POOR COPY

COLONEL QUARITCH
FIRST APPEARED
SATURDAY, Dec. 15.

The Gleaner.

Back Numbers with
COLONEL QUARITCH
AT THE
COUNTING ROOMS.

VOL. V. FREDERICTON, N. B., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1888. No. 100

Professional Cards

E. A. McKAY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
OFFICE: PHOENIX SQUARE, - FREDERICTON, N. B.
(Opposite Upper Side City Hall.)
Fredericton, Dec. 5, 1888—w tw 1yr.

GEORGE W. ALLEN
BARRISTER,
Winslow's Building, St. John St.,
FREDERICTON.
Fredericton, Oct. 4. 1888.

G. D. CARTER,
Dentist.
EXTRACTION AND PROSTHETIC DENTISTRY A SPECIALTY.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
DENTAL ROOMS OVER T. J. M'CARLAND'S JEWELRY STORE 250 QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON.
Fredericton, July 17th, 1888.

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

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

WILLIAM WILSON,
SECRETARY-TREASURER, YORK,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law
CONVEYANCER, &C.
OFFICE: QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.
ACCOUNTS COLLECTED, LOANS NEGOTIATED.
Fredericton, Oct. 6th, 1887.

GEO. F. GREGORY,
(OF LATE FIRM OF GREGORY & BLAIR.)
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law
NOTARY PUBLIC.
OFFICE: NEXT BELOW QUEEN HOTEL, LATELY OCCUPIED BY GREGORY & BLAIR.
Fredericton, Oct. 6th, 1887.

B. H. TORRENS, D. M. D.
Dentist,
FISHER'S BUILDING,
Queen Street, Fredericton.
Fredericton, Oct. 6th, 1887.

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

F. J. SEERY, M. D., C. M.
LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF EDINBURGH;
LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF EDINBURGH;
LICENTIATE OF THE FACULTY OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF GLASGOW.
SPECIAL CERTIFICATE IN MIDWIFERY.
OFFICE: FISHER'S BUILDING, COR. PHOENIX SQUARE.
RESIDENCE, 109 BRUNSWICK STREET.
Fredericton, Oct. 6th, 1887.

GREGORY & GREGORY,
Barristers and Notaries.
OFFICES: CARLETON ST., FREDERICTON
ALBERT J. GREGORY, FRANK B. GREGORY,
Registrar of Probates.
Fredericton, Oct. 6th, 1887.

C. E. DUFFY,
Barristers and Attorney-at-Law.
Notary Public, Etc.
SECY-TREASURER OF SUNBURY.
ACCOUNTS COLLECTED, AND MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE SECURITY.
Offices: West Side of Carleton Street, Second Door from Queen.
Fredericton, Nov. 1st, 1887.

Auctioneers

H. G. 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.

ENGLISH OAK
FALL GOODS,
IN
Toast Racks, Biscuit Jars, Salt, Mustard and Pepper Boxes.
The above Goods are beautifully finished, and of Latest Designs, the only goods of the kind in the City; and will be sold at a Small Profit.
F. J. McCAUSLAND,
CORNER QUEEN AND CARLETON STS
Fredericton Oct. 27, 1888

Insurance

The North American
LIFE ASSURANCE CO'Y,
OF TORONTO
HON. ALEX. MACKENZIE, PRES'T.
Guaranteed Capital, $300,000.00
Full Government Deposit.
New business for 1887 over - $250,000.00
THE various popular plans of the "NORTH AMERICAN," embracing Life, Return Premium, Endowment, Tontine, Semi-Tontine and Commercial Plan, have proved so acceptable to the insuring public, that the Company can to-day present a showing unequalled by any other home Company at the same period of its existence, and its progressive record and sound financial standing, coupled with its prompt and satisfactory settlement of death claims, are the recommendations which this Company offers for public patronage.
The Company's rates are, according to their various plans, so arranged as to suit the convenience of the assured, and a liberal insurance is given at the actual cost, while by the endowment and tontine plan attractive investment feature is combined with insurance.
All information given and applications received by
G. E. DUFFY,
Oct. 29, 1887—w tw—1yr. Agent, Fredericton.

