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The Best is Cheapest.
The most prudent business men in the City advertise in TheGleaner. Why? Because it pays them.

VOL. V. FREDERICTON, N. B., THURSDAY JUNE 7, 1888. No. 16

Professional Cards

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

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

WILLIAM WILSON,
SECRETARY-TREASURER, YORK,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law
CONVEYANCER, &C.
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. PHŒNIX 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.
SEC'Y-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 1-t. 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

GEORGE I. GUNTER,
HACK AND LIVERY STABLE,
Queen Street,
OPPOSITE CITY HALL.
COACH ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Telephone Communication.
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,—
A FIRST-CLASS LIVERY STABLE.
Fredericton Oct 6th, 1887

Undertaking

JACKSON ADAMS,
Principal Undertaker,
COUNTY COURT HOUSE SQUARE
(OPP. QUEEN HOTEL)
FREDERICTON, - - - - N. B.
Fredericton, Oct 6th, 1887

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 1886 over - $2,500,000.00
THE various popular plans of the "NORTH AMERICAN," embracing Life, Return Premium, Endowment, Tontene, Semi-Tontene, 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 all, as by the commercial plan insurance is given at the actual cost, while by the endowment and tontene the attractive investment feature is combined with insurance.
All information given and applications received by
C. E. DUFFY,
Agent, Fredericton
Oct. 29, 1887—w 1w—1yr.

THE ATLAS
FIRE
ASSURANCE CO'Y,
Of London, Eng.
Established in the Year 1808.
CAPITAL, - - $6,000,000.00
Risks against loss or damage or by fire taken on all kinds of insurable property in both town and country at the lowest rates and losses adjusted in the most prompt and liberal manner. Unsurpassed security given to policy holders by this Old and Reliable English Company.
C. E. DUFFY, Agent.
Fredericton, Oct 6th, 1887

Auctioneers

E. H. ALLEN
AUCTIONEER AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
REGENT STREET NEXT TO CAPITAL OFFICE
Goods of all descriptions received and Sold on Commission. Quick Sales and Prompt Returns Guaranteed.
Fredericton, Oct 6th, 1887

H. C. C. WETMORE
AUCTIONEER, &c.
Has taken a Store on the Upper Side of
PHŒNIX SQUARE,
Next to L. P. LeForest, Tin Smith, where he is perpared to receive Furniture and Goods of all kinds for Auction or Private Sale. He will also give attention to Auction Sales of every description.
Terms moderate. Returns prompt. All business confidential.
Fredericton, Oct 6th, 1887

New Advertisements

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

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

Two Cargoes of
MOLASSES!
Now Landing.
One of
BARBADOES,
One of
ANTIGUA.
Direct importation. For sale at bottom prices by
A. F. RANDOLPH & SON.
Fredericton, May 1st, 1888

New Advertisements

TO THE CARRIAGE TRADE!
WARNOCK & CO'S
Champion Gear, Buffalo Road Wagon Gear, Dexter Queen Fairy Gear, National Gear, Atkinson Gear.
12 Setts of these celebrated Gears now in stock and for sale at manufacturers prices.
PATENT WINDOW SCREENS.
Z. R. EVERETT.
Fredericton, June 5, 1888

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

G. W. DYKEMAN & CO.
AGENTS,
DOMINION
ORGAN
—AND—
PIANOS,
Sewing Machines
OFFICE: QUEEN STREET,
Next Door Below Z. R. Everett.
Fredericton, April 26th, 1888.

WANTED
IMMEDIATELY
A GOOD STEADY
PRESSMAN.
GOOD WAGES AND STEADY EMPLOYMENT.
ADDRESS,
Post Office Box 123,
FREDERICTON.
Fredericton, May 5th, 1888.

