THE HERALD.

Board of Works

VOL. I., NO. 37. FREDERICTON, N. B., MONDAY, AUGUST 25, 1890. $1.00 PER YEAR.

HOTELS.

QUEEN HOTEL,

Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

THIS HOTEL has been REFITTED AND PAINTED IN THE MOST ATTRACTIVE STYLE. AN ELEGANT GENTLEMEN'S PARLOR, OFFICE, and BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED DINING ROOM on Ground Floor; PERFECT VENTILATION and SEWERAGE throughout; LARGE and AIRY BEDROOMS; COMMODIOUS BATH ROOMS and CLOSETS on each floor; and is capable of accommodating ONE HUNDRED GUESTS.

It is rapidly growing in popular favor, and is to-day one of the LEADING, as well as the MOST COMFORTABLE HOTELS IN THE DOMINION.

The Table is always supplied with every delicacy available. The Cooking is highly commended, and the Staff of Attendants are ever ready to oblige.

There are two of the largest and most conveniently fitted up SAMPLE ROOMS in Canada, having street entrances and also connecting with Hotel Office.

HORSES and CARRIAGES of every style are to be had at the LIVERY STABLE of the Proprietor, immediately adjacent to the Hotel.

The "QUEEN" is centrally located, directly opposite to the Steamboat and Gibson Ferry Landings, and within a minute's walk of the Parliament Buildings, County Registrar's Office and Cathedral.

☞ A FIRST-CLASS BARBER SHOP IN CONNECTION.

Wm. WILSON,

Barrister, Attorney-at-Law,

NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.

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

Office: CARLETON STREET.

RAILROADS.

NEW BRUNSWICK Railway - Company.

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

ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS

In Effect August 11th, 1890.

LEAVE FREDERICTON.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

6.00 A. M.—Express for St. John and intermediate points; Vanceboro, Bangor, and points West; St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Houlton, Woodstock, and points North; 10.30 a. m. for Fredericton Junction, St. John and points East.

3.15 P. M.—For Fredericton Junction and St. John.

RETURNING TO FREDERICTON FROM

St. John, 6.35, 8.45 a. m.; 4.45, p. m. Fredericton Junction, 8.10, a.m.; 12.00 m., 6.25, p.m. McAdam Junction, 10 40, a. m.; 2.15, p.m. Vanceboro, 10.20, a. m., St. Stephen, 7.50, 11.25 a. m. St. Andrews, 7.35, a. m.

Arriving in Fredericton at 9.20 a. m., 1.10, 7.20 p. m.

LEAVE GIBSON.

6 45 A. M.—Mixed for Woodstock, and points north.

ARRIVE AT GIBSON.

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

A. J. HEATH, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent. H. P. TIMMERMAN, Gen'l Supt.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

1889 SUMMER ARRANGEMENT 1889

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

TRAINS WILL LEAVE ST. JOHN:

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

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

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN:

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

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

All trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent.

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

For Tickets and other information, apply at the office of

JOHN RICHARDS, Agent, Fredericton

NORTHERN & WESTERN RAILWAY

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

In Effect Nov. 25th, 1889.

TRAINS RUN ON EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

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

LEAVE FREDERICTON

2:40 p. m; Gibson, 2:45; Marysville, 2:55; Manzer's Siding, 3.20; Durham, 3:30; Cross Creek, 4:10; Boiestown, 5:20, Doaktown, 6:10; Upper Blackville, 7:00, Blackville, 7:25; Upper Nelson Boom, 8:00; Chatham Junction, 8:25; arrive at Chatham, 9:00.

RETURNING, LEAVE CHATHAM

6:30, a. m; Chatham Junction, 7:00; Upper Nelson Boom, 7.15; Blackville, 8:05; Upper Blackville, 8:35; Doaktown, 9:25; Boiestown, 10:20; Cross Creek, 11:30; Durham, 12:10, p.m.; Marysville, 12:45; Gibson, 12:55, arriving at Fredericton, 1:00.

