POOR COPY

Sept - Public Works

THEBEST.
This is the verdict of all who have tried The Gleaner as an advertising medium.

The Gleaner.

FOR $1.00
The Tri-Weekly Gleaner will be delivered at any house in the City for four months.

VOL. V. FREDERICTON, N. B., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1888. No. 93

Professional Cards

E. A. McKAY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
OFFICE: PHOENIX SQUARE, - FREDERICTON, N. B.
(Opposite Upper Side City Hall.)
Fredericton, Dec. 5, 1888—w tw 1yr.

GEORGE W. ALLEN,
BARRISTER,
Winslow's Building, St. John St.,
FREDERICTON.
Fredericton, Oct. 4. 1888.

G. D. CARTER,
Dentist.
EXTRACTION AND PROSTHETIC DENTISTRY A SPECIALTY.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
DENTAL ROOMS OVER F. J. MCDONALD'S JEWELRY STORE 250 QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON.
Fredericton, July 17th, 1888.

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

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

WILLIAM WILSON,
SECRETARY-TREASURER, YORK,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law
CONVEYANCER, &C.
OFFICE: QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.
ACCOUNTS COLLECTED, LOANS NEGOTIATED.
Fredericton, Oct. 6th, 1887.

GEO. F. GREGORY,
(OF LATE FIRM OF GREGORY & BLAIR.)
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law
NOTARY PUBLIC.
OFFICE: NEXT BELOW QUEEN HOTEL, LATELY OCCUPIED BY GREGORY & BLAIR.
Fredericton, Oct. 6th, 1887.

B. H. TORRENS, D. M. D.
Dentist,
FISHER'S BUILDING,
Queen Street, Fredericton.
Fredericton, Oct. 6th, 1887.

DR. CROCKET,
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,
CARLETON STREET.
Fredericton, Oct. 6th, 1887.

F. J. SEERY, M. D., C. M.
LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF EDINBURGH;
LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF EDINBURGH;
LICENTIATE OF THE FACULTY OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF GLASGOW.
SPECIAL CERTIFICATE IN MIDWIFERY.
OFFICE: FISHER'S BUILDING, COR. PHOENIX SQUARE.
RESIDENCE, 108 BRUNSWICK STREET.
Fredericton, Oct. 6th, 1887.

GREGORY & GREGORY,
Barristers and Notaries.
OFFICES: CARLETON ST., FREDERICTON.
ALBERT J. GREGORY, FRANK B. GREGORY, Registrar of Probates.
Fredericton, Oct. 6th, 1887.

C. E. DUFFY,
Barristers and Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Etc.
SECY-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. 1st, 1887.

Auctioneers

H. C. C. WETMORE,
AUCTIONEER, &c.
Has taken a Store on the Upper Side of
PHŒNIX SQUARE,
Next to L. P. LaForest, Tin 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.

ENGLISH OAK
FALL GOODS,
—IN—
Toast Racks, Biscuit Jars, Salt, Mustard and Pepper Boxes.
The above Goods are beautifully finished, and of Latest Designs, the only goods of the kind in the City, and will be sold at a Small Profit.
F. J. McCAUSLAND,
CORNER QUEEN AND CARLETON
Fredericton Oct. 27, 1888.

Insurance

The North American
LIFE ASSURANCE CO'Y,
OF TORONTO
HON. ALEX. MACKENZIE, PRES'T.

Gauranteed Capital,	$300,000.00
Full Government Deposit.	
New business for 1886 over -	$2,500,000.00

THE various popular plans of the "NORTH AMERICAN," embracing Life, Return Premium, Endowment, Tontine, Semi-Tontine, and Commercial Plan, have proved so acceptable to the insuring public, that the Company can to-day present a showing unequalled by any other home Company at the same period of its existence, and its progressive record and sound financial standing, coupled with its prompt and satisfactory settlement of death claims, are the recommendations which this Company offers for public patronage.
The Company's rates are, according to their various plans, so arranged as to suit the convenience of all, as by the commercial plan insurance is given at the actual cost, while by the endowment and tontine the attractive investment feature is combined with insurance.
All information given and applications received by
C. E. DUFFY,
Agent, Fredericton.
Oct. 29, 1887—w tw—1yr.