SEWING MACHINES
CLEANED
AND REPAIRED.
Furniture Repaired.
Jobbing in Carpentry
Attended to by
W. S. HIMELMAN
192 GEORGE STREET
All work guaranteed so far as possible. All orders left at above address will receive prompt attention.
Fredericton, Oct 10th, 1887

TIMOTHY SEED!
Western Clover Seed, Northern Clover Seed, Alsike Clover Seed!
One Car Load of the above Just Received.
The Timothy is prime Lower Canada Seed (not Western) and will be sold low.
JOHN M. WILEY, 196 Queen street.
Fredericton, May 15th, 1888.

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

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

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

W. R. LOGAN
Queen Street, Fredericton.
Mixed Pickles in half barrels, New Coconuts, Biscuits, Confectionery, Sugars, Molasses and all kinds of Canned Goods, Yorkshire Relish, Worcester Sauce, Fry's and Mott's Chocolate French Mustard, Lambs Tongues, Lunch Tongue, 25 half chests choice Congo Tea of extra good Quality, and 50 Caddies Tea, Black Currant Jam, Red Currant Jam, Strawberry Jam packed by Stephen & Co., England, Sweet Oranges, Choice Dates and Lemons, Labrador Herring, Shad, No. 1 Salt Mackrel and Choice Table Codfish, Just received at
W. R. LOGAN'S
Fredericton, March 24th, 1888.

SCENES AMONG THE SIOUX.

What the Squaws and Young Bucks Buy. Vain and Fond of Finery.

An Indian who has a bundle of pelts to dispose of is one of the most impatient creatures in the world, and gives the trader no rest till he has exchanged them for such articles as he most covets in the store. In the early morning before sunrise they begin to congregate about the store, and the tired employes yet in bed are aware by the shuffling of their moccasined feet on the front porch that their chances for another nap are decidedly unfavorable. Placing their packs of hides or furs on the porch they wander from window to window, peeping inside to ascertain if anybody is yet astir within. When satisfied that all the employes are yet abed, they contrive somehow to cross the stockade fence, when they pass through the yard to the rear of the store, where the clerks usually sleep. Posting themselves at the bedroom windows they begin a lusty drumming on the panes, accompanied with the ejaculation: "E-mock-ne-ka-lah" (hurry up, friend). This soon has the desired effect, and in a few moments the door is unlocked and thrown open and the business of trading begins at once.

So great is this morning rush that frequently it is impossible to take time to sweep the floor and dust the goods before the breakfast call. The crowd continues increasing until about 9 o'clock, when the store is literally jammed with Indians, men, women and children, and hordes of dogs. Then what a row of painted faces, nodding plumes and fantastic costumes you see ranged along the counter, and what a Babel of confusion—all clamoring to be waited on at once. A cluster of squaws arrayed in gaudy shawls call the trader's attention to a certain piece of calico, and demand the price, and no matter whether it be high or low his reply is greeted by a chorus of scornful exclamations and derisive laughter. During the process of tearing off the desired amount the trader is made the butt of a series of ridiculous taunts, in which a more proficient adept than an Indian squaw could nowhere be found. But still the throng increases and the noise accordingly. The benches around the walls are crowded, and now they begin to sit in groups on the floor, smoking and chatting. Occasionally a dog fight starts up, which creates a short stampede, until the belligerent canines are fired out.

Some of the peculiarities of the Indians in trade are very troublesome to the trader. For instance, if one sells furs to the amount of $3 or $4 and agrees to take his pay in goods, he usually insists on having the amount in money counted out and given him before he begins to purchase. When he receives the cash he begins to purchase, paying for such articles procured until the whole amount is expended. Presently another steps up and wishes change for $1 in dimes. He then calls for calico, laying down a dime, the price of one yard; when that is measured he continues, putting down a dime at each measure until the desired number is reached, when it is torn off and given him. Even then he is not through with you, for every purchaser, no matter about the extent of his bill, expects "sin-te," which must be a present of some matches, apples, candy or the like.