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. Unsurpassed security given to policy holders by this Old and Reliable English Company.
C. E. DUFFY, Agent.
Fredericton, Oct. 6th, 1887.

Hotels

BARKER HOUSE,
QUEEN STREET, - - - FREDERICTON.
NEWLY REFITTED, AND NOW ONE OF THE LEADING HOTELS OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES.
SAMPLE ROOM AND LIVERY STABLE.
Modern Improvements constantly being made
F. B. COLEMAN, - Proprietor.
Fredericton, Oct 6th, 1887

QUEEN HOTEL,
FREDERICTON, N. B.
J. A. EDWARDS, - Proprietor.
FINE SAMPLE ROOMS IN CONNECTION.
—ALSO—
FIRST-CLASS LIVERY STABLE.
Fredericton, Oct 6th, 1887

Livery Stables

BARKER HOUSE STABLES.
COACHES AND CARRIAGES
Furnished with all Possible Despatch!
HORSES BOARDED AT MODERATE TERMS.
JOHN B. ORR, - Proprietor.
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

JACK THE RIPPER
Has been in the City and made a big cut in the Prices of our
OVERCOATS,
The balance of which we will dispose of at Prices lower than ever before offered in this City.
We are selling
$5.50 Overcoats for $4.00
7.00 " " 5.00
10.00 " " 8.00
12.00 " " 9.50
14.00 " " 11.00
Don't fail to call and get a Bargain.
C. H. THOMAS & CO,
224 QUEEN STREET.
Fredericton, Dec. 15, 1888.

Girls Wanted.
TWO GIRLS AT THE BARKER HOUSE.
Reference Required
Fredericton Sept. 6th, 1888.

New Advertisements.

XMAS IS COMING.
We want every Boy and Girl in Fredericton that wishes to improve their time during the long winter months, to ask their Dry Goods Merchant for one of our
DRAWING BOOKS,
Which will be furnished free of charge.
LADIES, USE BELDING'S
Unequalled Spool Silk,
And find a Treasure in that one name.
BELDING, PAUL & CO., Is on the End of every Spool.
Fredericton, Nov. 13.

WANTED
IMMEDIATELY
—AT—
GUNN'S
COAT AND VEST MAKERS.
Steady Employment, and Highest Wages Paid.
ALSO:
A Few Smart Girls, wishing to Learn Dressmaking can have a good chance.
MRS. J. G. GUNN.
Fredericton, Oct. 18th, 1888. tw. tf.

We wish you a Merry Christmas, but we feel how little good a Wish is, unless it is seconded by actions.
So we say
Come to Our Store
and we will not only wish, but help you to
A Merry Christmas.
John J. Weddall.
Fredericton, Dec. 11, 1888.—2 in w-6 tw.

JUST RECEIVED
The following MALTINE PREPARATIONS:
Maltine Plain,
" Wine,
" Ferrated,
" Yerbine,
" With Cod Liver Oil.
" " Alteratives,
" " Peptones,
" With Pepsine and Pancreatine.
Elixer Lactopeptine
Peptonized Beef.
DAVIS, STAPLES, & Co.
DRUGGISTS,
Cor. Queen & York Sts., Fredericton
Fredericton, Dec. 15, 1888.

Christmas Week
—AT—
W. H. VANWART'S
CHRISTIE, BROWN & CO'S. Celebrated Biscuits.
Raisins in London Layers,
Imperial Cabinet,
Valencia Layer,
Valencia.
Currants, Candied Peel, Oranges, Lemons, Grapes.
CANDY IN VARIETY.
VERY CHEAP. CALL AND SEE.
At W. H. VANWART'S.
Fredericton, Dec. 19 1888.