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

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—
FIRST-CLASS LIVERY STABLE.
Fredericton, Oct 6th, 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

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

SEWING MACHINES CLEANED AND REPAIRED.
Furniture Repaired.
Jobbing in Carpentry
Attended to by
W. S. HIMELMAN,
192 GEORGE STREET
SEWING MACHINE WORK A SPECIALTY.
All orders left at above address will receive prompt attention.
Fredericton, Oct. 13, 1888.

Girls Wanted.
THE HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR GOOD GIRLS AT THE BARKER HOUSE
Reference Required.
Fredericton, Sept. 4th, 1888.

New Advertisements.

XMAS IS COMING.

We want every Boy and Girl in Fredericton that wishes to improve their time during the long winter months, to ask their Dry Goods Merchant for one of our

DRAWING BOOKS,

Which will be furnished free of charge.

LADIES, USE BELDING'S
Unequalled Spool Silk,
And find a Treasure in that one name.
BELDING, PAUL & CO., Is on the End of every Spool.
Fredericton, Nov. 13.

WANTED
IMMEDIATELY
—AT—
GUNN'S
COAT AND VEST MAKERS.
Steady Employment, and Highest Wages Paid.
ALSO:
A Few Smart Girls, wishing to Learn Dressmaking can have a good chance.
MRS. J. G. GUNN.
Fredericton, Oct. 18th, 1888. tw. tf.

WE WANT POTATOES.
WE HANDLED 60,000 BUSHELS POTATOES LAST SPRING.
And made money for our Shippers. Having decided to sell in small lots from Store, to get outside prices, we want a few more good shippers. Write us and ship to
HATHEWAY & CO.
General Commission Merchants,
22 CENTRAL WHARF, BOSTON, MASS.
Members Chambers of Commerce, Established 18
Boston, Oct 4th, 1887

THIS SPACE BELONGS TO
STANLEY'S ENGLISH SPECTACLES
THE BEST IN THE MARKET.
GEO. C. HUNT,
Agent, - - - - - Fredericton.
See later Advertisement.
Aug.

IMPERIAL HALL.
FALL AND WINTER, 1888-9
NEW GOODS.
CALL AND SEE THEM.
OVERCOATINGS
In Naps, Meltons, Sataras, Tweeds, Elysians, Diagonals, Pilots, &c.
SUITINGS
all the Latest Shades and Patterns, Prices low. Also
Gent's Furnishings, Gloves, Caps, &c., &c.
THOMAS STANGER,
280 QUEEN STREET.
Fredericton, Nov. 1.

NOW IN STOCK
FOR FALL TRADE
—AT—
WM. JENNINGS
Merchant Tailor.
WIDE WALE WORSTED OVERCOATINGS IN A GREAT VARIETY OF PATTERNS.
ALSO:
A Fine Selection of Fashionable Trowserings and Suitings.
WM. JENNINGS
COR. QUEEN ST. AND WILMOT'S ALLEY
Fredericton, Sept. 4th, 1888

BARGAINS
READY-MADE.
The Subscribers are constantly receiving New Goods direct from the manufacturers, which they are offering at remarkably low prices. Read the following:

Men's hand custom Boots, - -	$3.50;
" Canadian Clump Sole, - -	2.00;
Boys' Strong Boots " - -	1.60;
Youths' " " - -	1.25;
Women's Prunella Elastic Sides,	50.

LUCY & CO.
Fredericton, Oct 31, 1888.

JACKSON ADAMS,
PRINCIPAL UNDERTAKER.
Coffins and Caskets of all kinds, Sizes and Prices. Robes, Shrouds and Funeral Goods of Every Description kept in stock.
Telegraphic orders promptly attended to. Day or night orders will receive prompt attention.
RESIDENCE OVER WAREROOMS,
COUNTY COURT HOUSE SQUARE, - - - - OPP. QUEEN HOTEL.
A Full Line of Furniture Kept in Stock! Repairing and Upholstering Done!

GENTS' SCOTCH L. WOOL
UNDERWEAR
All Qualities and Sizes.
TENNANT, DAVIES & Co
202 Queen Street, Fredericton.
Fredericton, N. B., Nov. 22, 1888.

