POOR COPY

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

The Gleaner.

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

VOL. IV. FREDERICTON, N. B., THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1888. No. 127

Professional Cards

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 GLASCOW.
SPECIAL CERTIFICATE IN MIDWIFERY.
OFFICE: FISHER'S BUILDING, COR. PHŒNIX SQUARE.
RESIDENCE, 109 BRUNSWICK STREET.
Fredericton, Oct 6th 1887

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

C. E. DUFFY,
Barrister, and Attorney-at-Law,
Notary Public, Etc.
SEC'Y-TREASURER OF SUNBURY.
ACCOUNTS COLLECTED, AND MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE SECURITY.
Office: West Side of Carleton Street, Second Door from Queen.
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

Hotels

BARKER HOUSE,
QUEEN STREET, - - - FREDERICTON.
NEWLY REFITTED, AND NOW ONE OF THE LEADING HOTELS OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES.
SAMPLE ROOM AND LIVERY STABLE.
Modern Improvements constantly being made
F. B. COLEMAN, - Proprietor.
Fredericton, Oct 6th, 1887

QUEEN HOTEL,
FREDERICTON, N.B.
J. A. EDWARDS, - Proprietor.
FINE SAMPLE ROOMS IN CONNECTION.
—ALSO,—
A FIRST-CLASS LIVERY STABLE.
Fredericton, Oct 6th, 1887

Auctioneers

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

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

New Advertisements

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

Undertaking

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

Insurance

THE 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

The North American
LIFE ASSURANCE CO'Y,
OF TORONTO
HON. ALEX. MACKENZIE PRES'T.
Guaranteed Capital, - - $1,000,000
Full Government Deposit - - 100,000
Business for 18— over - - 2,500,000
THE various popular plans of the "NORTH AMERICAN" embrace Life, Endowment, Endowment with Tontine, Commercial Risks, Reversionary and Investment policies, all of which have been carefully considered with a view to meeting the requirements of the insuring public, and the Company feels confident that its record and financial standing, coupled with its prompt and liberal settlement of death claims, will commend it to the favorable consideration of those seeking insurance.
Full information given and applications received by
C. E. DUFFY,
Agent, Fredericton

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

IMPORTANT.
WATCHES, CLOCKS
AND
JEWELLERY,
MARKED DOWN TO SUIT ALL.
GOODS ALL NEW.
A FINE LINE OF
SILK CHAINS
AT
F. J. McCAUSLAND'S
Fredericton, Dec. 8th, 1887

ANTHRACITE
COAL.
CHESTNUT AND STOVE
ANTHRACITE COAL.
A small quantity of the above Coal on hand, which I will sell at Lowest possible Prices.
DAILY EXPECTED:
A quantity of Good
HOUSE COAL,
FRESH MINED AND DOUBLE SCREENED.
E. H. ALLEN,
18 REGENT STREET.
COAL SHED: CAMPBELL ST,
Fredericton Feb. 18th, 1888.

New Advertisements

"GOLDEN FLEECE."
THE
CHEAP SALE.
—OF—
DRESS GOODS, PRINTS,
COTTON, HAMBURGS,
TWEEDS, HOMEPUNS,
CRETONNES, FLANNELS,
Still Continues. Also, a Lot of
DRESS GOODS
For 8 and 10 Cents, former price, 25 and 30 cents.
CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELF
T. A. SHARKEY.
Fredericton, Oct 6th, 1887

WM. JENNINGS
Merchant Tailor,
Has a Complete Assortment of Fashonable
OVERCOATINGS
SUITINGS,
AND
TROWSERINGS.
WILLIAM JENNINGS,
COR. QUEEN ST., AND WILMOT'S ALLEY
Fredericton, Dec 15th, 1887.

ICE! ICE!
FOR THE
CITIZENS.
DAVID DUNLAP
Begs to inform the Public that he has stored a Large Quantity of FIRST QUALITY ICE, which he will be prepared to supply to Citizens regularly and promptly, and in Good Shape, during the summer months. Orders solicited.
Fredericton, Feb. 18th, 1888.

