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

Dept. Public Works

VOL. IV. FREDERICTON, N. B., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1888 No. 121

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 GLASGOW.
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.
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 1 t., 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. G. 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

New Advertisements

WEST END
SAWMILL 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 stock 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. Unexpassed security given to policy holders by this Old and Reliable English Company.
C. E. DUFFY, Agent.
Fredericton, Oct 6th, 1887

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. H. VanWart's Grocery Store Queen Street, Fredericton. sept 27

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

Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, Crockery, Glassware, Lamps, Cutlery, Silverware.
FINE GOODS AT LOW PRICES.
Largest Variety of House Furnishing Goods of any House in the Dominion. Almost everything for housekeeping. Book for Xmas trade. Satisfaction guaranteed to every customer. The stock is too large and varied to enumerate. Please call and examine.
JAMES G. McNALLY,
152 & 154 QUEEN STREET.
Fredericton, Nov 23, 1887.

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

New Advertisements

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, 188.

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.

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

ATTENTION!
S. L. MORRISON has in Stock a Large Lot of
SUGAR
Bought before the recent advance which he is selling at the Lowest Prices during the Christmas Trade.
POWDERED, STANDARD GRANULATED, EXTRA C, YELLOW C, YELLOW EXTRA C.
ALSO:
A large Stock of Christmas Goods, such as
NEW RAISINS, (Several Qualities), NEW CURRANTS, NEW CANDIED PEEL, NEW FRUIT, APPLES, ORANGES, LEMONS, GRAPES, FIGS and NUTS, PURE SPICES CANNED GOODS and CONFECTIONERY.
S. L. MORRISON,
Opposite City Hall, Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B
Fredericton, Dec. 13th, 1887

FEED.
Now Landing: 1 Car
MIDDLINGS, SHORTS, BRAN.
ALSO IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE:
4,000 BUSHEL OATS
Of very first quality, which will be sold at a very low rate.
W. E. MILLER & CO.
155 and 159 QUEEN STREET.
Fredericton, Jan 5, 1888.

WILEY'S DRUG STORE
AGENCY FOR
LAURANCE'S
SPECTACLES & EYEGLASSES
A full line of the above has just been received. Optometer and test glasses for testing sight.
JOHN M. WILEY,
196 Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.
Fredericton, Jan. 24th, 1888

THE VANILLA BEAN.

Its Culture and Value as a Commercial Commodity.

A Picture that is not Particularly Charming.

Curing the Beans.—The Prices and Markets.

Cortez Bozarris Pedetro, of Mexico, was at a hotel the other evening. To a reporter he said:

"If I did not intend to go back to Mexico I could tell you some things about the country that would open the eyes of the Americans who think of going there to invest in mines or anything else, but it would not be the best thing for my future happiness if I expect to dwell among them. The few wealthy Americans who go there for pleasure and to meet the president and drink his health receive a wrong impression of the feeling in Mexico toward Americans in general. It's all right to raise the glass and exclaim, 'Long live the president!' but I'll tell you that there is no more freedom in Mexico, and no more regard for the will of the majority, than there is in Russia. I had forgotten myself, however, and will now speak of the vanilla bean, its culture and its value as a commercial commodity. This is the costliest bean on earth, and there are two places in Mexico where it flourishes—Papantla, in the state of Vera Cruz, and Misantla; but the first place mentioned is the most important, and I will speak of it to illustrate.

"This town, of about 10,000 inhabitants, is in the land of the Toconaco Indians, who speak their own dialect, rarely cut their hair or shave their beard, take a bath only once a year and are as indolent and improvident as any people on earth. The vanilla grows on a vining plant, which is found wild in the forests round about Papantla, clinging to the trees and bushes for support.

WHEN THE BEANS RIPEN.

"The beans begin to ripen the latter part of November or the first of December, and then the natives take their children and go out into the forests and gather beans until they get all they can carry. All kinds are put into their old sacks together, and are brought into the town of Papantla to market. Here there are a number of buyers, being principally Spaniards or Americans, and the competition in trade reminds one very much of a street where second hand stores prevail, and runners are out soliciting the trade of the natives. The old women are generally in the lead, half naked, perhaps, with bare breasts, long, disheveled hair, and haggard faces begrimed with sweat and dirt. Then come the children, equally pitiable in appearance, and finally the old men bring up the rear. Their long, stiff hair, matted and dirty, sometimes standing out twelve or fifteen inches, while their beards, filthy and long, lend a finish to the picture that is most revolting.

