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The Gleaner.

The Best is Cheapest
The most prudent business men advertise in The Gleaner. Why? Because it pays them.

VOL. V. FREDERICTON, N. B., SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1888. No. 23

Professional Cards

FRED ST. JOHN BLISS,
Barrister, Notary, Etc.
OFFICE:
QUEEN STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.
Fredericton, May 5th, 1888—1yr

DR. H. D. CURRIE,
Surgeon Dentist,
164 QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON.
Fredericton, Oct 6th, 1887

WILLIAM WILSON,
SECRETARY-TREASURER, YORK,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law
CONVEYANCER, &C.
OFFICE: QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.
ACCOUNTS COLLECTED, LOANS NEGOTIATED.
Fredericton, Oct 6th, 1887

GEO. F. GREGORY,
(OF LATE FIRM OF GREGORY & BLAIR,)
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law
NOTARY PUBLIC.
OFFICE: NEXT BELOW QUEEN HOTEL, LATELY OCCUPIED BY GREGORY & BLAIR.
Fredericton, Oct 6th, 1887

B. H. TORRENS, D. M. D.
Dentist,
FISHER'S BUILDING,
Queen Street, Fredericton.
Fredericton, Oct 6th, 1887

DR. CROCKET,
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,
CARLETON STREET.
Fredericton, Oct 6th, 1887

F. J. SEERY, M. D., C. M.
LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF EDINBURGH;
LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF EDINBURGH;
LICENTIATE OF THE FACULTY OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF GLASGOW.
SPECIAL CERTIFICATE IN MIDWIFERY.
OFFICE: FISHER'S BUILDING, COR. PHŒNIX SQUARE.
RESIDENCE, 109 BRUNSWICK STREET.
Fredericton, Oct 6th, 1887

GREGORY & GREGORY,
Barristers and Notaries.
OFFICES: CARLETON ST., FREDERICTON
ALBERT J. GREGORY, FRANK B. GREGORY, Registrar of Probates.
Fredericton, Oct 6th, 1887

C. E. DUFFY,
Barristers and Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Etc.
SEC'Y-TREASURER OF SUNBURY
ACCOUNTS COLLECTED, AND MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE SECURITY.
Offices: West Side of Carleton Street, Second Door from Queen.
Fredericton, Nov 1st, 1887

Livery Stables

BARKER HOUSE STABLES.
COACHES AND CARRIAGES
Furnished with all Possible Despatch.
HORSES BOARDED AT MODERATE TERMS
JOHN B. ORR, - Proprietor.
Fredericton, Oct 6th, 1887

GEORGE I. GUNTER,
HACK AND LIVERY STABLE,
Queen Street,
OPPOSITE CITY HALL.
COACH ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Telephone Communication.
Fredericton, Oct 6th, 1887

Auctioneers

E. H. ALLEN
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
REGENT STREET NEXT TO CAPITAL OFFICE
Goods of all descriptions received and Sold on Commission. Quick Sales and Prompt Returns Guaranteed.
Fredericton, Oct 6th, 1887

H. C. C. WETMORE
AUCTIONEER, &c.
Has taken a Store on the Upper Side of
PHŒNIX SQUARE,
Next to L. P. LaForest, Tin Smith, where he is prepared to receive Furniture and Goods of all kinds for Auction or Private Sale. He will also give attention to Auction Sales of every description.
Terms moderate. Returns prompt. All business confidential.
Fredericton, Oct 6th 1887

Undertaking

JACKSON ADAMS,
Principal Undertaker,
COUNTY COURT HOUSE SQUARE
(OPP. QUEEN HOTEL)
FREDERICTON, - - - - N. B.
Fredericton, Oct 6th, 1887

Insurance

The North American
LIFE ASSURANCE CO'Y,
OF TORONTO
HON. ALEX. MACKENZIE PRES'T.
Guaranteed Capital, - - $300,000.00
Full Government Deposit.
New business for 1886 over - $2,500,000.00
THE various popular plans of the "NORTH AMERICAN," embracing Life, Return Premium, Endowment, Tontine, Semi-Tontine, and Commercial Plan, have proved so acceptable to the insuring public, that the Company can to-day present a showing unequalled by any other home Company at the same period of its existence, and its progressive record and sound financial standing, coupled with its prompt and satisfactory settlement of death claims, are the recommendations which this Company offers for public patronage.
The Company's rates are according to their various plans so arranged as to suit the convenience of all, as by the commercial plan insurance is given at the actual cost, while by the endowment and tontine the attractive investment feature is combined with insurance.
All information given and applications received by
C. E. DUFFY,
Agent, Fredericton
Oct. 29, 1887—w 1w—1yr.