SAWS. SAWS.
17 CASES Henry Distin's Saws the Best in the World: Hand Saws; Ripping Saws; Key Hole Saws; Butchers Saws; Cross Cut Saws; Buck Saws; Buck Saw Blades and Large Saws for cutting Ice; Buck Saw frames only; Saw Swedges, assorted sizes; Patent Saw Setts; Saw Rods, only for frames; Timon Saws, and such Saws you never saw to saw.
Just Received at
H. CHESTNUT & SONS
Fredericton, Dec. 15, 1888.

The Subscribers are Constantly Receiving
NEW GOODS,
Comprising:
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Hats, Caps, Laragans, Moccasins, Over-Boots, Rubbers and Ready-Made Clothing, Etc.
Which they are Selling at their usual Low Prices.
LUCY & CO.
Fredericton, Dec. 19, 1888.

Silver Plated Ware.
OUR NEW SHOW HAS ARRIVED and is now filled with the most beautiful articles, suitable for
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
COME AND SEE OUR DISPLAY.
NOT EXCELLED IN THIS DOMINION.
ALL OUR OTHER DEPARTMENTS ARE FULL.
Presents for Boys and Girls.
Presents for Men and Women, Married and Unmarried.
CHEAP, CHEAP, CHEAP,
—AT—
LEMONT & SONS.
Fredericton, Dec. 18, 1888.

IMPORTANT!
Xmas Groceries.
W. E. MILLER & CO.,
Will sell all kinds of Xmas Groceries at a small fraction above Cost, for Cash. We are not going to be left for we will sell below them all. Call and be convinced.
If you don't want Groceries bring in your Grists and see our Shipman Oil Engine and Mill grind it up into feed for your Cattle.
W. E. Miller & Co.
155 and 159 QUEEN STREET.

ALL THE LEADING NOVELTIES.
The Subscriber's Stock is now Complete in every Department, and is replete with all the Latest Novelties. Having adopted the principle of
QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS,
the Subscriber most respectfully solicits a call from his friends and the public generally.
Full Lines of the following departments are in Stock, which intending purchasers would do well to examine:

Silks,	Tweeds,
Velvets,	Flannels,
Velveteens,	Cotton Flannels,
Plushes,	White Cottons,
Ribbons,	Unbleached Cottons,
Dress Goods,	Ginghams,
Winceys,	Shirtings,
Cloths,	Prints, Ducks,
Hosiery,	Haberdashery,
House Furnishing Goods,	Men's Shirts and Drawers,
Cotton Warps,	Oilcloths.

JOHN HASLIN.
Fredericton, Dec. 18, 1888.

JACKSON ADAMS,
PRINCIPAL UNDERTAKER.
Coffins and Caskets of all kinds, Sizes and Prices. Robes, Shrouds and Funeral Goods of Every Description kept in stock.
Telegraphic orders promptly attended to. Day or Night orders will receive prompt attention.
RESIDENCE OVER WAREROOMS.
COUNTY COURT HOUSE SQUARE, - - - - OPP. QUEEN HOTEL.
A Full Line of Furniture Kept in Stock. Repairing and Upholstering Done

THE BRITISH VICTORIOUS.

A Great Battle on the Shores of the Red Sea.

The Arabs Utterly Routed at Suakin.

400 Rebels Killed--Chased Within 4 Miles of Handoub.

LONDON, Dec. 20. A despatch from Suakin says: The British and Egyptians made an attack yesterday upon the rebel position. They stormed the redoubts and trenches, and after a brilliant engagement, lasting half an hour, drove the enemy into the bush. The rebels are reported to have lost 1,000 men killed The British loss was slight. The British are encamped in the rebel position. The victory was complete.

A later despatch says the British lost four men killed and two wounded during a gallant cavalry charge. The Egyptians and black regiments charged the trenches and carried them brilliantly, losing two men and 30 wounded. The only officers wounded in the attacking force were two Egyptians. The rebel loss is now stated to have been 400.