"The beans are purchased by the middle men at the rate of $10 or $12 per 1,000, taken as they are put up by the natives. One thousand good sized green vanilla beans will weigh sixty pounds; when cured, about ten pounds. The first fine morning planks are arranged and covered with quilts, on which the beans are laid after being divested of their stems. The sweating process, as it is called, then takes place, and has to be repeated seven times before all the water is out. Then the beans are heated slightly and placed on rows of shelves to dry and air, after which the assorting process takes place, and they are placed in packages containing fifty beans, each variously graded. Three weeks would be sufficient time for the drying if fine weather could be had, but this is rarely the case, and it sometimes takes from four to five months. Last year the beans sold for $14 a hundred, which was about a pound, but owing to a heavy crop this year and the growing competition in the business, we have to sell our best beans at $12 a pound, or hundred, and the inferior at from $7 to $10. The principal markets for vanilla beans are New York, St. Louis and Chicago. They are bought chiefly by wholesale druggists and fine confectioners, and are becoming an important article of Mexican commerce. Last year, in the vicinity of Papantla alone, 60,000,000 were exported."—St. Louis Republican.

Cured by a Whaling Trip.

A young fellow who had been coddled into a nuisance by a foolish mother "took a notion" one summer to go off on a whaling trip and work his passage. He was one of the most fastidious members of a select circle of young society men, and nothing had ever been quite good enough for him. His mother waps and remonstrated. She was sure it would kill him, but somewhere in him there was the blood of an old sea captain, and this asserted itself. "Mother," he said, "I shall die if I stay here and run in the old rut. I am sick of my useless life; let me try myself; see if I am not the same flesh and blood as other men, and have not as much nerve and strength as they." His mother had her fears excited lest he was developing a consumptive tendency, and finally yielded a reluctant assent. She wanted to load him down with delicacies, and defense against wind and water. But the old captain's blood in him was up, and he would none of it. "No, mother," said he, "I am going to rough it, live on hard tack, pork and molasses, just as the rest do, and see if I can stand it. I may get very sick of it and be glad enough to come home and be taken care of, but I'll try it any way."

He did try it—lost his dudyism and cynicism, also his consumptive tendencies; took on health, breath, a manful tone and appearance, acquired new ideas of life, and, in short, turned out to be a first class sailor, and finally a merchant whose ships sailed the wide sea over.—Jennie June in St. Louis Republican.

Grand Dames of Dieppe.

Dieppe boasts fish markets innumerable; and here it is that one looks in vain for the frowsy headed, burly fish woman of Great Britain, for the Mme. Angots of France are more careful of their appearance. So, too, are their grand dames, who are disposed of throughout the whole market place, wherever an unoccupied bushel basket or particularly sunny nook may be found; these old creatures are never in the way of the rising generation; and a thousand times in the course of our rambles you will have reason to wonder if you have not accidentally come across an enlarged edition of a certain carving, seen but an hour or so ago, as the case may be. There they sit, with white starched caps flaring in the sun, immaculate kerchiefs folded demurely around the faded throat, and the inevitable piece of knitting to satisfy the restless hands that have so long been strangers to idleness. In this country it is strikingly noticeable how differently the peasants grow old in comparison to those of other climates; the skin, which, in youth, was a fit and ruddy, becomes a peculiar nut brown, marked by many deep wrinkles that are particularly prominent because of the remarkable wax like surface on which they are indented, and so it is small wonder that these aged specimens of French humanity are often mistaken, in a manner, for their miniature fac-similes in clay, to whom they bear such a striking resemblance.—Cor. Philadelphia Times.

Congo Free State Money.

The Congo Free State has had its own money coined in Belgium. The silver coin was finished a few months ago, and the nickel and copper coins of ten, five, two and one centimes value were finished in December. One centime is equal to one-fifth of one cent. The image on one side of these, as of the silver coins, is the star adopted for the flag of the Free State.—Chicago News.

