THE HERALD.

VOL. II., NO. 42. FREDERICTON, N. B., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1891. $1.00 PER YEAR.

Board of Works

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. Cooking is highly commended, and the Staff of attendants are ever ready to oblige.

The Hotel is one 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 always 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.

Registrar University of New Brunswick.

Office: CARLETON STREET.

RAILROADS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

RAILWAY.

New Brunswick Division.

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

ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS

In Effect June 1st, 1891.

LEAVE FREDERICTON.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

7.10. A. M.—Express for St. John and intermediate points; Vanceboro, Bangor, and points West; St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Houlton, Woodstock, and points North.

10.40 A. M.—For Fredericton Junction, St. John and points East.

4.20 P. M.—For Fredericton Junction, St. John, St. Stephen, Houlton, Woodstock, no connection for St. John Mondays.

RETURNING TO FREDERICTON FROM

St. John, 6.25, 8.30 a. m.; 4.30, p. m. Fredericton Junction, 8.15, a.m.; 12.10, 5.55., p. m. McAdam Junction, 7.00, 10.50, a. m.; *2.30, p. m. Vanceboro, 10.25, a. m., *2.40 p. m. St. Stephen, 5.45 7.45, a. m. St. Andrews, *7.20, a. m.

*Monday and Wednesday at 5.15 a. m.

*Sundays and Mondays excepted.

Arriving in Fredericton at 9.15 a. m., 1.20, 6.40 p.m.

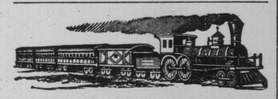
LEAVE GIBSON.

6.55 A. M. — Mixed for Woodstock, and points north.

ARRIVE AT GIBSON.

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

C. E. McPHERSON, Dist. Pass. Agent. H. P. TIMMERMAN, Gen'l Supt.



INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

1889 SUMMER ARRANGEMENT 889

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**
E press for Sussex	**16.35**
Fast Express for Quebec and Montreal	**16.35**

A parlor car runs each way daily on express trains 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, Pictou 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

CANADA EASTERN RAILWAY

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

In Effect June 22nd, 1891.

TRAINS RUN ON EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

A MIXED TRAIN will leave Fredericton daily (Sunday excepted) for Chatham.

LEAVE FREDERICTON

8:00 p. m; Gibson, 3:05; Marysville, 3:13; Durham, 3:44; Cross Creek, 4:17; Boiestown, 5:20; Doaktown, 6:15; Upper Blackville, 6:52, Blackville, 7:25; Upper Nelson Boom, 8:05; Chatham Junction, 8;35, arrive at Chatham, 9:00.

RETURNING, LEAVE CHATHAM

7:00, a. m; Chatham Junction, 7:35; Upper Nelson Boom, 7.50; Blackville, 8:35; Upper Blackville, 9:00; Doaktown, 9:42; Boiestown, 10:25; Cross Creek, 11:35; Durham, 12:10; Marysville, 12:47; Gibson 12:57; arriving at Fredericton, 1:00 p. m.

Connections are made at Chatham Junction for all points on the I. C. Railway and Upper Provinces; at Fredericton with Canadian Pacific Railway for St. John, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, and all Western points, and River Steamers for St. John and points on St. John River; at Gibson, with Canadian Pacific Railway for Woodstock, Houlton, Grand Falls, Edmundston and Presque Isle, and at Cross Creek with Stage for Stanley.

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

THOMAS HOBEN, Superintendent.

COOKED CODFISH.

Ask your Grocer for

COOKED SHREDDED CODFISH,

And Try It.

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 al 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.

13-10-83

STEAMSHIPS.

ALLAN LINE.

1891. Summer Arrangement. 1891.

This Company's Lines are composed of double-engined, Clyde-built 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 some of the fastest trips on record.

Liverpool, Londonderry, Quebec and Montreal Service.