The squaws are as much given to vanity as their white sisters of civilization, the articles which they covet most being vermilion for painting the face, beads, fancy calicoes and shawls of gaudy colors. Iroquois, a small bugle shaped shell, is much prized and is used for making necklaces and ornaments for the ears. They also purchase a great many fancy articles, such as little hand mirrors, perfumery of various kinds, fancy soaps, etc. Among the perfumery display there is usually a few bottles of bay rum, but should a buck purchase a bottle it is not likely that he would use it for toilet purposes; he would remove the cork and gravely turning up the bottle drink off the contents at a draught. He does the same with flavoring extracts, lemon, vanilla, etc.

The Indians bring a great many curiosities to the store to be exchanged for goods. The squaws are quite tasty in the manufacture of these native ornaments, which consist of knife scabbards, pony whips, moccasins and other gewgaws made of buckskin and worked with beads and porcupine quills. The most interesting article, however, and one which ever commands a ready sale, is the Indian dolls. They are usually dressed in buckskin, in perfect imitation of a brave ready for the war path, with fringed leggings and tiny moccasins, the crown of the head being covered with buffalo hair terminating in a long wisp behind. With faces fantastically painted they present a very hostile appearance. The articles brought in by the men consist of deer heads, deer, antelope and buffalo horns; the latter, however, are now very rare. They also bring pipes, tomahawks, war clubs, bows and arrows, imitation scalps, and petrified remains picked up in their wanderings.—Sam Parker in Detroit Free Press.

Dress Goods in Different Lights.

We have in this store many ways of showing dress goods. All the goods for evening wear are shown under three different lights in rooms fitted up for that purpose. We show the goods first by sunlight, and then they are taken into a room lighted by gas. To the light shades of goods the gas gives a sort of pink rose tint, and in certain colors works a beautiful effect. The same goods shown in the room lighted by electricity take on a lavender tint in place of the rose hue produced by gaslight. This method of showing goods we find very satisfactory to our customers. It certainly has brought thousands of ladies to the city who, under other circumstances, would have purchased their dress goods of the small shops in the country towns.—Clerk in Globe-Democrat.

Marriage by Capture.

Among savage tribes some very strange rules of etiquette appear to govern the matrimonial relationship. Convention prevents a Yoruba wife from either speaking to, or even seeing, her husband if it can be avoided, and the rude Aleurian islanders have the same regulation about speaking. In parts of the Fiji islands a husband and wife, if they wish to meet, must meet in secret; a similar secrecy is or was obligatory among the Circassians, and even among the Hottentots. But the African kingdom of Futa bears off the palm in these respects, if an old traveler is to be credited, who assures us that wives there were so bashful as never to let their husbands see them without a veil for three years after marriage. The same sort of feeling is manifest in other curious customs.

Among the Esquimaux, even in cases where the course of true love ran its smoothest and accorded fully with parental settlements, certain old women had to be sent to drag the bride forcibly to her husband's hut, she being obliged under the penalty of an ill name to "make as if it went against the grain, and as if she were much ruffled at it." A Kamschadal girl (and the people of Kamschatka are among the rudest of the earth), however well disposed she may be to her future spouse, makes it a point of honor to pretend to refuse him, and the form of force on his side and of resistance on hers has in any case to be regularly performed. And the wild tribe, the Hos of India, regard it as the correct thing for a wife to run away from her husband and to tell her friends that she neither loves him nor will ever see him again, while he in his turn is expected to display great anxiety for his loss, and when he has found his wife after diligent search to carry her home again by main force.—Gentleman's Magazine.

THE JUGGLER.

A mountebank amidst a crowd
Thus cried aloud—
"Walk up, Messieurs, and try the cure
For every evil men endure!
It is a powder which will give
All things for which you strive and live.
To fools it gives intelligence;
And to the guilty innocence.
Honor on rascals it bestows,
And to old women brings young beaux:
Secures old men young, pretty wives,
Makes maidens lead well temper'd lives—
In short, whatever you would gain
It will assist you to attain.
It is a perfect panacea."