1887-8. 1887-8.
FALL AND WINTER.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
Joseph Walker,
Practical Tailor.
I have just received a full line of Fall and Winter Goods in all the Latest Designs for
REEFERS and OVERCOATS.
Fancy Trouserings
A Specialty! Inspection Solicited
It is useless for me to say anything about a fit. Call and be convinced for yourself. Prices moderate.
JOSEPH WALKER,
Next door above W. VanWart's Grocery Store Queen Street, Fredericton sept 2

STILL THEY COME.
We have Received another Case (20 Dozen) of those ALL WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, at $1.25 a Suit.
Also: 5 Dozen more All Wool Cardigan Jackets. Same as last Lot, Price, $1.00. Call early, they Sell quick.
C. H. THOMAS & CO.
Fredericton, Dec. 1, 1887.

WOOD SCREWS.
2 CASES WOOD SCREWS 400 Gross Wood Screws, well assorted, at Bottom Rates just to hand.
R. CHESNUT & SON.

New Advertisements

PLASTER LIME.
ALWAYS IN STORE:
Extra No. 1 Green Head Lime,
Land and Calcined Plaster.
LAND AND CALCINED PLASTER.
FEED, OATS
AND ALL KINDS OF
SEEDS.
W. E. MILLER & CO.
155 and 159 QUEEN STREET.
Fredericton, F b. 25th, 1888.

1887. 1888.
HOLIDAY SEASON
OPENING DAILY:
A FULL LINE OF
Fancy Goods and Novelties, &c.
SUITABLE FOR
CHRISTMAS, NEW YEAR AND WEDDING PRESENTS.
Our Stock this Season is one of the largest and best selected to be found in the city. An inspection of our goods and prices solicited.
W. T. H. FENETY,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
286 QUEEN STREET, - FREDERICTON, N. B.
Fredericton Dec 6th, 1887.

FEBRUARY 1888.
HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES, &C.
TENNANT, DAVIES & Co
We have just received our usual Large Assortment of
FINE EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE AND COLORS. ALL WIDTHS.
ORIENTAL LACES. LACE FLOUNCINGS,
In White, Cream, and Coffee. We are also Showing full Lines of
TABLE LINENS, NAPKING, TOWELS, SHEETINGS, GREY AND WHITE COTTONS, &C., &C.
Inspection respectfully invited.
TANNANT, DAVIES & Co., 202 Queen Street
Fredericton, Feb. 11th, 1888.

CAMPBELL'S
SKREI COD LIVER OIL
Is the Finest Oil ever produced. Its sale has enormously increased and is prescribed by all the foremost physicians in the Dominion.
ALMOST TASTELESS,
EASILY TAKEN
By Children and the most Delicate Invalids.
JOHN M. WILEY,
AGENT FOR THE ABOVE.
196 Queen Street, Fredericton, N.B.
Fredericton, Jan 24th 1888.

LAURANCE'S
Spectacles and Eye-Glasses
AT A BARGAIN.
I have a lot of LAURANCE'S BEST ENGLISH GLASSES, both in Glass and Pebbles, which I will sell at 20 per cent. LESS THAN COST. This is a rare chance to secure a first-class article at a LOW PRICE.
GEO. H. DAVIS,
Cor. Queen and Regent Streets, Fredericton, N. B.
Fredericton, Oct 6th, 1887

Money. Money.
If you want a Gold Mine, we can't give it to you, but if you want HOLIDAY GOODS, we have the Largest Line in the city at the lowest rates. See large advertisement for Prices
NEW BRASS AND OXIDIZED SILVER GOODS.
PLUSH GOODS in great variety. Gents' and Ladies' Pocket Books, and Shopping Bags.
An immense stock of SILVER PLATED WARE just opened.
Late Novelties in JEWELRY—Solid Gold Sets, Pins, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Collar Buttons, Cuff Buttons, &c. &c.
Remember the place,
SHUTE'S, 302 Officers' Square.

