THE HERALD.

VOL. V., NO. 23. FREDERICTON, N. B., SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1894. $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.

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Fredericton Nov. 16th, 1891.

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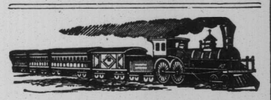

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6.15. A. M.—Express for St. John, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Houlton, Woodstock, and points North; Bangor, Portland, Boston, and points West and South.

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

3.20 P. M.—Accommodation for Fredericton Junction and St. John, also with Night Express for Bangor, Portland and Boston.

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Bangor, Montreal, etc., 1.10, p. m.

Woodstock and North, via Gibson branch, 5.30 p. m.

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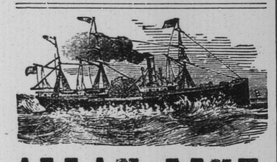

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4—28.

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THE OINTMENT

Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal.

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Glandular Swellings, and all Skin Diseases, it has no rival; and for Contracted and Stiff Joints it acts like a charm.

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☞ Purchasers should look to the label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is no 533, Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

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Fredericton, May 6th 1893.

The above is a sketch of one of a number of Coasting Vessels that coast along the Atlantic sea-board, and who carry on their sails the Glad Tidings to mariner and landsman alike, that

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For Sale by ALONZO STAPLES.

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

Timely Hints Useful to the Farmer and His Household.

POTATO CULTURE.—The finest quality of potatoes can be grown on sandy loam, but the heaviest yield is usually found where there is considerable vegetable or alluvial deposit. Potatoes can be grown profitably on almost any soil, with the exception of heavy, wet clays.

PREPARATION OF SOIL.

The yield will be largely governed by the preparation of the soil. A thorough ploughing in the fall is undoubtedly the best preparation, for a deep soil will hold moisture, and thus be in a better condition to withstand drouth. Potatoes are also a deep-feeding crop, and for this reason require a deep, mellow soil, in which their roots can ramify in all directions.

In order to obtain the best results, plenty of barnyard manure should be applied, as few crops will give such good returns for manure as the potato. If it is applied in the fall, plow under then; if not put out until later, it can be either plowed under lightly or thoroughly mixed with the surface soil by means of a cultivator. Do not plant your land until you get it in just the right condition, for there is nothing that pays so well as thorough tillage. Where sod land is to be planted with potatoes, it is immaterial whether it be plowed in the fall or not. Many of our most successful growers are divided on this point. T. B. Terry, in his book, "A B C of Potato Culture," prefers a clover sod plowed in the spring and the surface well cultivated to any other preparation of soil. It would be well to plow an old turf lightly in the fall in order to allow it to rot before spring.

The early varieties should be planted as soon as the land can be thoroughly prepared in the spring. For the later sorts, cultivate the land again, and plant after you are through with the other roots.

KIND OF SEED.

If good results are to be be obtained, perfect seed must be chosen. Select medium-sized, well-formed smooth potatoes, free from scab. Practical men advise different methods of cutting, while some do not cut at all, which shows that the size of the seed has but little to do with the yield. The usual way is to cut the potato in pieces containing two or three eyes. Some late experiments are in favor of splitting directly through the centre, and, if large, split again lengthwise. Other growers claim that the seed end produces small potatoes, and for this reason should be thrown away. Experiments which have been conducted both at the Guelph and Ottawa experimental farms, show that a much higher yield may be obtained from whole patatoes, though, in this case, there was a large percentage of small potatoes. No allowance was made in either experiment for the smaller number of eyes by the planting of the pieces nearer together, for they were all dropped at the uniform distance of twelve inches. T. B. Terry, probably one of the best authorities on potato culture, cuts his potatoes to one eye and plants twelve to thirteen inches apart in the rows, but he states that in order to be successful with this method, it is necessary to have very rich land, well tilled.

THE WAY TO PLANT.