"The juggler's table I drew near
This wondrous powder to behold
Of which such miracles were told—
It was a little powdered gold!"
—The Fables of Florian.

Lizards and Their Tails.

Most lizards have the faculty of shedding their tails when seriously frightened, and of sprouting new ones from the stump some time afterward. This leads a writer in a cyclopædia for young people to say that "lizards' tails are almost as brittle as glass," and that a glove or handkerchief dropped on them causes them to snap off. To my own knowledge the tail of the "joint snake," or legless lizard, is so much more "brittle" than glass that it breaks into several pieces when it isn't touched at all, provided the reptile is placed in jeopardy of his life. The tendency to sprout a new tail when the old one is gone is so strong that it is not uncommon to see a lizard with a forked tail—the new one having grown out when the old one was only partially dissevered.—Henry J. Philpott in American Magazine.

Weak Eyes in School Rooms.

It is not surprising that so many school children suffer with weak eyes when we consider the conditions under which they are forced to use them. The very fact that the light in many school rooms is twice strained through glass partitions before it penetrates the inside rooms, is in itself a severe test of sight. The preponderance of sash wood over the panes of glass is anything but propitious to clear seeing. With heads bent over desks doing arithmetical examples, or studying the fine printed school books, or reading their own imperfect handwriting from which many of the lessons must be learned, the only wonder is that all the little ones are not purblind before they reach the grammar schools.—Professor David Webster, M. D.

Treatment of Pauper Consumptives.

No hospital or dispensary physician in our large cities can fail to recognize the utter feebleness and inutility of the present methods of treating pauper and indigent consumptives. Dr. Seibert has averred that among poor Germans dispensary treatment not only fails to cure, but even sensibly to relieve this class. Dr. Paul H. Kretzschmar confessed to an experience nearly similar. In the hospitals the story is not quite so bad. Many patients in the first stage improve for a time, but the percentage of cures is extremely small, and most cases progress rapidly to the worse. In New York city there are some 30,000 cases of consumption, with 5,000 annual deaths. If society provided sufficient means of treatment, at least 15 or 20 per cent. of them could be cured and restored to useful citizenship.—Medical Record.

Why Money Doesn't Count.

There are abundant reasons why money should count for less in society here than it does abroad. Rich men are numerous among us. Wealth is accumulated with ease, and dissipated with rapidity. Millionaires are almost as plentiful as English sparrows. We are familiar with their presence and familiar also with the fact that riches are often found without the qualities that afford pleasure to intelligent people. Those who are the joy and pride of the most select society are frequently people of moderate estate. The parlor in which it is most difficult to obtain admission is not generally that of the richest man in the city.—James Breck Perkins in Cosmopolitan.

The Thunderbolt a Myth.

Mr. G. J. Symons, F. R. S., has endeavored to track the so called thunderbolts wherever he could hear of them, but they have vanished before the man of science like ghosts before the daylight. His inquiries showed that there was no transmission of a thunderbolt, or of any other solid body, when an electric spark rushed through the air, than there is in the transmission of a material substance when a message is telegraphed across, or rather under, the Atlantic ocean. Sometimes a lightning flash appears to strike the ground and a spherical nodule of iron pyrites is found near the spot. It was there before. Still the ignorant imagine it came from the clouds and with the lightning. Belemnites, which are really fossil animals, are found similarly, and in Webster's dictionary are described as "thunder stones," and as such are often preserved.

Occasionally a heavy discharge of lightning falls on a bed of sand, penetrates it for several feet and melts the silex in its path, fusing it into a kind of glass, which is known as fulgurite—some fine specimens of which are to be found in the British museum. This, and this only, could have any pretense to be considered a thunderbolt, but then it does not descend from the clouds, and is caused solely by the intense heat of the lightning. Mr. Symons did not deny that solid bodies do at times come down from the sky and strike the earth, but these are meteorites and aerolites—substances ejected from volcanoes or falling upon the earth from planetary space.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Luck Among Exchange Operators.

