THE HERALD.

VOL. III., NO. 12. FREDERICTON, N. B., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1892. $1.00 PER YEAR.

Board of Works

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.

It is rapidly growing in popular favor, and is to-day one of the LEADING, as well as the MOST COMFORTABLE HOTELS IN THE DOMINION.

The Table is always supplied with every delicacy available. The Cooking is highly commended, and the Staff of Attendants are ever ready to oblige.

There are two of the largest and most conveniently fitted up SAMPLE ROOMS in Canada, leaving street entrances and also connecting with Hotel Office.

HORSES and CARRIAGES of every style are to be had at the LIVERY STABLE of the Proprietor, immediately adjacent to the Hotel.

The "QUEEN" is centrally located, directly opposite to the Steamboat and Gibson Ferry Landings, and within a minute's walk of the Parliament Buildings, County Registrar's Office and Cathedral.

☞ A FIRST-CLASS BARBER SHOP IN CONNECTION.

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Attorneys-at-Law,

SOLICITORS and CONVEYANCERS

Offices: Carleton St., East Side,

Directly opp. Dr. Coulthard's office.

Accounts Collected and Loans Negotiated.

WILLIAM WILSON, M. P. P.
GEO. L. WILSON.

H. B. RAINSFORD,

Barrister, Attorney-at-Law,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Clerk of the Peace and Division Registrar, Real Estate Agent. Loans Negotiated.

Office: Lower flat of County Court House.

Adjoining the office of the Registrar of deeds.

Fredericton Nov. 16th, 1891.

GEO. A. HUGHES, B.A. JNO. W. WETMORE, B.A.

HUGHES & WETMORE,

Attorneys and Solicitors,

NOTARIES, CONVEYANCERS, &c.

OFFICES: WILEY BUILDING, Opp. Normal School, QUEEN ST. } Fredericton, N.B.

WILLIAM ROSSBOROUGH,

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Plasterer, - and - Bricklayer,

SHORE ST., NEAR GASWORKS,

FREDERICTON, N. B.

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Workmanship first-class.

Prices satisfactory

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CANADIAN PACIFIC

RAILWAY.

ATLANTIC DIVISION.

ALL RAIL LINE } TO BOSTON, &c. THE SHORT LINE TO MONTREAL, &c.

ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS

In Effect Nov. 30th, 1891.

LEAVE FREDERICTON.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

6.15. A. M.—Express for St. John and intermediate points; Vanceboro, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Houlton, Woodstock, and points North.

10.35 A. M.—For Fredericton Junction, St. John and points East. Vanceboro, Bangor, and points West. St. Stephen, Houlton and Woodstock.

3.00 P. M.—For Fredericton Junction, St. John, etc.

RETURNING TO FREDERICTON FROM

St. John, 6 00, 10.00 a.m., 4.30 p. m.
Fredericton Junction, 8.25 a.m., 12.15, 6.25 p.m.
McAdam Junction, 10.50 a.m., 2.50 p.m.
Vanceboro, 10.25 a.m., 2.30 p.m.
St. Stephen, 9.00, 10.30 a.m.
St. Andrews, 8.00 a.m.

Arriving in Fredericton at 9.35 a. m., 1.25, 7.20 p.m

LEAVE GIBSON.

6.20 A. M.—Mixed for Woodstock, and points north.

ARRIVE AT GIBSON.

5.10 P. M.—Mixed from Woodstock, and points north.

D. McNICOLL, *Gen. Pass. Agent*, MONTREAL.
C. E. McPHERSON, *Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agent* ST. JOHN, N. B.

UNION

ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

Of London, England.

Instituted in the Reign of Queen Anne, A. D. 1714.

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On every description of Insurable Property accepted at Current Rates of Premium.

Private Dwellings and their Contents, Churches, School Houses and Public Buildings

Insured on specially favorable terms. Policies for Three Years issued for Two Annual Premiums.

I also represent first-class Life and Accident Companies.

A. MURRAY, Agent,

Office opp. QUEEN HOTEL,

FREDERICTON, N. B.

CHRISTMAS CUTLERY.

THE largest and best assortment of Table Cutlery ever offered in this city, prices low and trade solicited.

JAMES S. NEILL.

Oil. - Oil.

JUST RECEIVED:

PER S. S. HISTORIAN

13 CASES Paint Oil. 1 Cask pocket Cutlery, Door Springs and Shelf Hardware.

and for sale by

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

Steel Chain.

