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You can have The Gleaner delivered for 3 Months at your homes in the City, St. Mary's, Marysville, Gibson.

The Gleaner.

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

VOL. IV. FREDERICTON, N. B., THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1888. No. 133

Professional Cards

D. 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 E. GREGORY,
Fredericton, Oct 6th, 1887 Registrar of Probates.

C. E. DUFFY,
Barriters 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 14, 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

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. LaForest. Tie 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

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

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
THE various popular plans of the "NORTH AMERICAN" on Issuing Life, Return Premium, Endowment, Terminal, Semi-Tontine, and Commercial Plans, 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 is universally conceded sound financial standing, coupled with its promptness and safe actuary 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 Income the attractive investment feature is combined with insurance.
All information given and applications received by
C. E. DUFFY,
Oct 19, 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

I'88. JUST RECEIVED. I'88.
Canned Goods.
Canned Corn,
" Tomatoes,
" Beef in 1 and 2 lb. [Tins,
" Peas,
" Apricots,
" Lambs' Tongues,
" Lunch "
" Lobsters;
" Pears,
" Peaches,
" Oysters,
" Salmon,
" Pine Apple,
" Beans,
Condensed Milk, Condensed Coffee.
AT
W. H. VANWART'S.
Fredericton, March 3rd, 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

New Advertisements

1887. 1888.
HOLIDAY SEASON
OPENING DAILY:
FULL LINE OF
Fancy Goods and Novelties, &c.
SUITABLE FOR
CHRISTMAS, NEW YEAR AND WEDDING PRESENTS.
Our Stock this Season is one of the largest and best selected to be found in the city. An inspection of our goods and prices solicited.
W. T. H. FENETY,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
286 QUEEN STREET, - FREDERICTON, N. B.
Fredericton, Dec 10th, 1887.

R. COLWELL,
FREDERICTON, N. B.
Carriages, Wagons, Sleighs and Pungs built to order in the latest and most durable styles. Material and workmanship of the best. Particular attention given to painting, trimming and repairing Carriages, etc. Terms, etc., to give satisfaction.
FACTORY:
KING STREET, FREDERICTON.
Fredericton, Oct 6th

SALMON AND SMELT
JUST RECEIVED:
10 Boxes Smelts, and 1 Case Frozen Salmon, at
W. R. LOGAN'S
Fredericton, Jan. 17th, 1888.

6 6 6
Chimnies Chimnies Chimnies
FOR FOR FOR
20 CTS. 20 CTS. 20 CTS.
6 CHIMNIES FOR 20 CENTS.
Buy your Chimnies, Burners and Wicks from us and Save Money.
LEMONT & SONS
Fredericton, Feb. 28, 1888.

FEBRUARY 1.
NEW GOODS
—AT—
JOHN J. WEDDALL'S.
Prints, White Cottons, White Sheetings, Pillow Cottons, Grey Cottons, Grey Sheetings, Feather Tickings, New Embroideries, Morse & Kaley Manufacturing Co.'s
Knitting Cotton, 16 oz. to the lb.
JOHN J. WEDDALL,
204 QUEEN STREET.

FEED STORE.
I beg to inform my numerous customers and patrons that I have opened a FEED STORE in the Barker House Alley, where I hope to keep constantly on hand, all kinds of feed.
JUST RECEIVED:
12 Tons Bran, Shorts & Middlings.
LANDING THIS DAY: 1 CAR LOAD
OATS,
All of which will be sold as Low as any in the Market.
G. T. WHELPLEY,
310 QUEEN ST., - - FREDERICTON.
Fredericton, Feb. 28th, 1888.

Notice of Legislation.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of New Brunswick at the next session thereof, for the incorporation of a Joint Stock Company for the purpose of carrying on Railway Traffic between the Northern and Eastern Shores of the Province and Fredericton. Power will be asked to take leases of any Railway Lines now built, or that may hereafter be built, and to work and use the same as common carriers with all privileges and franchises appertaining thereto, as fully as the owners of such Railway Lines might work and use the same.

Dated this 13th day of February, A. D. 1888.