From Liverpool.		From Montreal.	From Quebec.
27 Aug.	CIRCASSIAN	12 Sept.	13 Sept.
3 Sept.	SARDINIAN	19 "	20 "
10 "	*MONGOLIAN	30 "	.....
17 "	PARISIAN	3 Oct.	4 Oct.
24 "	*NUMIDIAN	14 "	.....
1 Oct.	CIRCASSIAN	17 "	18 Oct.
8 "	SARDINIAN	24 "	25 "
15 "	*MONGOLIAN	4 Nov.	.....
22 "	PARISIAN	7 "	8 Nov.
29 "	*NUMIDIAN	18 "	.....
5 Nov.	CARCASSIAN	21 "	22 Nov.

*S. S. Mongolian and Numidian will carry cattle and only Cabin Passengers to Liverpool, and do not call at Quebec on the homeward voyage, but from Liverpool they carry all classes of passengers and call at Quebec.

Mail steamers are despatched from Montreal at daylight on day of sailing. Cabin, Intermediate, and Steerage passengers desiring to embark at Montreal can do so (without extra charge) after 8 o'clock the preceding evening. Steamers sail from Quebec at 9 a. m.

Liverpool, Queenstown, St. John's, Halifax and Baltimore Mail Service.

Liverpool to Baltimore via St. Johns and Halifax.		Halifax via St. Johns, N.F. to Liverpool.
18 Aug.	NOVA SCOTIAN	14 Sept.
1 Sept.	*CARTHAGINIAN	28 "
15 "	CASPIAN	12 Oct.
29 "	NOVA SCOTIAN	26 "
13 Oct.	*CARTHAGINIAN	9 Nov.

And fortnightly thereafter.

*The Carthaginian will carry only Cabin passengers from Halifax.

Rates of Passage to Liverpool.

SALOON (According to accommodation) $50 to $80
" RETURN $95 to $150

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

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

INTERMEDIATE $30
STEERAGE $20

NEW S. S. MONGOLIAN and NUMIDIAN.

REDUCED CABIN RATES.

As these steamers carry cattle on voyage to Liverpool, it has been decided to fix the rates at the following low figures:

CABIN $40 and $45 Single
" $90 and $95 Return

The cabin accommodations are first-class in every respect, and the steamer is lighted throughout by electricity.

The arrangements for carrying cattle are so complete on these steamers, that the usual objections made by passengers to sailing on Cattle boats cannot be applied.

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

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

Reduced rates on railroads are allowed Allan Line passengers.

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

GLASGOW AND HALIFAX LINE.

Direct sailings from Glasgow to Halifax.

HIBERNIAN 17 Sept.
CANADIAN 1 Oct.

And fortnightly thereafter.

Glasgow, Londonderry, and New York Service.

(Late State Line Steamers.)

From Glasgow.		From New York.
28 Aug.	STATE OF NEVADA	17 Sept. 2 p. m
11 Sept.	STATE OF NEBRASKA	1 Oct. 8.30 a. m
25 "	STATE OF CALIFORNIA	15 " 1 p. m

Rates of Passage New York to Glasgow.

Saloon $35 to $65
" Return $65 to $120

Special Railway fares from Glasgow to Liverpool, $2.50; to London, $5.00; Londonderry to Belfast, $1.30; to Dublin, $1.85. Passengers have their choice of lines and are allowed 10 days stop over at Glasgow or Londonderry if desired.

For Staterooms, Tickets, or further information apply to

WM. THOMSON CO., Agents,
ST. JOHN N. B.

Sept 12.

NEW YORK STEAMSHIP CO.

THE REGULAR LINE.

THE IRON STEAMSHIP,

VALENCIA,

1600 tons, (Capt. F. C. MILLER), will leave

COMPANY'S WHARF, Rear of Custom House,

ST. JOHN FOR NEW YORK

via Eastport, Me., Rockland, Me., and Cottage City, Mass., every

FRIDAY AT 3 P. M.

