POOR COPY

THE BEST.
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., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1888. No. 83

Professional Cards

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

C. D. CARTER,
Dentist.
EXTRACTION AND PROSTHETIC DENTISTRY A SPECIALTY.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
DENTAL ROOMS OVER F. A. MCAUSLAND'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. B., C. M.
LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF EDINBURGH;
LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF EDINBURGH;
ICENTIATE OF THE FACULTY OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF GLASGOW.
SPECIAL CERTIFICATE IN MIDWIFERY.
OFFICE: FISHER'S BUILDING, COR. PHŒNIX SQUARE.
RESIDENCE, 229 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.
SEC'Y-TREASURER OF SUNBURY
ACCOUNTS COLLECTED, AND MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE SECURITY.
Offices: West Side of Carleton Street, Second Door from Queen.
Fredericton, Nov 1st, 1887

Auctioneers

H. C. C. WETMORE
AUCTIONEER, &c.
Has Fitted a Store on the Upper Side of
PHŒNIX SQUARE,
Next to L. P. LeForest, 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, Dec 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. MCAUSLAND,
CORNER QUEEN AND CARLETON
Fredericton Oct. 27, 1888.

MEN!
Our Specific No. 23 permanently restores EXHAUSTED VITALITY, LOST MANHOOD and GENERAL DEBILITY when other treatment fails. Send 6 cts. in stamps for our TREATISE and DIRECTIONS for home cure. TORONTO MEDICINE CO., 343 Spadina Ave. Toronto, Ont.

Insurance

The North American
LIFE ASSURANCE CO'Y,
OF TORONTO
HON. ALEX. MACKENZIE PRES'T.
Guaranteed Capital, - - $950,000.00
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, Tontens, Semi-Tontens, 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 tontines the attractive investment feature is combined with insurance.
All information given and applications received by
O. 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. Unquestioned 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

JUST RECEIVED:
BATH SPONGES
Assorted Sizes.
CARRIAGE SPONGES
Assorted Sizes.
FINEST TURKEY SPONGES.
Assorted Sizes.
SLATE SPONGES,
All Sizes.
OUR STOCK IS COMPLETE
DAVIS STAPLES & Co
DRUGGISTS,
Cor. Queen & York Sts., Fredericton
Fredericton, Oct 4th, 1887.

New Advertisements

LADIES, LADIES, LADIES,
STITCH, STITCH, STITCH,
WITH RICHES AND HAPPINESS. BLEST.
They Sing in a Voice of Musical Pitch We Like BELDING'S SILK the Best.
For softest finish and richest gloss,
USE BELDING' S!
For lightest colors and purest floss,
USE BELDING'S!
For even running and best of measure,
USE BELDING'S!
And find an unexpected treasure.
These Goods are world renowed. Have taken First Premium in all parts of the globe. See that our name,
BELDING, PAUL & CO., Is on the End of the Spool.
Fredericton, Oct. 13th, 1888.

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. 13th, 1888. tw. tf.

1888. 1888.
FALL AND WINTER
Joseph Walker,
PRACTICAL TAILOR.
I Have just opened one of the finest stocks that has ever been placed before the public in this city, in the Tailoring Trade. All the latest designs in the following goods:
Wide Wale Overcoating, Corkscrews, Meltons, Beaver, Naps.
Fancy Trouserings a Specialty.
Call and Examine before purchasing elsewhere.
Always a First-Class Fit Gauranteed.
PRICES MODERATE.
Joseph Walker,
Next door above W. H. VanWart's grocery store.
QUEEN STREET.
Fredericton, Sept. 8th, 1888.

G. W. DYKEMAN & CO.
AGENTS,
DOMINION ORGAN
—AND—
PIANOS,
Sewing Machines
OFFICE: QUEEN STREET,
Next Door Below Z. R. Everett
Fredericton, April 26th, 1888.