Skim Milk for Horses.

Skim milk has been used for horses on a few farms in Denmark and Sweden, thus saving grain. One man soaks his oats in four to six pounds of milk for each horse, and claims that they thrive exceedingly well, but adds, "always boil the milk first."—Chicago Times.

There is one great trouble among the young men of the present day—they are ashamed to take off their coats and get down to hard work. They want to be genteel; they want to get rich right away. The crowning glory of manhood is labor.—Francis Murphy.

Presbyterianism seems to flourish exceedingly well in Ohio. There are in the synod 613 churches, and nearly 70,000 communicants, with about an equal number in its Sabbath schools.

THE MISANTHROPE.

Let me pass in my own way,
Free as a disencumbered ray,
Free as a disencumbered no learned speech
Of yours, nor aught that life can say.
Can smooth the path I tread.
The world's cant and priests preach—
But hope is dead!

Hope lived for one brief instant in my breast,
And then it died—in my flower
Born of the earth and of the earth a part—
So what is life to me?
Or future life—that fairy horror
You call eternity?
—George Wilmot Harris.

SECOND HAND FALSE TEETH.

Quite a Trade Driven in the Artificial Adjuncts of the Human Frame.

One of the hoariest chestnuts in the circus clown's and minstrel man's barrel of stock jokes is that which relates to second hand false teeth. Any allusion to second hand false teeth is, to this day, certain to elicit a guffaw from most of the audience, yet there's quite a trade driven in these artificial adjuncts of the human frame, unless the advertisements play us false. It seems to have begun in London and to have reached New York, as most London fashions do, a year or two late. In one advertisement I read that Mr. and Mrs. X, "wardrobe purchasers to any amount, have an unlimited commission to purchase for ready money" any kind of ladies', gentlemen's and children's left off clothes of every description, miscellaneous articles; window curtains and every description of household linen, etc.; "full value given for artificial teeth."

And in another column of the same paper, under a cut of a set of ivories that grinned humorously at me, as if appreciating the joke, this pathetic appeal:

"Old artificial teeth bought. Persons wishing to receive full value should apply to the manufacturing Dentists instead of to wardrobe buyers. If forwarded by post the value per return."

The sets, I am told, are broken up, and the teeth used over again in new plates. What wears out about artificial teeth is the plates. The teeth themselves remain sound, and may be made to serve any number of owners, which must be an agreeable reflection for persons who are compelled to substitute art for nature in these very necessary accessories of the complete human body. One thing that struck me in the matter was the enormous demand there must be for artificial teeth when it can be found profitable to trade in them in this way. But this is a progressive and inventive age, and nothing is wasted, from second hand building materials to worn out shoes, for I see by a scientific weekly that a process has been invented and put in practice for extracting vinegar from scrap leather and old boots, harness or whatever else leather is made a part of.—Alfred Trumble in New York News.

A Poodle for Hunting Purposes.

"A well sheared poodle," said John R. Thompson, an old hunter, "can be trained for field work so that he will excel the best Irish or Gordon setter, in pointing, flushing and retrieving. He can, if his coat is kept close, go through thicket and bramble without difficulty, and as he is usually intelligent, he can be taught very readily. I have a poodle that I have used on my own place down in Maryland, where I lost at least half a dozen good setters by accidentally shooting them while they were flushing the game. Now my poodle seems to know the danger and how to avoid it. He will flush a covey of partridge without the least danger to himself, and to the complete satisfaction of the hunter. The poodle is the field dog for me."—New York Evening Sun.

The Deepest Coal Mine.

The deepest coal mine in America is in Pottsville, Pa. The shaft is 1,376 feet deep. From its bottom, almost a third of a mile down, 200 cars, holding four tons each, are lifted every day. They are run upon a platform, and the whole weight of six tons is hoisted at a speed that makes the head swim. The time occupied in lifting a full car being only a little more than a minute. The hoisting and lowering of men into coal mines is regulated by law in that state, and only ten can stand on a platform at once, under penalty of a heavy fine.—Chicago Herald.