(Standard Time.) Returning, steamer will leave

Pier 40, East River, Foot of Pike Street, New York, EVERY TUESDAY at 5 p. m.,

For Cottage City, Mass., Rockland, Me., Eastport, Me., and St. John, N. B.

Freight on through bills of lading to and from all points south and west of New York, and from New York to all points in the Maritime Provinces.

CHEAPEST FARES AND LOWEST RATES.

Shippers and importers save time and money by ordering goods forwarded by the New York Steamship Company.

Through Tickets for sale at all Stations on the Intercolonial Railway.

For further information address

N. L. NEWCOMB, General Manager, 63 Broadway, New York

Or FRANK ROWAN, Agent, N.Y.S.S. Co's wharf, rear of Custom House, St. John, N. B.

Pine Oil.

JUST RECEIVED:

5 BARRELS Pine Oil,
2 Casks Caster Oil,
10 Barrels Southern Pitch,
1 Case Air Guns,

From New York by Steamer.

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

PARSONS PILLS

Make New, Rich Blood!

These pills were a wonderful discovery. No others like them in the world. Will positively cure or relieve all manner of disease. The information around each box is worth ten times the cost of a box of pills. Find out about them, and you will always be thankful. ONE PILL A DOSE. They expel all impurities from the blood. Delicate women find great benefit from using them. Illustrated pamphlet free. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cts. in stamps; five boxes $1.00. DR. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

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.

GILLETT'S

PURE POWDERED 100% LYE

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap, Softening Water, Disinfecting, and a hundred other uses. A can equals 20 pounds Sal Soda.

Sold by All Grocers and Druggists.

E. W. GILLETT, Toronto

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.

BE A MAN

Laocoon in the coils of the fatal serpents was not more helpless than is the man who pines under the effects of disease, excesses, overwork, worry, etc. Rouse yourself. Take heart of hope again and BE A MAN! We have cured thousands, who allow us to refer to them. WE CAN CURE YOU by use of our exclusive methods and appliances. Simple, unfailing treatment at home for **Lost or Failing Manhood,** General or **Nervous Debility,** Weaknesses of Body and Mind, Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Robust, Noble MANHOOD fully Restored. Improvement seen the first day. How to enlarge and strengthen, WEAK, UNDEVELOPED ORGANS AND PARTS OF BODY. Men testify from 50 States and Foreign Countries. Write them. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free. Address

ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.

4

Per S. S. "Hibernian."

JUST RECEIVED:

165 OF the old fashioned three legged Iron Pots. And the best after all.

And for sale by

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

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.

EASTERN QUESTION.

Menacing the Peace of Europe—Due to the Jealousies of Diplomats and Statesmen.

The report of the seizure of Sigri by Great Britain, although denied, has caused all the New York papers to refer at length to the Eastern question. The World publishes the following article on the issues at stake: The jealousies of European diplomatists and statesmen have developed the Eastern question into one which is continually menacing the peace of Europe. The key to that question is to be found in two clauses of the treaty of Kutchuk-Kainardji—a treaty wrung from the conquered Turks by the great Russian Empress, Catherine II, in 1774. By the seventh clause of that treaty the Sublime Porte promised to protect the Christian religion and allowed the Russian minister at Constantinople to make representations in favor of a new church, to be mentioned in the fourteenth clause. The fourteenth clause allowed the Russian court to build a church of the Greek faith in Constantinople, which should always be under Russian protection.

The Emperor Nicholas, grandfather of the present Czar, claimed that the seventh clause gave him a full protectorate over all Christians of the Greek church in Turkey. This would have made the Emperor of Russia virtually ruler of the Sultan's dominions in Europe, and the Sultan naturally objected, pointing to the fourteenth clause of the treaty as to what particular church the Czar was to protect. The Emperor Nicholas had led himself to believe that England was ready to join in the division of what he dubbed the "Sick Man's" inheritance before he laid claim to this protectorate right over Turkish subjects, and during all the negotiations preceding the Crimean war his great object was to obtain an admission of that right from the Porte.

