THE HERALD.

VOL. V., NO. 32. FREDERICTON, N. B., SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1894. $1.00 PER YEAR.

HOTELS.

QUEEN HOTEL,

Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

THIS HOTEL has been REFITTED AND PAINTED IN THE MOST ATTRACTIVE STYLE. AN ELEGANT GENTLEMEN'S PARLOR, OFFICE, and BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED DINING ROOM on Ground Floor; PERFECT VENTILATION and SEWERAGE throughout; LARGE and AIRY BEDROOMS; COMMODIOUS BATH ROOMS and CLOSETS on each floor; and is capable of accommodating ONE HUNDRED GUESTS.

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3-10-83

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Fredericton Nov. 16th, 1891.

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6.35 A. M.—Mixed for Woodstock and points North, via Gibson.

10.10 A. M.—Accommodation for Fredericton Junction, St. John and points east. Vanceboro, St. Stephen and St. Andrews.

3.20 P. M.—Accommodation for Fredericton Junction and St. John, also with Night Express for Bangor, Portland and Boston.

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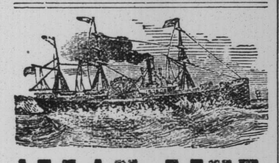

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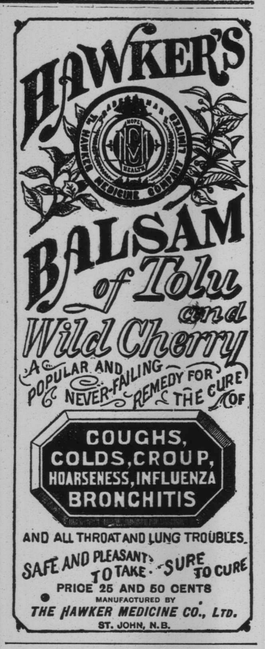
Telephone, 66.

Fredericton, May 6th 1893.



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207 BARS and 23 bundles Refined Iron; 12 dozen Buck Saw Frames; 12 dozen Steel Rods for the same; 350 gross Wood Screws, assorted sizes; 20 coils Manilla Rope; 3 coils Single Lath Tie; 600 lbs. three-eights Cable Chain; 5 dozen Fowler's Axes. Just to hand and for sale by

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Fredericton, May 6th, 1893.

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For Sale by ALONZO STAPLES.

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

Timely Hints Useful to the Farmer and His Household.

Have you ever started on a search for a throughly good family cow? asks a writer to the Country Gentleman. And did you find what you sought, and was she perfect in every respect, and was the price asked a reasonable one?

There is a difference between the good family cow and a good dairy cow. The family cow must be a good dairy cow, and more. She must be a copions giver of rich milk. Her cream must contain the qualities that go to the making of golden butter. She must be gentle in order that she may be a family pet, and handsome in order that she may be a ornament to the lawn when the children led her out to graze in the June evenings. She should be of a good family, so that her owner can descant learnedly upon her pedigree to his friend.

Such cows are in demand in every village, especially in suburban communities where men of some wealth have retired in order to gain rest and leisure and the full delights of the country life. One of the requisites for such enjoyment is a good cow. The ring of the milkman is a horrid sound, reminding one of the city from which one has just escaped. But such cows are not easy to find. Men breed cows for the dairy, but they pay little attention to handling them in such manner that they will satisfy all the needs of the suburban home. I have traveled for a whole day through a good dairy country on such a search, and found nothing to reward me unless I was willing to pay extravgantly for one of the qualities which was of minor importance — the pedigree. Oftenest the defect was in the quality of gentleness. A vicious or tricky animal is of absolutely no value as a family cow. The hired girl is afraid of her, and the cow in turn becomes afraid of the girl, and they don't "hit it off" together. The cow kicks over the bucket, and is repaid by being hit with the milking stool. Then she goes from bad to worse until finally she is sold at half cost, and another one tried. The family cow should be trained to stand anywhere as quietly as a statue while being milked — to come when she is called, to eat from the hand, and to be afraid of no human being.