GEO. F. GREGORY,
Attorney for the Applicants
Fredericton, Feb. 15th, 1888. 1m.

BREADMAKER'S YEAST.
BREAD MAKER 5c EAST
BREAD made of this Yeast took 1st First Prize at Ontario Fall Shows in 1887.
Over 10,000 ladies have written to say that it surpasses any yeast ever used by them.
It makes the lightest, whitest, sweetest bread, rolls, buns and buckwheat pancakes.
Bakers in nearly every town in Canada are using it.
PRICE FIVE CENTS.

PUTY-POMADE.
JUST RECEIVED A GROSS PUTY-POMADE. The very best article made for polishing metals, brass, tin, copper or nickle. Does the polishing business most effectually. It is a wonderful article. Get a box and try it. For sale by
R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

THE LILY OF THE NILE.

You know that great white lily—
That stately cup of creamy snow—
That rears an alabaster lamp,
With broad green blades below?

Nadge has, within her chamber,
This scion of Nilotian race
To typify the purity
That reigns about the place.

One day a bud, fresh opened,
Stone out a flower, full bloom and fair.
And Madge—it was a way of hers—
Bent down and kissed it there.

Her ripe, red lips touched softly
Upon the cup of creamy snow—
Oh! would that I a lily were
That Madge might kiss me so!

—George Arnold.

A Bit of Porcelain.

It is while examining a collection of Japanese, Chinese and Corean porcelain, pottery and faience that one realizes the fact that no hard work illuminated by taste or genius perishes from the world. The original designers of a certain form of porcelain may be forgotten these thousand years, and so may the men who discovered this color and that, and those who found out the secret of under glaze and over; the way to heat just so much at one stage of the painting and just so little at another; the inventor of a harmonious blending of all that his predecessors had discovered. But all their work told, and here is the result—a bit of porcelain that when examined at leisure and in the sympathetic frame of mind is found to rank itself with great poetry, great music, great sculpture.—New York Cor. New Orleans Picayune.

A Lesson to Horsemen.

A Canadian writer draws attention to the fact that many horses are subjected to much pain by the bits being put into their mouths on very cold mornings without precaution being taken to free them from frost. He makes the following remarks on the subject, which are certainly worthy of consideration: "The bits should be carried into the house and thawed out by the kitchen stove, or dipped into a pail of water. If you want a lesson you will not soon forget in regard to this matter, put your tongue against a bit that has been exposed all night to a zero temperature. It will stick fast, and you will not get it free without leaving some of the skin behind." Giving horses ice water is also cruel, and not calculated to conserve the health of the most useful helper man has on the farm.—Chicago Times.

Electric Power from Coal.

The direct conversion of heat into electric work is a problem that continues to tax the ingenuity of the electricians. What seems to be the most promising attempt at solution yet made is a new thermo-magnetic generator and motor devised by M. Menges, of The Hague. Like the recent pyro-magnetic dynamo of Edison, it depends on the fact that the magnetic metals lose their magnetic power when heated. It claims several important advantages, however, the chief being that the necessary alternations of heating and cooling are given automatically, and that the cores of the armature coils are relieved from changes of temperature.—Arkansaw Traveler.

Signaling at Sea.

Rear Admiral Colomb, writing in allusion to a recent disastrous collision in the channel, calls attention to the present very defective methods of signaling at sea, and points out how impossible it often is for one ship to ascertain the intentions of another. He mentions one thing, which is not generally known, namely, that the board of trade forbids the mercantile marine to use that system of speech by signal which has been for a long time common to every navy in the world. He also pleads for some signal which will not only attract attention to "distress," but will also indicate to some extent the nature of that distress.—Chambers' Journal.

An Englishman's Advice.

"I notice," said his lordship, "that you have an extraordinary number of people in America with bad teeth and poor eyes, and I read that there are more dentists and oculists in the United States than in all the rest of the world. You drink iced water with hot food, and this spoils your teeth. You strain your sight by reading fine print at the wrong time, and that ruins your eyes. Avoid such habits, take care of your eyes and teeth, and half of your dentists and oculists will soon be able to join the pioneers of Dakota in stopping these blizzards." And his lordship took a pinch of snuff.—New York Sun.