JUST RECEIVED:

500 FEET Steel Chain, new style, strong, tough and durable.

For Sale low by

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

HEALTH FOR ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

THE PILLS

PURIFY THE BLOOD, correct all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys and Bowels. They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For Children and the Aged they are priceless.

THE OINTMENT

Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal.

FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS,

Glandular Swellings, and all Skin Diseases, it has no rival; and for Contracted and Stiff Joints it acts like a charm.

Manufactured only at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment,

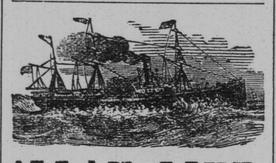
78, NEW OXFORD STREET, (late 533, OXFORD STREET), LONDON

and are sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box or Pot and may be had of all Medicine Venders throughout the World.

☞ Purchasers should look to the label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 533, Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

13-10-83

STEAMSHIPS.



ALLAN LINE.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

1892. Winter Service. 1892.

This Company's Lines are composed of double engined, Clyde-built STEAMSHIPS. They are built in water-tight compartments, are unsurpassed for strength, speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experience can suggest, and have made some of the fastest trips on record.

Liverpool, Halifax and Portland Service. Calling at Londonderry.

From Liverpool.	Steamships.	From Portland.	From Halifax.
14 Jan	SARDINIAN	4 Feb.	6 Feb.
28 "	*NUMIDIAN	18 "	20 "
11 Feb	CIRCASSIAN	3 Mar.	5 Mar.
26 "	*MONGOLIAN	17 "	19 "
10 Mar	*NUMIDIAN	31 "	2 Apr.
24 "	PARISIAN	14 Apr.	16 "
7 Apr	*MONGOLIAN	28 "	30 "

*S. S. Mongolian and Numidian will carry Cattle and only Cabin Passengers to Liverpool.

Steamers sail from Portland about 1 p. m. Thursdays, or as soon as possible after the arrival of trains due at Portland at noon, and from Halifax about 1 p. m. Saturdays, or as soon as possible after the arrival of the Intercolonial Railway train, due at Halifax at noon.

Liverpool, Queenstown, St. John's, Halifax and Baltimore Mail (Winter) Service.

From Liverpool to Halifax	Steamships.	
21 Jan.	POLYNESIAN	Baltimore to Liverpool direct.
4 Feb.	CARTHAGINIAN	
18 "	GRECIAN	
3 Mar.	POLYNESIAN	
17 "	CARTHAGINIAN	
31 "	GRECIAN	

Rates of Passage to Liverpool.

SALOON ..... $40, $50, and $60.
" RETURN ..... $80, $90, and $110.

Children, in saloon, between 2 and 12 years, half fare; under 2 years, free.

Clergymen and their families are allowed a reduction of ten per cent. from these rates.

INTERMEDIATE $25
STEERAGE $20

Reduced rates on railroads are allowed Allan Line passengers.

Steerage Tickets issued to and from the principal points to Great Britain and the Continent at cheap rates.

GLASGOW AND HALIFAX LINE.

Direct sailings from Glasgow to Halifax.

MANITOBAN ..... 22 Jan.
HIBERNIAN ..... 5 Feb.
NESTORIAN ..... 19 "
MANITOBAN ..... 4 Mar
HIBERNIAN ..... 18 "
NESTORIAN ..... 1 Apr

And fortnightly thereafter.

Glasgow, Londonderry, and New York Service.

(Late State Line Steamers.)

From Glasgow.		From New York.
29 Jan	STATE OF CALIFORNIA	18 Feb 1.00 p m.
19 Feb	STATE OF NEBRASKA	10 Mar 1.00 p m.
11 Mar	STATE OF CALIFORNIA	31 " noon.

Rates of Passage New York to Glasgow.

Saloon Passage to Glasgow and Londonderry ..... $40 and $45

Special Railway fares from Glasgow to Liverpool, $2.50; to London, $5.00; Londonderry to Belfast, $1.30; to Dublin, $1.85. Passengers have their choice of lines and are allowed 10 days stop over at Glasgow or Londonderry if desired.

For Staterooms, Tickets, or further information apply to

WM. THOMSON & CO., Agents,
ST. JOHN N. B.

Feb. 2.

ADAMS BROS.

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—AND—

FURNISHING - UNDERTAKERS,

OPP. QUEEN HOTEL,

FREDERICTON.

Caskets, Coffins,

Robes, Mountings, &c.

and everything required in the Undertaking Business kept in stock.

☞ *Special Prices for Country Orders.*

Orders in the City or Country attended to with promptness.
Residence over Warerooms.

ADAMS BROS.

Scales.