THE ATLAS FIRE ASSURANCE CO'Y,
Of London, Eng.
Established in the Year 1808.
CAPITAL, - - $6,000,000.00
Risks against loss or damage or by fire taken on all kinds of insurable property in both town and country at the lowest rates and losses adjusted in the most prompt and liberal manner. Unsurpassed security given to policy holders by this Old and Reliable English Company.
C. E. DUFFY, Agent.
Fredericton, Oct 6th, 1887

Hotels

BARKER HOUSE,
QUEEN STREET, - - - FREDERICTON.
NEWLY REFITTED, AND NOW ONE OF THE LEADING HOTELS OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES.
SAMPLE ROOM AND LIVERY STABLE.
Modern Improvements constantly being made.
F. B. COLEMAN, - Proprietor.
Fredericton, Oct 6th, 1887

QUEEN HOTEL
FREDERICTON N.B.
J. A. EDWARDS, - Proprietor.
FINE SAMPLE ROOMS IN CONNECTION.
—ALSO,—
A FIRST-CLASS LIVERY STABLE.
Fredericton, Oct 6th, 1887

Clarendon Hotel,
TREMONT STREET,
(BETWEEN BERKLEY AND CLARENDON STREETS),
BOSTON, MASS.
A FIRST CLASS HOTEL, WITH ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.
American Plan. $3.00 per day.
F. S. RISTEEN PROPRIETOR.
april2 3m.

New Advertisements

WEST END
SAWMILL AND LUMBER YARD
SEASON 1887.
THE Subscriber, intending to pay greater attention to the RETAIL LUMBER BUSINESS than for the last few seasons, begs to inform the public generally that besides the usual stocks of SPRUCE, PINE, and HEMLOCK LUMBER on hand or sawn to order, will keep constantly on hand
DRY SPRUCE FLOORING AND SHEATHING,
PINE SHEATHING, DRY HEMLOCK
SPRUCE AND PINE BOARDS, AND PLANK PLANED ON ONE SIDE.
Also intends to keep LATHS and PICKETS constantly on hand.
and all sorts of CEDAR SHINGLES well and Smoothly Sawn and Very Carefully Assorted.
Office on QUEEN STREET, directly opposite mill
R. A. E TEY.
Fredericton, Oct 6th, 1887

MOLASSES! AND SUGAR.
In Stock and to Arrive:
20 PUNCHEONS MOLASSES,
Antigua and Barbadoes.
10 BARRELS MOLASSES,
VERY FINE.
20 BARRELS SUGAR,
Different Grades.
100 LBS. PURE PARIS GREEN.
At Bottom Prices, at
W. H. VANWART'S.
Fredericton, June 6, 1888.

Plumbs and Levels.
We have just received something new in Plumbs and Levels for carpenters, builders and machinists. Can be used for laying pipe, grading, laying out roads, bringing foundation walls to a true level, very handy for mill men. They are acurate and reliable. For Sale by
R. CHESTNUT & SONS.
Fredericton, June 16th, 1888.

New Advertisements

Window Glass!
A full stock on hand of Window Glass
FROM 7X9 TO 35X50,
Direct from Antwerp.
Special attention given to
PLATE GLASS
Orders for store fronts and public buildings.
Z. R. EVERETT.
Fredericton, June 19, 1888

'88 SPRING '88
NEW GOODS
JUST ARRIVING AT THE
"IMPERIAL HALL."
ALL THE NEWEST SHADES AND DESIGNS.
Fancy Trowserings, Fancy Suitings and Diagonals. A nice line of
OVERCOATINGS
for Spring and Summer wear.
CALL AND SEE THEM. PRICES LOW. GOOD FIT GUARANTEED.
ALSO
NEW HATS,
All the Latest Styles. Call and Examine Gents' Furnishings always on hand.
THOMAS STANGER,
280 QUEEN STREET FREDERICTON N. B.
Fredericton, March 1st. 1888.

"GOLDEN FLEECE."
THE
CHEAP SALE.
—OF—
DRESS GOODS, PRINTS, COTTON, HAMBURGS, TWEEDS, HOMEPUNS, CRETONNES, FLANNELS,
Still Continues. Also, a Lot of
DRESS GOODS
For 8 and 10 Cents, former price, 25 and 30 cents.
CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELF
T. A. SHARKEY.
Fredericton, Oct 4th, 1887

CALL AT
NELSON CAMPBELL'S
AND SECURE YOUR
Seamless Wigwams!
ALSO
Tennis and Bicycle
SHOES!
THE FINEST LINES OF
Men's, Youths & Boys
STRAWS
EVER OFFERED IN THE CITY.
Fredericton, May 19 1888.