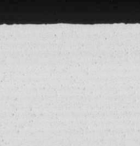
RICHLY Rewarded are those who read the ad. then act; they will find employment that will not take them from their homes and families. Large profits are sure and sure for every industrious person; many have made and are now making several hundred dollars a month. It pays for any one to make $5 and upwards per day, who is willing to work. Either sex, young or old; capital not needed; we start you. Everything new. No special ability required; you, reader, can do it as well as any one. Write to us at once for full particulars, which we mail free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

AGENTS.
OUR wonderful new book, "Life of the Fire-side," contains nearly 1000 pages of the choicest selections of Poetry and Prose from the very best authors, and 200 illustrations besides many costly fine steel engravings of the Poets and prominent women. It sells at sight. Dr. J. H. Vincent said: "It is Fireside," "Flies," "Games" and Folio-side," all in one. It is a whole parlor library." Prices very low. Send for illustrated circulars and terms to W. E. EARLE ST. JOHN, N. B. J. S. Robertson & Bro., Pittsburgh & Chicago. Jan. 25th.

BILL NYE TAKES A TRIP.

He Visits the Home of Jay Gould—Niagara Falls Graphically Described.

ON LOARD THE BOUNDING TRAIN, LONGITUDE 600 MILES WEST OF A GIVEN POINT.



I VISITED Walton, N. Y., last week, a beautiful town in the flank of the Catskills, at the head of the Delaware. It was there in that quiet and picturesque valley that the great philanthropist and amelinator, Jay Gould, first attracted attention.

He has a number of relatives there who note with pleasure the fact that Mr. Gould is not frittering away his means during his lifetime.

In the office of Mr. Nish, of Walton, there is a map of the county made by Jay Gould while in the surveying business, and several years before he became mourech of all he surveyed.

In Franklin there is an old wheelbarrow which Mr. Gould used on his early surveying trips. In this he carried his surveying instruments, his nightshirt and manicure set. Connected with the wheel there is an arrangement by which at night the young surveyor could tell at a glance, with the aid of a piece of red chalk and a barn door, just how far he had traveled during the day.

This instrument was no doubt the father of the pedometer and the cyclorama, just as the boy is frequently father to the man. It was also no doubt the avant courier of the Dutch clock, now used on freight cabooses, which not only shows how far the car has traveled, but also the rate of speed for each mile, the average rainfall and whether the conductor has eaten onions during the day.

This instrument has worked quite a change in railroading since my time. Years ago I can remember when I used to ride in a caboose and enjoy myself, and before good fortune had made me the target of the alert and swift flying whisk broom of the palace car, it was my chief joy to catch a freight over the hill from Cheyenne, on the Mountain division. We were not the anywhere until the following day, and so at the top of the mountain we would cut off the caboose and let the train go on. We would then go into the glorious hills and gather sage hens and cotton tails. In the summer we would put in the afternoon catching trout in Dale creek or gathering maidenhair ferns in the bosky dells. Bosky dells were more plenty there at that time than they are now.

It was a delightful sensation to know that we could loll about in the glorious weather, secure a small string of stark, varnished trout with chapped backs, hanging aimlessly by one gill to a gory willow stringer and then beat our train home by two hours by letting off the brakes and riding twenty miles in fifteen minutes.

I saw Niagara falls on Thursday for the first time. The sight is one long to be remembered. I did not go to the falls, but viewed them from the car window in all their might, majesty, power and dominion forever.

Niagara falls plunges from a huge elevation by reason of its inability to remain on the sharp edge of a precipice several feet higher than the point to which the falls are now falling. This causes a noise to make its appearance, and a thick mist, composed of minute particles of wetness, rises to its full height and comes down again afterward. Words are inadequate to show here, even with the aid of a large, powerful new press, the grandeur, what you may call the vertigo, of Niagara. Everybody from all over the world goes to see and listen to the remarks of this great fall. How convenient and pleasant it is to be a cataract like that and have people come in great crowds to see and hear you! How much better that is than to be a lecturer, for instance, and have to follow people to their homes in order to attract their attention!