HAMILTON'S BARBER SHOP
IS ONE OF THE FIRST CLASS PLACES IN the CITY to get a Good Shave and a First Class Hair Cut. Having employed a First Class Barber, late of Boston, he is now prepared to do the finest work in the City. Shampooing and Dyeing in the latest style. Razors carefully honed. Ladies and Children's Hair Cutting the latest specialty.
BOYD HAMILTON, BARBER
Next to W. Guiou,
York Street, Fredericton, N. B.
Also Dealer in Switches, Braids and Curls.
Fredericton, Oct. 15—3m

DEEP Sea Wonders exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallet & Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free, full information how either sex of all ages, can earn from $5 to $25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over $50 in a single day, at this work. All succeed.

Meat Choppers.
3 CASES of the ENTERPRISE MEAT CHOPPER, the most useful thing in a family imaginable. Just received by
R. CHESTNUT & SONS.
Fredericton, Oct. 20.

WANTED.
GIRL WANTED to do general housework in a family of three. Good wages given. References required.
MRS. ALLAN F. RANDOLPH,
Waterloo Row.
Fredericton, Oct. 15—tf

Girls Wanted.
THE HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR GOOD GIRLS AT THE BARKER HOUSE.
Reference Required.
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.

Canned Goods.
CORN, TOMATOES, PEAS, BEANS,
PINE APPLES, PEACHES, OYSTERS,
LOBSTERS, SALMON, CORN BEEF,
LUNCH TONGUE, POTTED HAM,
Condensed Milk, Condensed Coffee.
FOR SALE LOW AT
S. L. MORRISON'S
Queen Street, Cor. of York.
Fredericton, June 21st, 1888.

212 **Just Arrived.** 212
DRESS GOODS,
CLOTHS, YARNS,
FLANNELS,
CARDIGANS,
TOP SHIRTS.
JOHN HASLIN.
Fredericton, Aug. 9, 1888.

SCIATICA, NEURALGIA, NERVOUS HEADACHE,
TAPLEY'S REMEDY
WILL RELIEVE AND CURE.
Persons who have been troubled with the above Distressing Complaints, and never Anticipated a Cure, have found it in using this Remedy, and scores of cures from one to twenty year's standing, are vouched for by most reliable persons in various sections of the country.
For Sale by all Druggists.
Fredericton, March 6th, 1888.

Quinces!
Green Grapes, Salem Grapes,
Delaware Grapes, Jersey Sweet Potatoes,
Cucumber Pickles,
Labrador Herring,
Bloaters, Finnen Haddies.
St. John Sausages Fresh Every Day. 50 Factory Cheese, from Waterville, Carleton County.
W. R. LOGAN,
Queen Street, Fredericton.
Fredericton Oct 4 1888.

AN HOUR WITH ASTRONOMY AND ASTRONOMERS.

"Hail, mighty Sirius, monarch of the Suns
May we in this poor planet speak with thee?
Say, art thou nearer to His throne, whose nod
Doth govern all things?—Hast thou heard
The whisper through the open gate of Heaven
When the pale stars shall fall, and you blue vault
Be shivelled to a scroll?"—*Sigourney.*

The contemplation of celestial things will make a man both speak and think more sublimely and magnificently when he descends to human affairs.—*Cicero.*

In the order of the origin and development of the various sciences, which, from the earliest times, have engaged the thoughtful consideration of man, astronomy may be regarded the zero from which all others are properly classified. Indeed in no other field within the boundless empire of nature are to be found the existing elements which were so likely to stimulate and quicken the untutored operation of human perception as those which were at all times, particularly during the night, discoverable in the heavens. The most uncivilized races must have noticed the regularity with which day and night succeeded each other, as well as the orderly succession of the seasons, and many also must have, somewhat intuitively, recognized the causes of these vicissitudes. A person of the most primitive unreflective turn of mind could not be otherwise than impressed with a view of the starlit azure depths of night, and in the orient where astronomy had its birth, every influence existed—in the largely out door habit of life which prevailed among a pastoral people—living as many of them did in tents, and others indeed in the open air—whereby the varied wonders of the sky should force themselves upon the eye, thus for many a theme of more or less constant meditation.

The Egyptians, Chaldeans and Chinese were the pioneers in the study of astronomy, but their investigations seem to have been chiefly confined to the sun and moon—the consideration of lunar eclipse, etc., and we have little authentic record of them possessing any definite knowledge concerning planetary motions, or, indeed, of the planets themselves. They seem to have only caught the hint of the possible science of astronomy, and practiced in a desultory manner some experiments and observations which led to the knowledge of a few isolated facts.