JUST RECEIVED:

1 CASE Family Scales. Very nice and very cheap.

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

Notice of Co-Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned have this day entered into a co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on professional business in the city of Fredericton, as Attorneys, Solicitors and Conveyancers, under the name of WILSON & WILSON; the place of business to be the office on Carleton St., east side, at present occupied by the undersigned, William Wilson.

Fredericton, Oct. 31st, 1891.

WILLIAM WILSON, M. P. P.
Barrister-at-Law.
GEORGE L. WILSON,
Attorney-at-Law.

S. L. MORRISON,

Dealer in

FLOUR, MEAL,
TEA,
COFFEE,
SUGAR,
—AND—
General Groceries.

QUEEN STREET,
OPP. CITY HALL,
FREDERICTON, N. B.

CAUTION.

EACH PLUG OF THE

Myrtle Navy

IS MARKED

T. & B.

IN BRONZE LETTERS.

NONE OTHER GENUINE.

GILLETT'S

PURE POWDERED 100% LYE

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap, Softening Water, Disinfecting, and a hundred other uses. A can equals 20 pounds Sal Soda.

Sold by All Grocers and Druggists.

E. W. GILLETT, Toronto

I CURE FITS!

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worse cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give EXPRESS and POST-OFFICE.

H. G. ROOT, M. C., 186 ADELAIDE ST., WEST, TORONTO ONT.

BURDOCK PILLS

SUGAR COATED

A SURE CURE

FOR BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, SICK HEADACHE, AND DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS. THEY ARE MILD, THOROUGH AND PROMPT IN ACTION, AND FORM A VALUABLE AID TO BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS IN THE TREATMENT AND CURE OF CHRONIC AND OBSTINATE DISEASES

DR. LOW'S WORM SYRUP

DESTROYS AND REMOVES WORMS OF ALL KINDS IN CHILDREN OR ADULTS SWEET AS SYRUP AND CANNOT HARM THE MOST DELICATE CHILD

BE A MAN

Laocoon in the coils of the fatal serpents was not more helpless than is the man who pines under the effects of disease, excesses, overwork, worry, etc. Rouse yourself. Take heart of hope again and BE A MAN! We have cured thousands, who allow us to refer to them. WE CAN CURE you by use of our exclusive methods and appliances. Simple, unfailing treatment at home for Lost or Failing Manhood, General or Nervous Debility, Weaknesses of Body and Mind, Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Robust, Noble MANHOOD fully Restored. Improvement seen the first day. How to enlarge and strengthen, WEAK, UNDEVELOPED ORGANS AND PARTS OF BODY. Men testify from 50 States and Foreign Countries. Write them. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free. Address

ERIE MEDICAL CO.,
BUFFALO, N.Y.

Phenyle.

JUST RECEIVED:

1 CASE of the above, which is a powerful disenfectant destroying offensive odors instantly. Certain death to Insect life. Prevents contagious diseases and those arising from foul premises. Just the thing around Stables, Sinks, Cess Pools, Hog Pens, Cow Stables and places of this class.

For further information apply to

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

Shovels. Shovels.

JUST RECEIVED:

50 BUNDLES Steel and Iron Snow Shovels.

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

Timely Hints Useful to the Farmer and His Household.

Wheat bran is one of the few materials that can be purchased and fed out to the stock on the farm. It is also one of the few materials that can be fed to stock and yet return nearly its full value in the manure. It will help to make bone and muscle in young growing stock, and hence can be fed to an advantage to them. With all the classes of stock—sheep, cattle, horses and hogs—it can be used to a good advantage in making up a good variety. Combined with sheaf oats it makes a good ration for sheep, horses or cattle. With oil or corn meal, or either hay or good corn fodder, it makes one of the best rations for milk cows during the winter. With corn and oil meal it makes a good feed for the brood sows and the growing pigs. Combined with oil meal it will make a good feed with hay, wheat or oat straw or corn fodder, lessening very materially the amount of grain necessary to keep in a good thrifty condition, with the advantage that in feeding the quality of the manure will be improved. With the rough foods, such as corn fodder, straw and hay, the best results can be secured if these are first run through a feed cutter. They can be more thoroughly mixed together than if the roughness is fed whole, while there will be less waste in feeding the roughness. It can be purchased in considerable quantities, and if stored in a dry place will keep without damage. It is very important, however, to keep it dry, or it will mould and spoil. Where there is considerable roughness and but little grain, bran can be used to an advantage in feeding, and often this class of foods can be used when otherwise more or less would be wasted, while a better variety can be supplied to the stock, and this will help to keep in a good condition, especially during the winter.

