

The Union Advocate.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL

W. C. ANSLO.

VOL. XXIX.—No. 19.

PROFESSIONAL.

Law & Collection Office.

C. J. Thomson,
BARRISTER AT LAW,
Commissioner Newcastle Civil
Court.

Thomas W. Butler,
Attorney & Notary Public,
Fire, Life, & Accidental Insurance Agent,
Collecting and Conveyancing Promptly attended to.
Office over L. Russell's Store, facing
the Public Square,
Newcastle, N. B.

J. DeVeber Neales,
BARRISTER AT LAW,
NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC.
Newcastle, N. B.
OFFICE IN CHURCHMAN'S BUILDING.

O. J. McCULLY, M. A. M. D.,
M.D., B.S., COL. MED., LONDON,
SPECIALIST.
DISEASES OF EYE, EAR & THROAT.
Office: Cor. Westmorland and Main Streets
Moncton, Nov. 12, 1896.

MUSICAL TUITION.
Miss Edith Troy,
Graduate of Mount Allison
Conservatory of Music, is now
prepared to take pupils in
piano, voice, guitar, and
social culture.
Turn on Application.
Newcastle, June 18, 1896.

HOTELS.

Elliott House.
The Suburban living purchased and newly
fitted up the house formerly known as the
"Elliott House," opposite the Masonic Hall,
Newcastle, is prepared to accommodate per-
manent and transient boarders at reasonable
rates. SAMPLE ROOMS PROVIDED, 800 STABLES ON PREMISES.
WALTER J. ELLIOTT,
Newcastle, Jan. 21, 1896.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK,
MONCTON, N. B.
GEO. McWERNY, - PROPRIETOR.

CANADA HOUSE
CHAUMON, NEW BRUNSWICK,
WM. JOHNSTON, PROPRIETOR.

CONVENIENT & ACCESS.
Good Sample rooms for Com-
mercial Travellers.

Olifton House.
Princes and 143 Gambia Street.
ST. JOHN, N. B.

A. N. Peters, Prop'r.
Heated by Steam throughout. Prompt at-
tention and moderate charges. Telephone
Communication with all parts of the city.
April 6, 1896.

EFFECT OF
CO-OPERATION.

An Offer of Momentous
Interest.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST WEEKLY
WITH THE UNION ADVOCATE
FOR \$1.75.

Our readers will be pleased to know that we
have made special arrangements by which the
Union Advocate and the Family Herald
and Western Star of Montreal together, may
be had for \$1.75.

The Family Herald is the greatest weekly
family newspaper in the world, and has been
unfailingly successful. So greatly has it
grown that its publishers have had to enlarge
it to sixteen pages, and even now it is hard
to find the good things in it. No family can
afford to do without the Family Herald, for
not only does it contain news and interest but
it is a source of information to the farmer, the
traveller, the student, the business man, the
housewife, and the child. It is a source of
information to the farmer, the traveller, the
student, the business man, the housewife,
and the child. It is a source of information
to the farmer, the traveller, the student, the
business man, the housewife, and the child.

This year every subscriber will be given a
valuable family picture called "Little
Gems," an artistic gem which every one will
prize, and which can be got only through the
Family Herald.

Every subscriber, at no cost to himself, has
the right to have \$500 against death by rail-
way accidents.

You can get the Family Herald with its
premium and free insurance, and the Union
Advocate for \$1.75. This is an offer so gen-
erous that everybody should accept it.

Good Commercial
Printing
at the Advocate Office.

APPLES APPLES

Just received ONE CARLOAD of very
choice apples of the following varieties:

Gravensteins,
Gentings,
Imperors,
Kings,
Beauties,
etc.

They will be sold cheap for
CASH.

George Stables.
Newcastle, 7th Jan. 1896.

Sash and Door Factory.
The subscriber is prepared to supply from
his sash factory in Newcastle,
Windows, casings and frames, Glazed
and unglazed,
DOORS AND DOOR FRAMES, Mouldings,
Planing and Matching, etc.
H. C. NIVEN,
Newcastle, Jan. 2, 1896.

Intercolonial Rly.
On and after Monday the 9th September,
1896, the trains of this Railway will run daily
(Sunday excepted) as follows—
WESTWARD FROM NEWCASTLE.
Through express for St. John, Halifax
and Pictou (Monday excepted). 4.05
Accommodation for Moncton and St.
John 10.45
Accommodation for Pictou 12.05
Accommodation for Campbellton 12.45
Through express for Quebec, Montreal 22.05
All trains run by Eastern Standard Time.
D. POTTINGER,
Railway Office,
Moncton, N. B., September 6th, 1896.