NEW STORE,
Corner King and Westmorland Streets.
I beg to thank my many customers for past patronage, and to inform them that I am
Back at the Old Stand,
WHERE WITH UNEXCELLED FACILITIES, AND
Choice Fresh stock,
I am better able than ever to supply their wants. I shall always aim to keep
THE BEST AND THEREFORE THE CHEAPEST
Goods, and cordially invite all my OLD customers to call, and each one to bring or send as many NEW customers as possible, and see
The Nicest Grocery in Fredericton
J. W. TABOR
Fredericton, N. B. Oct.

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.

LONDON'S WINE VAULTS.

Choice Liquors Preserved in the Cellars of the Metropolis—Grape Juice and Brandy.

The total floor area at the vaults at the London docks is a million superficial feet, and in this space 88,000 pipes of wine can easily be stored, and then room found for 75,000 casks of brandy. The various vaults are built in the form of a crypt. The largest of these—the east vault—covers four acres of ground, and as we take our light, a small oil lamp fixed to the end of a piece of wood some eighteen inches long, our guide informs us that there are in this cellar alone twenty-one miles of scantling wire, or miniature railway lines, over which the barrels are rolled.

The roof for yards and yards is covered with a beautiful species of fungus, the growth of which is due to the fumes of the wine, a peculiarity which is all the more noticeable, as where no barrels find a temporary resting place no fungus grows aloft. It is as light as feathers, and takes the most elaborate and artistic forms. Small lilliocks, gigantic bunches of grapes, long ropes, which a puff of the breath will snap in two, while such delicate designs are to be found here as to make the lover of lace envy the patterns. In the midst of all this mushrooms grow, and in the season a good crop is always secured.

"The Drawing Room" covers nearly an acre. This is a private vault, scrupulously clean, the sawdust carpet unspotted. It is rented from the company by a well known firm of wine merchants, and as we examine a cask marked "The Duke," we learn how testing is managed. The bung of a barrel is never removed for testing purposes, but the attendant has to bore a small hole in the cask, and the wine flows into the "dock" glass. The taster having satisfied himself as to strength, the flow is stopped by the insertion of a small stick of wood. Every hole has to be accounted for, and the total must correspond with the number of "tasting orders" issued from the owner's office. Sometimes a whole barrel runs away in tasting.

The brandy cellar covers about seven acres of ground and some 21,000 casks are resting there just now; but during the Franco-German war the authorities contrived to provide accommodation for 72,000 casks. All the brandy was driven out of France; its value was $15,000,000, and an official who helped to receive the barrels at the time has made the interesting calculation that if they had been placed in a line they would have stretched for thirty-four miles. There are casks of brandy here—profusely decorated with cobwebs—over twenty years old. One of the gangways is nearly a quarter of a mile long, and in the midst of this huge cellar runs the snow tank, into which all the sluice, snow and mud of winter is poured.

The "vatting floor," where brandy is improved by mixing one quality with another, contains some of the largest spirit receptacles in the world, gigantic yellow tubs symmetrically made, on each of which is painted its holding capabilities. Here is one which requires 10,000 gallons of liquor to fill it, another takes 3,000, others 2,440, 1,450, 1,500 and 530, something like a thousand gallons of brandy running through the taps every day.

The mixing process has ceased at the moment of our visit, but it is whispered that in another corner of the docks a large quantity of gin is about to be converted into "sweetened." The "sweetening" barrel, holding the modest quantity of 5,070 gallons—into which the gin in its unsweetened state is to be poured—is on one floor. Above it, immediately over its huge mouth, is an opening some yards in length and four inches deep by nine inches wide, and into this a rivulet of gin is flowing from the interior of five large casks which are emptying themselves into the barrel below. As soon as these are empty others take their place, and the "vat" filled, the sugar in a liquid state is added, the whole mixed together, and shortly afterward it is bottled, sent abroad and approved of as the choicest "Cream of the Valley."

A word about the bottling department. As fast as the wine is put into bottle it goes out for export, the average number of dozens, sealed, labeled, capsuled and packed in cases every day being 400. A good packer can case a hundred dozen bottles between 8 and 11 o'clock in the morning. In the cellar below the bottling room—where, by-the-bye, 600 dozen bottles can be placed side by side of the floor—the barrels are kept and although the cellar is lighted with gas, fifty-four lamps are needed for dark days, nine of these being "Davy's." Here in one corner are the wax pans, the merchants not only having to provide their own bottles and labels, but wax into the bargain. It takes five minutes to melt a pan of wax. It is placed in a copper pan, heated over a gas stove, and when melted is placed in a receptacle containing a small spirit lamp, which keeps the wax in a liquid state, and finally the case is locked.—London Tid-Bits.