SUAKIN, Dec 20. Before dawn this morning the British man-of-war Starling and an Egyptian steamer moved up the coast with orders to cover the rebels at Handoub. At daybreak the forts opened fire upon the rebel trenches and the troops advanced to the attack, the black brigade on the right flank and the cavalry and mounted infantry covering. The Scottish Borderers, the Welsh regiment and the Egyptian brigade occupied an embankment between the forts, the British infantry being held in reserve. The forts shelled the trenches, keeping up a terrific fire. The enemy held their ground with intense courage until the black brigade charged the trenches which fell after half an hour's hard fighting. The rebels fought with fanatical bravery. Two of the enemy's guns were captured. The naval brigade did splendid work. The Scottish Borderers are now at work entrenching the rebel position. The enemy are retreating towards Hasheen and Tamar. The British force numbers 4,000 men.

LONDON, Dec. 20. The Standard's correspondent at Suakin sends the following particulars of the battle: At 4 30 this morning the man-of-war Race opened the battle by shelling the enemy's trenches. The ships up the coast followed suit and landed parties who lighted fires and placed dummies in position. This had the effect of deceiving the enemy coming from Handoub. The whole force moved towards the enemy's left flank, with the naval detachment with machine guns and cavalry and mounted infantry scouting and protecting the flanks and rear. Two lines comprising battalions in double companies, rushed towards the left corner of the enemy's trenches, the British infantry and Egyptian reserve lining the embankment between the water forts. From five o'clock heavy salvos of guns and mortars from every fort bore on the trenches.

LONDON, Dec. 20. An official despatch from Gen. Grenfell, dated Suakin, 11 25 a. m, says: "The enemy's loss was 400 The hussars are still pursuing the Arabs. I have sent the man-of-war Starling and all available steamers to anchor off Handoub, in order to prevent a force from Handoub coming upon us."

SUAKIN, Dec. 30.—Afternoon. The hussars who followed the fleeing Arabs have returned. They chased the enemy to a point within four miles of Handoub. The enemy are still flying.

Osman Digna's nephew and 12 dervishes have been captured, all wounded. Serious complaints are made concerning the quality of sabres and revolvers furnished the troops. Several cavalrymen returned with broken sabres. In many instances revolvers had became clogged and rendered useless.

LONDON, Dec 20. Lord Salisbury, in his speech at Scarboro, said the ministry has no intention of entangling the country in a new Soudan expedition, but could not abandon Suakin. The English, Egyptian and Turkish ministries were unanimously of the opinion that Suakin must not be abandoned.

Salisbury continued: "As long as the khedive desires it shall maintain the Red Sea ports. We are bound under a promise made by Gladstone's government to do so. A British statesman's first duty is to prevent foreigners from thinking that every change of government must necessarily mean changing of our foreign policy. It would be madness to surrender Suakin when we are on the eve of suppressing slavery, because a final struggle with the slave dealers must be fought upon the Red Sea. By the treaty of Paris we are bound to uphold the integrity of the sultan's empire."

LONDON, Dec. 21. A despatch to the Times from Suakin says: Prisoners say they believe all the mounted gunners were killed. All tell the same story of privation and cruelty at the hands of the Mahdi and Osman Digna. The natives assert that Handoub would fall at the first approach of our troops. The government ought not to lose a chance. The task is an easy one, as there is not the slightest sign of any gathering of local tribes.

SUAKIN, Dec 20. The Emin of Trinkitat is a prisoner and is wounded.

THE FUTURE FRANCE.

A Member of the French Senate Makes a Sensational Speech, Attacking the Government.