Potatoes may be either planted in rows or drills. Though the yield will be much the same in either case, the latter method is preferable, for the planting, cultivation, and harvesting can be much more easily accomplished, since horse labor will, to a large extent, take the place of handwork. Many very successful growers still plant in hills. The drills may be thirty inches apart for small varieties, and thirty-three or thirty-five for the more growthy sorts. Ten or twelve inches is a good distance to plant the sets in the rows. Cover about two or three inches deep with a plow, or, if the furrows were ridged together, a plank scraper or coverer may be used, which would cover two rows at once. A common and very successful way is to plow the land lightly, planting in every third furrow. Many who grow potatoes on a large scale, find it profitable to use a regular planting machine.

THEIR CULTIVATION.

If dry weather is feared, roll the land immediately after planting. Harrow the ground just as the potatoes are coming through; it will be wise to repeat this once or twice. When the plants are all well above the ground, start the horse hoe and keep it going until the plants are in bloom. Shallow, flat cultivation gives the best results as a rule, In heavy or wet soil it may be advisable to ridge up.

REMEDIES FOR DISEASES.

What is known as the Bordeaux mixture is being used with good result in combatting the blight and rot. Experiments at the experimental farm in British Columbia last year, showed that this mixture was the means of practically saving the crop, while similar reports come from the United States, England and Ireland. At the first appearance of the disease, and at intervals of about two weeks or oftener, if there is much rain, spray with a mixture made as follows: Dissolve six pounds of copper sulphate in about four gallons of water, slake four pounds lime in about the same amount of water; mix the two and add sufficient water to make forty gallons. In order to destroy the beetles at the same time, Paris green may be added in the usual proportions, one pound to two hundred gallons of the mixture.

MUTTON LAMB NOTES.

The most profit is made from the quickest sale of any product, and especially of such as must be fed expensively. And there is no quicker product and none other that is so profitable as the early lamb. One sells for as much in May as two in November, and the farmer not only gets the better price, but he saves twice or even four times the feeding. Any large town or city furnishes the market for them, and the early sale makes it possible to fatten the ewes after the lambs are sold and market them out of the way for another flock in the fall.

The kind of lamb, however, is to be thought of. The best of all is a cross of a Shropshire ram on the native ewes, that is, considering the profit, for the pure lamb is to be preferred before the cross were it not that the pure ewes are too costly to be made into mutton, as with the common ones. And the disposal of the ewes and the less first cost, make the larger profit. The ewes should be purchased early in September, so that the lambs may not come later than February, and if the flock is gathered in August, so much the better, for the earlier they are in the market, the more they bring. In this business one has three dividends and the first cost returned within a year; the lambs, the fleece, the profit on the ewes and the first cost returned. This is a profitable business.—American Agriculturist.

The fattest lambs are a cross of Merino and Southdown. They are not the largest but the plumpest and heaviest for their size of all early lambs, and the black faces and legs of the sire render them dear to the heart of a butcher, who will readily give more for such lambs than for larger white faced ones. He points to these black marks with pride and calls the special attention of his customer to them as proofs of their Southdown lineage, "the finest mutton sheep in the world," as he tells his exacting customer. The Merino, however, has something to do with the fatness and tenderness of these lambs, and its early fleece gives the appearance of fullness and roundness to the plump little carcass.

The Dorset must have the most skilful attention and the shepherd who thinks sheep are able to take care of themselves through winter as well as summer, will be very much disappointed if he tries the Dorset to experiment with in this direction. The Christmas lamb is like the Christmas strawberry, a hot house creation, and those breeders who do not understand this method of forcing lambs will do well to get lambs later and at less cost and yet make quite as much profit out of them. It is quite possible to average eight to ten dollars for a lamb in March and April, or even in May, and this with the Merino-Southdown cross.