Many people in the United States and Canada, who were once as pure as the beautiful snow, have fallen, but they did not attract the attention that Niagara does.

The officer said that I had nothing in my luggage that was liable to duty, but stated that I would need heavier underwear in Canada than the samples I had with me.

Toronto is a stirring city of 150,000 people, who are justly proud of her great prosperity. I only regretted that I could not stay there a long time.

I met a man in Cleveland, O., whose name was Macdonald. He was at the Weddell house, and talked freely with me about our country, asking me a great many questions about myself, and where I lived and how I was prospering. While we were talking at one time he saw something in the paper which interested him and called him away. After he had gone I noticed the paragraph he had been reading, and saw that it spoke of a man named Macdonald who had recently arrived in town from New York, and who was introducing a new line of green goods.

I have often wondered what there is about my general appearance which seems to draw about me a cluster of green goods men wherever I go. Is it the odor of new mown hay, or the frank, open way in which I seem to measure the height of the loftiest buildings with my eye as I penetrate the busy haunts of men and throng the crowded marts of trade? Or do strangers suspect me of being a man of means?

In Cleveland I was rather indisposed, owing to the fact that I had been sitting up until 2 or 3 o'clock a. m. for several nights in order to miss early trains. I went to a physician, who said I was suffering from some new and attractive disease, which he could cope with in a day or two. I told him to cope. He prescribed a large 42-calibre capsule, which he said contained medical properties. It might have contained theatrical properties and still had room left for a baby grand piano. I do not know why the capsule should be so popular. I would rather swallow a porcelain egg or a live turtle. Doctors claim that it is to prevent the bad taste of the medicines, but I have never yet participated in any medicine which was more disagreeable than the gluey shell of an adult capsule, which looks like an overgrown bett and tastes like a rancid nightmare.

I doubt the good taste of any one who will turn up his nose at castor oil or quinine and yet meekly swallow a crystalis with varnish on the outside.

Everywhere I go I find people who seem pleased with the manner in which I have succeeded in recording the graphic pictures made to represent me in the newspapers. I can truly say that I am not a vain man, but it is certainly pleasing and gratifying to be greeted by a glimpse of recognition and a yell of genuine delight from total strangers. Many have seemed to suppose that the massive and unhinged head shown in these pictures was the result of artistic license or indolence and a general desire to evade the task of making hair. For such people the thrill of joy they feel when they discover that they have not been deceived is marked and genuine.—Bill Nye in New York World.

Swiss and French Soldiers.

There is very little contrast between the Swiss and French soldier. Both are below the stature of the German, English and American soldier; inferior intellectually and physically. The Swiss warrior wears a cap helmet, which makes him look at once like a member of a rural band in America. It is of black cloth, with deep blue trimmings and with black silk braid about the edges. The front is cocked and the rear slopes and has the helmet brim. He wears a navy blue cutaway coat, dark gray pantaloons, and each is decked with a very narrow red cord. At his side is a short, heavy sword always. His side arms are completed by a five-shot 42-calibre revolver, heavy enough to be used as a bludgeon in close quarters. Also, like the French soldier, the Swiss is armed with a magazine needle gun, and is given so much active training that he is invariably a fair marksman. In this, as nearly all continental armies, there is by government authority an inducement for soldiers to become fine marksmen. But the pay of the continental soldier is so low and generally his service so nearly menial that he takes little interest in what he does. The pay is about one-fourth that of the American soldier and less than half of that paid the English.—Cor. Philadelphia Times.

We don't know of anything that is needed more than a mince pie trust.—Rochester Post-Express.

ENTRE-ACTE REVERIES.

I.

Between the acts, while the orchestra played
That sweet old waltz with the lilting measure,
I drifted away to a dear dead day,
When the dance for me was the sum of all pleasure.
When my veins were rife with the fever of life,
When hope ran high as an unwept ocean,
And my heart's great gladness was almost madness,
As I floated off to the music's motion.