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

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

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

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

THOMAS HOBEN, Superintendent.

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

The New Drill Book.

INFANTRY DRILL, 1889.

PRICE 35 CENTS.

For Sale by

McMURRAY & CO.

Bookseller And Stationer.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

Established 1810.

—UNLIKE ANY OTHER.—

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

AS MUCH FOR INTERNAL AS FOR EXTERNAL USE.

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

ORIGINATED BY AN OLD FAMILY PHYSICIAN.

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

GENERATION AFTER GENERATION HAVE USED AND BLESSED IT.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED

TO THE EDITOR:

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

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

HEALTH FOR ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

THE PILLS

PURIFY THE BLOOD, correct all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys and Bowels. They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For Children and the Aged they are priceless.

THE OINTMENT

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

FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS,

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

Manufactured only at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment,

78, NEW OXFORD STREET, (late 533, OXFORD STREET), LONDON

and are sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box or Pot and may be had of all Medicine Venders throughout the World.

☞ Purchasers should look to the label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 533, Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

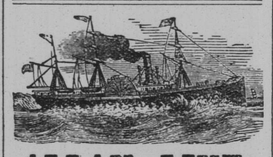
☞ 10-83

I CURE FITS!

THOUSANDS OF BOTTLES GIVEN AWAY YEARLY.

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

STEAMSHIPS.



ALLAN LINE.

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

1890. Summer Arrangements. 1890.

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

The Steamers of the

MAIL LINE TO LIVERPOOL

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

From Liverpool.		From Quebec.
24th July	CIRCASSIAN	14th Aug
31st do	SARDINIAN	21st do
7th Aug	POLYNESIAN	28th do
14th do	PARISIAN	4th Sep
28th do	CIRCASSIAN	18th do
4th Sep	SARDINIAN	25th do
11th do	POLYNESIAN	2nd Oct
18th do	PARISIAN	9th do
2nd Oct	CIRCASSIAN	23rd do
9th do	SARDINIAN	30th do
16th do	POLYNESIAN	6th Nov
23rd do	PARISIAN	13th do

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

From Liverpool.		From Halifax.
8th July	CASPIAN	4th Aug
22nd do	*CARTHAGINIAN	18th do
5th Aug	NOVA SCOTIAN	1st Sept
19th do	CASPIAN	15th do
2nd Sept	*CARTHAGINIAN	29th d.

*The Carthaginian will carry only Cabin passengers from Halifax.

Rates of Passage to Liverpool.

SALOON (According to accommodation) $45 to $80
RETURN ..... $85 to $150

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

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

INTERMEDIATE $30
STEERAGE $20

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

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

GLASGOW LINE.

Direct sailings from Glasgow to Halifax.

No cattle of any description carried on Allan Mail Steamers.

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

For Staterooms, Tickets, or further information apply to

WM. THOMSON & Co., Agents, ST. JOHN N. B.

No. 5.

INTERNATIONAL S. S. CO.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Three Trips a Week.

FOR BOSTON.

ON and after MONDAY, May, 5th, the Steamers of this Company will leave St. John, for Eastport, Portland, and Boston, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY morning at 7.25 Standard.

Wednesday's Steamer will not touch at Portland.

Returning will leave Boston same days at 8.30 a. m., standard, and Portland at 5.00 p. m., for Eastport and St. John.

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

Special Notice—On and after Aug. 16th, and up to and including Sept. 13th, a Steamer will leave St. John for Boston direct, every SATURDAY EVENING, at 6.25 Standard time.

C. E. LAECHLER, Agent, Reed's Point Wharf, St John, N. B.

COOKED CODFISH.

Ask your Grocer for

COOKED SHREDDED CODFISH,

And Try It.

ADAMS BROS.

FUNERAL

—AND—

FURNISHING - UNDERTAKERS,

OPP. QUEEN HOTEL,

FREDERICTON.

Caskets, Coffins, Robes, Mountings, &c.

and everything required in the Undertaking Business kept in stock.

☞ *Special Prices for Country Orders.*

Orders in the City or Country attended to with promptness.