At a period almost coeval with these vague twilight unfoldings of astronomical knowledge, another branch of stellar research of unique and peculiar interest was opened up and diligently promulgated, viz: astrology. The human disposition to ever be enamored of the mysterious, and so far as practicable push aside the curtains which conceal the couch of the undelivered future—to catch a furtive glimpse of the concerns of man, which silently lie beyond the ever present *now*, imparted to the teachings of astrology an irresistible charm, an enchanting acceptability. Unlike astronomy, (with which it was in a measure regarded as largely identical, and which for centuries—only in a few localities, chiefly in Asia—was cultivated by the most primitive methods), *astrology*, claiming as it did, the art of divining the future, and declaring the destiny of individuals and empires, incited the vulgar as well as the philosophic mind to an acquaintance with its doctrines; and it is largely owing to this fact of the general consideration given the sidereal heavens, that to a point whose scope of attainments was naturally limited to the power of the unaided eye, such advances were made in the study of the former. For ages the astrologer occupied the same relation to astronomy that the alchemist did to chemistry. It permeated the field of politics, religion and philosophy, and the dauntless heroes of battle did homage to its inspired oracles. However, with the astounding declarations of Copernicus in the sixteenth century came the complete overthrow of the basis of the whole teachings of astrology, although, many, notably Napoleon and Wallenstein, have subsequently declared with firm faith the ruling influence of their natal star.

A glance at the early history of astronomy is fraught with a measure of curious interest in many respects, and it is often difficult to determine the border line between the fact and the myth—between the actual record and tradition. The speculations, which, even among learned nations, were rife as to the causes of certain phenomena, are viewed in the light of our present state of precise knowledge as ridiculous as they were varied, as extravagant as they were simple. The early Greeks believed that the sun was a tremendous torch, and the stars candles which were periodically lit by it and again extinguished. An Arab tradition was that the stars are lamps held by angels guarding the portals of heaven, and a meteor or shooting star signified that some angel had become careless in the discharge of her duty and allowed her lamp to fail; another that the earth is a level plain and the mountains are places thereon in order to balance it in the surrounding atmosphere. One of the many Hindoo legends concerning the origin of the earth, is that, Brama, the eternal laborer, "created it while surveying his own reflection in the ocean of sweat that had fallen from his brow."

The true basis of modern astronomy and the overthrow of the Ptolemaic system, dates from the sixteenth century. The doctrine of Ptolemy, which was the system recognized by Europe until that time, was, that the earth was the fixed and motionless centre, around which, and at certain distances from it, the planets revolve in the following order: First, the Moon, then Mercury, Venus, the Sun, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and at a remote distance beyond, the sphere of the fixed Stars. In the beginning of that century, Copernicus, a Polish Russian, announced the doctrine of planetary motion, which, bearing his name, is now so absolutely demonstrated. The Copernician system places the sun motionless in the centre, around which the earth and other planets in their natural order revolve. The illusive part the senses play in convincing us of the apparent motion of the sun and stars, Copernicus illustrates by the following: "Why then do we hesitate to give to the earth the mobility suitable to its form, rather than admit that the universe, whose bounds we do not and cannot know, should revolve? Why should we not confess that the diurnal revolution is apparent only in the heavens, and rea only in the earth? * * * While the ship glides tranquilly along all external objects appear to the sailors to move in proportion as their vessels moves, and they alone and what is with them seem to be at rest."

Kepler, during the early part of the seventeenth century, by assiduous research, succeeded in discovering the true nature of the orbit of Mars, which he described an ellipse. In the course of the experiments which led to this achievement, he formulated a series of nineteen different hypotheses, deducing from each, by elaborate methods of calculations its legitimate conclusion, in the attempt to find the path of this planet, but without avail. However, success generally crowns the efforts of the industrious, and in the twentieth venture in

"The Sphere
With centric and excentric scribbled o'er
Cycle and epicycle orb in orb."

he discovered the trackless way of this beautiful planet.