In my search when such a cow — or even one that approximated these qualities — was found, I soon learned that the owner realized her special value. "Can't part with her on account of the women." And I did not blame the women in the least. Sometimes, it is true, this was only said for the purpose of inducing me to bid up the price. But when I found this to be the case, a further investigation would usually reveal some not wholly desirable quality in the animal.

For a really good family cow, there is almost no standard or limit of value. She is worth more than her earning power. And there are always, and in almost every community, men who are willing to buy such a cow at the owner's price. Is there not an opening here for a practical and intelligent breeder? Would not an advertisement of family cows, warranted gentle, well-bred, good milkers and butter-makers, attract the attention of buyers who pass calmly over the announcements of dairy herds? Now, when farmers and stock growers are looking toward specialties for the best profit, it seems to me that one affording so good a field for enterprise should not long remain vacant.

The cost of growing such an animal need not be excessive. As they are not wanted for perpetuating breed, they need not be full-blooded, but should be sired by an animal of good dairy repute. The greatest value will come from the way in which they are handled, for the quality of gentleness is the very first requisite. They should be bred and fed for early maturity, and when the first calf is dropped, the heifer should be kept in milk as long as possible, so as to fix this desirable quality. The time to sell is when the second calf is dropped, and you have a full-fledged, productive cow to offer. There is more money in this than in growing beeves, for the farmer who has a good medium-sized farm and is not already over-burdened with the work of tillage.

HOUSEHOLD RECIPES.

Hash for Tea. — The meat left over from the soup dinner made into hash, add an onion, a bit of butter, a teaspoon of flour rubbed smooth in half a teacup of water, pepper and salt. Simmer slowly. To boil hashes or mincemeat make them hard.

Indian Pudding, Plain.— One quart of milk, one and one-quarter pints of corn meal, one-half pint of molasses, one teaspoonful each of ginger and salt. Scald the milk and pour it on the meal; cook for ten minutes stirring occasionally; add the molasses, ginger and salt. Bake in a slow oven until done. Serve with cream.

Allow one tablespoonful of sugar and one teaspoonful of hot water to each banana. Pare the banana and cut in halves. Place them on a shallow dish. Melt one tablespoonful of butter in hot water and pour it over the fruit. Mix a little salt and spice or lemon juice with the sugar, sprinkle it over the top and bake twenty minutes, or until brown.

Savory Soup.— In two quarts of good soup stock add one good sized onion, two carrots, one large turnip, two or three stalks of celery, a few sprigs of parsley, one leek (leaves and all) a dash of red pepper, a level teaspoonful of salt and a little white pepper, one third of a teaspoonful of curry powder and two lumps of sugar. Cook an hour and a half, then strain and thicken very slightly.

Mother's Bread Pudding.— Cut a small loaf of baker's bread into thick slices; remove the crust, butter the slices, lay in a buttered pudding dish, with stoned raisins, chopped cinnamon, allspice and brown sugar between the layers. Pour over a pint of milk and let it set over night. In the morning beat four eggs light, add a pint of milk and pour over the pudding. Bake one hour in a moderate oven. Serve with liquid sauce.

Tenderloin Steak with Oysters.— Moisten the bottom of the chafing dish with butter. When very hot lay in the tenderloin, which should be an inch thick and nearly free from fat. Sear one side and turn. Turn often. In five minutes remove to a hot plate and season with salt. Put one pint of oysters in the pan without any of the liquor. Stirr until the edges curl. Add one teaspoonful of butter, creamed with an equal amount of flour, salt, pepper, and one tablespoonful of lemon juice. Let it thicken. Pour over the hot steak and serve at once.

Strawberry Shortcake.— Butter the size of an egg, half a cupful of sugar, one egg, two small teaspoonfuls baking powder, flour for a very stiff dough. Handle like soda biscuit — that is, as little as possible. Bake in two rounds on a pie plate, spreading butter between the layers. When slightly cooled, pull apart and spread with the berries, sweetened and slightly crushed; put another layer of berries on top, set in the mouth of the oven for five minutes and serve. A pitcher of cream is an almost indispensable adjunct to any shortcake.