Residence over Warerooms.

ADAMS BROS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

IT IS ONLY A SHORT WHILE SINCE

LUCY & CO.

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

Boot, Shoe,

—AND—

READY-MADE CLOTHING

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

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

LUCY & CO.

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

R. C. MACREDIE,

Plumber, Gas Fitter,

AND

TINSMITH,

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

OPP COUNTY COURT HOUSE,

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

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL

BELL HANGING,

Speaking Tubes, &c.

C. C. GILL,

PAINTER,

House and Sign Decorator.

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

SHOP AND RESIDENCE:

59 Brunswick Street.

NOTES OF NOVELTIES.

THE NEWEST THINGS EXTANT IN THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.

Interesting Little Items about Interesting Little Things.

Sandalwood glove-boxes have again appeared.

New silk and gauze curtains are in tartan plaids.

American or imitation ivory umbrella handles are new.

Lace shoulder capes having a jet yoke are costly and stylish.

Eiffel-red kid gloves are promised us with black costumes.

Sateen gowns will trim with either velvet ribbon or embroidery.

The demand for poppy and daisy wreaths can hardly be supplied.

Novel shoulder capes are of silk cording, ending in a deep fringe.

Black grenadine over taffeta silk makes a refined visiting costume.

Large silver punch-bowls are decorated with East Indian effects.

Charming gratuating dresses are of embroidered mousseline de soie.

Little watches of oxidized steel have a gold monogram on the back.

Heavy Knotted fringes are sold for sash ends and trimming wraps.

Mosaic brooches and belt buckles are rare and highly prized possessions.

Green is the leading note for curtains, silk draperies, wall hanging, etc.

Silk gloves are more worn since the double-woven finger-tips came in fashion.

Red and black house dresses are worn with black hose and red ties.

"Catch-all" boxes of Dresden china are lined in silk and framed in silver.

Long lace scarfs are selling again for sashes, shoulder scarfs, evening hoods, etc.

A lovely inkstand is of brass enameled in colors, with the inkwell of cut glass.

Rolling linen collars will be worn with cotton and plainly made woolen gowns.

Small scent-bottles to carry in the palm of a glove are of silver, with gold tracery.

Odd sugar-bowls and cream-jugs of pierced silver are used for the after-dinner coffee.

Single roses having buds, foliage, and a long stem are the preferred corsage buoquet.

Moonstones set in silver, or the enameled flower designs, are correct for summer jewelry.

A lovely bonbonniere is of gold frosting having a bunch of blue forget-me-nots on the lid.

Yellow and lilac flowers are mixed for millinery, dress garniture, and table decoration,

Chambrays, ginghams, and challies are the most stylish cotton fabrics for the season.

White woolen gowns are trimmed with black, stem-green, violet, or yellow velvet ribbon.

Gauze parasols are laid in accordion pleats, and trimmed with rosettes of the same silky material.

Ladies in mourning wear black Suede ties. Small silver letter-openers have a flower top.

An expensive gum-pot for a desk is of cut glass and silver, imitating a flower, stem and leaves.

The handsomest "robe" dresses of the season show lace effects under apilique embroidery.

New parasols show plaid and striped effects, fringed and ruffled edges, and changeable brocades.

Shade hats of colored horse-hair are trimmed with ribbon bows, long pins, and a feather pompon.

Flower necklaces worn by bridemaids are mounted on black velvet ribbon, and consist of small flat flowers.

New and expensive umbrella handles are of ivory covered with a lace-work or scroll designs of silver.

The newest sailor hats are trimmed with a ruching of Brussels net white wings and a puffing of the net at the back.

Dancing slippers that make the feet look small are of black kid, with a large beaded bow, and ankle strap having a buckle.

Pretty Japanese fans have one side silver and the other gilt, with lacing up the outside mounts and a tassel of contrasting colors.

Dresses of Valenciens flouncing are trimmed with white (not cream) gros-grain ribbon and made over white surah or taffeta silk.