II.

How little I cared for the world outside,
How little I cared for the dull day after.
The thought of trouble went up like a bubble,
And burst in a sparkle of mirthful laughter.
Oh! and the best of it, oh, and the sweet of it,
Melody, motion and young blood melted.
The dancers swayed, the players played,
The air song deluged and music pelted.

III.

I knew no weariness, no, not I;
My step was as light as the waving grasses
That flutter with ease on the strong armed breeze
As it waltzes over the wild morasses.
Life was all sound and swing, youth was a perfect thing,
Night was the goddess of satisfaction.
Oh! how I tripped away, down to the edge of day:
Joy lay in motion and rest in action.

IV.

I dance no more on the music's wave,
I yield no more to its bewildering power.
That time has fown like a rose that is blown,
Yet life is a garden forever in flower.
Though storms of tears have watered the years
Between to-day and that day departed,
Though trials have met me and grief's waves wet me,
And I have been tired and trouble hearted.

V.

Though under the sod of a wee green grave
A great sweet hope in darkness perished,
Yet life, to my thinking, is a cup worth drinking.
A gift to be glad of, and loved and cherished.
There is deeper pleasure in the slower measure
That Time's grand orchestra now is giving.
Its mellowed minor is sadder but finer,
And life grows daily more worth the living.
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

Gods of the Esquimaux.

The Esquimaux pantheon is pretty well occupied, there being gods to preside over the different natural phenomena, such as the rain, snow, ice, tides and so forth, and others controlling human destiny in the chase, at home and elsewhere. Their explanation of the tides is very naive. The genius of the waters, it seems, wishing to cross the straits dryshod, caused the water that filled them to heap itself up at one side, and then, when he had passed over, to fall back into its place again, which it did with such momentum as to go on oscillating to and fro ever since. They have no lack of priests, and under their direction make various offerings to propitiate the deities, particularly when the season is bad, and seals are scarce.—J. Macdonald Oxley in American Magazine.

Chinese Shoes and Shoemaking.

Shoemaking, shoe mending and shoe selling are distinct branches of business in China. Chinese shoes exhibit great variety of shape. Except in the hob nailed shoe for wet weather, there is little leather used—the materials being principally calico, silk, satin, velvet and felt. Children's summer shoes are made of fine open rush work, with bright lining. Ladies' shoes are made and mended by their wearers. From childhood the girls of the upper classes have their feet tightly bound, and they are thus, at the cost of years of suffering, enabled to wear shoes about three inches long. The Chinese cobbler goes from house to house, and announces his presence with a peculiar rattle.—Philadelphia Times.

Something About "Zante Currants."

The word currant is said to be a corruption of Corinth, a city from which once came all the Greek currants. The currants, commonly called zante, are really raisins, produced from a grape that grows no larger than peas, like the American wild or fox grape, and hangs in bunches only three inches long. These grapes are dried in the sun, and then stored in bulk, where the sugar that exudes from them makes them into masses so compact that they have to be dug apart by force when wanted. They are prepared for shipment by being put into casks and packed into a solid mass by being trodden by the feet of the natives.—New York Sun.

Duration of Infection Stages.

The duration of the infection stages of various diseases is thus given by Dr. T. F. Pearse, an English physician. Measles from the second day of the disease, for three weeks; smallpox from the first day, for four weeks; scarlet fever from the fourth day, for seven weeks; mumps from the second day, for three weeks; diphtheria from the first day, for three weeks. The incubation periods, or intervals occurring between exposure to infection and the first symptoms, are as follows: Whooping cough, fourteen days; mumps, eighteen days; measles, ten days; smallpox, twelve days; scarlet fever, three days; diphtheria, fourteen days.—Herald of Health.

Made Her Feel at Home.