He nearly succeeded in his object, for the Vienna note presented by England, France, Austria and Prussia in 1853 to the Porte did

In Reality Recognize the Right.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, the English ambassador at Constantinople, saw through the note, which England's plenipotentiary at Vienna had not done, and induced the Port not to accept it. The old question of the right of the Greek or Latin churches to the holy places in Palestine was made the excuse for Russia's breaking the peace and the Crimean war followed.

The Emperor Napoleon III, anxious to join the society of the European sovereigns and wishing to steady his position on a newly acquired throne, made the dispute about the holy places an excuse for joining in the alliance with England against Russia. Austria would have joined the allies had not Russia retired from the Danubian principalities (Moldavia and Wallachia), which had lately been occupied. Prussia held aloof, though had she sided with either party the war would have most likely been prevented. Towards the close of the war Sardinia threw in her lot with the allies, and she alone benefitted by the quarrel, for it was the Crimean war which laid the foundation of the kingdom of Italy and added one more power to the councils of Europe—one more power to dispute over the "Sick Man's" possessions.

Russia was defeated, and early in 1856 the treaty of Paris was signed. The powers engaged to respect the independence and territorial integrity of Turkey. The Sultan promise to ameliorate the condition of his Christian subjects, but it was distinctly specified no right of interference was given to the other powers by this concession on the part of the Porte. The

Black Sea was Neutralized,

a portion of Bessarabia was ceded to Russia to be annexed to Moldavia, under the Porte's suzerainity.

The existing position of Servia was recognized—that is, she was to retain her virtual independence. With the exception of the payment of an annual tribute to Turkey and the nominal right of the Sultan to call upon Servia for a contingent of men in case of war and to represent Servia at foreign courts, the Servians were already practically independent of the Sultan, as the authority of the Pasha of Belgrade was entirely limited to the garrisons and the people of his own faith.

The treaty also threw open the navigation of the Danube, and by it the Sultan engaged to admit no foreign ships of war into the Bosphorus or Dardanelles. Later a treaty was entered into between France, England and Austria guaranteeing the independence of the Ottoman Empire, and declaring that any infraction of the earlier treaty would be considered a casus belli. There were other important clauses in the treaty of Paris connected with international law.

In 1857 the Austrians retired from the Danubian principalities, and in 1858, after some indecisive actions between the Montenegrins and Turks, the boundaries of Montenegro were determined by the Powers. In the following year Moldavia and Wallachia joined in electing Alexander John Couza as their Hospodar. This combined movement produced some opposition at first both from the great Powers and from Turkey, but at the close of 1861

The Union was Proclaimed,

and Moldavia and Wallachia were merged in the principalities of Roumania. Couza abdicated in 1866, and the choice of the Roumanians fell upon Prince Charles of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen.

The Eastern question was again reopened in 1862. During the panic of a tumult in Belgrade the Pasha of that city bombarded the Christian quarter. The powers interfered, and the Turks were compelled to remove all their soldiers from Servian territory. In 1866 the Cretan assembly proclaimed the abolition of the Turkish authority in Candia and union with Greece.

A war between Turkey and Greece ensued; the powers again interfered, and the Cretans were granted fresh privileges and a kind of constitutional government.

While France and Prussia, two of the signatory powers of the treaty of Paris, were engaged in war, Russia issued a circular declaring her intention of repudiating those clauses of the treaty which referred to the Black Sea. England and Austria protested vigorously against the circular and the Prussian government expressed surprise at its having been issued, but at a conference of the powers held in London early in 1871 the Black Sea clauses were abrogated.

Recent despatches have shown how Russia has extorted from Turkey the right of passage through the Dardanelles for Russian "volunteer" ships.

No mind that has any real life is a mere echo of another.

"ONE KISS BEFORE PARTING."