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

RICHLY Rewarded are those who read this and then act; they will find honorable employment that will not take them from their homes and families. The profits are large and sure for every industrious person, many have made and are now making several hundred dollars a month. It is easy for any one to make $5 and upwards per day, who is willing to work. Either sex, young or old; capital not needed; we start you. Everything new. No special ability required; you, reader, can do it as well as any one. Write to us at once for full particulars, which we mail free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

New Store
The Subscriber has commenced Business near the Old Stand, opposite the Barracks, and three doors below Wilmot's Alley, where he intends keeping a full line of
BOOTS, SHOES, AND READY-MADE CLOTHING.
The stock is all new and well selected, and prices will be sufficiently low to induce a return of all his old customers, and all other.
D. LUCY.
Fredericton, June 9th, 1888.

FARMERS!
REJOICE AND BE GLAD!
For we have Creamers, Strainer Pails, Dairy Thermometers, Milk Pans and innumerable other goods
AT ROCK BOTTOM PRICES!
A trial will convince you.
LEMONT & SONS
Fredericton, June 5th, 1888.

When the Spring Time Comes
GENTLE ANNIE
SEND YOUR
YOUNG MAN
To W. E. SEERY'S and have him order a SPRING SUIT and OVERCOAT.
For style and finish my work cannot be surpassed.
The Spring and Summer Fashion Plates are in now, so order early before the rush commences.
Cutting for Ladies and Gents attended to promptly.
W. E. SEERY,
WILMOT AVE.
Fredericton, Feb. 21st, 1888.

THE PROOF OF THE PUDDING.
HONESDALE, PA., Aug. 11, 1887.
MR. C. P. ELDRED, Jeweler, Honesdale, Penn.
DEAR SIR:—In August, 1883, I purchased of you a Rockford eleven jewel nickel S. W. movement, No. 81,785, and since that time the watch has performed perfectly satisfactory. It has never stopped and could always depend on it. During the past nine months, the actual variation has been less than sixty seconds, using it every day on my engine, compared by the time received each day at the N. Y. L. E. & W. R. R. Depot.
GEO. P. SLOCUM,
Engineer N. Y. L. E. & W. R. R.
Call and get one of the Record Books which contains many more such proofs that the Rockford is the Best.
S. F. SHUTE, Sole Agent,
302 Queen Street, Opp. Off. Sq.
Fredericton, April 26th, 1888.

TIMOTHY SEED!
Western Clover Seed, Northern Clover Seed, Alsike Clover Seed!
One Car Load of the above Just Received.
The Timothy is prime Lower Canada Seed (not Western) and will be sold low.
JOHN M. WILEY, 196 Queen street.
Fredericton, May 15th, 1888.

THE LITTLE RED RIBBON.

I sing not of battles nor conquerors laden
With trophies their valor has won in the strife,
My song is the love of a shy little maiden
Who smiled upon me in the morning of life.
I whispered my passion; though clumsily spoken,
With tear shining lashes she heeded my prayer;
With the ring of betrothal I plead for a token—
The little red ribbon she wore in her hair

Though now it is faded
I picture it braided
The way that it shimmered that night on the stair;
And often I kiss it,
And think how I'd miss it—
The little red ribbon she wore in her hair

The years have flown by and her locks have grown whiter:
I smile when she speaks of the gray in the gold;
I whisper to her that her glances are brighter,
Her dimples more witching than ever of old.
Our love life has witnessed more laughing than weeping;
We chase with fond kisses the footprints of care
But my little wife never dreams I am keeping
The little red ribbon she wore in her hair

Though faded and crinkled
And rumpled and wrinkled,
The bonnie, bright looping that glistened so fair—
Far down in my pocket
It lies in a locket—
The little red ribbon she wore in her hair
—Samuel Minturn Peck in New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Army Mortality by Disease.

In connection with the subject of regimental losses there is the important one of losses by disease. In our army there were twice as many deaths from disease as from bullets. In the Confederate army the loss from disease was, for obvious reasons, much less, being smaller than their loss in battle. This loss by disease was, in our northern regiments, very unevenly distributed, running as low as thirty in some and exceeding 500 in others, while in some of the colored regiments it was still greater. There seems to be an impression that the regiments which suffered most in battle lost also the most from disease. This is an error, the direct opposite being the truth. The report of the war department for 1866 says, regarding this subject, that "it is to be noted that those states which show large mortality on the battlefield likewise show large mortality by disease." This may be true of the state totals, but is wholly incorrect as to the regiments themselves; for, with but few exceptions, the regiments which sustained the heaviest loss in battle show the smallest number of deaths from disease.