MILKING A FIDGETY COW.

Here stands a fresh cow. Her udder is full large and distended to the utmost. She fills a thirteen quart pail, holding about twenty-three to twenty-five pounds. She is not mean; she is not accustomed to kicking. But under the pressure of one hand she throws up her feet, steps around and makes it uncomfortable and hard work for the milker. This man squeezes the teats too hard and pulls down on them at the same time, thus irritating the udder. Another man sits down to the same cow. She stands quietly, moving slightly. How does he manage it? Knowing the conditions and sensitiveness of the distended udder, he begins milking slowly, squeezes the teats carefully, keeping an eye on her legs, thus discovering any uneasiness quickly and diminishing the pressure on the teats and perhaps ceasing to milk for an instant. Her foot is on the floor, she is easy and he commences again. In a short time, ten seconds perhaps, he can milk faster, squeeze harder and not irritate the cow any more. In less than a minute the cow gives evidence that she is made comfortable by the process. This is no theoretical example. It is one drawn from practical experience. Boys do not think because Bess will stand still when you press on the teats at the rate of five hundred pounds to the square inch, that other cows ought to do the same thing. Judgment, good judgment, boys. All cows are not anatomically the same.

LICE IN CATTLE.

It used to be quite common to have the calves and colts and sometimes older animals, troubled in this way, but there has not been so much of it lately. Better feed and better care, with the keeping the hens out of the barns and sheds, has prevented it. Where they have appeared, perhaps there is no better remedy than the old-fashioned one which was sometimes used on school children when they were so unfortunate as to be so afflicted, which by the way, was not uncommon fifty years ago, but is seldom heard of now. Lard and sulphur well mixed and rubbed in will do the work, if well followed up to take them as they hatch out. It can be done more quickly with other things, but they are dangerous when the animals are biting or kicking one another. A washing with a mixture of one part of kerosene and two or three of skimmed milk, to be soon washed off again with warm water, might be more effectual, and this could be followed up with the other ointment. Use kerosene on the walls of the stable freely while the animals are out, and give good feed.

A COW'S WILD RETREAT.

It is nothing strange that sometimes a hunted wild animal, running near a town or village, should enter a house in its efforts to escape—though it is apt to be rather exciting—especially if the animal is large. Such an act may be prompted by the creature's hope of concealment or protection, but oftener it is probably done in the blind craze of terror, like the frenzy of a runaway horse. The San Francisco Chronicle relates that in Bodiga, Cal., not long since, a man lassoed a wild cow, he being on horseback and was trying to drive her before him, when the animal broke the lariat and made a dash for liberty. Not far off there was a large house, with the front door wide open. She rushed through the door, up the front stairs, through a narrow hallway into a bedroom, out of the window, on the roof of the porch, from which she leaped to the ground, striking with such violence as to break her neck.

"After she had milked the cows, strained the milk into thirteen four-stone crocks, carried the crocks down into the cellar, skimmed the cream from thirteen crocks, washed them and hung them on the palings, for air, 'het up' some of the skim milk for the calves and carried it to the barn to them, got the cream ready for churning, put her husband's supper on the table, and then run to take up the crying baby, she said she was tired and asked her husband if he would buy her a portable creamery so as to help lighten her work. He said he could not afford it, and the next day he went to town and bought a riding plow, paying for it with the butter money." This happened "out west." Let us watch that nothing like it occurs in New Brunswick.

At the Ontario agricultural college a favorite food in feeding swine is the following: Two parts ground peas, one part ground barley, one part ground oats and one part wheat middlings.

No matter how long the cold wave puts off its coming in the fall, it always finds some live stock man who is not ready for it.

FARM TOPICS.

Care of Cattle and Farming Tools, and General Hints About the Farm.

Alfalfa makes first class pasture for bees.

Remember: Fat is destructive of vitality.

Peas and barley are the boss diet for hogs in the northwest.

The best honey crop for 1891 in America was gathered in Colorado.

A pig for market should have its fattening period begin before it is born.

The quickest and best way to freshen salt fish is said to be by soaking in sour milk.

Most farm poultry raisers destroy their stock by permitting in and in breeding year after year.

Scorch corn on the cob till it forms a charcoal. Then feed it to the chicken once or twice a week.

Plant louse honey dew is not fit food for bees, and they will not eat it. It is not merely an insect deposit.

A quarter of a yard of mosquito netting, folded down to the required size and tacked, makes a good dishcloth.

Ceilings that have been smoked by a kerosene lamp may be cleaned by washing with water in which soda has been dissolved—the proportion is not important.