Paste Shortcake.— Chop one large cupful of butter into three cupfuls of flour, sifted with three teaspoonfuls baking powder, and add milk (about one cupful) to make a soft paste. Bake in three rounds on layer pans. Butter while hot. Put the berries in sugar three hours before using, and drain off the juice in a pitcher for the table. Put the berries between the layers immediately before dinner. This is delicious made with raspberries or cherries.

Cream Shortcake — One large cupful of sour cream, half a teaspoonful of soda, same of salt; stir in while foaming enough flour to roll, bake as in No. 1, and butter liberally while hot. Use either peaches or valencia oranges sliced thin. Dust with with sugar and serve.

Shortcake is also raised with yeast. To a pint of light bread dough add a cupful of butter and a tablespoonful of sugar, and work throughly. Let it rise again, then divide in halves, roll out in two ovels and lay on a dripping pan; when very light, prick and bake to a light golden brown. butter while hot, and serve on a platter, with berries between and atop.

REFORM FOR BABIES.

We are reforming everything — particularly politics and woman's dress. Some. times we run riot in the matter of reform- It generally happens, however, that if we give them time enough the reformers themselves will begin to reform, and then things go smoothly for a while. But we really need a little reform for babies as badly as we do for politics. It is a reform, however, that the small victim is powerless to institute, and consquently, it must be begun by the mothers.

A matter in which reform is a crying need is of kissing babies on the mouth, or anywhere close enough for the child to get the breath of those who does the kissing. Grown people seem to be devoid of common sense on this subject. With stomach or teeth trouble, with teeth more or less imperfect, they will still insist upon kissing a baby's pure lips thus often carrying contagion, sickness and death. I am of the opinion that, in any case, kissing, except on the cheek, it is an unwholesome practice. It is especially and certainly between infancy and mature age. It is a little awkward for a mother to tell an ardent friend to kiss her babe only on the cheek, but it should be done at any risk. As soon as the child is old enough, teach it to always turn the cheek. A baby of ten months can learn this lesson. Even if you are quite sure of your own state of health, it will be well to help along the lesson by always showering caresses anywhere but on baby's mouth. You can be just as loving. You can kiss the pretty pink, dimpled, hands, the fat white shoulders, and the crown of the curly head. Let baby practice on you all he pleases, turning your cheek or forehead to him. There will be no need to smother his affection because you are hygienic.

The bands with which babies are swathed are another subject to reform. An elastic, knitted band, looking very much like a wristlet, only larger, is all that is necessary from birth. It is slipped on over the feet, there are supports passing over the shoulders, and a strap to fasten it with button or safety pin to the diaper. Over this should come a flannel slip, with sleeves for winter, without for summer. The white petticoat, too, if this must be worn, should be supported from the shoulders, and over all the slip or dress. Such an outfit should not weigh more than a pound. There is no comprision between the comfort of a baby thus hygienically dressed and one with inelastic bands tightly pinned round his waist, two or three petticoat bands likewise tightly pinned, and both these and the dresses of unnecessary length and correspondingly heavy, and all to be supported by pressure around the little waist.

Baby's bed, too, is an important matter. It should be a fairly hard hair mattress, without pillow. On laying him down at night, if the mother or nurse would carefully smooth the little ears back, we would have fewer people going around with their ears standing at right angles to their heads. It may seem superfluous to say that baby should have regular hours for eating and sleeping, but to many babies are allowed to eat "whenever they are hungry," which generally means whenever they are fretful. There is much more danger of overfeeding than of underfeeding a baby. Every two hours is often enough for the first three months — after that every three hours. In a great majority of cases it is prefectly possible for every mother to make her baby wholesome, happy and obedient. It may seem strange to speak of an obedient baby, but at six months a baby can be taught quite well to obey, or it can be spoiled and allowed to have its own way, and make itself and every one about it miserable.

A catechism for people about to marry, one which they could learn each other's ideas respecting the government of children, the management of a house, and such other states and conditions in life as they are probably to be called to, would prevet many divorces. "Are you not very proud and fond of your little daughter?" I asked a young father lately. To my surprise he replied; "She is so naughty and self-willed that no one has any comfort with her." This tyrant was ten months old. As I knew its father to have strong ideas regarding the bringing up of children, I guessed at the weakness of the mother. "Be good and you will be happy," is a copy book maxim that for parents should read, "Teach baby to be good, and both you and he will be happy."