The Many Climates of Japan.

Japan is a land of mountains and valleys, and it has as many different climates as the United States. You may find your Minnesota in Yezo, your Florida about Nagasaki, and over all you will find the green of old Ireland. Surrounded by the sea, the air is ever full of moisture, and even in winter the land is green. It is a land of flowers. I saw camellia hedges like trees near Yokohama. There are acres and quarter sections of water about Tokio covered with lotus flowers as big as a round 5 cent loaf of American bread and surrounded by green discs, each of which is as big as a palmleaf fan. The wisteria here grows wild and Japan is the land of the chrysanthemum. This flower forms the crest of the mikado, and the poetic nature of the Japanese people is shown in their love for flowers. They have their flower shows three times a month and when the trees blossom the whole nation goes wild. Flower peddlers are everywhere and Tokio is a city of gardens.—Frank G. Carpenter's Letter.

Too Many School Books.

Education has been carried to such an extent in Germany that the government has felt itself forced to step in and compel a lightening of the weight of school books carried by the children. German children carry their books in a knapsack. The police are now ordered to stop children weighted too heavily, get their address and bring their fathers to court to be fined for overloading.—New York Sun.

How Wood Is "Metallized."

A method of giving a brilliant metallic surface to wood has been brought out in Germany. The wood is first treated in a bath of caustic alkali, then in a bath of hyposulphite of calcium to which sulphur has been added, and finally in a bath of acetate of lead. In each of these baths the wood remains for several hours. It is then dried and may be given a very high polish.—Arkansaw Traveler.

A Big Day's Work.

At Central City, Colo., the other day, a retort containing $40,000 in gold was placed in a bank for safe keeping. The gold was all produced in a single day by one mine. The amount is the greatest ever taken from any mine in the same length of time.—Chicago Herald.

THE FREE KINDERGARTENS.

Professor Adler Explains the Froebelian Method—Interesting Work.

There are so many mothers who do not really know what the method of the kindergarten is that I shall quote Professor Felix Adler, an acknowledged authority on the subject, whose explanation should serve to convince them of the desirability, even the necessity, of this training for children.

"What is the system of the kindergarten?" I asked.

"It is a means of developing children through three different channels. First, knowledge; second, duty; third, social life—and all in the form of play. There is a serious meaning underlying the games. Knowledge is given in the following manner: Through blocks and squares and tablets the children are taught to recognize all the different geometrical forms. They soon know the shape of a rectangle and sphere and so forth. They never have any exercises in counting, but are incidentally taught to count. Excellent training in the color sense is given by matching colors in their weaving lessons and by the use of the color chart. In all their occupations special attention is given to educating their taste for the beautiful.

"Of special importance to children is the influence upon them of social life. Froebel, the founder of the kindergarten, recognized the fact that association is a powerful instrument toward shaping the character of children. The children are taught at an early age to observe politeness to each other. The kindergarteners themselves are especially trained to avoid all harshness. Even the most selfish are conquered by gentle means. An atmosphere of refinement pervades the whole kindergarten. Special importance attaches to games. By means of games children are taught kindness to animals. They represent different animals themselves. They are also taught to respect the different trades. The scissors grinder is one of the heroes of kindergartens. The song of the shoemaker never fails to awake the joyfulest echoes. But especially the love of the children toward their parents is developed. Songs about mother's love and father's kindness are great favorites, and their theme is harped upon in endless variations.

As to the free kindergartens, they are especially helpful to the poor. Children of the well to do are cared for, if not by their mothers at least by their nurses, but children of the tenement house poor are too often left to play in the hallways or on filthy streets, where they are exposed to the worst examples. The kindergarten system means really organized play. The good it does, considered in the negative form, is in keeping children out of mischief and from being a drag upon their mothers.

To the question as to what first gave him the idea of establishing free kindergartens, Professor Adler answered:

"My interest in seeing the elevation of the working people. It was a plan of new education as a means to that end."

"Have free kindergartens been established in other cities?"