A spoonful of horseradish put into a pan of milk will keep it sweet for several days; but the taste of the horseradish is sometimes apparent if the milk be used in tea or coffee.

Grass stains upon children's clothing may be removed by the application of molasses, as though it were soap, and presently washing as usual; the fabric will suffer no injury.

Dip the spots in a strong solution of tartaric acid and expose to the sun for taking out iron rust. Wet the article in warm water suds, rub the spots with ripe tomato juice, expose to the hot sunshine until nearly dry, then wash in another suds.

The tool room should have an open pan of crude petroleum in it. Hoes, etc., to be put up for the winter may be quickly dipped and drained. A sponge will cover plows, mower, etc., instantly. Put away bright, under oil, they will be ready for action whenever needed.

Sweep out the wagon house whenever dirt has accumulated on the floor. Choose a time when the best carriage is out and then dust will not settle on it. To prevent clouds of dust, strew the floor with moist earth or dampened sawdust.

It is sometimes recommended to put a lamp in the cellar when the temperature is getting near the danger point. A pot of live coals covered with sheet iron or a skillet is better. It makes more heat and is not unsafe. The lamp may explode or be knocked over.

The American Agriculturist advises the farmer to soak his wheat seed before sowing in brine, or sprinkle it with a solution of three ounces of blue vitrol dissolved in a quart of water, for each bushel. Apply this cool, and stir several times at a few minutes' interval, that it may touch all parts. This will require but little drying before sowing. If the brine is more convenient it should be strong enough to bear an egg and then the wheat should be well drained, and air slacked lime or plaster put on to dry it off for sowing. These methods certainly keep off smut, and perhaps destroy the eggs of some of the insect pests that are in the seeds.

THE HEAD SURGEON.

Of the Lubon Medical Company is now at Toronto, Canada, and may be consulted either in person or by letter on all chronic diseases peculiar to man. Men, young, old, or middle-aged, who find themselves nervous weak and exhausted, who are broken down from excess or overwork, resulting in many of the following symptoms: Mental depression, premature old age, loss of vitality, loss of memory, bad dreams, dimness of sight, palpitation of the heart, emissions, lack of energy, pain in the kidneys, headache, pimples on the face or body, itching or peculiar sensation about the scrotum, wasting of the organs, dizziness, specks before the eyes, twitching of the muscles, eye lids, and elsewhere, bashfulness, deposits in the urine, loss of will power, tenderness of the scalp and spine, weak and flabby muscles, desire to sleep, failure to be rested by sleep, constipation, dullness of hearing, loss of voice, desire for solitude, excitability of temper, sunken eyes surrounded with leaden circle, oily looking skin, etc. are all symptoms of nervous debility that lead to insanity and death unless cured. The spring or vital force having lost its tension, every function wanes in consequence. Those who through abuse committed in ignorance may be permanently cured. Send your address for book on all diseases peculiar to man. Book sent free sealed. Heart disease, the symptoms of which are faint spells, purple lips, numbness, palpitation, skip beats, hot flushes, rush of blood to the head, dull pain in the heart which beats strong, rapid and irregular, the second heart beat quicker than the first, pains about the breast bone, etc., can positively be cured. No cure, no pay. Send for book. Address M. V. LUBON, 24 Macdonell Ave, Toronto, Canada.

ASSUMING THE HUSBAND'S NAME.

The practice of the wife assuming her husband's name at marriage, according to Dr. Brewer, originated from a Roman custom and became the common custon after the Roman occupation. Thus, Julia and Octavia, married to Pompey and Cicero, were called by the Romans Julia of Pompey, Octavia of Cicero, and in later times married women in most European countries signed their names in the same manner, but omitted the "of."

Against this view it may be mentioned that during the sixteenth, and even at the beginning of the seventeenth century, the usage seems doubtful, since we find Catharine Parr so signing herself after she had been twice married; and we always hear of Lady Jane Gray (not Dudley), Arabella Stuart (not Seymour), etc. Some persons think that the custom originated from the Scriptural teaching that husband and wife are one. This was the rule of law so far back as Braeton (died 1268), and it was decided in the case of Bon versus Smith, in the reign of Elizabeth, that a woman by marriage loses her former name and legally receives the name of her husband. Altogether the custom is involved in much obscurity.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Some people are born freckled and have freckles thrust upon them. The former class might as well accept their freckles as a dispensation of Providence, for nothing can be done for them. The latter can always get rid of their affliction by using a crouple of drachms of sal ammoniac with an ounce of German cologne, the solution mixed with a pint of distilled water. Applied two or three times a day, states one of our contemporaries, it will cure the worst case of acquired freckles on record.