Flower diadems over an inch band of velvet, and held by narrow velvet ribbon strings seem to compose some evening bonnets.

Lovely menus are in the form of a tiny photograph-case, holding the picture of the hostess in one corner. The case is of silk brocade.

Artistic lounging robes for men are of white, colored or striped terry, with embroidered bands, and knotted girdle of wash embroidery silks.

The most beautiful bibelot in tortoise-shell is a tall folding screen for sixteen cabinet photos, each opening being adorned with delicate and elaborate silver tracery.

The newest desert d'oyleys are square, of washing silk, with drawn threads forming several designs. There are also some in lisse, with hemstiched borders, looking like miniature pocket-handkerchiefs; others in circular shape, with scalloped buttonholed borders, both exquisitely embroidered with rings of flowers in white silk.

A charming sheme of table decoration was lately seen at an artist's supper-table. The table was covered with delicate green silk, slightly draped with filmy, silver-threaded muslin, through which the green shimmered faintly. Thrown carelessly hither and thither were small rustic logs of all shapes and sizes covered with lichen, moss, and maidenhair ferns. The lights were all softened with green and white shades. The effects were dainty and fairy-like.

The Zarif wrap is novel in soft silk of any selected color, and resembles a burnous, with the tasseled hood so arranged that it forms a very becoming headdress when required. Another, and slight wrap, is the Upasana, a long, wide scarf of China silk or crepe, gathered up, and fastened by a large button at the throat, with each end drawn up tassel fashion, and intended to form a hood when thrown around the head and throat.

Flowers of one colors are painted on gauze of the palest shade of it, and mounted on enameled wood to match, for fans. A pale green has sprays of lillies of the valley and leaves, with enameled mounts; a blush pink, bunches of pink daisies; a gold hued gauze has tiger lilies, and gold mounts and some exquistely painted white water-lilies and heath, on white, has pearl mounts. Some shaded pansies on pale mauve have violet tinted mother-of-pearl mounts; and a group of clustered tulips of a brickdust hue, on much paler shade of gauze, has mounts of corresponding color. One design consists of a graceful basket painted in the centre of the fan, with lilies of the valley springing from it.

MISSOURI TRAIN ROBBERS.

The limited Kansas City express on the Missouri Pacific was held up by seven highway men at Otterville, Mo., and robbed of $9000,000 of express matter. The train was crowded with passengers and the safe train was crowded with passengers and the safe of the express company was stuffed with money consigned, much of it, to western banks. The train left Tipton, Mo., at about 3 a. m. Two mysterious figures were seen by the engineer lurking around the train, but no attention was paid to them. Just after leaving Tipton he turned to the tender to fire up the engine and looked squarely into the muzzle of two revolvers in the hands of two masked men who were lying on their faces on the coal. They were, doubtless, the two mysterious men who had been noticed at Tipton. They had evidently boarded the forward platform of the "blind" mail car at that place and crawled over the tender toward the engine. One of them covered the fireman with his revolver, while the other took care of the engineer. They were told

TO HOLD UP THEIR HANDS.

Their hands went up. "Now, you run this train to Otterville water tank," ordered the leader, "and stop there. If you attempt to stop at any other place or give a signal of alarm you'll be dead men," and the robbers put their weapons close to their heads. The engineer and firemen could only obey. The Otterville water tank stands in "Robbers' Cut," just east of Otterville. It was there that the noted outlaws, the James boys, committed one of their most daring robberies and the Younger brother perpetrated one of their boldest crimes. Robbers' Cut is at the bottom of a steep grade and when the train approached it the engineer had great difficulty in attempting to stop the engine; when he did so he was commanded to go to the express car and tell the messenger to open the door. When he reached the express car he found that the two robbers had five confederates stationed about the car, all heavily armed and masked. He walked to the door of the express car, and,