Land For Sale.
The Subscriber offers for sale by private
bargain the land owned by him situated in
Newcastle. It contains about 40 acres and is
well wooded of which there is about 4 acres
cleared land; there is also a house, barn and
a good well of water on the premises. For
terms and particulars apply to
WILLIAM NORMAN.
Newcastle, Oct. 9th, 1895.

WINTER
FOOT GEAR FOR
Men, Boys, Ladies, Misses and Children.

The "Woolgate" Overstocking for Ladies,
Something New.

Lace, Button and Buckle
Overstocks.

Cardigan Overstocks, Lined and
Unlined Balmies.

Bootskin, Oil tan and Green Hide Packs and
Moccasins.

Men's and Ladies' felt leather fisted and
chain felt Boots and Slippers.

Felt Sole shoes and Slippers for house
wearing.

Men's hand made Long Boots
A Specialty.

The Best Assorted Stock of Boots and
Shoes in Newcastle.

Jno. Ferguson,
Salter Brick Store,
Newcastle, 29th Nov. 1895.

A NEW BOOK,
BY
Michael Whelan

Now ready, a book of
Poems and Songs.

The book contains one hundred pages,
and sold at the extremely low figure of
50 cents per volume, or 85 per dozen copies.
If forwarded by mail 2 cents for each
copy must be added to the price to prepay
postage.

Address orders to the publisher,
W. C. ANSLOW,
Newcastle, N. B.,
Or to the author,
M. WHELAN, Brynston P. O.,
Northumberland Co., N. B.

50 Years.

For over 50 years Cough
Medicine have been
coming in and dy-
ing out, but dur-
ing all this time

SHARP'S
Balm of Goshawk

Never left the front rank for Curing
CROUP, WHOOPING
COUGH, COUGHS
AND COLDS.

All Druggists and most Grocersmen sell it.
25 Cents a Bottle.

ARMSTRONG & CO.,
Proprietors,
ST. JOHN, N. B.



James E. Stevenson.
CANCER ON THE LIP
CURED BY
AYER'S

Sarsaparilla

"I consulted doctors who prescribed for
me, but to no purpose. I suffered in agony
seven long years. Finally, I began taking
Ayer's Sarsaparilla. In a week or two I
noticed a decided improvement. I continued
using it until I felt better. I then stopped
using it for a month or so, and the cancer
came back. I then began using it again,
and after taking the Sarsaparilla for a
few more bottles, the cancer disappeared."
JAMES E. STEVENSON, Florenceville, N. B.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla
Admitted at the World's Fair.
AYER'S PILLS regulate the bowels.

Ex-Member of Parliament.



REUBEN E. TRUAX
SAYS:

"I have been for many years very much
troubled with indigestion and dyspepsia, have
tried a great many different kinds of patent
medicines, and have been treated by a number
of physicians and found no benefit from them.
I was recommended to try AYER'S
SARSAPARILLA. I obtained a bottle, and I must say
I have found very great relief, and have since
taken two more bottles and now feel that I am
entirely free from indigestion and would
strongly recommend all my fellow sufferers
from the disease, to give SOUTH AMERICAN
NEURALGIC IMMEDIATELY. It will cure you."
(My signature) Reuben E. Truax

July 16th, 1895. Walkerton, Ont.

SOUTH AMERICAN NEURALGIC TONIC
Cures all Nervous Diseases, such as Nervous
Prostration, Trembling, etc.

Cholera, Hiccups, Flatulency, Stomachic
Distress, Mental Depression, Head-
ache, Neuralgia, etc.; also Indigestion
of all stomach troubles. It gives relief in
ONE DAY.

"Where is the landlady? I asked.
"He is out," answered the small man,
and he went on with his writing.

"Well, perhaps you can answer my
question; I came to see Mr. Stevenson."

"The small man dropped his pen, arose,
and, extending his hand, said:
"I am Mr. Stevenson."

"This was my introduction to this re-
markable man."

Then Mr. Timmons told me how Mr.
Stevenson came to write his famous
novel.

Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.
The novel was written on this island
for the training of medicine. Dr. Jekyll and
Mr. Hyde lived in Honolulu, and you
will perhaps meet him before you go. That
novel was the offspring of a bitter dan-
gerous war between Father Dan-
iel and Rev. Dr. Hyde, D. D., who has
charge of the mission school in this city
for the training of medicine. The con-
flict between the priest and Dr.
Hyde waxed warm, and Mr. Stevenson
espoused the cause of the Catholic priest.
He threw his whole soul into the con-
flict, and for a while it seemed as if
he were likely to have a religious war.
Dr. Hyde, a fine, finely-formed,
highly cultured gentleman, was as the
worldly man, and he was a man of
the pulpit and through the
press until the conflict became personally
bitter.

"Mr. Stevenson had up to the time of
this controversy, it seems, entertained a
high regard for Dr. Hyde, but as the
worldly man grew bitter, he fancied he dis-
covered in him a dual nature. At times
he thought the doctor the very perfection
of a gentleman, a scholar, and a
Christian; at others he seemed a very
demon. This idea seemed to grow with
his morbid fancy, and he conceived from
it his wonderful novel."

I was anxious to meet Dr. Hyde, the
man who so strangely inspired the won-
derful novel, and when I did meet him I
was impressed that he was more Jekyll
than Hyde. He is a tall, finely-formed,
highly cultured gentleman, and as the
worldly man, and he was a man of
the pulpit and through the
press until the conflict became personally
bitter.

This club, by the way, is composed of
the most scholarly men on the island.
President Dole is a member, and attends
the meetings regularly. In addition to
myself there were other American guests
present, the most prominent of whom
were United States Minister Willis, and
the captain of the warship Bennington.
At this meeting Dr. Rodgers, Secretary
of the Labor Bureau, read an able paper
on the labor problem, which was thor-
oughly discussed and commented upon.
One cannot but realize the force of
Americanism in the club. Chief Justice
Judd, of the Supreme Court, and Pro-
fessor Alexander, the historian, are members
of the club and were born on the islands,

and full particulars, which we will
send by return mail in plain sealed
envelope.

An old physician, 35 years con-
tinued practice treating diseases of
women, has charge of the office, and
can be consulted by letter or in
person. Address our main office.

Room 5—No. 255 Woodward Ave.,
Detroit, Mich.

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Dollar per box.

ONE GIVES RELIEF.

The modern stand-
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common every-day
ills of humanity.

Know What You Chew

Is free from injurious coloring.
The more you use of it the
better you like it.

THE COOK COTTAGE ROOT COMPOUND
HARRISON, N. B.

HAWAII, THE "PEARL OF THE PACIFIC."

The Third of a Series of Letters
by John R. Musick.

Author of "The Columbian His-
torical Novels," "Brother
Against Brother," etc.

(Copyright, 1896, by Funk & Wagnall
Company, New York.)

Sans Souci and the Govern-
ment Buildings, with
Reminiscences of Jules
Verne and Robert
Louis Stevenson.

The most celebrated hotel and bathing
place in the islands is Sans Souci,
which is near the famous Diamond Head. Sans
Souci has had for its guests some of the
most famous literary men of the age.
Mark Twain spent a good deal of his
time while on the islands at this place.
Jules Verne and Robert Louis Stevenson
were at their homes. The latter, in
writing of this cool retreat, said:
"If any one desires such old-fashioned
things as lovely scenery, quiet, pure air,
clear sea water, good food, and heavenly
sunsets hung out before his eyes every
evening over the Pacific and the distant
hills of Waianae, I recommend him cordi-
ally to the Sans Souci."

I found several gentlemen at Sans
Souci who had very vivid recollections
of Stevenson. He is described by all as
a small man weighing, perhaps, less than
one hundred pounds, and an inveterate
cigarette smoker. It is barely possible
that nicotine poison hastened the end of
this strange, mysterious, gifted man.

"He smoked from morning until night
and I have seen him smoke sixty
cigarettes a day. He was very pleasant,
unusually irritable, and then he was like
a madman. Those who disturbed him
while writing or meditating were sure to
hear from him."

Mr. Timmons, city editor of *The Ha-
wianian*, said:
"I met Mr. Stevenson while he was
here, and was very strangely impressed
by him from the first. I learned that he
was at Sans Souci, and went to call upon
him. Reaching the quiet place, I crossed
the lawn and entered the house.
"One was in sight but a small
ordinary-looking man, who sat at a table
writing."

"Where is the landlady? I asked.
"He is out," answered the small man,
and he went on with his writing.