After Getting What She Enquired for, Female Like, She was Dissatisfied.

A lady of fashion had been loitering for nearly an hour in a fashionable music-shop recently, says the Sheffield (England) Telegraph. They had purchased a copy of nearly every piece of music that had a sentimental title, and had sent out to her carriage a whole portmanteau full of "love"—going through every mood of the feeling, past, present, or future—and was following their example when she paused upon the step, as if meditating whether she should take it or some other step that was evidently turning itself over in her mind.

The shopman, who had been somewhat moved by the tender tone of voice in which she had asked him, "Wilt thou love me then as now?" watched her with an anxiety that betrayed itself too plainly in the adjustment of his shirt-collar and the arrangement of his hair. Suddenly the lady seemed resolved, as, with one bound, she cleared the payment, and, breathless, pale, her auburn ringlets fluttering in the wind, stood once more before the admiring shopman. "I had nearly forgotten," she said in a voice that seemed to veil her blushing words. "Dear! dear! I cannot tell where my head is to-day! I come back to ask you if by chance"—here she paused as if to take new courage, while the trembling shopman posted his two thumbs elegantly on the mohogany counter and leaned his body inquiringly forward—"to ask you to be kind enough to give me one kiss before parting."

"M-a-a-a-d-a-m!" exclaimed the astonished shopman.

"I want you," repeated the marchioness, "to let me have one kiss before parting—one will do, if you please."

She raised her beautiful blue eyes full upon his, and met them boldly and unblushingly. She then, without betraying any emotion, repeated her request, adding, as calmly as possible. "If you can not give it to me now I will call some other time."

He could doubt no longer! Springing over the counter he seized hold of the lady's fair form and then and there gave the kiss she so earnestly begged for previous to departure. To his great astonishment the only return the lady gave was a box on the ears. This was followed by a volley of blows dealt by her parasol over his head, which was accompanied with an equal number of shrieks that never terminated till the police came into the shop.

The affair was carried to the nearest police court, but was soon dismissed on its being explained that "One Kiss Before Parting" was the name of a song which the unsophisticated shopman, blissfully green from his native fields, had never heard of before. It is a favorite joke now to ask the lady when she is at the piano if she will mind giving just "One Kiss Before Parting."

WATER AS AN ANÆSTHETIC.

A Notable Discovery Just Made by a Berlin Surgeon.

A rather remarkable discovery has been made by Dr. C. D. Sleich of Berlin. He was conducting experiments with a view to determining how weak a solution of cocaine would prove efficacious as a local anæsthetic in minor surgical operations, when he stumbled upon the fact that simple water injected under the skin with a syringe renders the flesh at that point insensible to pain. The effect of the water is to create a slight swelling resembling that caused by the sting of a gnat. The space marked by the swelling remains insensible to pain for some minutes, so the incisions can be made without causing the slightest pain. The method of procedure is very simple. The skin at the point where the injection is to be made is first made perfectly aseptic, then the point of a Pravaz syringe, filled with distilled water, is inserted. The syringe is slowly emptied and a white blister appears similar to that caused by a gnat's sting. The size of the swelling will depend upon the amount of water used. A half minute after the syringe is withdrawn the space distinctly marked by the blister is insensible and can be cut into without causing pain. The pain caused by the insertion of the syringe can be at once allayed by spraying with ether.

To what extent this novel discovery will prove of practical worth in surgery cannot yet be determined. Dr. Sleich made use of it in the case of a huge carbuncle on the upper thigh. The insertion of the syringe was rendered painless by spraying with ether, and after the injection of water the doctor laid the carbuncle open by cross incisions eight centimeters in length and scoped out the dead tissue, the patient declaring that the operation gave only slight pain. This treatment has no ill effect on the healing of the wound. In the case just mentioned the cuts at once reunited and healed perfectly.

SWALLOWING PINS.