The Growth of the Finger Nails.

The growth of the nails is more rapid in children than in adults, and slowest in the aged. It goes on more rapidly in summer than in winter, so that the same nail that is renewed in 133 days in winter, requires only 116 in summer. The increase for the nails of the right hand is more rapid than the left; it also differs for the different fingers, and in order corresponding with the length of the finger. It is most rapid for the middle finger, nearly equal for the two either side of this; slower for the little finger, and slowest for the thumb.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Streets of St. Petersburg.

The streets of St. Petersburg are wider than those of any city in the world. More than one-third of the area is in the streets, and most of them are 200 feet between the building lines. Endless almost are the open spaces and squares, treeless and unturfed, surrounded by houses gauged upon the same scale as the streets. In one place you can walk half an hour and pass only three palaces, and it is common for a single residence or palace to occupy the whole front of a long block.—William Eleroy Curtis in Chicago News.

Making Over Muskrats' Fur.

A Maine fur dealer says that it is astonishing the uses to which muskrats' fur are put. The skins are taken at the city establishments, clipped, colored and put into such shape that they very closely resemble otter, and, if not sold for that, are at least represented to be much better than they really are. The fur is never sold for what it really is, but is fixed up to look like something finer and charged for accordingly.—Chicago Herald.

New Form of Guitar.

A Kalamazoo young man thinks certain experiments he has been conducting will lead to a revival of the gentle art of guitar playing. He first constructed one with nine strings, and it proved such an improvement on the old form of instrument that he is now at work on one that is designed for twelve strings, and with which he anticipates very charming results can be attained.—Chicago Times.

The Quality of Meat.

Professors Henry and Sanborn have both shown that the quality of pork may be greatly changed and improved by judicious and intelligent feeding. Without doubt beef and mutton may be improved in like manner by like feeding.—Boston Budget.

New Insects Discovered.

About 2,000 species of insects, on an average, have been discovered yearly during the last century. One is almost excusable for thinking that the work of creation is still in progress.—Chicago News.

An English philanthropist says there are no fewer than 30,000 gypsy children in England, of whom not more than 5 per cent. are able to read and write.

It requires a good deal of aptitude to amuse a child.

TATTOOING IN BURMAH.

How It Is Performed—Opium as an Anæsthetic—Designs.

Of all Burmese customs, one of the most singular is that of tattooing the person, from the waist to below the knees, with figures in black ink. Every man in the country is thus adorned, and unless his skin be unusually dark, he looks at a little distance as though he were clothed in a tight fitting pair of knee breeches. The custom is said to be falling into disuse, but I have seen very few Burmans without this "mark of manhood," which is conferred upon him when he is about 12 to 14 years old. The operation is a painful one, and I was glad of the opportunity that now offered to see it, though aware that it takes at least two or three days to complete.

Pho Myin, the subject, is lying on a mat quite nude, with a dazed look in his half closed eyes, and breathing heavily. Moung Daw nods at him meaningly.

"He has taken much opium," he says, grinning to me.

I am not surprised at it. If the Htokwinsayhgyee was going to exercise his art upon me for four or five hours, I should follow the Burman's plan and take opium by way of an anæsthetic.

The tattooing will show well upon the plump, fair skinned lad before us, and the professor evidently thinks he is a subject to take pains with, as he sits carefully mixing his ink in a joint of bamboo and preparing his weapon. This is a brass rod nearly two feet long and about half an inch thick; it is weighted at the top with a little ornamental figure, and at the other end has a hollow point divided by two cross slits into four fine pricks. The professor examines the "business end" critically, and, having satisfied himself that it is sharp enough, locks up his pittoe and squats at Pho Myin's side. Selecting a spot on the thigh, he places both feet on it a few inches apart, and stretching the skin tight, draws the outline of the first figure—a tiger rampant—with an inky splinter of bamboo; this is soon done, and relieving himself of a large mouthful of betelnut, the professor settles down to work in earnest. Leaning forward through his widely parted knees, he balances the brass style daintily, and, clasping it with the finger and thumb of the right hand, makes a "bridge" of the left, which he rests on the surface between his feet. After sliding the instrument through his fingers once or twice, as if to take aim, he makes a stare and pricks away steadily with a light firm touch that is wonderfully quick and true. In less than five minutes the tiger, with its surrounding border, is finished, and the artist removes his feet from the distended skin, and washes off the superfluous ink to see how his work has come out. Everybody presses forward to look at the picture, which shows up in bold relief on the rapidly formed swelling. Moung Saik exchanges a remark with his wife, and the tattooer resumes his working position to draw the outline of the next figure.