On the Consolidated Exchange, especially in the shouting, gesticulating, pushing and rollicking oil group, it is considered a very bad omen to open an umbrella and raise it over the head. Putting up an umbrella in a board room would seem under all circumstances to be unnecessary. It is worse. It brings bad luck. There is a skeptical wag in the crowd, however, who, on dull days, when the brokers are skylarking, will raise an umbrella and run into the trading ring and hold it over as many brokers as he can. They scamper like a flock of frightened sheep.

Coming down on an elevated railroad train not long ago, one of the largest room operators on the Stock Exchange remarked with extreme satisfaction and perfect conviction:

"I shall make some money today."

"How do you know?" asked a friend.

"A black cat passed me this morning," was the exultant answer.—New York Mail and Express.

Direction in "Tempering."

A Philadelphia tool manufacturer instructs his workmen to hold large steel tools in a north and south line while they are being tempered. He says that many years ago he noticed that such tools would often fly apart when being tempered if held "east and west," and that the liability to such accidents was greatly lessened, if not entirely obliterated, if the tool was held "north and south."—Chicago News.

Saluting the Dead.

Foreigners have a beautiful custom of saluting the dead. Whenever a hearse comes they take off their hats to that silent majesty who cannot respond. The custom in Paris of having the coffin lie in state at the door of the inner court gives one an opportunity. It has moved the heart of many a passerby, this respectful salutation. It is in the veriest spirit of reverential politeness.—Mrs. M. E. W. Sherwood.

CARE OF PARLOR CARS.

They Really Are Cleaned and Aired for Each Trip, and Stocked, Too.

It would probably be a gratifying assurance to the minds of many travelers to know what great care is taken to secure perfect cleanliness in the more luxurious classes of railroad coaches, known variously as sleeping, drawing room, dining and buffet cars. A conviction is widespread, particularly among women, that the reverse is the case. The blankets that are always so strangely suggestive of cold buckwheat cakes, being of a feel and thickness unlike any other blankets, are vere apt to be viewed with suspicion. As for the pillows, how many women have vowed that they could sniff the hair oil of the preceding user upon them! Why, even bed bug stories have been told of sleeping cars, and the anecdote about dropping a gold dollar in a sleeping car and finding it a month afterward just where it fell, has become such a stock story among traveling men that some of them now actually believe it. In view of all this, there is solid comfort in such a story as Superintendent C. D. Flagg tells about what is done with their cars at the conclusion of every trip. He says:

"Every car, as soon as it is emptied of its passengers at a terminal point, is, as we term it, 'stripped' in the yard. The carpets are taken up, carried out, beaten and aired. The seats and backs are taken out and thoroughly cleaned in like manner. The mattresses, blankets and berth curtains are also whipped, aired and, if the weather permits, sunned. The spring beds are freed from the 'bed dust' that gathers from fraying of textile fabrics, by brushing and wiping in all parts. All utensils are carried out, soused in scalding lye and scrubbed. The pillows are beaten and sunned like the mattresses. The floor and oilcloths in the saloons are scrubbed, and all the woodwork, having been scoured thoroughly clean with soap, brushes, hot water and drying cloths, is gone over with furniture polish. About once a week the veneering or painted canvas constituting the ceiling is carefully scoured to cleanse from it accumulations of smoke and clinging dust. The windows are cleansed and rubbed bright. All brass and silver mountings are polished. Dust and stains are as carefully washed from the outside of the car as from the inside. To do that work we keep 100 cleaners steadily at work here in New York, and numbers at other points in proportion to the work required. While all this has been going on, every shred of textile fabrics that should be washed—sheets, pillow cases, towels, napkins and cushion covers—has been sent to the laundry and replaced by a clean stock of articles. Each car has two complete outfits of these things, which are used alternately, one being laundried, aired and packed while the other is on the road.