THE SEVEN WONDERS.

An Account of the Marvelous Ingenuity of Ancient Days.

Different authors disagree in describing the seven popular wonders of olden times. At present the pyramids, the Colossus of Rhodes, the Temple of Diana, the Mausoleum, the statue of Jupiter Olympus, the hanging gardens of Babylon, and the Pharos, or watch tower of Alexandria, are usually reckoned as the "Original Seven Wonders." With the single exception of the pyramids all of the above have disappeared. One, two and three thousand years ago, according to traditions and authentic history, some of them were wonders indeed.

The first of the wonders, the great pyramid of Cheops, is situated seven miles from the banks of the Nile and twelve miles from Cairo, Egypt. It was built in the childhood of the human race, long before history began. Yet it stands to-day a monument to the memory of a wonderful people. The "great pyramid of Cheops" is believed to have been built by the monarch whose name it bears, about three thousand years B. C. Its height is 480 feet 9 inches, and its base 764 feet square. Many of the monster blocks of granite used in constructing it weigh thousands of tons. Tradition tells us that 100,000 men were employed for a period of thirty years in constructing it.

The Colossus of Rhodes, the second in the list of ancient wonders, was a great brazen statue of Apollo, which stretched its huge legs across the harbor of Rhodes, and was so large that ships in full sail passed between. It was a 105 feet high and of most exact proportions. The erection of the Colossus was begun in the year 3700 B. C., but was not finished for nearly two hundred years. It was of brass, cast in sections, and was overthrown by an earthquake in the year 224 B. C. It weighed 720,900 pounds.

The Temple of Diana is another of the seven wonders of the world which has entirely disappeared. It was a magnificent structure, situated upon the Evantine at Ephesus, and was constructed at the common cost of all Asiatic countries. The lofty domed roof was supported by 127 monster columns of Parian marble—the tribute to Diana of 127 kings. The facade of the temple occupied 200 square feet upon the Evantine, and the walls stretched back 425 feet, all glittering with gems and precious stones.

Fourth in order of prominence was the Mausoleum—the tomb of Mausolus, the first king of Caria. According to Pliny, it had a total height of 140 feet. It was erected by Artemisia, the widow of Mausolus, about 353 B. C. It consisted of a basement sixty-five feet high, on which stood an Ionic colonnade twenty-three and one half feet high, surmounted by a pyramid, rising in steps to a similar height, and on the apex of the pyramid a colossal group of Mousolus and wife in a chariot drawn by four horses of heroic size. The Mausoleum endured until about the year 1404 A. D., when it was partially destroyed by an earthquake, and formerly torn down by the Knights of St. John.

The fifth wonder, the Olympian Zeus, was a statue of Jupiter Olympus, said to have been sixty feet high and chiefly composed of ivory and gold. It is usually located at Elis, but nothing certain is known of its location or of its reputed builder, Phidias.

If possible, tradition and history have told us less about the sixth wonder of the world—the hanging gardens of Babylon—than they have of the fifth. Herodotus does not mention them; Pliny only casually alludes to their existence, and the Scriptural account of the reign of Nebuchadnezzar ignores the subject altogether. Popular accounts of the hanging gardens say they were huge baskets of brass and iron, 400 feet square, swung on mammoth stones arches, which were erected near the royal palace at Babylon.

The seventh wonder was a combined lighthouse and watch tower, situated on the eastern end of the island of Pharos, at Alexandria, Egypt. Its construction was begun by Ptolemy Soter about the year 332 B. C. It was 400 feet high and cost a sum equal to $1,240,000 of United States currency.

"SORREL SUE."

At Batesville, Ark., a recent shooting affray brought into notice a woman known as "Sorrel Sue." She always appeared in public riding a sorrel horse. It was believed she belonged to a gang who stole horses.

A surgeon who was summoned to attend one of her admirers, who had been wounded in the row, mistook his way and wandered into Sue's cabin. Before he could be hustled out he saw things which roused his suspicions. These he reported to Shiriff Timcoe, who, with a posse, managed to surround the den of horse thieves, capturing Sue and two of her gang. He found that Sue had applied the means of bleaching her own hair to that of her horses. When the posse entered, they found a horse enveloped in a jacket made of rubber coats, being treated to a sulphur vapor bath. The appliances were very ingenious, and worked very well. A black or bay horse would be stolen and run into the bleachery. After its color was changed and its name and tail trimmed, the disguise became so pronounced that without any great risk the animal could be taken in daylight through the very district from which it had been stolen. It was Sue's business to not only superintend the bleaching, but also to ride the animal out of the country.—The Spokesman.