The inference is a fair one that the fighting regiments owed their exemption from disease to the same pluck which made them famous, and which enabled them to withstand its encroachments without tamely giving up and lying down under its attack. It was a question of mental as well as bodily stamina, and hence there is found in certain black regiments a mortality from disease exceeding by far that of any white troops, a fact which cannot be accounted for by climatic reasons, because the particular regiments referred to were recruited from blacks who were born and raised along the Mississippi, where these troops were stationed, and where the loss occurred.—Col. William F. Fox in The Century.

Restaurant Life in London.

Americans engaged in making the grand European tour can never understand one feature of restaurant life in London. If you happen to be a bachelor, and therefore dependent on chop houses for meals, as the hotels rarely provide for the inner man, you will probably look around for a comfortable place where you can get acquainted and take all your meals. That is the great error into which all travelers fall.

In London you want to select three different chop houses, one for breakfast, dinner and supper, or is you wish to be English sans reproche, you must have another for the evening lunch about 11 o'clock. These houses all make a specialty of one meal, and while you may be supplied with enough to dull your appetite at other houses, you will only get perfect service at the one table for which the house has made a reputation. Then, for example, take a dinner chop house: You take a seat, order a piece of roast beef and have the whole roast wheeled out in front of your table while the waiter slices off a juicy morsel that would tempt an anchorite in Lent. When you come to understand these things you can live with greater satisfaction on $5 a day than an American could on double that amount at home. Tips are nothing, as a penny apiece is enough to satisfy ordinary waiters.—Globe Democrat.

The Women of Morocco.

In the cities throughout Morocco I found it impossible to get more than a passing view of a woman's face, so jealously are they veiled and guarded, and especially among the higher classes, where the women, possessing no more intelligence than a child, are taught that all men but their lords and owners are fiends. Occasionally, however, by accident or design, the face covering would be dropped for an instant just as a woman passed me, and at the same time an arm and shoulder would be presented to my gaze. The women of Morocco are of all shades and colors, and I must say that some of the handsomest women I ever saw, both in feature and form, were full blooded negresses.

Another surprise was to notice that many of the Moorish beauties would show a snow y rounded arm and a clear pink and white skin that the most beautiful woman in Boston would have been glad to possess, but where they got this skin and complexion I could never find out, for the men, perhaps, from their constant exposure to the sun, are tanned and blackened almost to the color of the negroes. In the country all is different, and little attempt is made by the women to be stingy with their charms, unless from some religious motives, and to this freedom of the country many a poor simple girl owes her position as prime favorite in the harem of some Moorish dignitary, who saw her perfections while traveling by her father's tent or hut.—Cor. Boston Transcript.

Ceylon's Palms and Cocoanut Trees.

This low land up at the northern neck of the island is largely planted in Palmyra palms. For 120 miles along the western and southwestern shore it is a fringe from one to seven miles deep of cocoanut trees. These two kinds of trees support the bulk of the native population. They furnish the material from which they build and roof their huts. The sap gives them their sugar and their intoxicants. The green nut is their milk and the ripe nut much of their solid food. From the bark and leaves they make sheds, fans and matting; from the fiber, sails, cordage, fishing nets, etc. The young leaves are their salads. The ripe fruit gives them oil for their lamps, for their hair and for cooking purposes. They wear for clothing the net woven by nature about the foot stalks of the leaves; plait hats, and sunshades, and baskets from the fronds, and drink from the cup; sail in boats constructed of the hard, old wood, and when sick make medicine from the flowers. The uses of the palm are said to run into several hundreds, and are the themes of innumerable native poems.—Carter Harrison in Chicago Times.

The Mediterranean Sponge Fishery.

Science has claimed the sponge fishery of the Mediterranean. The native divers who could stay under water not more than two minutes are being driven out by men in regular diving armor, who can work by the hour. A German professor has originated a method of planting cuttings from sponges, and it is being prosecuted with success.—New York Sun.

There were 26,045 students at the twenty German universities during the last session. Of these 1,644 were foreigners.

"Breathing Lessons" for Singers.