When a lamb is two weeks old, it may be taught to eat a little dry food by means of the hand. A mixture of clean, heavy oats, corn and linseed in equal parts, finely ground together and slightly salted and sweetened with sugar, will be taken eagerly and will help the growth very much. At the same time it is advisable to nourish the lambs through the ewes, by liberal feeding of grain, of which a mixture of rye and buckwheat coarsely chopped together will be found better than corn, and if anything else is added, it should be bran. This will increase the milk in quantity and quality and so help the lambs. By and by the lambs will take their meal themselves if the proper facilities are afforded by means of a small pen with creeps attached to it and set in the fence.

The creeps consist of openings in the fence just large enough for the lambs to creep through, and to prevent tearing of the wool the sides of the openings are guarded by rollers fitted into a sliding bar placed in the fence, which the rollers may be drawn nearer to each other, or widened, as may be necessary to fit the lambs. The food is placed in these pens, and the lambs soon learn to creep through to get the meal. These hints are especially useful for the feeding of market lambs, which need to be forced as much as possible to make a rapid growth and lay on fat.—Henry Stuart.

A WORD TO THE FARMERS.

FOR THE HERALD.]

Farmers, like other people, are apt to forget the past, and sometimes do not look into the future, so as to be prepared for coming events and change of conditions. No further back than last season, the farmers had an experience which should not be forgotten, but rather from last year's experience, gather together and put into practice the lessons of experience which it taught.

The early part of last season may be considered as fairly good. The latter part of the season was very dry; upland hay was very light and pasture was in most districts, entirely dried up. From the middle of July there was very little rain very little growth of after gass or clover, and almost no growth of grass on pasture fields, and the consequence was, bare fields and nearly dry cows and empty milk pails. This was not all. Factorymen who had calculated on a full season's make of cheese and made provision for it, were disappointed and sustained considerable loss instead of having some reasonable profit for their labor and investment. More than this, the farmer who had no provision made to meet such an emergency, suffered a very great loss, and would be discouraged with the amount of his income from his cows, and would be apt to fall back upon the old common saying, "cows don't pay for their keep."

No doubt, it is a sad fact that last season a good many cows in this province did not pay for their keep, and I fear a good many don't pay for their keep any season. In my visits to the cheese factories last fall, I found a good many cows were only giving from eight to ten pounds of milk per day, some were giving more, but the average would not exceed ten pounds per cow per day. When cows get down so low in the quantity of milk they give in September, they can be increased in quantity a little, but not like what they would have been if they had been kept up all the time, and so there is a loss in two ways, and usually the cows under these circumstances are also in poor condition, which is another loss. So much for the lessons of the past season's experience.

The question now comes up. How are these things to be avoided or overcome in the future? By making ample provision now at seeding time. With abundance of good crops put in to cut and feed to the cows when the pastures begin to fail. The next question is, what crop is the best? So far as my experience goes, and what I know of the experience of other farmers, oats and peas, mixed, some sow two parts of oats, and one of peas, and some say they have the best results from equal quantities of seed, that is half and half, sown at two or three different times so they will be in the best condition to cut when needed. From experience this for early cutting is preferable to corn. I would like to see every farmer who keeps cows for milking put in one-quarter of an acre of oats and peas, and one-half an acre of corn for each milk cow. Under ordinary circumstances this would provide abundance of good, cheap food for cows, from the middle of August till Christmas, and the result would be grand for the cow herself, the factory man who manufactured her milk, and best of all, the farmer would reap a rich reward for his labor.

JOHN ROBERTSON,
Dairy Supt., F'ton.

May 9, '94.

GOOD LEMONADE.

For a quart of lemonade take the juice of three lemons, using the rind of one of them. Be careful to peel the rind very thin, getting just the yellow outside. Cut this into pieces and put with the juice and powdered sugar, of which use two ounces to the quart, in a jug or jar with a cover. When the water is just at the tea point, pour it over the lemon and sugar, cover at once and let it get cold. Try this way once, and you will never make it any other way.

THE THUGS OF INDIA.

A Terrible System Broken Up After Centuries of Horrors.