PARIS, Dec. 19. In the senate, today, during a debate on the budget, M. Challemel Lacour said the present was not the moment to consider French finances, but the future of France. He condemned the policy pursued in the schools which struck the root of traditional principle—parental control. The main cause of the existing evil was radicalism which relentlessly pursued the old founders of the republic, and gave promises that were impossible to fulfil. France had abandoned the most glorious of monarchies and was about to fall at the feet of the least of men. The cabinet's duty was to check the movement towards the abyss, but instead of doing this the cabinet were hastening the movement. It was time to return to a policy of good sense. He appealed to the right to unite with the party of the left which was the upholder of order and liberty, and together save the country. The speech created a sensation, and at its conclusion the senators arose en masse and enthusiastically cheered the orator.

M Leon Say moved that the speech be printed and posted in public places throughout the country. It was ultimately decided that M. Say's motion should not be voted on until the next sitting.

M Floquet remarked that the speech of M. Challemel Lacour might be analyzed as an act of repentance and an act of good faith. Challemel Lacour had urged that France should look to the right for salvation.

Several senators protested against the remark.

M. Floquet asked for a few moments' forbearance, and said he had not solicited the power which had been imposed upon him, but during office he tried to effect a concentration of parties on the left. The cabinet's policy had been wise and republican. Floquet, at this point, suddenly left the tribune. His action caused general astonishment.

M. Say warmly approved of Challemel Lacour's speech.

Floquet announced that he would, if necessary, introduce new legislation to combat the Boulangist danger. The house rose amidst great excitement.

THE ARIZONA KICKER.

Editorial Breezes Culled by the Detroit Free Press.

We cull the following from the last issue of The Arizona Kicker:

SUSPENDED.—With this issue we suspend the agricultural department, established five weeks ago. We instituted this feature as an experiment, and to help out a literary tenderfoot from the east, who was barefooted and penniless, but who was fertile of suggestions. The experiment was a failure.

We have bidden the tenderfoot a permanent and lasting adieu, and we now bid farewell to agriculture as a set thing. We shall occasionally refer to the subject in a reckless, offhand way, taking chances on results, but there will be no further studied attempt to make the sandy plains get up and hump themselves into fields of waving corn, and we shan't cover the rocky hillsides hereabout with vineyards or patches of deceptive buckwheat. Good-by, tenderfoot—good-by, agriculture!

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.—We cannot return rejected manuscripts. If not accompanied by stamps we use them to light the office fire. If stamps are sent we use them on our business letters. If the author of "Seven Buckets of Blood, or the Corkscrew's Revenge," will send her address to this office she will hear of something to her advantage. We have received a sketch entitled "Bobtailed Bob, or the Bobbers of Bobber's Bill," which we will publish on receipt of the author's check for $50. We must respectfully decline the stories entitled "Her Father Booted Me" and "An Adventure with Indians in France." They seem to have an immoral tone.

STEADILY IMPROVING.—Since our last issue Col. Fairbanks has had three rods of beautiful picket fence erected in front of his adobe, and the Gem saloon has received three barrels of whisky and a new pier glass. We chronicle these improvements in no boastful spirit, but simply that outsiders may know that the spirit of progress is not dead within us. We are going right to the front as a town.

ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that Maj. Jackson, one of the pioneer residents of our little city, kicked at his dog last Saturday and drove his big toe back into his heel by hitting the corner stone of the new Masonic temple.

The major was our second subscriber. We sympathize with him in his dark hour of trial, and trust that he may soon reappear among us. Should his condition become critical we shall issue daily bulletins from this office.

GO HENCE.—A correspondent wishes us to explain the meaning of the term: "From Alpha to Omega." We shan't do it. We have had politics enough for one season, and propose to let up on the machine. We never heard of Alpha, anyhow, and as for old Omega, may he be durned!—Detroit Free Press.

He Had Tried It.

Mrs. Fitz Noodle had company to tea. Little Fitz Noodle had been told just how to behave, and a good big bribe was promised him if he acted out his part of the programme. He did very well until he saw the company beginning to eat some jam that was served in small dishes. Then fixing his round eyes on a majestic old lady opposite to him, he bawled in the sweet tones of childhood:

"Did yer taste the pill?"—Detroit Free Press.

Hardly Prepared to Criticise.