The boy, stupefied with opium, lies insensible to the pain, while one figure after another gradually appears on his skin. Deep as the points of the style sink, they draw little blood, but the limb swells in a manner that would alarm any one who did not know it would return to its normal size in a day or two. Fever sometimes intervenes, and in that case the patient waits for a time before the work of illustration is resumed, so it often extends over a period of a week or ten days, during which the inconvenience suffered is considerable. Without the aid of opium the process would be a much longer one. I found that I could not endure the application of the style for more than thirty consecutive seconds without flinching so much as to interfere with the operator's movements; for the skin is pricked over so closely that it becomes too tender to sustain their repetition.

Eight rupees is the usual fee paid to a tattooer for endowing a lad with breeches. The figures that compose them vary little, consisting as a rule of tigers, "nagas" (dragons) and "beloes" (devils). Each one is surrounded with a border of sentences, generally illegible, involving good luck upon the owner of the skin whereon they are inscribed. The waist and knees are neatly finished off with a tasteful edging of point or scroll pattern; these sensitive parts of the body are the last to be done, and tattooers have told me that the pain caused frequently arouses the patient from his torpor.—Cornhill Magazine.

Bismarck's Personal Habits.

Though considerably past 70 years old, Prince Bismarck still works as hard as he did when he was twenty years younger. He never goes to bed until 2 in the morning, and eats a hearty supper shortly before midnight. He rarely rises much before noon, as he has always been a heavy sleeper and is often disturbed during the night by the arrival of dispatches which require instant attention. The chancellor is becoming a rich man. The salaries from his offices are by no means extravagant, but added to the revenues of his estates and the profits of his saw mills and distilleries, they bring his income to between $100,000 and $150,000 a year. And, as the prince is notoriously economical, a very large proportion of this comfortable income is annually saved.—New York Tribune.

New Fashion in Bookbinding.

Boston has a new fashion in bookbinding; the colors of the volumes in large sets are varied. One of the leading binders has just finished a set of Dickens for a private library in sixteen different colors. "Each novel," says Arlo Bates, "was bound in an individual hue, the only duplication occurring where a tale came in two volumes. Red, brown, orange, light and dark blue, lemon, fawn, maroon, brown and black were among the tints chosen, and with each went a harmonious gold line English paper. The effect of this fashion is very pretty and even brilliant. It is used to break the uniformity of a score of volumes in a single tone."—Home Journal.

Thought Better of It.

The father thought he would appeal to his young manhood. One morning when he made his usual demand he said:

"Don't you think you're most too old to beg for a nickel?"

"That's so," said the boy thoughtfully, "That's so. Give me two bits."—San Francisco Chronicle.

Buried Alive by Mistake.

Dr. L. Comeau, who published a work ten years ago on the certain signs of death, with the avowed purpose of "preventing the interment of living persons," says that he can cite ninety-six well authenticated cases who were buried alive by mistake. Here is one: "A French army officer, on Aug. 30, 1836, was buried at Saintes with military honors. The parting salute awoke him from apparent death. He knocked upon the lid of the coffin, was heard, set at liberty, and marched back to the house of mourning at the head of the detachment that had been detailed to escort his body to the grave."—Boston Budget.

Of Interest to Whist Players.

Every man when he takes up his cards at a game of whist holds one out of 635,013,559,600 possible hands. As for the total number of variations possible among all players, it is so enormous as almost to exceed belief. Mr. Babbage calculated that if a million of men were to be engaged dealing cards at the rate of one deal each minute, day and night, for a hundred million of years, they would not then have exhausted all the possible variations of the cards, but only one-hundred-thousandth part of them.—Chicago Herald.