Thuggee and Thugs, what do they mean? The names are well understood by persons connected with India. To some, though, they may convey only the idea of ordinary criminals who used strangling as a method of murder, and it is but a few who are conversant with the details of the criminal system, which, by combining religious superstition with a desire for plunder, existed for ages, and till within the last sixty years, disfigured the progress of civilization in India, making life and property alike insecure throughout the continent.

The Thugs could claim ancient descent and are said to have been with the army of Xerxes. It is generally believed that their descendants accompanied the Mohammedon invasions into India, and settled in the neighborhood of Delhi. History asserts that in the time of the emperor Firoz Shah, about 1290, A. D., numerous stranglers were on account of their ill regute, deported towards Onde. Later on, mention is made of robbers infesting the roads between Delhi and Agra, "who cast a rope with a running noose so skillfully around a man's neck that they never failed to strangle him in a trice." During the reign of the great Akhbar, it is also recorded that Thugs were at different times seized and put to death.

From such records it may be assumed that the Mohammedons originated the method, and on their arrival in India, initiated the Hindoos into their system of crime, who in their turn inoculated their teachers with their own superstition and so converted the system into a divine institution, ordained by the goddess Kalee also called Bhowani and Devi.

HOW THE THE THUGS WORKED.

To convey some idea of the way in which a gang of Thugs worked, an extract from "The Confessions of a Thug," will be found of interest. It is the account of the first undertaking of Amir Ali, afterwards a most notorious leader, wherein a native banker, with a valuable collection of Benares cloths laden on Bullocks, was made away with: "The whole scene is now before me. The bullocks and their drivers, with the Thugs, were all in a confused group in the bed of the little stream the men shouting and urging on their beasts; but it was easy to see that every man had a Thug close to him awaiting the signal. I tightly grasped the fatal handkerchief, and my first victim was within a foot of me. I went behind him as being preferable to one side, and observed one of the others do the same to a servant. The banker moved a step or two forward. I instinctively followed him; I scarcely felt that I stirred, so intently was I observing him.

'JEY KALEE!'

shouted my father (the leader); it was the signal and I obeyed it. As quick as thought the cloth was round his neck. I seemed endowed with superhuman strength; I wrenched his neck around, he struggled convulsively for an instant and fell. I did not quit my hold. I knelt down on him, and strained the cloth till my hand ached, but he moved not; he was dead. I quitted my hold and started to my feet. I was mad with excitement. My blood boiled and I felt as though I could have strangled a hundred others, so easy, so simple had the reality been. One turn of my wrists had placed me on an equality with those who had followed the profession for years. We then passed up the bed of the stream, and near the mouth of a small tributary, the bed of which was dry, were shown the grave. The corpses were dragged to the brink and thrown in. Incisions were then made in the abdomens and sharpened sticks driven through them. When all were finished, large quantities of stone, which had been collected, were thrown upon the bodies, afterwards thorns, and the whole was covered up with sand, which was carefully smoothed."

It may seem incredible, but yet it is a fact that this terrible system of Thuggee flourished almost unheeded for centuries, and it is stated that the government of the old East Indian Company did not realize its existence till about 1810-12. Several notorious Thug leaders were seized, who when they found out their only chance of life lay in fully disclosing their criminal careers, mercilessly denounced their former associates, and generally confirmed their statements by pointing out exactly where their victims had been buried.

With such energy did the special department work that within six years, the system was virtually broken up, upwards of three thousand notorious Thugs were accounted for, and the names of those still at large, were to a great extent known.

THE DELINEATOR.