HOW SOME PEOPLE SIGN.

Talking of the fatal facility with which people can be got to sign petitions, the edilor of the New York Journal of Commerce tells a good story and vouches for its truth. Forty years ago, he says, a gentleman made a bet that he could get a hundred prominent churchmen to sign a petition to have the Bishop of New York hanged. He had a long petition drawn up, beginning with the words:—"Whereas the best interest of the Protestant Episcopal Church," etc., and going on, after a long preamble, to demand that the bishop should be suspended by the neck. The petition was engrossed and sent round by a canvasser, who told no lies about it, simply representing it as a petition to the ecclesiastical authorities in a matter that would deeply affect the welfare of the church. Once a few well known names had been got at the head of the list the bet was soon won, and the audacious petitioner said he could have got signatures by the thousand if he had kept on long enough.

Harassing headaches make many lives miserable, needlessly so, when a prompt cure like Burdock Blood Bitters is obtainable.

HOW A JEW CAN FIND A JEW.

A certain class of Jewish pedlars desire to deal only with people of their own race, says a Chicago paper. They visit the houses of the poorer quarters of the city, where Jews live side by side with Germans, Swedes, Bohemians, Poles, Irish and others, yet they never knock at the door of a room wherever a Jew resides.

How do they do this? Their certainty is due to a simple cause, not known to the Gentile, which dates back to the times when history was young. The Jewish Biblical story says that Moses instructed his followers to keep green the memory of their departure from Egypt by making their houses so that they could be distinguished from those of the Gentiles.

The last curse sent to Pharaoh's people was the slaughter of first-borns. The Jews marked their doors with lambs' blood, and the destroying angel passed by the doors so marked.

This and the Biblical injunction led to a custom among the orthodox Jews which is followed to this day. On the door frame at the entrance to every Jewish house there is nailed a little tin box, generally three or four inches long and one-half or a whole inch wide.

It is usually placed six or seven feet from the ground, and in it is rolled a piece of parchment containing the passage from the Bible referred to.

Not only is this placed at the entrance to the home, but the door frame of every room is adorned with one of the sacred emblems. Extremely orthodox Jews touch the object and kiss their finger tips every time they pass beneath it.

In portions of Europe, where the Jews are less modern than here, the little tin boxes are placed at the outer entrance of the houses, but here it is the custom to nail them on the inner portion of the door frames.

And it is by looking behind the street door that the Jewish pedlar can tell whether or not one of his co-religionists dwells within the house.

AREAS FOR CHIMNEYS.

The old rule about chimneys was that they ought to have the flue tapered to the top, on the theory that, as the hot gases in them ascended, they cooled, and, in cooling contracted; and that it was important to reduce the size of the flue in proportion to the reduction in volume of the gases, as otherwise cold air from the top would descend to fill the vacancy left by the contraction of the gases. and the draught would be checked. Reasonable as this theory seemed, practice has shown that cylindrical boiler or furnace flues are at least as good as the tapered ones, and within a few years practical engineers and architects of experience in such matters have inclined to make them slightly larger at the top than the bottom, the increase in diameter being, perhaps, half an inch to ten or twelve feet. Recently, a Swiss engineer has made experiments to see whether the facts bear out the old rule or support the more modern practice. To make the test, he built a chimney over a furnace grate, the stack having two flues. One flue tapered upward and the other downward, and the flues opened side by side over the grate, with openings of the same size. On lighting a fire on the grate, with unlimited access of air under it, the smoke was seen to issue nearly equally from the top of both the flues but with an unmistakable preponderance in favor of the flue which enlarged toward the top. On partially shutting off the access of air to the fire, the difference became much more marked; the current in the flue tapering upward diminished, and finally stopped altogether, the smoke finding its way entirely through the flue with the wider top.

HOPS.

Census bulletin 143 shows the production of hops for the year 1889 to be 39,171,270 pounds, grown upon 50,212 acres of land in seventeen states. The five leading states, in the production of hops are:

	Acres.	Pounds.
New York	36,670	20,063,029
Washington	5,113	8,313,280
California	3,974	6,547,338
Oregon	3,130	3,613,726
Wisconsin	967	428,547

The aggregate production of these five states was 38,965,920 pounds, being 99.48 per cent of the entire crop of the United states. New York produced 51.22 per cent of the entire yield from 73.03 per cent of the entire acreage. California produced the highest average per acre, 1,648 pounds. Washington followed closely, with an average of 1,626 pounds, and Oregon stands third in rank with 1,155 pounds. Few York produced an average per acre of 547 pounds, or less than one-third that of California, while Wisconsin, with 443 pounds, stands the lowest of the five hop-growing States. The value of the crop of the United States for 1889 was $4,059,697.