In every age there is born into the world some mighty intellect commissioned to unravel some intricate problem, to investigate some subtle mystery, or interpret some inarticulate speech of this silent universe. "New truths," says Carlyle, "are the pabulum of the worlds progress," and must not be handed down too rapidly in order that they be properly received and healthfully assimilated by the thought of the time. As a rule, great discoveries in the same field of enquiry do not follow each other in quick succession. When a startling revelation is announced to the world, the measure of intellectual power requisite for its birth seems for the time fatigued and exhausted, though after a period of meditative repose it gathers might, and accumulates perceptive energy, again grapple with some mighty problem, deep as eternity itself, in the solution of which the glory of the former achievment appears dimmed by the brilliancy of the later.

Thus to Galileo, in the seventeenth century, was reserved the privilege of revolutionizing the old methods of conducting astronomical observation. In the year 1608, Lippershey, a Dutch optician, discovered that by a certain adjustment of two lenses—a plano convex and a plano-concave—that the apparent size of distant objects was increased. Thus was the telescope, whose field of usefulness proper is in the heavens, first discovered. The following year the rumor of this innovation reached Venice, where Galileo resided, who at once set about acquainting himself with the principles of refraction, with the immediate result of constructing a tube (as it was then termed) of three fold magnifying power, which he soon succeeded in increasing until he attained a power of thirty-two. His employment of this instrument in the study of astronomy formed a new era in the history of that science, and at once discovery followed discovery with marked rapidity and bewildering effect. The wonders disclosed in the heavens by it soon dissipated the fables and conjectures which for ages had been entertained regarding the stellar world. The milky-way, whose mysteries had about exhausted the resources of speculative controversy, was found to consist of an infinite number of stars, while other hazy nebulous patches were also declared to be composed of stars. While he gave the correct explanation of the spots upon the face of the sun, his most important discovery was that of Jupiter's Satellites, four in number; and after that he turned his attention to Saturo, but his telescope was not sufficiently powerful to distinctly recognize its rings.

Thus far the fruits of his labors tended to confirm the conclusions of Copernicus, the cogency of which was equally apparent in the triumphant declarations of his advocates, as in the relentless hostility of his opponents.

The recognized guardians of religious faiths have ever manifested a decided proneness to stifle new truths which have been given to man, and sought to martyrize the individuals—the world's benefactors—who originate them. Not until these truths in the name of eternal justice and liberty had appealed to the world, asserting their inalienable supremacy in the independent free will of free man, and indicated their character as affording the most demonstrable ally and support that religious faith could demand, were they enabled to resist and outlive the violent fanaticism they encountered. Persecution and oppression are the pangs with which all great truths are brought forth; the ordeals to which they are subjected to test their infallibility and soundness.

The religious bigoty and intolerance of the age indignantly rushed forth to the protection of some cardinal dogmas, which, it was claimed were being assailed and endangered by Galileo's teachings. Upon two occasions, under penalty of anathema and excommunication, was he compelled to abjure the doctrines which were the outcome of his brilliant discoveries.

The unreceptive purblind disposition of his time is fairly illustrated in the manner which the announcement of his discovery of Jupiter's four Satellites was received. "There are," says Sezzi, an astronomer and contemporary of his, "seven openings in the head which communicate with the outer world, namely, two nostrils, two eyes, two ears and a mouth, there are seven metals, there are seven days in the week, and many other things are reckoned by sevens, from which we may gather that the number of planets is necessarily also seven." The incredulity manifested with regard to the reliability of the disclosures made by his telescope was equally appalling. "The telescope," says one of his opponents, "does wonders upon the earth, but represents celestial objects falsely. I do not more surely know that I have a soul in my body than that refracted rays are the sole cause of Galileo's erroneous observations. I will never concede his four new planets to that Italian from Padua, though I die for it."

It is impossible to conjecture what additional glories Galileo might have achieved had not the closing decade of his eventful career—that period of his existence when the resources of his faculties were almost inexhaustible—with the immense stores of ripened experience replete with acquisitions of an unparalleled character—been blighted by the judicial decrees of the inquisition. To have exiled from this worthy man his liberty, as the penalty for a degree of enlightenment in advance of his age, at a time when his capacity and fame were in there meridian splendor, when in some directions at least, the long hoped for assurance of awarded truth and sincerity by way of support and approval was already manifesting itself, was to the world to have immured him within the stern walls of a vatican dungeon.