THE DELINEATO for June is called the "Summer Number," and is a superb issue in every respect, the amount of practical and interesting reading matter being largely increased. The article in the college series describes A Girl's Life and Work at Smith, and is written by a recent and brilliant graduate. There is also a very suggestive and entertaining paper on A Grammar School Commencement. Nursing as an Employment for Women, is ably treated by Louise Darche, superintendent of the New York city training school for nurses. An appropriate "pattern" article, in addition to the regular monthly issue, is on Dress for Summer Sports, and another, equably suitable to the time, gives information on Trunks and Trunk Packing. The opening chapter on Vocal Culture, by the author of Delsarte Physical Culture, begins in this number, and should prove as beneficial as the series just closed. The papers on Hygienic Living are continued, and the confidence that should exist between Mother and Daughter, is the theme of the article bearing that title. A Rosebud Party is described, and other contributions are: How to Serve Small Fruits, Daintiness in the Home, the ever popular Tea Table Gossip, and Among the Newest Books. The articles on Knitting, Tatting, Netting and Crocheting, show many original and attractive designs. The subscription price of THE DELINEATOR is $1.00 a year. Single copies, 15 cents. Address orders to The Delineator Publishing Co. (L'td.), 33 Richmond street west, Toronto, Ont.

MR. GLADSTONE AT HOME.

His Pretty Little Granddaughter Dorothy—Habits of the Premier.

You will not have been long inside Hawarden Castle, says a writer in the New Weekly, London, before you meet little Dorothy Drew. She, no doubt, is the most privileged of all her grandfather's admirers. You may have thought, from an outside knowledge of him, that Mr. Gladstone has little sense of humor or of broader fun, but wait until you catch sight of these two alone—he in his way pirouetting around and she flying barefoot on the carpet after the whisking coattail. The grand old man has for home plenty of undisguised, honest English fun and quiet humor.

Rapid and clear as he is in speech, Mr. Gladstone pauses frequently in written composition. He uses a quill pen, writes on large foolscap and does not bend closely to his paper. If you watch him—and this you may easily do—you will observe that he constructs in pauses, slowly, sentence by sentence. Having worked out one, he sets it down, then throws back his head in thought, and half closes his eyes, before he brings his pen to paper again.

So late as October Mr. Gladstone used his axe. In a hollow space under a writing desk at the far end of the study is a complete set of woodman's tools, grafts, picks and axes, all burnished and ground for use. Mr. Gladstone is not at all governed in his news reading by political views in the leading articles of the newspaper. Just as the New Weekly's contributor entered the room the G. O. M. was following with interest the full and early accounts which were available of the Welsh land commission. Among the weekly papers were a number of the "comic" side. At dinner the cartoons and Gladstone caricatures generally serve for humorous comment. Mr. Gladstone laughs as heartily over them as over anything. Mrs. Drew said that in her long experience she had never observed that he had shown that he was in the smallest degree irritated by even the bitter or most rude caricature. "Indeed," said she, "the one that I thought the worst in taste I had seen for a long time he put aside with a quiet smile."

"People do not generally know it," said Mrs. Drew, "but Mr. Gladstone is, I am sure, one of the least personally assertive men in England. He is altogether buried in his work and forgets himself. That is why you will not make him understand that any personal comment about himself would be worth listening to."

As to the premier's fiction, plain human nature and adventure he delights in. Stevenson is one of his favorites. He is fond of Baring Gould's works.

"He now often alludes to his age," remarked one of the premier's family. "Who would not? But his memory is wonderful. You know that last of his long 'great speeches'—that at Edinburgh—when he spoke for over and hour. Well, all the 'notes' for that speech were written on a single sheet of paper. What became of it? Oh, in the last few hours before the meeting he thought the matter over, and threw all the notes away. That long speech was delivered absolutely without notes."

A SCENE OF TERROR.

Dangerous Conflagration in the Bermuda Dockyard.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 8.—A serious fire took place at Bermuda on the 25th ult., particulars of which have just come to hand. At about 3 p. m. it was observed by a marine stationed at the commissioner's house, that the two story building in the dockyard known as the "keep," very near the principal magazine where is stored about 300 tons of gun powder and several thousand live shot and shell, was on fire. Steam and hand engines were soon on the ground but it was 11.30 before the fire was got under control.