A lady from Nebraska was the guest of a Pittsburg family. As the thermometer only touched zero once during the winter the fair stranger would have been homesick but for the thoughtfulness of her host. By an ingenious arrangement a powerful fan drove snow dust in her face every time she opened that front door. The snow was banked against the windows of her room and her meals let down the chimney with a string. Another device imitated the roar of a blizzard, and so soothed her to gentle slumber—wherein she dreamed of her native state. These little attentions deeply touched the fair guest.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

Florida's Opium Industry.

Florida promises to become a large producer of opium. The poppy grows there very readily, and larger than anywhere else in the United States. Sixteen plants will produce an ounce of opium, and an acre should give a profit of $1,000. As the plants will thrive among trees, the land on which are young and non-bearing orange orchards can be utilized while the trees are reaching maturity.—New York Sun.

Consumption of Tobacco.

M. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu gives figures showing the quantity of tobacco consumed in the different countries of Europe. The rate per 100 inhabitants is, according to him, as follows: Spain, 110 pounds; Italy, 128 pounds; Great Britain, 138 pounds; Russia, 183 pounds; Denmark, 224 pounds; Norway, 229 pounds; Austria, 273 pounds.—Chicago News.

Artificial Ageing of Whisky.

A way has been found of ageing whisky artificially. A dealer showed the writer two samples of what he called the "straight" article; one was made in 1885, the other in July, 1887. They were equally good, he said, in color, bouquet, taste and every other quality, and yet the 1887 sample was sold at $10 less a barrel than the other. In other words, the whisky makers can now furnish a three months' article equal in every respect to that which is three years old.

By this process they save the three years' storage, interest and evaporation. The purchaser generally gets the benefit of this. The new process consists briefly of rocking the barrels day and night on patented "cradles." Charred barrels are used, as is customary—that is to say, the barrel is burned out before the whisky is put in, thus converting the inner surface into charcoal. The constant motion for three months dissipates the fusel oil and imparts the rich color which new whisky has hitherto never had legitimately.—Philadelphia Times.

A Free Climate.

"Look here!" she exclaimed. "This is terrible. You charge me twenty-five cents for that card of buttons, and back east I could get them for ten cents."

"Yes, ma'am, but just think of the elegant climate you get thrown in with every card of buttons."—Santa Barbara (Cal.) Press.

A RELIGIOUS CEREMONY.

Curious Custom in the Tuscan Highlands. Saints' Bones—Village Lottery.

In the Tuscan Highlands at the village of Cutipliano they keep high feast on the 8th of August in memory of Saint Aurelius and Saint Irenæus, whose bones lie in state in the town church. The sacred remains exhibited on the holiday are preserved in richly gilt shrines, with glass front and sides. The skulls are bare in all their grinning hideousness; the rest of the skeletons are happily hid in rich costumes, the hands covered with silk gloves and the feet with elegant stockings.

After mass is over in the church and the people have been blessed, a priest standing at the altar holds up a reliquary containing the bone of a saint for the adoration of the crowd. One by one the men come up to the altar steps, devoutly kiss the glass that covers the precious bone, and drop a copper or two into the brass tray which is carried by an attendant. After each osculation the glass is carefully wiped with a napkin and then presented to the next in order.

The women come after the men. The faith of these is apparently more lively. They seem fully satisfied that by the act of adoration they have committed themselves to the effectual safeguard of the saint, and they turn away their faces radiant with peace and contentment. Here comes a family group, a mother leading a little girl by the hand with a baby on her arm. It is touching to see the earnestness with which the mother presses the pouting lips of her infant against the sacred charm and the joy with which she broods over him when she has thus secured his salvation; behind comes an old woman, wrinkled, infirm, alone in the world, but the weight of her years and trouble seems to grow light when she has secured the good will and intercession of the saint.

So they come in a long succession of every age and condition, but all believing and devout. Long after the service is over the worshippers remain absorbed in prayer, kneeling in different parts of the church, utterly lost to all that passes around.

After leaving the church the Tuscans repair to the village green, where a lottery is in progress, and every one, from the gray head to the toddling infant invests in a ticket. They are very superstitious about significant numbers. One man chooses eight because his cat at home has that number of kittens, another twenty-nine because his son fell and broke his leg on that day of the month; still another fifteen because there are that number of letters in the saint's name whom they celebrate.