Deprived of his liberty and freedom, the truly great man, the *hero*, involuntarily shrinks from the society of free and independent men, unable to behold the exercise and enjoyment of these inalienable God-given attributes which he cannot himself enjoy, and rather than attempt to conciliate his honor by surrendering his earnest convictions, retires to the solitary caves of oblivion and despair, there to console himself with the remorse of disappointment and defeat.

Amid all this oppression and affliction, where, by mortal behest the tongue and will of Gallilo had been palsied, nature—to be avenged for the insult paid her most enamored votary, as, if in pity to quench the hopeless yearnings after the glories which gaust in this world ever be denied—with a complete blindness sealed his eyes—those eyes which had beheld a greater measure of her remote and resplendent grandeur than had ever fallen to the lot of mortal gaze!

The year that witnessed the close of his mortal career also ushered into being one destined to ably continue the grand work inaugurated by the deceased Italian; one commissioned to carry the line and rule to the utmost barriers of creation—to scale the highest altitudes of the universe—to fathom its deepest abysses. Already, as we have seen, certain, nay, vast numbers of the heavenly bodies had become familiar to the student of astronomy, as well as the nature of the orbits of a number, but *why* with a degree of such unchangeable relationship and constant regularity *they* should continue to move in the same orbital course, was unknown. *This* was a task reserved for Isaac Newton.

To be Continued.

THE TIMES' FORGED LETTERS.

A Witness to be Produced Who will Swear He Wrote Them.

LONDON, Nov. 8. It is stated that Sir Charles Russell, counsel for the Parnellites, will call a witness to swear that he forged the Times' letters, and will show by enlarged photographs on a magic lantern that, in tracing beneath the signature, the pen was repeatedly stopped in the course of writing.

Don't You Know
that you cannot afford to neglect that catarrh? Don't you know that it may lead to consumption, to insanity, to death? Don't you know that it can be easily cured? Don't you know that while the thousand and one nostrums you have tried have utterly failed that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is a certain cure? It has stood the test of years, and there are hundreds of thousands of grateful men and women in all parts of the country who can testify to its efficacy. All druggists.

ON AN ICELANDIC FARM.

The Peculiar and Picturesque Buildings. A Gloomy Interior.

The buildings of a farm usually are under one roof and stand in a row, with the gable ends facing the court. They are peculiarly constructed; economy of timber and the exigencies of the climate furnish, however, a key to their architecture. Ordinarily they are but one story in height. They are framed of wood, and their gables also are wooden; their sides and backs, which usually slope to the ground, are commonly of lava and turf; the roof always is thatched with turf, which quickly grows together and forms a continuous covering, through which wet and cold scarcely can penetrate. Seen from a distance a group of farm buildings bears the appearance of an irregular grass grown hillock, upon which, to heighten the illusion, sheep are calmly grazing. The farm house proper consists of two or three gables; next it is the byre for the winter shelter of the cows, if the farmer is sufficiently well to do to possess any, and next the smithy with its forge and anvil; the Icelander, in his isolation, is thrown upon his own resources, and is obliged still to exercise, upon occasion, a calling that has descended to him from the immemorial past.

Entering the house through the low doorway in one of the gables you find yourself in a long straight passage, through which, even in broad daylight, you most commonly grope your way. The floor is sometimes of boards, sometimes of earth; on each side doors open into the adjoining buildings, separated from each other only by wooden partitions. Usually the door on one side leads into the common living room of the house, which occupies the whole of the building in which it is situated. A quaint and picturesque interior meets your eye. It is a long, low room, lighted at either end by a square window. Above the beams are visible, and have been made the place of deposit for an indescribable variety of household articles. Along one side stands the low stationary bed, which serves also as a lounging place by day; some square wooden chests are ranged along the opposite side; at the end, particularly in winter, several women are carding and spinning wool. This common room indicates the thrift or poverty of the farmer. Sometimes it is scrupulously neat and orderly, and its furniture is good and substantial, if not costly. Frequently, however, everything about the place is of the most primitive kind, and comfort, convenience and cleanliness are unknown. The bed looks as if it were never made up, and dirt, fleas, children and dogs are distributed in equal, though inordinate, proportions.