COVERED BY THREE REVOLVERS,

called to express messenger Avery to open the door. Avery, expecting no danger, pulled back the door. As he did so the robbers pushed their revolvers and told the messenger to hold up his hands. The order was obeyed and the robbers jumped into the cars. Avery was commanded to open the safe, which was locked, and at the point of revolvers did so. One robber held a gunny sack and in it was placed the contents of the car and they then backed out, their revolvers pointed at the messenger. In the meantime the conductor, alarmed at the stoppage, went forward to see what was the trouble. At the rear of the express car he was halted by a robber who told him to go back and said "we will take care of this end of the train." The conductor hurried back to the first passenger coach, informed the passengers of what was going on and advised them to hide their valuables. Money, watches, jewellery, etc., were stowed away anywhere to get it out of sight. The conductor had just warned the passengers in the second car when the train started again. The robbers had finished their work. The engineer pulled the train into Otterville and aroused the sheriff and organized a posse. The news was telegraphed to head quarters and all the available detective force was sent to Robber's Cut.

A COUNTERFIET $1,000 BILL.

There is a thousand dollar counterfeit note in the possession of the Secret Service Bureau in Boston with an interesting history. One morning not so very long ago a handsomely dressed lady entered one of the largest dry goods houses in Boston, and, after selecting a shawl worth $250, tendered a genuine $1,000 bill in payment. The note was, of conrse, carefully scrutinized and finally sent to a neighboring bank, where it was vouched for. When the lady was informed of its acceptance she became indignant and expressed in no measured terms her opinion of a firm that would for a moment suspect her honesty.

So wrathy was she, indeed, that she refused to take the shawl, and, replacing the money in her pocketbook, left the store.

Later in the day she returned. Her anger had disappeared, and she explained that, having walked all over Boston without being able to find a shawl that suited her, she had returned to apologize for her hasty action and to take the shawl she had first selected. Again she tendered a one thousand dollar note — not a genuine one this time, but a closely executed counterfeit.

Of course the firm accepted the money believing it to be the genuine note, without question, and the woman departed with her shawl and $750 in change. The swindle was not discovered until the counterfeit was rejected at the bank, The note was then sent to the Secret Service Bureau, where its history is occasionally related to interested visitors. The woman was never caught.

MURDER WILL OUT.

Much interest has been excited in England by a communication received by Henry Churton, coroner for West Cheshire, from a well-known merchant of New Orleans, that a man had confessed to the rector of St. Paul's church in that city that he was the murderer of one of Lord Tollemache's gamekeepers named Bebbington at Alpraham, Cheshire, 35 years ago. For this murder a poacher named Blagg was hanged at Chester in May, 1855, the evidence being entirely circumstantial, and consisted chiefly of the fact that Blagg's boots corresponded in size with certain foot-prints. This point is met by the confession of the New Orleans man, who says that he borrowed Blagg's boots before committing the deed. Coroner Churton, who held the inquest says that Blagg made no defence except the statement:

"They are my boots, but were not worn by me that night."

ROME A WICKED CITY.

The Manchester Courier says: In consequence of the fierce persecution of the church, which is the policy of Crispi, the Pope will soon issue a manifesto to the Roman Catholics throughout the world giving his intention of leaving Rome, together with his court and all his adherents. From a practical point of view this means ruin to Rome, for with the Pontiff will go the cardinals, the prelates, and a vast number of persons who annually come to Rome as pilgrims. In fact commercial ruin stares inn-keepers and shop-keepers in the face. Still it is impossible for any earnest Christian even now to live in Rome, which is fast becoming the head-quarters of atheism and free thought. The shop windows are full of shocking caricatures of the Deity, license is allowed for blasphemy, and its indecency has never been surpassed in history, even during the French year of 1793.

CHAINED FAST FOR LIFE.

Jay Hill died a few days ago at his home five miles above Trinity college, North Carolina, aged seventy years. He was a most remarkable character. He was born an idiot, but since infancy has possessed physical strength to a rare degree, and was well formed in every particular, with the exception of his head, which was so extremely ill shaped as to give him more the appearance of a beast than a man. When but a child he was often so violent that it was necessary to chain him to the floor. Notwithstanding this unnatural existence he grew and strengthened day by day, until his chain was not sufficient to hold him, and two or three times he broke loose and fled to the woods.