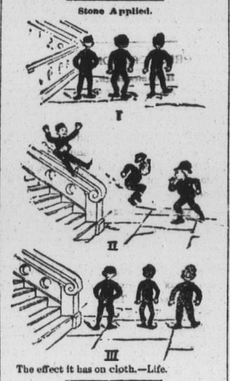
Young Writer (to friend)—I say, Fred, have you seen my book which was published a little over a year ago?

Fred—Oh, yes; I bought it the first day it came out, Charley!

Young Writer—Thanks, Fred. Did you find it interesting?

Fred—Well—er—to tell the truth, Charley, I haven't finished it yet.—Harper's Bazar.

Stone Applied.



The effect it has on cloth.—Life.

Satisfactory.

He (with evident agitation)—M—Miss Grimes, do you sing?

She—A little.

He—And play?

She—Yes.

He (sighing)—Paint, too, I suppose?

She—Some.

He—Recite any?

She—Once in a great while.

He—Do you cook?

She—No!

He—Thank heaven! Miss Grimes, will you be my wife!—Burlington Free Press.

Ominous for the Bettors.

"Had you much money upon the election?" asked the judge.

"Not a cent," replied the mayor. "I worked a better scheme than that this time."

"What was it?"

"I was in the stake holding industry."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Not in Stock.

Rural Dame—Have you any pretty wall paper?

High Class Dealer (indignantly)—Pretty wall paper! No, madam; we keep nothing but the most highly artistic designs.—Philadelphia Record.

Good Advice.

"I am on my way home, doctor," said a citizen, who was after some free advice, "and I'm tired and worn out. What ought I to take?" "Take a cab," replied the intelligent physician.—Worcester Gazette.

Unkind.

Mrs. B.—My dear Mrs. S., would you kindly lend me your hat for the play?

Mrs. S. (highly flattered)—Certainly, with pleasure. What kind of a part is it?

Mrs. B.—Oh, it is one of those parts where one wishes to look as absurd as possible—don't you know?—Life.

A Mark of Superiority.

The table of precedence is more interesting to the fashionable world of London than the multiplication table. A man values the privilege of going into a dining-room before another, because it exhibits him as entitled to priority of consideration.—Youth's Companion.

THE FALL OF THE BASTILE.

What an Anarchist Says About the Anniversary of That Event, July 14.

An Anarchist of this city, who shaves his beard so as to leave only a mustache on his face, was interviewed by a Sun reporter in regard to the prediction of Capt. Bonfield, of Chicago, that there will be a widespread Anarchist uprising on the 14th of next July, and that in Paris, where their operations are to begin, the centenary of the fall of the Bastile is then to be celebrated. "It is true," the New York Anarchist said, "that there will be a big time in Paris on July 14 next at the Bastile celebration, and it is also true that they had a big time there on the same date in last July, and likewise on that date of every year since the establishment of the French republic. The 14th of July in France is like the 4th of July in the United States. It is the national annual holiday, when all France, including the French government and army, unites in celebrating the most memorable event in French history. The day is also celebrated in this country, mainly by Frenchmen, and it will be celebrated here next year, as Inspector Bonfield, of Chicago, says. But there is no need of being alarmed about the celebration of next year, any more than there was about that of last year, or of the year before. The celebration is not anarchistic, but republican, and signalizes the downfall of monarchy. As the Americans in France and other countries celebrate the Fourth of July, so the Frenchmen in America and other countries celebrate the 14th of July; and the sympathizers with French liberty who live in France join hands with the people there, just as the foreign sympathizers with American liberty who live here join hands with the natives on Independence day. That is all the ground there is for the apprehensions of Inspector Bonfield, of Chicago, who probably never was in France. There is not the slightest danger in this country, any more than there is in France, of the Anarchists raising any rumpus on the coming French centenary. They are a hundred times stronger in France than they are here, but the French government takes no heed of them. It is too bad that Capt. Bonfield should scare people about the 14th of next July."—New York Sun.