If you enter the door on the opposite side of the hallway, you find a smaller room, usually furnished with chairs and a table and sometimes with a bed. This, in the larger houses, is the spare room of the house, and after the various saddles and Sunday garments placed here for safe keeping have been removed, it is assigned to the chance guest. If, instead of turning to the right or to the left, you continue your way along the passage to the end, you arrive at the kitchen, which usually is in a separate building. Its floor is of earth. In a fireplace flickers an uncertain fire of peat, and over it hangs an iron pot from a crane. Everything is dark and smoke begrimed, for much of the smoke does not escape through the open chimney, and the only light is from the fire. Perhaps an old woman with her black garments and her tasseled hufa bends over the kettle and stirs its contents. The unsteady light gives it all a weird appearance, and you wonder if the crone is not muttering an incantation. It is such an interior as Gerard Douw would have loved to paint.

Small as is the kitchen fire, it is often the only one in the house, for fuel in some parts of the island is exceedingly scarce and must be used with the strictest economy for cooking purposes alone. It is customary to close the houses when the cold winter weather comes on, for then the atmosphere becomes at least warmer than the outside air if not quite so well adapted for breathing purposes. The houses of the clergy often are better than those described, in that they have more rooms or better accommodations; sometimes, however, they are worse or the guest chamber already has been allotted, and in that case you retire to the neighboring church.—Atlantic Monthly.

A Wheel for a Leg.

Peter Belcher, of New Durham, N. J., has a snapping turtle that moves about on three legs. He owns, also, a cat that has only one ear. The two animals are on terms of the warmest friendship and are unhappy when they are separated. Such intimate relations did not always exist between them, however. Some months ago the turtle viciously snapped at the cat's ear and bit it off very close to the head. The mutilated cat retaliated by seizing the turtle's left hind leg with her teeth and claws, and so mangling the limb that Mr. Belcher was obliged to amputate it.

Both wounds healed rapidly, and, as though each respected the prowess of the other, they became inseparable. The turtle is a little lopsided in the rear, and Mr. Belcher is thinking of fastening a small wheel to its shell to enable it to preserve its equilibrium.—New York Sun.

The Steamer Great Eastern.

The work of breaking up the steamer Great Eastern for old iron has begun, and, notwithstanding the growth of marine architecture, it will be probably many years before we shall see another ship so big. The failure of the Great Eastern was, however, due not so much to her too great size as to her too little speed. She was 692 feet long and of 24,000 tons burden, but could make only four or five knots. She was about thirty years old, but apparently as stanch as when launched. Some of the crew had been with her and lived on her constantly for twenty-five years.—The Argonaut.

Death from Tight Lacing.

Last year's coroners' inquests in England furnished two examples of death resulting from tight lacing. The last case was of a young lady suffering from fatty infiltration of the heart, who died suddenly while dressing hastily after a hearty meal. The corset was proved to have had a close agency in determining the fatal result.—Popular Science Monthly.

An Explosive More Destructive Yet.

W. T. Chamberlain, an American engineer residing in London, paid a visit to Woolwich in connection with a new explosive which he is introducing to the war department. He is the inventor of the newest and most powerful explosive known, namely, chlorine of nitrogen, whose destructive effects are terrible in the extreme, a very small quantity doing infinitely more damage than a much larger amount of any other explosive in use. It is very sensitive, a very slight concussion causing it to explode. He has more than once been injured and in danger of being blown to pieces, but kept at it, determined to conquer or die in the attempt.

He has completed a method of charging or filling shells and projectiles with chlorine nitrogen so that they may be fired from a gun using powder with perfect safety. Military men competent to judge in regard to the invention declare it to be one of the most remarkable inventions of the age, and are of the opinion that if any country had the monopoly of this invention it could defy the whole world. The invention, it is thought, will cause a complete change or revolution in warfare, while for blasting or mining purposes it will probably never be equaled. Mr. Chamberlain has had offers from parties on the continent which he will probably accept in the event of not coming to terms with our own government.