"When I was in San Francisco, several years ago," replied the professor, "I delivered an address on the subject of the free kindergarten, and the idea was taken up very quickly. One was established almost immediately, and since then others have been started. In Rochester a short time ago I also talked on the same subject, and five free kindergartens have been opened there."

"Do you find any difficulty in obtaining the support you need to carry on the schools?"

"No," answered Professor Adler, "although it takes about $20,000 a year."

One might happen to meet Professor Adler in that large, bright room in Cherry street, where the children assemble every day, for it is through his endeavors that the class has been formed, and he looks in there sometimes to see how the work is progressing. That the children came there last year for the first time one may learn from Miss Gordon, the young lady who, with a pleasant smile, starts them in at their morning work. But during a few minutes' stay in the room it will be discovered that those of the children who are 5 and 6 years old have received more than a few mornings' lessons in the little work they are already engaged upon. Small boxes about three inches square have been given them, and before being allowed to open them they have been placed in symmetrical positions on the table. One thing after another is talked about—the shape of the boxes, how many corners they have, and so on, and then, following the direction of the teacher, they are opened, the blocks which they contain are taken out and placed in different positions on the table, till finally thirty minutes have passed and they are gathered up and put away.

"We change the occupation every half hour," said Miss Gordon, "for that is as long as the children can be interested in one thing. We are in session from 9 till 12. In addition to these hours some afternoon classes have just been started for the same children. It was found that the morning classes relieved the mothers very much, but not enough, so two hours in the afternoon are to be occupied in what is called a 'play school.' The kindergarten games will take up the time."

Turning to the children, Miss Gordon said: "Several nationalities are represented here. There are Polish Jews, Germans and Irish. We expect the classes will increase. We can accommodate sixty or seventy children. I have two assistants besides the help of two other young ladies, who will come for the purpose of gaining experience as kindergarteners."—New York Press.

The Salvation Army's Decline.

The decline of the Salvation Army in New York is shown by the fact that there are now only six barracks in New York and Brooklyn, and none of which are flourishing. A few years ago there were thirteen barracks, all prospering.—Frank Leslie's.

Good Fishing in Alaska.

Fishing in Alaska is good if a Canadian gentlemen recently visiting there tells the truth. He says that at Tongass Narrows he saw a creek so crowded with salmon that the surface was actually blackened with their backs and dorsal fins. In some places they were crowded so closely that they could hardly move and could be picked out of the water by hand. At a canning establishment he saw 8,000 fish just taken, waiting treatment, and in one case one draught of a seine brought to shore 2,500 salmon.—New York Sun.

Oldest Poplar in France.

The citizens of Dijon boast that they have the oldest poplar in France, but just how old it is no one knows. It is 122 feet high, forty-five feet in circumference at the base, and twenty-three feet in circumference fifteen feet from the base.—Foreign Letter.

King Humbert's gift to Emperor William was a series of models of the remains of the men, women, children and animals in the famous Pompeilan museum.

Some one says that an electric current will show whether or not a horse is suffering from his shoes.

PATENT RIGHT CRANKS.

Men Who Spend Their Time and Money Building Castles in the Air.

"Who was the worst crank you ever saw?" was asked of a New York lawyer who makes a specialty of the patent business.

"That's a pretty difficult question to answer, but one of the crankiest fellows with whom I have had to deal was the inventor of a revolving pulpit. The man had a box containing a small model of his invention. He believed that all of the churches in the world would buy his pulpits. He wanted me to obtain a patent and assist him in organizing a company to manufacture and sell the invention. 'Millions in it,' he said; and when I told him that he was a fool and that if he didn't sleddaddle I'd help him down stairs, he was as mad as a hornet. His invention was indeed unique. The idea was to have the church circular in form, with the pulpit in the center. The pews were to be arranged in rows surrounding the pulpit, the latter being slowly revolved by an electric motor. Thus the preacher, without exertion on his part, would be turned so as face the different portions of his congregation successively. The last I heard of the inventor he was in an asylum for the insane."

Among the cranks who are the greatest annoyance to the lawyer are the individuals who think they have discovered the secret of perpetual motion. These persons have not quite perfected their inventions, but each is anxious to protect his machine by a patent and prevent others from stealing the fruit of his wonderful discovery.