"Well, perhaps you can answer my
question; I came to see Mr. Stevenson."

"The small man dropped his pen, arose,
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THE COOK COTTAGE ROOT COMPOUND
HARRISON, N. B.

yet they, with the others, argued the
question from an American standpoint.

The meeting was at the residence of
Dr. Hyde, and, although I studied him
closely all evening, I discovered none of
the "incarnate fiend," which Stevenson
represents Mr. Hyde to be in his novel.

It was while living at Sans Souci that
Robert Louis Stevenson conceived and
brought out his wonderful book, and I
decided to visit the famous resort. To
reach Sans Souci I had only to take the
Waikiki street car, go to the end of the
line, and walk the rest of the way. The
ride is a pleasant one, and well worth
the time and ten cents it costs to make it. It
was about two o'clock in the afternoon
when I boarded the car driven by a
native and went rolling along the street
past the government grounds and build-
ings past pretty houses half hidden by
graceful swaying palms, ferns, and the
rich tropical foliage, past banana plan-
tations and groves of tall cocoanuts, for
long stretches with the sea beach on one
side and a delightful grove on the other.

The manager of the famous resort
showed me the room which had been oc-
cupied by Jules Verne and Robert Louis
Stevenson, also the tables at which they
wrote, and narrated some anecdotes about
them. Their rooms fronted on the beach.
After we had returned to the hotel, I
lunched, and was joined by Mr. Thomas E.
Evans, a gentleman who is stopping at
Sans Souci. Mr. Evans, who is a Royalist
of the most pronounced type, is a
Canadian by birth. He was prominent
in pushing the lottery scheme to which
the missionaries objected so strongly.

Mr. Evans claims that he was no worse
than a lottery man, and that he was a
lottery man for the sake of the money.
At the time of the overthrow
of the Queen he was a lottery man, and
was the manager of a company of
capitalists for the lottery. He says that
the Chicago people were to pay the govern-
ment five hundred thousand dollars a
year for twenty-five years for the
franchise. Of this sum one hundred
thousand dollars was to be expended
in a scale to San Francisco, one hundred
thousand dollars to be expended in a
scale to a year for the Oahu Railroad,
twenty-five thousand for the encourage-
ment of tourists travel, seventy-five
thousand for improvement of roads and
bridges, and one hundred and twenty-
five thousand for the support of the
Harbor. Mr. Evans did not state what
was to be done with the other seventy-
five thousand dollars, though it was prob-
ably to be used as pin money for the
Queen. The royal-widow's visions of Mr.
Evans with other Royalists were all dis-
patched by the sudden revolt of the mis-
sionary element, and the subsequent over-
throw of the Queen.

The Royalists are still very bitter
against the Republic. They always refer
to it contemptuously as the Provisional
Government, and the adherents of it are
styled P. G. S. But they all have great
respect for President Dole. I have met
many of the circles to solemnize mar-
riages in a drawing-room, by the bright
light of many candles. The happy
couples and their guests were seated at
the banquet, then at a ball, then at a sup-
per. At this last repast, in houses
where the traditions of the past are yet
held in reverence, a curious old custom
is observed. A new satin slipper,
chivalrously supposed to be the
bride's, is passed round, and used as a
drinking vessel by the bridegroom's
friends, who drink the bride's health in
the days of olden times. The custom
was observed during the first three months
of which the beautiful "cinder vench"
was Queen Consort in that far-away
golden age when virtue was always
rewarded, and true love made happy.
If there are speeches at the Russian
wedding, it is to the bride's father,
and not to the bridegroom, that the duty
falls of returning thanks when her
health is drunk, for in Russia the
father retains authority over his son
until she is married. And this
authority is no mere empty form, but a
very practical power—far more so,
indeed, than the authority sometimes
wielded in these enlightened islands by
the fathers of unmarried "revolted"
daughters. A Russian married woman
may be summoned home by her father
to attend him when he is sick. If he
loses his wife, he may claim her ser-
vices during the first three months of
his widowhood, and be very often done
so. If her husband dies, he becomes
the guardian of her children, and may
compel her to return to his house. But
in this strangely undemocratic custom,
"none of these privileges are retained
by a married woman's mother."