VIOLENT DEATH AT AGE OF 103.

There seemed to be something cruel in fate for Elizabeth Henry, who, after passing through the ordinary trials of life for 103 years, fell out of a third-story window at Philadelphia the other night and met her death. Mrs. Henry came to the U. S. from Ireland when a slip of a girl of fifteen summers, surviving a terrific storm at sea, in a sailing ship. She had always been chipper, bright, active, and possessed of a fine memory. She had been ill scarcely a day in her life, and required no attention from others.

The old woman was walking about the house without a light, seeking some relief from the stifling heat. She mistook a low window for a door in the hall, stepped out and fell down three stories to a brick pavement. She was hurried to a hospital where it was found that her left arm, jaw, and nose had been broken. She died soon after reaching the hospital.

FROM RURAL DISTRICTS.

Interesting and Spicy Gossip from Our Active Correspondents.

GLEANINGS FROM YORK.

York Mills.

JULY 6.— We are having lovely weather and crops are looking very promising, especially the hay which will be very abundant.

Michael Embleton is seriously ill, having had an attack of sunstroke.

School is closed for the holidays, and the children are revelling among the strawberries, which are very abundant.

The busy hum of the York woolen mill is again making music in the air. Mr. Skene has rented it for another term, and has commenced operations. We are pleased to have him among us again.

Miss Ida Crombie has resigned her position as teacher at Wilmot Settlement, and Miss Paterson of Fredericton, has been engaged to take charge of the school for the fall term.

Allendale.

JUNE 30.— The school in this place was closed yesterday. At the examination the children done well, which must be a great satisfaction to the teacher, Miss Longstaff.

Our old friend, W. C. Watson, formerly of Shogomock, paid us a visit this week, in company with Mr. Feeney. His friends were glad to see him.

Allendale looks its best just now. Everything is flourishing. The hay crop will be extra, oats and potatoes look well and promise to be a good crop.

I see that you are having a new correspondent from this place. It speaks well the popularity of THE HERALD.

Our friend, Norman Grant, is back again to see us.

By the by, I had almost forgotten to tell you that our teacher had tendered her resignation, and will not teach school in this place next term. Dame rumor has it that she is to be back soon, but I will not say on what business. I hope I will be able to tell you in my next.

Zealand Station.

JULY 7.— An aged man named Zepheniah Crouse, who lived with his brother in New Zealand, died very suddenly last Monday. He arose in the morning in apparently good health, and walked a short distance to a neighbor's house. On his way home he was seen to stagger and fall. Dean Crouse was immediately on hand, but when he arrived life was extinct. Dr. Morehouse was summoned, but he thought it not necessary to hold an inquest as heart disease was the cause of his death.

Hiram Hanson, who cut his foot very badly some time ago, while working in the bark woods, is doing nicely under the treatment of our M. D.

The potato beetle is doing serious damage.

Tramps are thicker than black flies, and at the same time there is no scarcity of peddlers.

E. Burtt is rejoicing over the arrival of a young son, also Nelson Brewer.

Some of the farmers have already begun haying.

Our merchant, D. Jewett, is progressing finely with his new dwelling house.

Rev. Mr. and Mrs. McKiel arrived here from St. John last Monday.

The holidays and strawberries have come together, which makes the school boys rejoice.

Bloomfield Ridge.

JULY 2.—The talk is now about the excursion. Our pastor, Rev. E. Bell, of Boiestown, is going to have a train run from Fredericton to Chatham and back July 11th. The fare from Fredericton to Chatham will be $1.50 for round trip.

S. Price has bought from McMurray & Co., Fredericton, a new organ for his daughter, Lillie, and R. E. Price has bought a new covered buggy from G. R. Cooper, Fredericton.

W. H. Booner held a magic lantern entertainment in the hall the other night to a large audience. He belongs to Charlotte Co.