In an old newspaper appears an account of a man who swallowed eggs whole with shells on. Needles and pins without number have been swallowed. It is recorded by a French doctor that a female patient of his had swallowed so many needles that after her death 1,500 were extracted from her body. Her death was not caused by the presence of the needles in her body, nor did they appear to have any effect upon her general health; but in another case which was brought before a scientific society in Dublin, a woman who had swallowed 300 needles owed her death to their presence.

Another woman had at various times swallowed 320 pins, and these behaved in a most extraordinary manner, coming out head first from various parts of her body. There are several other cases of this kind recorded, but it is curious to note that all the people who have swallowed needles or pins have been women.

OUR OLD FIRE COMPANY.

"That was a gay old company that we belonged to Joe, away back in '68 when you and I 'ran the machine.' Do you remember that big fire in Hotel Row, one freezing night when fifteen people were pulled out of their burning rooms, and came down the ladder in their night-clothes; and how 'Dick' Greene brought down two 'kids' at once—one in his arms, the other slung to his back? Poor 'Dick'! He got the catarrh dreadfully, from so much exposure, and suffered from it five years or more. We thought once he was going in consumption, sure. But, finally, he heard of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and tried it, and it cured him up as sound as a flint. I tell you, Joe, that catarrh remedy is a great thing. It saved as good a man and as brave a fireman as ever trod shoe leather."

RABBIT-SKINS FOR MARKET.

Long-Eared Pelts by Millions Imported from Australia and New Zealand.

(From the Washington Star.)

"Here is a set of sables fit for a princess," said the dealer. "Fifteen dollars seems cheap for them, does it not? That is because they are really made of rabbit-skins from Australia. The fact is that there is hardly any fur in the market at present that is not imitated closely by the skilful preparation of these same long-eared pelts. New Zealand also exports them to the number of 10,000,000 yearly. Their production is one of the most important and profitable industries of that colony. Most of them are shipped to European cities, where they go through the necessary processes of manufacture before being disposed of to the retail merchants. The art of coloring rabbit hair has attained such a degree of perfection that it can be made to counterfeit seal, otter, ermine or almost any other sort of fashionable fur. The skins are also made into felt hats, which are very beautiful and soft to the touch. When the fur is long it is sometimes cut in two and the finer or inner portions are mixed with wool. Various machines have been invented for constructing hats of rabbit pelts, some of which distribute the hair with marvellous rapidity and evenness on revolving metal cones.

"The rabbits are skinned immediately upon being killed, the heads, feet and all the fat being removed. If the weather is fine the pelts are dried in the open air, but in bad weather they are hung up under sheds. When thoroughly dried they are turned outside in to protect the fur from injury, and then they are tied in bundles of a dozen to twenty each and packed in bales, each of which contains from 3,000 to 3,500 skins. A little carbolic acid powder is used in the packing to preserve them from attack by insects. In this crude state they are worth from 50 to 80 cents a dozen, according to quality.

"The history of the rabbit's introduction into Australia and New Zealand affords an illustration of the damage man may do by interfering with the distribution of animals which nature has chosen to make in the world. When Capt. Cook, the celebrated navigator, first visited those countries he found a fauna entirely different from that of any other part of the world. In Australia gigantic marsupials like the kangaroo, were chiefly conspicuous while in New Zealand the only land mammals were two varieties of the rat and one of the common bat. Since then acclimatization societies, have done their best to introduce there all sorts of creatures on four legs and two legs that could be brought from elsewhere. In many instances these efforts resulted most unfortunately. Several years ago some dozen pairs of common gray rabbits were imported for the purpose of supplying sportsmen with an object for the chase. The occasion of this interesting experiment was made one of rejoicing, and the beasts were let loose with speeches and banquets to welcome them. They multiplied so fast that the people did not have to wait long for all the sport of that kind they could desire. In fact they soon overran the country in such numbers that it became a question whether they or the colonists should occupy the land. Great areas were entirely denuded of vegetation by them, so that the sheep died by millions and the raising of crops became almost an impossibility.