Every one is in good humor while the drawing takes place, and even if their numbers are unsuccessful they leave with the conviction that it will surely come upon the next feast day.—Foreign Letter.

Water Changed to Blood.

There is an animalcule, sometimes called the englena sanguinea, or the blood red englena, which multiplies so rapidly in some places that the surface of the pool soon resembles a great clot of blood, to the wonder of those who see it for the first time, and do not suspect the cause. The little creature seems to be abundant all over the known world, and Ehrenberg, a German naturalist, who discovered and named it, suggested that the first plagues of Egypt, when the water was apparently changed into blood, as narrated in the Bible, may have been caused by a prodigious and miraculous increase of this little blood red infusorian.

Within very recent times an apparent change of water into blood has come to the writer's notice in the White mountains, in northern New York, and in several places in New Jersey. The phenomenon is not very rare. The creature that causes this change has itself a peculiar color habit according to its age. In early youth and middle life its color is a vivid green; in maturity and old age it assumes the crimson hue referred to, and often the same individual may be both green and red as either color reaches the surface during the body's movement, each coming and going in a wave that flows across the little creature, or a minute spot may be rosy red in the general green, or an emeral island may appear in this miniature sea of crimson.—Alfred C. Stokes, M. D., in Harper's Young People.

Cause of Decay in Steel.

It has recently been discovered by a board of naval experts at the United States navy yard, Mare's Island, Cal., that the cause of the sudden deterioration in the steel used in building the new cruisers for the government is not due to the ravages of a worm, as was supposed, but is caused by the fungus peronosporus infestans, so well known as the cause of potato rot.

With the delicate apparatus procured by the government for testing the qualities and detecting fraud in metals intended for government uses, it has been ascertained that the minute spons or suds, which float in the air, are introduced into the metallic body while in the molten state during the process of carbonization. They also find that this form of steel rot is alarmingly epidemic in much of the government material.

A large and profitable field is open to inventors and scientific men who will devise means to arrest the spores of this fungus as they are drawn into the carbonizing furnaces, or who can prevent their growth and spread either in the ingot or manufactured forms of steel.—Detroit Free Press.

Wild Silkworms of India.

For a number of years the deficiency in the production of mulberry silk has drawn the attention of sericulturists to the rearing of the wild silkworms of India, China, Japan, America and other parts, and a great many reports have been published on these wild silkworms, some of which are already bred in a state of domesticity or semi-domesticity. Many of these wild silkworms produce silk of great strength and beauty, and could all be profitably utilized if bred in their native lands on a large scale. Specimen cocoons and carded and reeled silks of about twenty different species have been sent to the Societe d'Acclimatation, and they will be exhibited in the Paris International exhibition of 1889, together with the specimens of the moths and prepared larvæ of the various species.—Public Opinion.

Evolution of the Diamond.

Carbon has now been yielded by meteorites in three stages of development. Uncrystallized graphite has long been known as a constituent of meteoric irons and stones, and graphite crystals were recently found in a meteoric iron from western Australia, while the report has just been made that small diamond corpuscles have been obtained from a meteoric stone which fell in Russia in 1885. It is suggested that these discoveries may point out the road to the artificial production of the diamond.—Frank Leslie's.

Elegant extract.—Helping a girl out of the mire.

Don't

let that cold of yours run on. You think it is a light thing. But it may run into catarrh. Or into pneumonia. Or consumption.

Catarrh is disgusting. Pneumonia is dangerous. Consumption is death itself.

The breathing apparatus must be kept healthy and clear of all obstructions and offensive matter. Otherwise there is trouble ahead.

All the diseases of these parts, head, nose, throat, bronchial tubes and lungs, can be delightfully and entirely cured by the use of Boschee's German Syrup. If you don't know this already, thousands and thousands of people can tell you. They have been cured by it, and "know how it is, themselves." Bottle only 75 cents. Ask any druggist.