Photographic Meteorology.

M. Janssen, the French physicist, considers the camera a valuable addition to the instruments of the meteorologist. He has exhibited to the Academy of Sciences some fine pictures illustrating the characteristics of mountain clouds at the different hours of the day. The "sea of down" of the early morning undergoes interesting changes through the action of air currents set in motion by the sun.—Arkansaw Traveler.

Meanest of Practical Jokes.

The victim of a so called "practical joke" was buried in Brooklyn the other day. A chair was pulled away when he was about to sit down, and he fell, receiving injuries which soon caused his death. There is no meaner trick that men can play upon their fellows than this. The Brooklyn incident ought to put a stop to one species of "practical joking."—New York Tribune.

Died for a Prince's Cigar.

The guard of the mail train running from Rome to Naples was making his round as usual on the footboards on the side of the cars, when he was asked by Prince Brancaccio, a passenger, for a light. The guard struck a match, but the draught blew it out. He went on trying one match after another, all with the same unsatisfactory result. He got excited, and instead of handing the matches to the prince to light them inside of the wagon the guard obstinately insisted upon conquering the outside draught. The train neared a bridge with very narrow railings, and before the guard was aware of the danger he was crushed between the railing and the car. The prince fainted. He afterward made the widow of the poor guard a present of $2,000.—Chicago News.

The Expense of Matrimony.

A bright young woman is reported as saying that the "social scientists" who say that young men do not marry nowadays because it costs so much are all wrong, or, at all events, the young men are all wrong. "I believe," she says, "that all this talk about the expense of matrimony is nonsense. In my circle of friends I know half a dozen young ladies who would accept any honest and industrious young man. They would like to marry, and I know it, and they would marry if they had the opportunity. I am tired of hearing the decrease in the number of marriages attributed to woman's extravagance. It isn't so. Let some of the men try it and find out for themselves." This is indeed leap year.—New York Sun.

The Age of Crime.

Most criminals are young. It is seldom that a grave crime, provided it be the first, is committed after the age of 30. A careful statistician has proved that of the entire male population of England and Wales, the largest proportion of criminals is found to be between the ages of 20 and 25. Five times as many crimes are committed in the five years between these limits as in the ten years between the ages of 50 and 60. Dividing the whole population into groups of those from 10 to 15, from 15 to 20, from 20 to 25, from 25 to 30, from 30 to 40, from 40 to 50, and from 50 to 60, it is found that from the age of 20 the tendency to crime decreases at each successive term 33 per cent in the case of men.—Atlantic Monthly.

At the Mouth of the Congo.

The fact that fifteen to twenty-five steamers a month are now arriving at the mouth of the Congo illustrates the growth of commerce in that region since Stanley showed the importance of the great river. One ocean steamer has already ascended the river to Boma, fifty miles from the sea, and the best channels are being marked by buoys, so that deep draught vessels may safely navigate the lower river. Little hotels for the entertainment of travelers have been built at Banana and Boma. One reason why the whites on the lower river enjoy far better health than formerly is said to be because they have discarded canned meats and now raise their own beef. Cattle thrive finely at Boma, and it takes a steer every three days to feed the whites who are now living at that station.—Chicago News.

Cardinal Manning is a frequent guest at luxurious banquets, but in the midst of such feasts generally makes his dinner off a baked potato, a piece of beef and a glass of water.

India is now furnishing an excellent market for the horses and mules raised in Australia.

LIGHT UNDER WATER.

Electric Illumination of the Depths of the Sea.

An Experiment which was but the Beginning.

Electric Light Reveals Creatures Never Before Seen by Man.

When it was discovered that an artificial light that very closely resembles the natural light of day could be procured from electricity, and that it could be so easily provided as to take, in a great measure, the place of gas for lighting purposes, everybody was naturally astonished and thought that the electricians were the greatest men on earth. The new system was hardly old enough to be an assured success before a lot of wise men began considering the advisability of devoting this light to a greater purpose than that of merely lighting up the humdrum affair of every day life.

