skirt;
Was small of feet and hands.
Was it a man in woman's duds,
Or woman wearing man's?

"SHOW THIS TO GOD."

A postal card bearing the singular and touching inscription, from a little girl to her mamma in heaven:

"My Dear Mamma
in Heaven."

was found in the 12 o'clock mail to-day. Of course it went to the postmaster's desk. On the other side was the appeal of a little girl to her mamma in heaven. It was in a little cramped and tremulous hand, as though the little hand that guided the pen was nervous through suffering or tears. It read as follows:—

"Home.

"Dear Mamma—I am so lonesome sins you went to heven I want to go to you, the time seems so long, you said I could come to you. Mrs. Clark is kind to me, but she is not like you. You sho this to God and send for me, since my arm hurts me so and you sad it would be well in heven. I send you a kiss, from your little

Dora."

Postmaster Riley said: "I wish I could learn who the little writer is. It is one of the most touching little appeals I have ever seen. Evidently she is an orphan, for she speaks of a Mrs. Clark, and she must be a sufferer, for she speaks of her arm hurting her so. The little thing has been pining for her mother and perhaps someone has told her to write or maybe it has been an inspiration of her own—quite likely. It would seem that there ought to be some reply to that. It certainly is very touching."

A HINDOO PROPHECY.

A strange story is now being circulated in India about a plate with inscriptions upon it in the Tamil and Telegu languages which is said to have fallen from heaven. The Hindoo Patriot gives the following version of it:

"A plate made of the finest gold contained the following inscription, fell from heaven and was found in the temple grounds at Beneres by the person who saw it fall. The inscription is as follows.

"From the month of June, 1890, God himself will rule as Emperor of Hindoostan, incarnating himself in human form. From that time forward there will be justice all over the world, and the munis [sages] will be worshipped by the people.

"All the diseases of men will be cured dogs will walk and talk as men do, and man, whose life is now established at 70 years, will in the future have it extended to 125 years."

The elevator in modern big buildings has only one drawback—the sickness it causes when the car is suddenly stopped. Elevator sickness is caused by the same law that throws a person to the ground when he gets off a moving car in the wrong way. All this comes from the fact that all parts of the body are not stopped at the same moment of time. If the body as a whole can be arrested at the same time with the feet, there will be no sickness. This can be done by placing the head and shoulders against the car frame.

THEY ARE DYING BY SCORES.

Poor Fisherman on the Labrador Coast.

On my arrival at Bonne Bay, Newfoundland, I was informed of a violent outbreak of diphtheria at Red Bay, a fishing settlement on the Labrador coast. The fishing boats that brought the information left the settlement several days ago and the disease has become epidemic. The population numbers 300, and half of them were down with the sickness in more or less violent form. Many deaths had occurred, and the people who had so far escaped were attending to the care of the striken or to the burial of the dead. In this condition of things the disease was spreading with the rapidity of a plague.

THIS NOT THE WORST.

But this is not all. The village is in a shocking state in regard to sanitation. The smell of rotten fish in the warm weather, of which there has been a long spell, was over-powering. The only scavengers are the sea gulls. There are no doctors along the entire coast. The poor ignorant people have no disinfectants or medicines, and are ignorant of the use of them. They have no idea of the absolute necessity of isolation, though the epidemic must have now out-reached the efficacy of that mode of prevention.

NO THOUGHT OF ISOLATION.

Even at the first of the outbreak it did not occur to them to isolate the patients. Those who administered to the sick, on the contrary, went freely among their friends. The population is simple and religious in the extreme and the patients were attended by too many nurses and sympathizers, all ignorant in regard to the care of the sick and their own safety. The consequences were inevitable. The area of the disease soon spread over the entire settlement. At the funerals the sick in the first stages of the disease and the well mingled together. They did the same in the sick rooms, if the miserable huts in which they live can be so called. As the number of deaths increased the state of affairs became worse in proportion. Fishing, the only business of the place has been entirely abandoned, though the season was an unusually good one. The disease attacked people of all ages, and young and old died.

WHAT MUST IT BE NOW.

This being the condition of things several days ago and no aid within the reach of a couple of hundred miles, the death rate must now be awful. As far as can be ascertained there is no aid in the near prospect. Doctors cannot be sent from Bonne Bay, and this will be the first intelligence of the epidemic to reach St. John's, even if it should be taken cogizance of in passing over the wires. To give the number of deaths that have already occurred must be mere conjecture. Three days ago they numbered more than a score and the death rate was then increasing with rapidity in proportion with the spread of the disease. The settlement was in the worst state imaginable, which can well be understood in view of the circumstances. It is to be hoped that some aid will be sent out there even at this late time. There is no quicker means of communication than the fishing boats, and none others are expected here for days to come. The only hope is that a British warship will go to the rescue with doctors and medicines.

THE LONGEST DAY.

It is important when speaking of the longest day in the year, to say what part of the world we are talking about, as will be seen by reading the following list, which tells the length of the longest day in several places: How unfortunate are the children in Tornea, Finland, where Christmas Day is less than three hours in length.

At Stockholm, Sweden, it is eighteen and one-half hours in length.

At Spitzbergen, the longest day is three and one-half months.

At London, England, and Bremen, Prussia, the longest day has sixteen and one-half hours.

At Hamburg, in Germany, and Dantzic, in Prussia, the longest day has seventeen hours.

At Wadbury, Norway, the longest day lasts from May 21 to July 22, without interruption.

At St. Petersburg, Russia