Over anxiously to feel and think what one could have done is the very worst thing one can do.

SIGHTS IN BANGKOK.

Graphic Description of What Chicago's Ex-Mayor Saw in an Oriental City.

Bangkok is entirely different from all other eastern cities I have seen. Elsewhere the houses are compacted together so as to cover as little space as possible, and the people massed as in hives. This city, however, with its 350,000 people, covers more ground than Canton, with its 1,600,000. There are but few streets, but they are quite broad. The canals run in every direction, and are so numerous that the Siamese are proud to call their capital the Venice of the east. Houses project over these canals, with open balconies, and both sides of the river for six or more miles are lined with floating houses, used not only for residences, but for business.

People do their shopping in boats, and while a woman sells to her customer in open view—for all houses have open fronts—her lazy husband fishes, sitting upon a box of goods, and his children bathe and swim around the house. In rowing or being rowed about there was never a moment that I could not see somewhere a father; and just at sundown all the common world seemed amphibious. The panoong is retained on when in the water, and is then either exchanged for a dry one or left on to dry. Rivers and canals are always filled by freight boats, forty to sixty feet long; by small peddler boats; by canoes of all sizes, from ten feet, barely holding a man, up to 100 or more feet, with fifty or more paddlers moving in state with some high official. I saw one long canoe with nearly 100 rowers. Each one would dip his paddle and then lift it on high—a curious sight thus to see nearly 100 paddles in air at the same time. There are quite a large number of small steam barges in the city. These dart about very rapidly. In fact, all boats seem to do so; for the tide runs very swiftly, and boats going with its current move in the channel, while those going against it stick to the eddies. This makes the river a very lively one, especially toward the cool of the day.

Trees abound throughout the town, along the streets, along the canals and about the houses—many of them of good forest size. Looking down from a high pagoda one can scarcely realize oneself in the heart of a great city. The ordinary house is almost entirely lost in the mass of green. Here and there one peeps out, looking cool and shaded. But the lofty, snow white pagodas, the tall, steep roofed temples—roofed in tiles of many colors, many of them in gilt—the beautiful kiosk turrets of the palaces, the gilded royal wat and cenotaph, and the white palaces themselves, make the city from an eminence look like a vast royal garden, with princely palaces and oriental temples nestled among ornamental tropical trees.

The wat is a sort of monastery, with its temple and kiosk and lodging house of the priest within a single inclosure. There are a great many of them in the city, and many of them of wonderful richness. Some of the temples and pagodas are made up entirely of gilt and glass mosaic, in small pieces inlaid in cement walls and flashing in the simlight like mountains of gold and diamonds. The royal wat makes the looker on feel that Aladdin's lamp is close by, revealing to him scenes of fairy wonder rather than scenes of actual reality. It is within and without—its several temple buildings and its five or six lofty, round pointed pagodas—made up of gold and gems. The gold is of burned gilded pottery in small squares of an inch, brilliantly glazed; the gems of glass of different colors and set like rose faced diamonds, saphires and rubies. Looking upon the pile of these buildings, covering several acres, just as the sun goes down, with a gentle breeze causing the thousand tiny bells which hang to cornice, frieze, and projecting point to tinkle, I almost felt as if I had been carried off by some flying genie and gently dropped upon a scene of oriental fable.

Unfortunately all of the temples, pagodas and kiosks are of brick, stuccoed with Portland cement, and the gems and gold planted into it will last only for a short time. Many thousands of dollars are required each year to keep the entire fabrics of beauty from tumbling into decay. A change of dynasty will bring quickly the glory of Siam's capital into a heap of debris.—Carter Harrison in Chicago Mail.

St. Petersburg's "Thieves' Market."