During his brief liberty he was as violent as a tiger, and it was difficult to recapture him and return him to his place of confinement. He was fastened with strong bonds, and with the exception of a few days, he remained chained to the floor in the same room for about fifty years. He had an insatiate desire for tearing anything that he could get, and at times it was impossible to keep him clothed. Flax was spun up into coarse, strong threads and woven into cloth, which was doubled and quilted and made into garments for him, but with his teeth and his talon-like fingers he tore them into threads. He has been know to tear to pieces a solid stick of hickory wood with nothing but his teeth and fingers. He ate as ravenously as a lion, and could drink without the slightest pain boiling coffee.

On several occasions members of the family narrowly escaped being killed by him. One evening a sister started to go out of doors. She passed too near him, and he sprang at her with great force, knocked her through the door into the yard, so badly injuring her that it was not thought possible for her to live. His father provided for him before his death, leaving property enough to maintain a wretched life through all these years. It was stipulated in the will that he should not be taken to an asylum, and that he should be kept on the old homestead.

THE TOUGHEST YET.

A winged monster with an extremely elongated tail and an immense pair of wings was found on the Alkali desert recently by two ranchers. The creature was evidently greatly exhausted by a long fight, and when discovered was able to fly but a short distance without resting. After the first shock of amazement had passed, the two men who were on horseback and armed with Winchester rifles, regained sufficient courage to pursue the monster, and after an exciting chase succeeded in getting near enough to open fire with their rifles. The creature then turned on them, but owing to its exhausted condition they were able to keep out of its way, and after a few well-directed shots the monster rolled over dead.

The men then proceeded to make an examination, and found that their victim measured about ninety-two feet in length, and the greatest diameter was fifty inches. The monster had only two feet which were situated a short distance in front of where the wings were joined to the body. The head, as near as they could judge, was about eight feet long, the jaws being thickly set with strong, sharp teeth. Its eyes were as large as a dinner plate and protruded about half way from the head. They had some difficulty in measuring the wings, as they were partly folded under the body, but they finally got one straightened out sufficiently to get a measurement of seventy-eight feet, making the total measurement from tip to tip about one hundred and sixty feet. The men intend to skin the creature and send the hide east for examination by eminent scientists.

YOUR CARD.

At present things are made and done
To make life bright for every one.
Your card — this simple little leaf
Will do much more and make it brief;
Besides the common use for all
Will save you letter, note, and call,
If only you will learn by heart
Its etiquette before you start;
And know the letters that are put
Beneath the name — that cracks the nut.
Abbreviated French right there
Is just the password everywhere.
If you will scribble down p. r. (pour remercier)
It means you very thankful are.
Farewell! needs only p. p. c. (pour prendre conge)
A stranger to your home. p. p. (pour presenter)
Congratulation: just p. f. (pour feliciter)
For each good wish that you vouchsafe;
While condolence's sad degree
Is simply made by one p. c. (pour condolence)
And last, one corner deftly bent
Will tell: "I called, sir, at your tent."
You see no labor this will bring
And yet with "chic" it's just the thing.

THE PRINCE IN POLITICS.

The Prince of Wales has of late been giving almost undivided attention to affairs of state and social duties connected with the sovereignity. This seems to strengthen the understanding current in upper circles that while the Queen does not propose to abdicate in favor of her son, he will virtually be Regent during the remainder of her reign. The Prince is impartial in his favors toward statesmen of both parties, but his leanings are said to be decidedly liberal. In this he differs from his loyal mother, who has been a lifelong conservative, and has always found it difficult to treat a liberal ministry with the deference due from the crown to the real representatives of power. The prince is said to have expressed decided approval, in his interview with his nephew, the German emperor, of that potentate's enlightened regard for the future welfare of the working classes, and he is quoted as having uttered the opinion recently that the Britist aristocracy had much to thank Mr. Parnell and the Irish party for, in side-tracking the car of revolution in England until the Irish problems had been settled.