The crop of 1889 amounted to 36,872,854 pounds, which was worth $11,105,424, or nearly three times the value of the crop of the previous year. This great advance in value is due to the fact that the average price of hops in 1889 was about 10 cents per pound, while in 1890 it was over 30 cents.

THE SAW OF A MOSQUITO.

The bill of the mosquito is a complex institution. It has a blunt fork at the head and is apparently grooved. Working through the groove and projecting from the angle of the fork, is a lance of perfect form, sharpened with a fine bevel. Beside it the most perfect lance looks like a hand saw. On either side of the lance two saws are arranged, with the points fine and sharp and the teeth well refined and keen. The backs of these saws play against the lance.

When the mosquito alights with its peculiar hum it thrusts its keen lance and then enlarges the aperture with the two saws, which play beside the lance until the forked bill with its capillary arrangement for pumping the blood can be inserted. The sawing process is what grates upon the nerves of the victim and causes him to strike wildly at the sawyer.

A THEORETICAL COOK.

It is sincerely to be hoped that the Boston Transcript's satire on cooking schools is not correct, although theory and practice are, as a rule, widely different in their results:

Father—"As you have had three terms at the cooking school, Jane, I supposed you'd know how to roast a piece better than that. Why, it's burned to a crisp."

Daughter—"I don't see how I'm to blame. The fire was too hot, I suppose."

Father—"And why didn't you look out that the fire wasn't too hot?"

Daughter—"The man always attended to that at the school, and Mrs. Mixer used to do the basting. All we did was to do the tasting after the meat was cooked."

THE SNAIL.

A Curious Little Creature and Some of His Strange Ways.

If you wish to examine a snail place him on a piece of glass. He is a cold-blooded animal, and contact with a warm hand probably induces in him the feeling which would result in us from placing the hand or body on the top of the kitchen range. The coolness of the glass will be agreeable to his snailship; and he will travel peaceably along, rapidly expanding and contracting his broad, sucker-like foot.

His horns are protruded in an inquiring manner, and if a finger is placed in front of him he will probably walk on until these feelers come in contact with it. Then the tentacles are withdrawn and waved about in the effort to see the obstruction more clearly, for each feeler contains at its end a small, imperfect, but still discernible eye, which is capable of distinguishing between light and darkness

A snail's manner of withdrawing his horns is very curious. He does not pull them back, bodily, into their receptacle, but turns them inside out, just as one turns the fingers of a glove in drawing it off backward.

The little creature has a sense of smell, and also a fairly well-developed ear which lies close to the roots of his horns. His breathing apparatus is of the simplest description. Looking carefully at his right side, one may see that a distinct hole occasionally appears there, remains open a few moments, and then closes again. This is simply a cavity in the creature's body, into which he allows a certain quantity of air to enter "whenever he thinks of it," as one might say. When air has thus found its way into his interior, he keeps it there until its oxygen is exhausted by its vital processes; what remains, laden with carbonic acid, is allowed to escape by re-opening the little trap door, and the receptacle is filled by another supply of pure air.

Its mouth is armed with a saw-like tongue, which resembles a long, narrow ribbon, coiled up in such a manner that only a part of it comes into use at once. Distributed over the surface of this ribbon are tiny teeth, one animal sometimes having as many as thirty thousand. As one set of teeth becomes worn away by leaf cutting, another section of ribbon is uncoiled, and the teeth which were before were wrapped up at the back of the mouth, come forward to take their turns in pressing the food against the horny upper surface of their mouth, and thus cutting it in clean incisions.

The snail's shell is a horny covering which serves to protect him against his numerous foes. Slugs are simply snails which live a retired life, and consequently need no covering at all. The shell of the snail is built up from lime in the plants on which it feeds, and the creatures are never found on soil which produces no lime.

MODERN MIRACLES.

A singer for breath was distressed,
And the doctors all said she must rest,
But she took G. M. D.
For her weak lungs, you see,
And now she can sing with the best.

An athlete gave out on a run,
And he feared his career was quite done;
G. M. D., pray observe,
Gave back his lost nerve,
And now he can lift half a ton.

A writer who wrote for a prize,
Had headache and pain in the eyes;
G. M. D. was the spell
That made him quite well,
And glory before him now lies.

These are only examples of the daily triumphs of Dr. Pierce's Gol