All of our marriage rites of which we
have ever heard, that described to us
the other day by a lady who has passed
many years of her life in Russia, cer-
tainly bears away the palm of conscious-
ness and sweet simplicity. Here it
would appear to be upon the dusky
lady that the pleasing duties of court-
ship devolve. She sees a youth whom
she deems calculated to make her
happy, and forthwith offers him a stick
of candy. If he accepts her proposal,
he promptly takes the token of affection,
and they are thereby made man and
wife. There is no further ceremony,
and no witnesses are necessary. In
the act of eating alone this most primi-
tive marriage rite consists—so we are
assured! But, if on the contrary, the
lady has no mind to enter the estate
of matrimony with the proprietor of
the proffered stick, he merely assures
her—with a fine consideration for her
feelings not always shown in more
civilized countries—that she is not
kind of candy is not in his taste; and
with that the whole matter is at an
end. She, presumably, goes consoled

transporting a family from one land to
the other. The average Chinaman re-
mains in this country from three to seven
years and then goes back to China, to
spend an equal length of time there, and
again return.

The next day in company with Mr.
Timmons I visited the government build-
ing proper. It is a large building, two
stories in height, with lofty ceilings and
a broad stairway. There is a large hall
below, ornamented with handsome life-
size portraits of Kamehameha I. and his
wife, Kamehameha II., III., and IV.,
and their wives, and Kamehameha V.
These comprise all the Kamehameha
dynasty, the first great ruler of the na-
tion. The upper hall is decorated with
fine portraits in oil, most of them life-
size. There is a fine portrait of Queen
Victoria, the grand daughter of John
Young, the mate of an American ship
who was the trusted adviser and general
of Kamehameha I. There is a full life-
size portrait of King David Kalakaua,
one of our Queen Liliuokalani, or Mrs.
Dole, as she is now called, and her
deceased husband, John O. Dominis.

There is also a full life-size portrait in
oil of Admiral Farragut, who was very
much admired by King Kalakaua.
Legislative hall, committee rooms, and
council chambers, with the various
rooms of the cabinet, and a large build-
ing. The building before the revolution
which overthrew monarchy, was known
as the Palace, and is even yet so called
by some, though monarchy is rapidly
passing away, and the spunky little re-
public is every day becoming more firm-
ly seated in the saddle.

The government buildings and all the
departments are guarded by soldiers.
The standing army, composed exclu-
sively of white men, numbers about two
hundred regular soldiers. The national
guard and the Citizens' Guard swell this
army to about two thousand fighting
men. They have two Gatling guns, two
Hotchkiss rapid firing guns, two brass
six pounders, and some iron field pieces.
Their force is sufficient to protect the
island from internal troubles and from
filibusters.

Their greatest dread is of Japan. The
Japanese, since the late victory over
China, have given utterance to some
portentous threats against the Hawaiian
islands for discriminating against them.

With a fleet of gunboats, a few heavy
guns, and two or three war-ships the
Hawaiians could easily defend them-
selves against the Japanese. Their har-
bors are in excellent condition for
fortification. Pearl Harbor and the harbor
of Honolulu have prominent, such as
Koko Head and Diamond Head, which,
if fortified, would be impregnable bar-
riers against warships.

JOHN R. MUSICK.

Different Forms of Marriage.

In nothing do natural traits vary more
than in the forms of marriage, and the
social customs that are observed in honor
of that rite. In Russia, it is the "propose
thing" in the most fashionable circles to
celebrate marriages in a drawing-room,
by the bright light of many candles. The
happy couples and their guests were
seated at the banquet, then at a ball, then
at a supper. At this last repast, in houses
where the traditions of the past are yet
held in reverence, a curious old custom
is observed. A new satin slipper,
chivalrously supposed to be the
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wife. There is no further ceremony,
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assured! But, if on the contrary, the
lady has no mind to enter the estate
of matrimony with the proprietor of
the proffered stick, he merely assures
her—with a fine consideration for her
feelings not always shown in more
civilized countries—that she is not
kind of candy is not in his taste; and
with that the whole matter is at an
end. She, presumably, goes consoled

in away to offer her not-so-kindly and
affection to some more appreciative
youth, by whom, let us hope, it may be
speedily devoured; and every body must
feel satisfied that no unnecessary time
or trouble has been wasted over these
unsuccessful matrimonial negotiations.
Yes, the simplicity of these unsophis-
ticated people has much to recommend
it.

"Marriage," we read in a recent
article in *Blackwood*, "is not a religious
ceremony among the Burmese. There
is a ceremony, of course, but the only
necessary and binding part of it is that
the couple should, in the presence of
witnesses called together for the purpose,
eat out of the same bowl." Per-<