"A man once gravely informed me," said the lawyer, "that he knew how to make a watch that would never run down. Now, such a timepiece would be a godsend to any person. No winding, no key, no running down, no trouble! I asked the inventor if he could show me a working model. He replied that he had no model handy, but he would explain his theory. I had the janitor bounce him from my office without waiting for the proposed explanation. Any person of sense knows that no machine can be constructed which will create power in itself. There must be some chemical or other natural force to supply motion. I have heard of a man who believed that gunpowder could be made a cheap and effectual agent for propelling machinery. His idea was to ignite the powder, a small quantity at a time, in a cylinder, the expansion of gas thus created working a piston. I presume an ocean steamer could be propelled by means of a powder engine, but it strikes me it would be a little awkward for the passengers in case the fire happened to get to the main magazine."

"I suppose very few women cranks trouble you," said the reporter.

"I wish your supposition was true," said the lawyer, "but I'm grieved to say that it is not. There are plenty of women who imagine that they can make their everlasting fortunes in the field of invention. As a rule, a woman crank is ten times more to be dreaded than a man crank. She cannot be bluffed. When one of her kind comes to my office I resign myself to cruel fate. There are women who have invented fly traps, cradle rockers, carpet sweepers, and goodness only knows what not. Some of their inventions have been successful. Mechanical and inventive talent is by no means confined to the male sex. The most that I have against a female crank is her proclivity to talk a man to death. Whenever one of them enters my door I mentally ejaculate, 'Heaven preserve me!'"

"What is your advice to people who have a hankering to distinguish themselves in the field of invention?"

"I would recommend that they make use of common sense. Let them begin by making sure that the article which they intend to have patented is both novel and useful. There are thousands of patents which either never resulted in profit to the owner or involved actual financial loss. I know of a person who devoted twenty-five years and a large fortune inherited from a deceased relative in constructing a steam man. His idea was to have his man made of iron, the body comprising a boiler and furnace, and the legs being worked by a steam engine. Well, his machine was finally perfected to such an extent that it actually walked. The invention was patented, but the owner soon found that the public demand for steam men was very small indeed. I believe he did manage to sell a few of the machines, but they were of no practical use to the purchasers except as an amusing toy."

"Could he not make money by exhibiting his steam men and charging an entrance fee for the show?"

"I remember that an enterprising 'chap' did purchase one of the machines and place it in a vacant store on Broadway. The steam man attracted visitors, who paid in their dimes to see him walk, but the show soon proved a failure and the doors were closed for good. The last I saw of this particular steam man he was reposing in a heap of junk iron at an establishment on Center street. Air ships and flying machines are favorite dreams for the patent right cranks. It may be that a successful flying machine, which can be steered in any direction, will be constructed some day, but I wouldn't give much for all of the inventions in that direction which have come to my notice."—New York Telegram.

A Strongly Marked Contrast.

The contrast between Russia and Turkey in their railroad policy is strongly marked. While Turkey controls fertile districts, in which there seems to be a fair prospect of profitable traffic, no effort is made to develop them. Russia, on the contrary, is rapidly reaching out into Central Asia, and is coming dangerously near the Indian frontier of England. Both Russia and Turkey are equally bankrupt; but the former appreciates the importance of railroads enough to find some means of building them, while the latter opposes their construction with other obstacles besides financial ones.—New York Evening Post.

The Baby King of Spain.

Stories of the eccentricities of the baby king of Spain continue to amuse Europe. The continent is laughing at his latest escapade, which came near to involving his country in serious trouble. A newly appointed minister to Spain from an influential European country reached Madrid, and after a time was presented to the young potentate. The minister is bald headed, but wears a long, flowing beard. "Oh, mother!" exclaimed Alfonso when he caught sight of the diplomat, "he's combed his hair the wrong way." The relations between Spain and the minister's country are somewhat strained at present, but a settlement of the misunderstanding is hoped for.—New York World.

An Odd Dining Organization.

A very odd dining organization in Philadelphia is known as the Ishmaelites. The apartment in which the feast is held is always decorated in the oriental fashion, some of the features introduced being very luxurious and striking. During each season there is a muezzin who presides and rules the feast, and who also delivers a mock prayer and has a peculiar song. All wear turbans or fez caps, with long robes and ornaments around their necks.—Chicago Herald.