NOT AS HE UNDERSTOOD IT.

Last Sunday two new boys made their appearance in a Sabbath school class at Englewood.

"I am glad to see you, boys," said the teacher. "How much you resemble each other! You are brothers, are you not?"

"Yes'm," replied one of the two.

"And twins, I dare say?"

"No'm," said the same one, with a look of lofty scorn, "I'm half an hour older'n he is." — Chicago Tribune.

A seaside paper makes the startling announcement that "tan shoes are very much worn this summer. Hundreds of the cottagers wear nothing else." A pair of tan shoes certainly makes a cool costume.

THE PRINCE'S TACT.

I remember witnessing an amusing manifestation of this tact on the part of the Prince. The Right Hon. A. Mundella, who was born in England as the son of an exiled Carbonari, held for many years the leadership of the extreme radical — nay, I might almost say, the republican party in the kingdom. He was a bitter foe of royality, and as member of parliament for Sheffield was always the first to protest against money being granted to the members of the sovereign's family. One autumn day the Prince and Princess of Wales happened to pass through Sheffield on their way to their Scotch castle at Abergeldie. Their train only halted for about ten minutes in the station — just long enough to change engines and to examine the wheels. But the Prince made good use of the time. Hearing that Mr. Mundella was on the platform of the station awaiting some friends, and that he was billed to deliver one of his usual inflammatory and almost revolutionary addresses in the afternoon, the Prince caused him to be summoned to the door of his saloon carriage. After shaking hands most heartily, he presented him to the Princess, who, following her husband's cue, was equally gracious to the radical leader. The Prince thereupon exclaimed: —

"I hear, my dear Mr. Mundella, that you are about to deliver one of your eloquent addresses to your constituents this afternoon. I do wish you would oblige both the Princess and myself by availing yourself of the opportunity to inform the good people of Sheffield how sorry we are not to be able to stay here for a few days on our way north, and that you would tell them with what pleasure we look back to the loyal and enthusiastic demonstrations with which they welcomed us on the occasion of our last visit."

At that moment the engine whistled, the bell clanged, and the royal train moved out of the station, leaving Mr. Mundella bowing low in response to the friendly smiles and waves of the hand of the Prince and Princess. That same afternoon he completely staggered his constituents by appearing in the guise of an emissary from royality, instead of that of its most bitter assailant. On rising to address the meeting he began: "Gentlemen, I have been commissioned by their Royal Highnesses, the Prince and Princess of Wales, to communicate to you the following gracious message." Which he then proceeded to deliver in his most unctuous and sententious manner. After such an opening it was obviously out of the question to expect him to deliver his customary diatribes against royalty, and like Balaam of old, he blessed those whom he had been summoned to curse. From that date forth Mr. Mundella's political sentiments underwent a considerable change. The ex-factory boy became a frequent guest at Marlborough house, and in a short time became so much reconciled to the doctrines of royalty that he abandoned his hopes of a future presidency of an eventual British republic to become a privy councillor to the Queen. He has since held office as cabinet minister, and according to present appearances will die a rabid and bigoted tory of the old school.

BRIDGING BEHRING STRAIT.

Ex Gov. Gilpin of Colorado and party have just left Victoria, British Columbia, for Alaska. Gov. Gilpin is now developing the railway project for the construction of a line through America and across Behring straits into Siberia, thence through Asia and Europe to the eastern shore of the Atlantic.

He says that the transcontinental lines now established and reaching into northern Oregon constitute the first American division of the proposed railroad. The plateaus and valleys along the base of the Rocky Mountains offer a natural route through Alaska to Behring strait. Bridging the strait, the line would cross over into Siberia, and thence running in a southwesterly direction, connect with the lines of railway now under construction to give the Russian government an outlet to the sea at the mouth of the river Amoor. From this point of connection south and west the lines would project through the Chinese empire, Indian Arabia, and thence across the straits of Gibraltar into the the Moroccos and coastwise around the continent of Africa.