C. E. Boies is now finishing his barn that was damaged by the wind a short time ago.

Rev. E. Bell, of Boiestown, preached a Forester's sermon Sunday evening, June 18th, to the court of that place. The church was well filled. There are thirteen new members to join at the next meeting in July.

The Foresters are to hold their picnic in August at Boiestown.

Charles W. Pond is building a two story house up on his new farm.

S. Grear is busy hauling timber from L. W. Richard's mill, at Boiestown, for C. W. Pond.

W. McLellan and S. Johnston have returned home from Houlton.

E. Palmer, of Campbellton, has been visiting his friends at this place, also R. McKay and Mrs. McKay.

E. Palmer is ninety-three years old and was smart enough to walk to Bloomfield Ridge on June 27th and back home the same day.

Rev. E. Archibald, the new Presbyterian minister, of Nashwaak, preached at this place to a large congregation. He is a good speaker and we will be glad to have him come again.

FROM NORTHUMBERLAND.

Pleasant Ridge.

JULY 5.— A subscriber to THE HERALD writes: As I have noticed lately the large amount of news items sent from various sections of the country, I thought it might interest some of your numerous readers to get a few notes from this remote and unheard of corner.

Pleasant Ridge is, with the exception of four or five farms that were applied for under the Labor Act, a free grant settlement. The settlers for the first three or four years, made remarkable progress in the way of clearing land and erecting buildings, but as most of them had large families to support and the times not being very prosperous, some of them got discouraged and left, and others for the want of teams and the means of improving their farms let their clearings grow up again into bushes. But we are pleased to notice lately a decided improvement. The settlers appear to be taking hold with a new energy, and there is more than double the acreage under crop this season than ever before, and all looking remarkably well. The grain and especially the hay crop never looked better in this section, and one has only to visit the farms of W. A Carson and J. B. Holt, to see as fine fields of hay as are to be found anywhere in the province. The only complaint at present among the farmers now is the potato bug, which appear to be more numerous and voracious than ever before.

Our school for the past term has been taught by Miss Dorcas of Fredericton, a very thorough and efficient teacher, who by her kindness and good management of the school, won the esteem of both parents and scholars. The proceeds of the basket social held in the school room last Thursday evening, amounting to twelve dollars, are to be devoted to the fencing of the school grounds, a much needed improvement.

Our enterprising neighbor, J. S. Fairley, has a crew of men at work building a new dam across his mill stream. He intends building a new saw mill this summer to replace the old one which is getting shaky and unfit for use. We wish him success in his undertaking.

Strawberry picking is the order of the day here at present, and the crop is an abundant one.

Hoping you will find a corner in your valuable paper for these rambling remarks, I am,

A SUBSCRIBER.

[THE HERALD will be pleased to hear from "Subscriber" again and as often as he cares to write.— HERALD.

CORRECTLY MEASURED.

General Herbert is Suffering from a Swelled Head.

Quebec Chronicle.

It is a good thing for the country that Major-General Herbert has been checked, in a most salutary manner, by the Minister of Militia. Had he been allowed to go on, one of these days he would have tried to suspend or dismiss Mr. Patterson himself. The fact is General Herbert is too big a man for his place. A year more of his methods would kill our militia service altogether. He seems to have neither tact nor judgment, and his want of experience and knowledge of men, are daily becoming more mantfest. He has made more mistakes than all his predecessors put together. Instead of encouraging our soldiers, he seems to imagine that his function is to make them feel small and paltry. His pathway, ever since he came to this country, has been strewn with his victims, and those victims comprise many or the strongest upholders of the Canadian military service that we have ever had. If General Herbert had his way, there would not be a single Canadian officer left on the roll of the permanent force. Their places would be filled by English chums of the Major-General. The entering wedge was put in when Colonel Lake came over here and was transplanted over the heads of many deserving Canadian officers, whose lives had been given to the military life of the Dominion. He has ruthlessly suspended and expelled Canadian officers at his own sweet will, for the most trivial offences, and grew hairs and the long experience which only years can give, have been ignored to satisfy the whim or caprice of a young man, whose career on this side of the Atlantic has, certainly, not inspired much confidence in his capacity.