The building contained a vast quantity of warlike stores principally consisting in part of Gatling, Hotchkiss and Nordenfeldt guns, 600 stand magazine rifles, with about an equal quantity of swords and bayonets, and hundreds of cases of shrapnell shell.

This building was completely gutted by the fire. The loss will run into many thousand pounds, everything either being entirely destroyed or rendered useless.

It was fortunate that the wind was blowing from the northwest as it carried the flames and sparks away from the building in which the explosives were stored.

The distance between this building and the burning building is only thirty feet. The cause of the fire will not be definitely known until after the court assembled has concluded its investigation.

It is generally believed that the accident was due to spontaneous combustion.

The proximity of the fire to the magazine, where a large quantity of powder was stored caused utmost apprehension and the news spread like wild fire especially when it was current that an order had been given for the people to flee for their lives.

Women partially clad, with babies wrapped in blankets, and children clinging to their parents in the utmost terror were fleeing to Boaz and Somerset, whilst mothers were bemoaning the imminent fate of their sons and husbands who were doing their duty nobly at the fire.

Rev. Mr. Cavangh made a feeling allusion in his sermon at the dockyard chapel on Sunday morning to dangers we had been exposed to, and highly eulogized the bravery and devotion to duty shown alike by officers and men.

ANOTHER EARTHQUAKE.

ATHENS, Greece, May 6.—A severe earthquake was felt at 5 o'clock this morning at Thebes, Atlanta and Lavidia. The shock was slightly felt in Athens and also in the northern part of the island of Eubœa. King George and the members of his party landed to-day at Atylda, on the gulf of Zitun, and subsequently proceeded to Lamia, where a Te Deum was sung in the cathedral.

The prophecy made by Dr. Faalb a few days ago that there would be a destructive earthquake on Friday or Saturday caused panic in this city and vicinty. A great many of them encamped in the fields about the city, while others fled for safety to the hills, where they remained Friday and Saturday nights. At the Piræus many of the inhabitants passed the nights in boats, believing the water would be safer than land in the event of a heavy earthquake.

BOTH SIDES CLAIM IT.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 4.—The people of Toluca, State of Mexico, have related for years a story to the effect that a great treasure was buried on the Jalpa ranch near the town. On Monday a laborer on the ranch found just under the surface a large flat stone with the inscription "five million dollars are buried here."

The owner of the ranch began digging for the money. The people of Toluca claimed that the treasure was theirs and the town authorjties forbade him to dig further. Both the town and the ranch owners set watchers where the stone was found. The work of excavating has been stopped and each side is ready to fight. Troops have been sent to Toluca to preserve peace.

THE TATTOO FAD.

Boston Women Who Have Pictures on Their Persons.

"Can you tell me," asked the pretty little brunette, with the voluptuous red cheeks, of the big policeman, "can you tell me where Mr.—er—I mean Capt. McKay's studio is?" The color in her cheeks went an inch higher and assailed the faultless temples.

"Never heard of him. Who is he, anyhow?" The big policeman bent his head for further information. The pretty brunette looked very much confused.

"Well, my brother said he was right along here on Tremont row. You see, I heard him telling Will Adams what lovely tattooing he did, and without the sign of pain, too. He said lots of girls went there just to see his work. Well, I'm crazy about tattooing, you know. Oh, not at all; oh, my, no, not upon myself! I just like to see it, you know. I think it is lovely. So I thought I would just look at some of the designs. Four doors down? Oh, thank you," and the brunette told off four doors and bustled into the last one without a turn of her head.