"Then, when the process is complete, the car has to be retrimmed, by the relaying of carpets and oil cloths; putting in place of the springs, mattresses, seats and backs; stowing away of the pillows, linen and curtains, and, last of all, the thorough washing out of the water tanks and refilling them with fresh water and ice. That last thing is never done until the final moment when the car is about to be drawn from the yard to take its place in the outgoing train. While all this has been going on the railroad people who are responsible for the care of the running gear of the car inspect the trucks, test the brakes, sound every wheel, see that the boxes are rightly packed, and, as far as foresight can go, make sure accidents shall be averted.

"That is the regular routine, scrupulously followed every day upon every car that comes in. No housewife, even in Holland, ever dreamed of such a thorough 'house cleaning' as this is. In addition thereto, the blankets are steam scoured twice a year, which is at least double the attention they get in most hotels. The berth curtains are treated so once a year. Carpets have to be renewed every fifteen or eighteen months, as the hard service wears them out very rapidly. The only variations upon that elaborate process of cleaning are in handling the dining room and buffet cars, where the operations involve thorough purification of all utensils, cleansing of the ice boxes and kitchens and restocking with provisions. One rule always maintains that the primary thing to be done when the car comes into the hands of the cleaners is to take out of it everything that can be taken out. Then every separate piece so removed must be made faultlessly clean before it is put back.

"Each dining room or buffet car has its steward, whose duty it is to report to the assistant commissary immediately upon his arrival what stock he has left over and what he is short of. To verify his report the assistant commissary, who acts as a check upon him, goes through his stock and then makes out, to replace shortages and keep up the supplies, a requisition upon the commissary. That requisition is filled out upon a blank form, on which are specified about 300 articles in constant use on those cars, with spaces left for the addition of more as the conditions of the markets enable increase in the resources of our commissariat. In all the management of this department there is just such a system of checking in and checking out as obtains in the 'stock' room of every big hotel. All groceries, wines, liquors, and other nonperishable goods are bought in great quantities, and kept in the company's store houses for issue upon requisition as demanded; but fresh meats, poultry, game, fish, vegetables and fruits are purchased by the commissary in the markets from day to day, or supplied by contract with dealers, just as such things are provided by the steward of a hotel."—New York Sun.

Death of a War Horse.

When the Duke of Wellington was fighting in Spain there were two horses which had always drawn the same gun and had been side by side in many battles. At last one was killed and the other, on having his food brought to him as usual, refused to eat, but turned his head round to look for his old friend and neighed many times as if to call him. All the care that was bestowed on him was in vain. There were other horses near him, but he would not notice them and he soon afterward died, not having once tasted food since his former companion was killed.—Our Dumb Animals.

The Best He Could Do.

"Do you know that man over there?" asked one Detroiter of another on the Lansing train the other day.

"No."

"Well, he's a drummer for a Jefferson avenue house, and I've known him by sight for fifteen years. His employer told me the other day that he hadn't lost a day for twelve years."

"He looks the picture of health."

"So he does, but I want to make a bet with you. I'll bet you a silk hat he carries remedies for no less than six different ailments."

"I'll do it!"

They went over and the case was explained to the drummer, who laughed and replied:

"Well, I dunno. I carry some troches to avoid hoarseness. I carry a bottle of cough medicine to ward off pneumonia. I have a porous plaster in my grip to put on if I get a lame back. I have some corn salve, a bott's of Jamaica ginger, some quinine capsules, a vial of peppermint essence, a box of mandrake pills, a liver medicine, a gargle for sore throat and a"——

"Good lands!" cried both gentlemen in chorus.

"Oh, well, what did you expect?" he inquired, with a injured air. "A man on $1,200 a year can't carry around a whole drug store, can he?"—Detroit Free Press.