After Mr. Patterson's scathing rebuke, administered in the House of Commons publicly the other day, one would think that only one recourse was left to General Herbert to follow. He should resign his command and go home. Public opinion out here is distinctly against him and his system. The mistake Minister Patterson made at the outset, was to place too much power in the hands of a man, who has clearly shown an utter lack of common sense, and the ability to use the force with which he was invested. Mr. Patterson's eyes have now been opened, and in censuring the Major-General, and compelling him to eat the leek, and remove the ban from Colonel Powell, whose offence at best, was very paltry, he has won the good will of every man in the Dominion. The rise from a Major to a General, was so sudden, that the General's head was doubtless turned. He will behave less like a petulant child, now that the Minister of Militia, the responsible head in this country, has put him through his facings, and made him take back water. The lesson did not come a moment too soon.

WOMAN'S GREATEST ENEMY.

When a woman is troubled with headaches the cause should be discovered, if possible, the overwork stopped, the mental anxiety or distress removed, the errors in diet corrected, or the late hours exchanged for early ones, writes Elizabeth R. Scovil in the May Ladies' Home Journal. Then a simple laxative may be needed to prepare the system to benefit by a tonic; cod-liver oil, iron, gentian, quassia, or whatever the doctor recommends as best suited to the particular case. The diet should be abundant and nourishing, avoiding rich made dishes, pastry or anything liable to digestion. Exercise in the open air, stopped before there is any feeling of fatigue, is important. When the first unpleasant symptoms are felt, lie down with the head low, and take a teaspoonful of aromatic spirits of ammonia in a little water. If there is chilliness put a hot-water bag to the feet and cover warmly with a blanket. If there is nervousness and depression take a half a teaspoonful of tincture of valerianate of ammonia, and repeat the dose in fifteen minutes. Have the room darkened and endeavor to sleep.

Should these remedies not avert the attack, and the pain and nausea begin to manifest themselves, take a tablespoonful of strong tea or coffee, without milk if possible, very hot, or very cold, and repeat every fifteen minutes for four doses. If the nausea continues the sufferer usually imagines that it will be relieved by the act of vomiting, and is anxious to have an emetic. This may be the case if the headache has come on immediately after eating, when the stomach contains a mass of undigested food, otherwise it is better to soothe the gastric disturbance and cheek the desire to vomit. Effervescing citrate of magnesia, iced vichy or soda-water will often produce this result

When the pain is severe, a peice of linen may be dipped in alcohol and water, and a single fold bound on the forehead, wetting it as soon it becomes dry. Sometimes a flannel wrung out of boiling water and applied as hot as it can be borne will give relief.

JUST YOUNG ONES.

"See those young ones!" exclaimed a little six-year-old, looking out of the window to where some litte girls was playing in the soft mud and gutter.

"Can't you say children?" asked her mother in a correcting tone.

"But they are not, mamma," said the child.

"The little girls that go to my kindergarten and keep their faces clean are children, but those dirty ones are just young ones.

Itch, Mange and Scratches of every kind, on human or animals, cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion For sale by W. Carten and Alonzo Staples.

SNAKE RIDES A BICYCLE.

Meets a Horrible Death by Not Realizing the Danger of Centrifugal Force.

William Walton, one of the wheelmen who took part in the recent relay race across Ohio from Sandusky to Portsmouth, a distance of 214 miles, relates a remarkable adventure that befell him. Fiction is a back number compared with Mr. Walton's narrative, and were it not for the gentleman's high reputation for truthfulness and the confidence shown in him by those who know him best there might be a chance for the incredulous to scoff. As it is many persons are inclined to believe that another thrilling incident has been added to the strictly truthful and vouched-for records of contempory snake history.

Mr. Walton says that while going at a lively gait he reached the top of a long slope, which gradually dropped to the bed of a stream. When near the bottom of the hill, he declares, his speed must have been nearly a twenty-five mile gait, when he saw what he thought was a limb lying across the road. When it was too late he found it to be a snake ten feet long, and just beyond it was a second reptile of nearly equal length. His wheel struck the nearer snake and went over easily, but the reptile in some way gave warning to its companion, which raised its head and struck savagely at the spokes of the wheel.