The most interesting shops in Russia are in what is called the thieves' market, where you may be sure that everything you see is stolen property. There is a law under which a merchant in the thieves' quarter is permitted to buy at his own risk from any one who comes to sell, and after a certain time has been given the owner and the police to recover his property he may expose the article for sale to the public. The pawnshops are conducted by the government, and there all unredeemed pledges are sold at public auction after a year and a day have expired, but the purchaser is not allowed to examine the goods nor purchase what he wills. All articles are put up in the order of their numbers, like unclaimed packages at an express office, and if one wants to bid on a particular article he must wait till it is reached on the list. In the thieves' market, however, there is no pawning. Everything is purchased outright or sold by the thief with the merchant for sale on commission.

Usually a thief who has an article to sell is compelled to wait thirty days before he receives his pay, and, in the meantime, the owner has the right to recover by proving his property, through the police, and paying the merchant a fee for his services; but very shrewd means are taken by the Jews that invest this quarter to evade the recovery of such articles. The thieves with articles for sale are usually the servants of the higher classes, who pilfer their masters and mistresses of ornaments, clothing, china, books and other articles, which are not missed till long after the limit of exemption from recovery. In these shops the bric-a-brac hunter can find a mine of curios and jewelry that can be purchased very cheap. I found china that had been stolen from the Winter palace and other imperial residences, and was told that after an entertainment the thieves' quarter was always full of it, the waiters carrying it away under their coats. We knew it was genuine by the marks and the pattern, for we has been through the china closets of the palace the day before. All sorts of clothing, hats, boots, shoes, shirts, cravats, dresses, skirts, stockings and every conceivable article that enters into the use of men and women can be purchased in the thieves' quarter, and the buyer need ask no question. An article exposed for sale there that has not been stolen is as rare as an honest dealer.—William Eleroy Curtis in Chicago News.

Great Compliments to America.

Mr. Hubert Herkomer paid America great compliments in a recent lecture. He said that sculpture and architecture flourished here. The Americans had read the old masters better than the English, "particularly through one man—Richardson—who, with real genius, had brought out an almost new kind of work on old lines." On principle, Mr. Herkomer regarded architecture as of the first importance, then sculpture, then painting. The Americans pose naturally and willingly, and without the anxiety shown by English sitters. And finally the speaker said that America would eventually lead the world in art as in other things.—New York Sun.

Men may say of marriage and women what they please, they will renounce neither the one nor the other.—Fontenelle.

We can forgive freely, if we want to, but the will to forget is not so much at our disposal.

HOW THE INDIANS FIGHT.

An Old Major of Cavalry Talks—Reputations of Savage Tribes.

"I have had many years' experience as purchaser of saddle horses," remarked a major of cavalry on his way to Chicago to a reporter in the corridor of the Southern hotel, "having been a member of horse boards for the last thirty years, and having bought cavalry horses for the United States service. I therefore feel that I know whereof I speak when I say that the supply of good saddle horses in the country is smaller than it has been at any time since the war. I do not mean that there are fewer thoroughbreds, for there are probably more, but horses suitable for other purposes than racing and park use are becoming rarer every day, and although the price paid by the government is higher than it has been for the last twenty years, it is very difficult to secure proper mounts for the cavalry, while ten or even five years ago at least three times as many horses able to pass muster were presented as the advertisements called for.

"I have served on the plains nearly continuously for more than thirty-five years," continued the speaker, "and am tolerably familiar with all the features of cavalry life. A cavalryman always has a frontier station, and only sees civilization during his brief leaves. Civilians do not realize the hardships and exposures to which a cavalryman is subjected. He has seasons of idleness, but also long periods of great exertion, and as a proof of the effect of his life it can be safely stated that scarcely one man out of ten reaches the age of 45 without being seriously broken down. Indian campaigns are the cause of this. I have fought and chased Indians from the British lines to the Rio Grande, and know what campaigning means. The Indians always get a tremendous start of the cavalry, and seldom are overtaken. The army has been blamed for its ill success, but when the circumstances are understood it is wonderful that so much has been accomplished.

"The Indians never attempt to commit outrages in the vicinity of an army post, and news seldom used to arrive until twenty-four hours or more had elapsed and the Indians had a long start. Nearly always they are provided with remounts, the loose horses being driven before the band, and when an animal shows signs of fatigue another is remounted and the flight continued on a fresh animal. Horses are also stolen wherever met with, and the consequence is that the trooper, who is confined to the use of a single animal, has a poor chance of overtaking the Indians. As a general thing they can fight or escape as they please, and never do the former except when in overwhelming numbers. The fatigues of one of these fruitless marches, generally made on short rations to secure celerity of movement by avoiding carrying baggage, can well be imagined, and the condition of man and beast after a two months' campaign is wretched in the extreme.