A Lifetime Crowded Into a Moment.

The question of the duration of dreams has recently been discussed in Germany, among others by Dr. F. Scholz, who has given some striking examples from his own experience and observation. It is not possible to give a definite answer, and probably enough dreams vary much in point of duration, just as they vary in force and vividness. At one time the figures of a dream, whether they emerge from the horn or the ivory gate, are as real as in life; the sorrow is even more intense, the happiness more realistic. At another time they seem to live only in a pale moonlight, and we watch the scenes rather than participate in them. It is very certain, however, that the majority of dreams are only of momentary duration, though extended occasionally to the length of a minute.

In proof of this Dr. Scholz tells the following story from his experience: "After excessive bodily fatigue and a day of mental strain, of a not disagreeable kind, I betook myself to bed after I had wound my watch and placed it on the night table. Then I lay down beside a burning lamp. Soon I found myself on the high sea on board a well known ship. I was again young and stood on the lookout. I heard the roar of the water and golden clouds floated around me. How long I stood so I did not know, but it seemed a very long time. Then the scene changed. I was in the country and my long dead parents came to greet me; they took me to church, where the loud organ sounded. I was delighted, but at the same time wondered to see my wife and children there. The priest mounted the pulpit and preached, but I could not understand what he said for the sound of the organ, which continued to play. I took my son by the hand, and with him ascended the church tower, but again the scene was changed. Instead of being near my son I stood near an early known but long dead officer—I ought to explain that I was an army surgeon during the maneuvers. I was wondering why the major should look so young, when quite close in my ears a cannon sounded. Terrified, I was hurrying off, when I woke up and noticed that the supposed cannon shot had its cause in the opening of the bedroom door through some one entering. It was as if I had lived through an eternity in my dream, but when I looked at my watch I saw that since I had fallen asleep not more than one minute had elapsed—a much shorter time than it takes to relate the occurrence."

Dr. Scholz has collected many other examples of a similar kind.—London Globe.

The Death Watch Beetle.

As most people know, the death watch is a small beetle which frequents decayed rotton wood and is of lonely and retiring habits. It is one of the smallest of the vagipennia, of a dark brown, with irregular bright brown spots, the helmet turned up and the upper lip hard and shining. It produces the ticking sound by pecking at the wood with a small, hard proboscis, when in the act of securing food.

The writer once chased down a death watch through a pile of old papers in a cigar box and was fortunate enough at last to see it at work. The ticking was quite as loud as that of an old fashioned watch while the insect was not much larger than the head of a black pin.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Coffee and Its Effects.

Coffee owes its stimulating and refreshing qualities to caffeine. It also contains gum and sugar, fat, acids, casein and wool fiber. Like tea, it powerfully increases the respiration; but, unlike it, does not effect its depth. By its use the rate of the pulse is increased and the action of the skin diminished. It lessens the amount of blood sent to the organs of the body, distends the veins and contracts the capillaries, thus preventing waste of tissue. It is a mental stimulus of a high order, and one that is liable to great abuse. Carried to excess, it produces abnormal wakefulness, indigestion, acidity, heartburn, tremors, debility, irritability of temper, trembling, irregular pulse, a kind of intoxication ending in delirium and great injury to the spinal functions. Unfortunately, there are many coffee tipplers who depend upon it as a drunkard upon his dram. On the other hand, coffee is of sovereign efficacy in tiding over the nervous system in emergencies. Coffee is also, in its place, an excellent medicine. In typhoid fever its action is frequently prompt and decisive. It is indicated in the early stages before local complications arise. Coffee dispels stupor and lethargy, is an antidote for many kinds of poison, and is valuable in spasmodic asthma, whooping cough, cholera infantum and Asiatic cholera. It is also excellent as a preventive against infectious and epidemic diseases. In districts rife with malaria and fever, the drinking of hot coffee before passing into the open air has enabled persons living in such places to escape contagion.—Journal of Commerce (Boston).