As an experiment a small incandescent light was thrust beneath the water in a fountain. The effect was superb while it lasted, but the water managed to work its way into the globe, and the light was extinguished. This gave the electricians something to think about, and they began immediately to rack their brains for a means of keeping the water away from the source of light. A coating of rubber was finally placed over the joint where the glass globe joins the brass holder, and over this was drawn a rubber bag that fitted tightly over the top of the globe and around the pipe through which the wire is passed. This promised to be successful, but a brief experiment showed that the glass was not strong enough to stand the pressure of water, and, after being exposed to it for a short time, would collapse. A globe was then made of plate glass that proved able to stand the strain.

SEARCH FOR FISH.

For some time this was only used in lighting up fountains by way of an ornament. Then it occurred to Professor Baird, of the United States fish commission, that if a light could be used under water it would prove of great advantage to him in his search for fish that never allowed themselves to be caught by any of the old fashioned methods. He believed that there existed at a great depth in the ocean various kinds of fish that had never been seen. Every boy who has ever lived near the water knows that a favorite method of catching eels is to lure them within spearing distance by a bright light placed in the bow of a boat. Light not only attracts eels, but nearly everything else that lives in the water, and the professor was sure that if a light could be made to live at a great depth in the water the reward would be great.

The steamer Albatross of the commission was provided with an engine and a dynamo. A liberal supply of heavy glass globes that would hold a light equal to the lighting power of 100 candles was placed on board, and, equipped with other necessary articles, such as a lot of insulated wire, a large quantity of light, strong rope, and a number of heavy weights to serve as sinkers, the steamer started out. The first attempt was unsuccessful, for at a depth of 1,000 fathoms the pressure was so great upon the globe that it broke. Another trial was speedily made with heavier globes, and they were found able to stand the pressure of any depth to which they could be sunk. But the most wonderful part of this trial trip, which took place something like three years ago, was related to Secretary Frank S. Hastings, of the Edison Electric Light company, by Professor Baird.

At a point near the Bahamas, according to the professor, the light was dropped overboard and sunk by means of heavy weights to nearly 1,000 fathoms below the surface. On the deck of the vessel stood the crew with nets ready to drop them under the fish that were lured from their homes in the great depth. The light was allowed to remain in the water for some time, and then it was slowly raised. It looked like the reflection of a star in the water at first, and its rays were seen, and in them were visible the forms of darting fish. The light soon lit up the water for twenty feet around, and a weird assortment of fish that had never before been heard of was seen. When near the surface the entrails of some of these fish burst from their mouths. "The professor ascribed this," said Mr. Hastings, "to the inward pressure. Nature had made them so that they could live in the great depths in which they were found, and when this pressure of the deep water was removed there was a counteracting force that killed them."

RARE AND CURIOUS SPECIMENS.

The dead fish were just as useful for the purpose for which the professor wanted them as live ones, and he gathered in a great many rare and curious specimens without much trouble. The light was also used to good purpose for discovering the various depths in which different kinds of fish lived. The cost of fitting up a steamer with the necessary apparatus to produce electric light is about $1,500, but this first cost would be counterbalanced by the cheapness of the light it would produce. The cost of light, roughly estimated, would not be within one-sixth as much as the cost of the usual method of lighting.

The United States torpedo station at Newport is experimenting with electricity in order to expose by its rays any obstruction that might lie in the path of a vessel. The experiments have reached that point where it is certain that the water can be readily illuminated for a space sufficiently great to show a passage for a vessel. The difficulty is in regard to the propelling of this light at a distance sufficiently far ahead to enable a vessel to swerve from its course or come to a full stop before striking a revealed obstruction. The idea of these experiments is to show, in times of war, explosives that lie beneath the water.

In the West Indies and the Bahamas, where valuable shells and sponges lie deep in the water, the searchers after these articles have a box with a glass bottom. The top is open. In the box is placed a lamp, and then the glass bottom is pressed down in the water until it is slightly below the surface. The water directly below the box is perfectly smooth, and it is possible to see through the water for nearly ninety feet. Mr. Hastings thinks that the same system could be adopted with the electric light, which would throw a stream of light much stronger than could be obtained by any other means. A boy was recently drowned at Winchendon, Mass. Two days later his body was discovered by means of an electric light that was thrust under water by a pole. In the clearing and raising of wrecks the electric light, it is thought, will be of great value.—New York Sun.