"Rabbits begin breeding when they are six months old. In the comparatively cold and unfavorable climate of England, whence the first pairs were brought, they bred seven times a year, but in New Zealand and Australia, where the grass grows always, they produce young every month. At this rate it is estimated that a single pair will have 1,000,000 descendants within two years and a half, eight young ones being brought out at a litter. Every imaginable plan has been tried for destroying them. Hunting and trapping are not effective. Ferrets were imported by hundreds. Inasmuch as they are natural enemies of the rabbits, it was thought that they might accomplish something. Unfortunately, they did more harm than good, having as keen an appetite for poultry as for the animals they were expected to devour."

NO POSTAGE STAMPS IN CHINA.

Carrying the Mails an Open Business and There is Lively Competition.

It is not to be imagined that a veritable nation of shopkeepers like the Chinese would remain, owing to the refusal of their government to convey their correspondence, destitute of a postal service. They have, indeed, a very complete system of their own entirely independent of the state. In every town of any size may be seen ten or a dozen shops with the sign "Hsin Chii," letter office, or postal establishment, suspended outside.

Their business is to carry not letters only, but small parcels, packets of silver, and the like, usually to other towns in the same province, but also on occasion to other provinces. They are, in fact, general carriers.

They have no fixed tariff, varying according to weight, and there appears to be no limit, within reason, to the size of letters or parcels they will carry. The charge for letters is fairly constant, but in estimating the cost of conveyance of parcels the size and shape alone seem to be taken into account. A rough calculation is then made which the sender is at liberty—if he can—to abate. In fact, the transmission of parcels is regarded as being quite as much a matter of bargaining as the purchase of a pig.

As there is no monopoly, each post office tries to underbid its rivals, and competition sometimes verges on the ludicrous. Since the institution of female post office clerks in England, how many complaints have there not been from would-be purchasers of stamps who have been kept waiting at the counter while the post-mistress and her assistant compared notes on last Sunday's fashions?

In China this deplorable state of things is reversed. There each post office has its touts, who go rounds at very short intervals to each place of business to beg for the privilege of forwarding their letters. The bankers are the best customers, and as a post time draws near (post time is fixed at the open ports by the departure of the local steamer) you will see a tout enter a bank and interrupt the clerks with an entreaty to be allowed to convey the letters they have not yet copied. He is dismissed for half an hour, and meantime two or three rivals will appear with the same request. The lucky man is he who happens to come in as the letters are sealed.

The instantaneous camera is the little link between the bathing suit and the libel suit.

DYING GUANACOS.

Instinct Makes Them Seek a Common Resting Place for Their Bones.

It is well known that at the southern extremity of Patagonia the guanacos have a dying place—a spot to which all the individuals inhabiting the surrounding plains repair at the approach of death to deposit their bones.

Darwin and Fitzroy first recorded this strange instinct in their personal narratives, and their observations have since been fully conformed by others.

The best known of the dying or burial places is on the banks of the Santa Cruz and Gallegos rivers, where the river valleys are covered with dense primeval thickets of bushes and trees of stunted growth. There the ground is covered with bones of countless dead generations.

"The animals," says Darwin, "in most cases must have crawled, before dying, beneath and among the bushes."

A strange instinct in a creature so preeminently social in its habits, a dweller all his life long on the open, barren plateaus and mountain sides.

What a subject for a painter! The gray wilderness of dwarf thorn trees, aged and grotesque and scanty leaved, nourished for a thousand years on the bones that whiten the stony ground at their roots, the interior lit faintly with the rays of the departing sun, chill and gray and silent and motionless—the hunanacos' Golgotha.