Only Capt McKay and the pretty brunette know what happened within during the next half hour. True, the janitor says he heard a very indistinct little squeal several times through the keyhole. That was all he knew of the matter. But when the brunette, with an expression of guilt upon her countenance, hurried out into the street Capt. McKay told an Every Saturday man the little tale on the understanding that names should not be used "No it has not quite got to be a fad yet, But it will be soon. I have pretty girls with the daintiest of arms and legs come in here every day for me to operate upon. Yes, most of them decorate their arms. Take this young lady, for instance. She is a student at the conservatory of music. Come from somewhere in Indianna, I think. She was crazy to have an American flag upon her leg. I know she was, but she had scarcely the courage. I put this little scroll upon her arm away around here on the side of the muscle. No, it didn't hurt her in the slightest. She uttered just a little squeal—more of surprise that the needle did not hurt more than it did than anything. Now the ice is broken she will be back in about a week, and perhaps then her courage will be better. She will have that flag put on there or I'm mistaken."

The old system of jabbing with a needle by hand has gone out of vogue. Capt McKay uses electricty in his work. The instrument employed is an Edison electric pen with a larger eccentric so as to give the needle the play it requires. The play of the needle is about one-thirty-second of an inch. Ordinary cell batteries are attached. The same power, however, cannot be used in tattooing all persons. It is regulated by the condition of the skin of the patron. Two cells are sufficient for a person with the softest skin. Harder skinned people take all the way to six cells, the full force of the battery. The ontlining is done with a single needle. The shading requires seven needles, which are placed in the machine side by side. But two kinds of ink are used, black India ink and Chineese vermillion. These are the only colors that can be used with perfect safety because they are not poisonous or injurious. Vaseline and witch hazel are used to relieve the soreness when the design is completed.

"Oh, yes," said the captain, "they call for all sorts of desighs. There's the crucifix; I have perhaps more calls for it than any other. They want it put in the queerest places too. Why, I had a man in here one day who wanted me to put it on his spinal column so that the crowned head of the Savior would appear just at his collar button. I have tattooed bracelets on wrists of pretty girls and garters on their legs. A young woman who is well-known to the theater-goers of Boston has a serpent reaching from her ankle to a point well above her knee, which I did for her. The work took several days. It was a delicate job and required great care. When I finished she gave me twenty-five dollars and you never saw a more pleased girl in your life. The wife of a well-known steamboat captain has the design of a sailor's farewell on the fleshy part of her arm. She came and told me her husband had a similar one and she was determined to have one like it. It would never do to tell him about it though. I happened to know that the captain detested the design which he bore within a year after I tattooed it. I dare say if he ever discovered the one which his wife had they had squally weather in that household. I have had at least twenty-five Harvard students here within six months. They mostly have the American coat of arms or something patriotic. You see that 'Rock of Ages?' I pricked that design upon the arm of an out of town clergyman within a week. He paid me two dollars for it and was highly pleased."

CUT OFF FROM CIVILIZATION.

G. B. Greig, from Fanning Island, was in San Francisco recently. This island is one of a little group that lies in mid-ocean, about half way between Honolulu and Samoa, being situated between three and four degrees north of the equator. It is the property of the Greigs, who are Americans. Here members of this family lead an idle life, apart from all others of their kind, save a hundred natives, who do their work.

Once only in six months do they hear from the world, and then a little sailing vessel comes laden with mail and books and provisions and even newspapers six months old. It is always summer in Fanning; always warm enough to that one can swing in a hammock all night with no covering save the clear sky.

"It is not generally known," said Mr. Greig to an Examiner reporter, "that Fanning Island is a British possession. It is the property of our family, who work it for copra and guano. It is a coral islet, with a fine lagoon, which has been entered by several war ships, American, British, and also Japanese. The island has a circumference of about thirty miles. It was annexed to Great Britain in 1859 by Admiral Richards.

"The place would make a first class naval coaling station. The proposed cable across the Pacific ocean, from Australiasia to British North America, will probably cross Fanning island. In that event we will feel quite in the world.

"What is necessary in the interests of Australasia seems to be a cable from Australia via Fiji, or other islands, to Vancouver, and it is certain that it is possible to lay a cable in an almost direct line, touching entirely on British territory. This line would be a great link in the coming commercial connections between Australia and British North America."