Instantaneous Photographs.

Instantaneous photographs of birds flying are valuable for physiological uses, but are certainly not artistic. The British Journal of Photography says of a collection of such pictures: "In some the wing tips are high in the air, in others quite low, and beneath, and indeed, in front of the body, while again in still different views of the same bird we seem to see nothing but wings apparently extended to imitate an umbrella. The pictures of the pelican are particularly ludicrous."—Chicago News.

In the Chinese Capital.

The outside of the emperor's palace—all that any European has ever seen of it since the days of Marco Polo—is ideal, a fairy palace. High walls shut in the forbidden city; a moat surrounds them; and then there are the glistening yellow tiles, the roofs built by the old Mongols in imitation of their tents. Then there is the green hill with its trees, and palace roofs climbing up it. The entrances are of deep blue, bright green, golden dragoned, with here and there a touch of vermilion. The sky is blue above, the sun shines; and there in the roadway sits a child stark naked, its face so dirty that it is impossible to see what it is like, its head mishapen with disease. No wonder the present emperor never cares to come outside, and is supposed never to have done so. The world inside must be far more delightful, if it matches with with those glittering fairy roofs.

Report does not speak well of the young emperor. He is described as unwilling to learn, sickly, and froward—very ready to fling things at people's heads if displeased, and altogether cut out to commit some great folly if he ever becomes really the ruler of China. He receives the high officers of the empire kneeling on their knees, he alone sitting in state; but behind a curtain sits the reigning empress, hearing all, and really ruling China.—St. James' Gazette.

GIRLS' EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

The Varied Influences Which Increase Undue Sensibility—Family Discipline.

It is precisely in that natural aptitude for emotion, in that type of mind which is exquisitely sensitive to impressions and generously swayed by sympathetic feeling, that one of the great dangers to the perfection of womanhood, physical and mental, may be said to reside. Many and varied influences tend to increase this emotional excitability until it often becomes a fixed habit of mind; an undue sensibility of the supreme centers to emotional ideas is created, which can only be maintained at the expense of sound health of body and of mind. First among these are certain home influences that are brought to bear upon a little girl from her earliest childhood, which foster in her self-consciousness and introspection.

She is generally permitted narrower limits, within which she can play, can dress, can succeed, than are allowed to her brother, even when her physique is equally able. She is housed more closely, her out of door sports are fewer and less interesting, and her dress is too often a limitation to her freedom. Such restrictions of her liberty, and constant reference to the fact that her sex denies her this or that employment or pleasure, tend to make a child self-conscious and emotionally overactive. Methods of family discipline which depend upon appeals to the emotional natures of children have like unhealthy results, for they promote a condition of mental commotion and unrest harmful to children, who require an even atmosphere for the mind as well as for the body. There are often undue claims made upon little children for the demonstration of their affections, and this is especially true of girls.

In a paper on "Emotional Prodigality Among Children," read before a dental society some years ago by Dr. C. F. Taylor, it was argued that stimulation of the emotions among children conduced not only to diseases of the spine, but also to dental caries. Dr. Taylor says: "In my large practice among children, I am certain that scores are literally killed by the excessive amount of emotional excitement which they are forced to endure. All this hugging and kissing and talking to them is to excite responses of the same emotional nature in the child for the pleasure and gratification of the parents and friends." And again he says: "I believe that three-fifths of the spinal diseases which occur in children are directly traceable to mental overaction. And this because a large proportion of these cases get well without other treatment than a withdrawal from the exciting cause of emotional disturbance."—Dr. Mary T. Bissell in Popular Science Monthly.

A Ball at Delmonico's.

You must understand that the balls given by "society people" at Delmonico's are by no means public. It is true that 700 persons were gathered this time, but the ambiance of a private mansion were carefully maintained. The smaller rooms were furnished like parlors, and the decorations of the entire big building from which ordinary customers were excluded at midnight, even the bar room being sacred to the night's occupancy) were such as might reasonably have been seen in a Vanderbilt or an Astor residence.