The snake's head passed between the spokes near the hub and it fastened its fangs on the spokes at the opposide side. The rider was almost thrown from his wheel by the sudden shock, but he maintained his seat and made a successful effort to force his machine forward. The shining body of the serpent came in contact with the frame of the bicycle and, the fangs still being attached to the further spokes, the long body of the snake was drawn within the wheel. The centrifugal force threw it out close to the tire where it lay curled around the circumference of the wheel and held firmly in place by the centrifugal force. The rider dare not stop for fear of being bitten, and was afraid of increasing his speed lest the snake should slip from the wheel and becoming entangled, throw him to the ground. He noticed, however, that his speed was becoming gradually less, but attributed it to the fact that he was going up hill and to the added weight of the reptile; but as he reached the top of the hill he heard a scraping and hissing noise behind him. Turning to see the cause he was horrified to see that the second and larger snake was fastened to his bicycle and was holding on by its tail

The plucky wheelman at once saw that that he must increase his speed to keep away from his second enemy, and he strained every muscle to attain higher speed, but the long length of the snake dragging in the dust was proving too much for his already tired muscles.

As Mr. Walton had still two miles to go before he met the next relay, he was becoming desperate. Glancing back again he saw that the snake had fastened its tail around the step by which a person mounts a bicycle. The step had sharp teeth on the upper side. The wheelman, taking in the situation, reached back with his foot and brought the heel of his shoe down forcibly upon the snake's tail, completely severing it and detaching the reptile from the bicycle. The snake hissed and started in pursuit. Meeting a farmer with a team the snake at once attacked them and was killed.

The bicyclist then had but a short distance to go and he finished his run. Waiting till the fresh relay got a good start, he jumped from his wheel, allowing it to spin along up the road. Arming himself with a club, he followed his wheel, but the snake did not emerge. An examination showed that it was dead and, in addition. was literally cut into small bits. The centrifugal force had been so great that it had forced the body of the snake deeper and deeper into the apex of spokes, and the snake was cut into chunks and had to be removed almost bit by bit.

HOW TO TREAT A MAN

By a Horse.

When a man drops from sheer exhaustion or illness, promptly seize an end board or cart stake, and pound him on the ribs. If this does not recuperate him, kick him violently in the belly. This treatment will restore him, if persitently administered. If a man finds his load too heavy, and feels that it will strain him to proceed, kick off a fence board and knock him down—and hammer him thoroughly with the board. This will give him renewed energy, and he will make no more fuss. But do not on any account reduce the load. That would look to much like common sense, or humanity, and he will be likely to balk again when he is overloaded. If a man refuses to drink when you offer him water, don't give him any water for two days. That will "teach him" to be thirsty at any time you find it convenient to attend to him. It is a good plan to ply the whip on a man who is at his work. No matter if he is doing his best, hit him now and again on "general principles," and to prevent any comfort. If his load is not to heavy, oblige him to go much faster to make up for it. Work him hard enough to bring the average life of man one-half, as is done with horses. If no whip is handy, use a club.

Tie your man's head back in an unnatural position, with his eyes up towards the sun. This will give him a "fine appearance" and "prevent stumbling." Of course he will not be able to do as much work in this fix, but it makes him so wretched, so it is all right.

In winter remove his clothing to "prevent his taking cold." He will, also, "dry quicker" when you have over-worked him. You must hang a blanket on his back, and have his neck and limbs exposed — when he is not at work. Men thus treated are "much healthier" then when allowed winter clothing.

If not perfectly convenient to feed a man — who is working for you — at noon, let him go without, and by active use of the whip, secure as much work as the food would have secured. Of course it wears out his vitality and distresses him, but that is no matter.

Put tight shoes on your man, and keep them there until he is lame with corns. To change his shoes often cost money — not much, but some — and lameness and misery is of no account if you can save a dollar's worth of shoes a year.

When you hire a man do not be hammered by any human notions, get all you can out of him. True nobility consists in getting money, not in decency or kindness, or what noodles term "Character," get money if it is all blood-stained. These are correct principles, I am sure for I learned them when a colt from my master, who treated all his horses on this plan, and dont he know what's what?