"Nowadays the active Indian campaigning is confined to Arizona, but when I was a young man the northern Sioux, northern Cheyennes, Pagans and Blackfeet in the north, the southern Sioux and the Cheyennes and Arapahoes on the central plains, and the Comanches and Kiowas south of the Arkansas, kept us busy all the time. Of all these Indians the Kiowas were the best drilled, it being hard to distinguish them from the dragoons at a distance of two or three miles. The Comanches never deserved their great reputation, as they were poor fighters, doing well against the Mexicans, but never standing against United States troops. The Cheyennes were noted far and wide as the most determined and fiercest fighters, but their energies were more constantly directed against their hereditary enemies, the Utes, than against the whites. The Sioux were the largest and most powerful tribe, and gave us more trouble than any others. They were in their way as well drilled as the Kiowas, I myself having seen a single chief direct the movements of 1,000 warriors, scattered over an extent of country five miles in diameter, simply by the flashing of a little mirror held in the hand. The Blackfeet, being foot Indians, were more easily reached, and after one or two lessons never gave any more trouble, although last winter they threatened an outbreak.

"The Crows and Pawnees, being hated by all other tribes, were our allies and made our best trailers. The Utes, while less daring than the plains Indians from their situation in the mountains were enabled to ambush the troops very easily, and many lives have been lost in this way. Fighting withal was rather a run than a combat, and the troops had for many years little chance against them on account of their great celerity of movement. It was not until the winter of 1876, when Gen. Nelson A. Miles began his series of winter campaigns, that the plain Indians were thoroughly subdued. The officer followed their trail in the coldest weather, drove them from their winter camps, and although unable to overtake them, kept them constantly on the move. The Indians, sensitive to cold, and ill provided with clothing, died like sheep of hardship and exposure and one by one the bands, fairly tired out, came in, surrendered and were disarmed and put on reservations. The winter campaign more than anything else broke the power of the plains tribes, but at terrible expense to the troops, who were exposed to the fury of the western storms in the coldest months of the year. The youngsters in the army regret the disappearance of the Indians, but we old fellows, who know what a winter march is, are most thankful that they are over, probably forever.—St. Louis Post Dispatch.

Russia's Permit to Live.

Every citizen must have a permit to live in the country. These permits are issued annually upon the payment of a fee. If he wants to leave the country or go from one to another he must notify the police, for that branch of the government must know where each inhabitant of the vast empire sleeps every night. In the provinces the rigid surveillance is relaxed, but at St. Petersburg and Moscow and other places visited by tourists there is a constant contact between the sovereign and the subject that is disagreeable to both. The police grant permission to go and come readily. There is no interference with travel nor with trade. Submission! submission! that is all. No one can get a ticket at a railway station nor on a steamboat without showing a permit to leave; no hotel will entertain a guest till he shows his passport. One cannot go anywhere or do anything without the consent of the authorities, but it is easily obtained, and costs forty copecks for the stamp that appears on the document—about fifteen cents.—Cor. Chicago Times.

A Monkey with Yellow Fever.

During the epidemic of yellow fever that prevailed some time ago in Caracas, the medical profession had an opportunity to see, in one of the public houses of benevolence, a monkey afflicted with that disease. The principal symptoms were found to manifest themselves in a manner so marked that there remained not the least doubt on the part of the physicians who observed them that it was an undoubted case of yellow fever; there was injection of the eyes, a certain state of stupor, sharp thirst, nausea, elevated temperature and at last prostration, anuria and black vomit. For three days the poor animal remained in this sad condition, each day growing worse, until the fourth day, when the case terminated fatally.—Public Opinion.

No Handel for Him.

Miss Boston—Do you play Handel?

Mr. Chicago—Do you take me for an organ grinder?—Burlington Free Press.