Two monkeyish pages in livery met you at the portal and conducted you to the dressing room. Then, after you had laid aside your wraps, a third sleight flunkey showed you the way to an antecroom, into the presence of being before whom you instinctively felt like bowing down in humble reverence. He was six feet high by about three feet wide, and his coverings were a strong hue of velvet and silk. This was the genuine London butler. Nothing so fine had ever been brought to town since Anglomania began. The page took you up close enough to his awful form to permit you to realize what a pigmy you were, physically, to him; and as to mental giantry, his majestic bearing and bass voice were sufficient evidence.

"What is the name?" he asked. "Mary Jane Smith," you replied, trying to hide your fright. Then he conducted you to the further end of the room, where stood three dignified matrons, Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting and Mrs. B. K. Stevens. These were the acting hostesses, in furtherance of the home idea of the ball.

"Miss Mary Jane Smith and Mr. John Henry Jones," roared the butler.

You and your companion bowed to the three in a row matrons, who returned your salutation—and thus you were "received." The ceremony meant that you were members of "good society," accepted as such at this beautiful ball. That is to say, you were accredited as one of the tip top 700 New Yorkers who are immeasurably above and beyond the traditional "upper ten thousand."—Clara Belle in New Orleans Times-Democrat.

The Free Medical Dispensary.

The free dispensary system is, nine parts out of ten, an unmitigated nuisance. It is degrading to every patron who resorts thither to avoid payment of reasonable fees, and it is downright robbery of those members of the profession who are compelled to begin practice in the poorer quarters and the sparsely settled districts of a great city. The patient who resorts to a free dispensary, attracted by the name of some prominent physician or surgeon, learns too late that the "great man" is seldom seen in the clinic room; that he never comes except to use this "clinical material" as illustrations of his lectures, and that the bulk of the practice is left to the experimentation of students not yet physicians, or to the care of men just out of school who happen to have secured the favor of the "great man." If the worthless character of the medical attendance at some of these places were generally known there would be fewer patients taking such risks, and self respect would be preserved, where now, in many instances, the first step toward the almshouse is taken by patronizing a free dispensary. Many of these are in no sense "free," for charges are made for the medicines which more than cover the value of any real service that may be received from the students in charge.—W. B. Hazard, M. D., in Globe-Democrat.

Home Manners in Germany.

Many of the German home customs are charming, and German home manners are really beautiful. This comes largely from so much affection being always manifest in the conduct of members of the family toward each other. Loving tones make pleasant music in a German home. The inmates invariably prefix "dear" to the Christian name when they address each other, and the veneration that is truly lovely is shown to the aged members of the family. Many ways are as quaint as they are charming. Every day, when the aged Frau Generalin at our house gives the signal for leaving the dinner table by rising and saying "Gesegnete mahlzeit" (blessed meal time), every one repeating it after her, I think it is a great pity that this poetical old German custom (so too they tell me) fast becoming obsolete. And after this, so poetical and patriarchal, it savors almost of the profane to write that one member of the family frequently declares that, though he would as fief as not say "Gasegnete mahlzeit" when we have had roast goose and preserved cherries, he does hate to when there has been only sausage or veal.—Hanover Cor. Boston Herald.

Washington's Private Entertainments.

There is a fashion in edibles and drinks for private entertainments, just as there is in table decorations and the attire of the ladies receiving. Cheese straws and salted almonds, which charmed as a novelty when first introduced three or four years ago, still keep their places on refreshment tables at teas and other afternoon receptions, but the latest craze is for cafe frappe, of whose seductive, though icy sweetness, ladies and gentlemen partake in unlimited quantities on the coldest days, though large urns filled with smoking bouillon are usually at hand at the same time as the frozen coffee. Hot coffee is rarely seen on refreshment tables, though tea is never lacking, and chocolate is sometimes served. The "home goddess" pose has become very popular, one young lady pouring chocolate in her most becoming gown from a silver pot at one of a set of tables glaring with fine silver, glass and china, and fragrant with roses, while another opposite her, in equally enchanting attire, poups tea from a golden service, or draws it in a Russian samovar of brass. Beside each fair one stands a vacant chair for gentlemen only, and so many a love affair begins.—Washington Letter.

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