In the long centuries stretching back into the dim immeasurable past, so many of this race have journeyed hither from the mountains and the plain to suffer the sharp pang of death, that, to the imagination, something of it all seems to have passed into that hushed and mournful nature. And now, once more, the latest pilgrim has come, all his little strength spent in his struggles to penetrate the close thicket, looking old and gaunt and ghostly in the twilight, with long, ragged hair, staring into the gloom out of death dimmed sunken eyes.

To his account of the animal's dying place and instinct Darwin adds:

"I do not at all understand the reason of this, but I may observe that the wounded guanacos at the Santa Cruz invariably walked toward the river."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE AND FAITH HEALING.

(Journal of Health.)

There is almost an endless confusion in regard to these methods of healing(?). Outsiders, skeptics, and even many of the "faithful" often, if not generally, use the terms interchangeably, while others, especially the teachers and healers, claim that they are far removed from each other in theory and practice—that they are even hostile to each other.

Both terms are misnomers and misleading. The former, "Christian science," is neither christian nor scientific. The latter may have "faith" as a basis, but has not healing as a result. More persons who have acute or constitutional sickness, or surgical injuries, die under these pretended systems of treatment proportionably than under all other systems combined, and the mischief they do is only restricted by their limited practice.

You can hardly pick up a paper in which may not be seen an account of the death of one or more persons from affections that are simple, and that under and appropriate treatment might have recovered. Some of the cases are particularly sad, and exhibit almost a fiendish cruelty on the part of those professing to heal them. Both claim to do things that are physically impossible. Both would treat a person with an artery cut and bleeding freely, without compression, bandaging, or ligation. The "Christian scientist," if he or she (generally she) could, by getting the patient to believe that there was no trouble, no hemorrhage, —that all was imagination, the faith healer, in such a case, by an impious prayer, totally ignoring the most efficient means the All Wise Ruler of the Universe has placed at the disposal of his subjects. So with any surgical of medical case requiring skill or adequate appliances. What would be thought of the "Christian scientist" who, in case a man's limb was crushed on the railroad, would quietly sit down with his back to the patient and tell him only to believe that he was not hurt—that there was no such a thing as sickness, or pain, or injury, or if the faith healer who under such circumstances would undertake, even by the united prayers of a hundred faith healers, to restore the limb, or to prevent gangrene and death.

The means employed by these pretenders are wholly inadequate, and a dependence upon them is a great wrong,—a fatal wrong—inflicted upon the patient.

We admit that many persons with imaginary ills, and perhaps some with real ills, have recovered under this treatment,—perhaps, because of the treatment,—but many more have recovered without any treatment whatever. We cannot believe that these self-styled "healer" have much confidence in their remedies.

If the faith healers, for instance, had the faith in supernatural help that they profess, why did those two women in Linn county in this state, when their patient with diphtheria died, right in the midst of their prayers, flee like criminals across the country to the nearest railroad station. Was it conscience or fear that drove them? If the latter, why could they not trust in their prayers for their own personal deliverance? Even if they had been arrested and imprisoned, why could they not believe that, like Paul and Silas, or Peter, they would be released.

If "Christian scientists" really believe there is no such thing as pain or sickness, why do they almost invariably, when they are the subject of accident or painful sickness, seek relief from the physician or surgeon rather from one of their own faith. We believe there are not two greater delusions in this age than these pretended systems of healing. We believe they are Satanic in origin fiendish in practice, and murderous in results.

WORTH TEN DOLLARS A BOTTLE.

Any person who has used Polson's Nerviline, the great pain cure, would not be without it if it cost ten dollars a bottle. A good thing is worth its weight in gold, and Nerviline is the best remedy in the world for pain. It cures neuralgia in five minutes; toothache in one minute; lame back at one application; headache in a few moments; and all pains just as rapidly. Why not try it to-day? Large bottles 25 cents, sold by all druggists and country dealers. Use Polson's nerve pain cure—Nerviline.

LACKING THE MOTIVE POWER.

"I wonder why the car doesn't start!" exclaimed an impatient passenger.

"There are not enough people on board yet to make