The passage of the Behring strait is the only apparent obstacle, and two objections are offered: First, that the strait is in the Arctic circle; second, the considerable distance intervening between the American and Siberian shores. These objections present no impossible or very difficult problems. The strait is only forty-eight miles in width, with the Dromede islands nearly midway. Bridges a little more than twenty miles on either side of this island would make the connection. The water has a shallow, solid bottom, in no place exceeding a depth of forty feet.

The warm current, or the Pacific Gulf stream, having a temperature of seventy-five degrees, passes through Behring straits into Behring sea, as through the small mouth of a funnel. Thus the passage has a uniformly mild temperature. All the year round the strait is always open, and icebergs are unknown. Thus nature offers her assistance, and there are no mechanical obstacles to the construction of the bridges required.

HALE OLD ENGLISHMEN.

In America the young man is the man of the hour. Precocity pays. In England the old man not only has a chance, but by common accord is master of the situation. It is the exception with us for a public man to be regarded at his best before he is between fifty and sixty. In the professions the most eminent and hardest-working men will be found to be over sixty. Last week old Lord Albemarle, who fought at Waterloo, entered upon his ninety-second year. Lord Cottesloe was ninety-one last year. The late Viscount Eversley was in his ninety-fifth year when he died recently. The present writer once saw him when he was ninety-one. His Lordship had returned from shooting, near Windsor, and he was remarking that he would soon have to buy a pair spectacles as his rim had not been so good of late. When he was Mr. Shaw Lafevre he did good service as speaker of the house of commons. Sir George Burns, the founder of the cunard steamship company, and a great authority on ship-building, died last month, aged ninety-five, and in full possession of his faculties. Lord Wexbrough, Mr. Gladsione, Lord Tynham, Lord Portman and about one hundred other well-known public men, still engaged in active public work, are between eighty and ninety. Probably the average age of the best-known five hundred public functionaries who conduct the legal, parliamentary military, naval and other public services, would be found to be over sixty.

MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

Can a woman be mistaken as to the identity of her own husband? Mrs. Esther Kuschner says that this was her case. She is a good-looding native of Poland and resides in the City of Churches. Her husband, Abraham Kuschner, is suing for absolute divorce. Another Pole, a black-haired man about thirty years of age, Joseph Fagin, is co-respondent in the case. He is the part whom Mrs. Kuschner says she mistook for her husband. There isn't the slightest resemblance between Kuschner and Fagin. There is even a marked difference in the sound of their viocces. One is nearly a head taller than the other. Yet Mrs. Kuschner lived with Fagin many months, believing all the time, she says, that he was the man she wedded five years previous. It seems that shortly after Esther was married to Kuschner he went away on business.

AND FORGOT TO RETURN.

He had been gone fully four years when Fagan appeared and claimed to be the long absent husband. Esther was then living at No. 38 Essex street, in the house of a Mrs. Allenich. She says Fagan swore that he was her husband and although she had at first some doubt of it, he related so many little incidents of her early married life that she was finally convinced. None but her husband knew the things of which Fagin reminded her, she said. The real Kuschner turned up recently and found out what had happened. He confronted his wife, who was greatly astonished, so she said, to discover that she had unknowingly, been guilty of a crime. She believes that her husband put up a job on her with Fagin in order that.

HE MIGHT PROCURE A DIVORCE.

Mrs. Allenich, who was a witness stated that Fagin first represented as Kuschner's cousin and later as his brother. She was pretty certain that Mrs. Kuschner didn't take him to be her lost Abraham.

"It is imposible to make any one believe that the women didn't know her husband after four years separation," said Judge Bartlett.

All the witnesses were sworn on the phylacteries. Mrs. Kuschner kissed them very fervently. She most vehemently asserted that if she had been guilty her husband was to blame. She shook her finger at her husband with the angry remark.

"That man was never any good."

Kuschner denied that he had anything whatever to do with his wife's crime. He had never repeated any domestic secrets to Fagin in order that the latter might palm himself off as Esther's husband. Counsel for Mrs. Kuschner claim