Romani began to teach his pupils by what he called "breathing" lessons, whereby he made them expand their lungs so as to strengthen them, and at the same time acquire the habit of retaining sufficient breath to finish a long sentence of cadenza without interrupting it. Once he had ascertained the register of the voice, whether it was bass, baritone or tenor, mezzo soprano or contralto, he immediately obliged his pupil to promise him on his honor not to attempt to force a single note above or below his natural register. This art of breathing is one of the first taught in the great conservatories of Europe. The pupil takes a looking glass and stands before it, throws back his chest, puts his feet together in a straight line and begins to fill his lungs gradually with air, keeping the mouth wide open, with a smiling expression. When the lungs are full he beats with his fingers gentrally from three up to about fifty strokes before he allows the breath to escape very slowly from the open mouth without closing the mouth at all.

These exercises, repeated for about a quarter of an hour three or four times a day, unquestionably benefit the health and imperceptibly but rapidly increase the volume of sound emitted. In about two months the pupil begins to add to these breathing exercises others, in which he draws his breath in the same manner, but pronounces each of the vowels at first pianissimo, and increasing gradually by degrees to fortissimo—almost to a shout. Singers, of course, replace these simple sounds by solfeggi and other vocalizes.—Saturday Review.

Lost from the Hotels.

An old hotel steward said yesterday that it is impossible to restrict a large proportion of the loss of portable articles in hotels. This loss is not so much due to theft as to carelessness and hurry on the part of maids and men and women, who carry off the teaspoons they have been using in their rooms, pack up the hotel towels by mistake, and break a good deal that is only missed when an inventory is taken. This steward said that a large hotel collects spoons, napkins and towels stamped with the names of almost all the large hotels in the country, and of names in Europe. The spoon packed away with the child's medicine by a maid in Paris is, perhaps, next brought to light in a New York hotel, where it is sent down to the kitchen when no longer needed.

Thus these little but costly things travel about and defy safe keeping. There is a great deal of theft, of course. Servant women wrap tablecloths and sheets around their persons, waiters pocket forks, spoons, knives and napkins, and bartenders and their helpers carry off bottles of liquors. As far as possible, large hotels board and house their help, because that makes it more difficult for theft to be practiced.

But the leakage remains very great. In one case that can be certified to, a clever waiter established his wife at the head of a boarding house and furnished her tableware, linen and a great deal of the food that was eaten from his stealings from the different places where he was employed.—New York Sun.

Death of a Favorite Hound.

An old hunter in Mexico gave to the author of "Sunnierland Sketches" his experience with a favorite hound, which exhibited feelings that would honor humanity:

"You have no idea," said he, "how they get used to you if you are alone with them for weeks together; the worst of it is that it comes so awful hard on a fellow to lose a creature of that kind.

"I bought a fine Scotch deerhound in Baltimore in '66. I had him nearly eight years, and I tell you, sir, I felt like shooting myself when I lost him. The Mexicans poisoned him because he wouldn't let them come near my smokehouse at night.

"No square, straightforward poison, either, for it took him a whole week to die. It just went through me like a knife to hear him whine, and perhaps I out to have put him out of his misery, but I was thinking of all the scrapes we had helped each other out of—we had frozen and starved together all over Texas and Arkansas—and I couldn't kill him while there was a ghost of a chance of his pulling through."

The voice of the old rough became inarticulate at the recollection. He had spread the dog's couch at the side of his own bed and patted his shaggy coat till he lay silent and motionless.

But late in the evening, when the logs in the fireplace had flickered almost their last, the hound raised his head and placed it upon his master's arm, looked into his eyes and sank back dead, like the last pressure of a human hand, "a farewell' mutely spoken, but not easy to forget."—Youth's Companion.

Chances for Three Inventors.

I have often taken occasion to remark that the world is awaiting the appearance of three inventors, greater than any who have gone before and to whom it will accord honors and emoluments far exceeding all ever yet received by any of their predecessors. The first is he who will show us how, by the combustion of fuel, directly to produce the electric current; the second is the man who will teach us to reproduce the beautiful light of the glow worm and the firefly, a light without heat, the production of which means the utilization of energy without that still more serious waste than the thermo dynamic now met with in the attempt to produce light; while the third is the inventor who is to give us the first practically successful air ship.

The first two of these problems are set for the electrical engineer, and we may be pardoned excess of faith should it prove to be such, when, contemplating the enormous gain to humanity which must come of such inventions, we look confidently for the genius who is to multiply the wealth of the world to an extent beside which even the boon conferred by the creators of the steam engine and the telegraph will not appear overshadowing. When this inventor comes forward, and most probably not till then, it is very likely that we shall see steam superseded by a rival.—Thurston in Forum.

Caterers and Bon Vivants.

The late Sam Ward, one of the most celebrated bon vivants and epicures, is said to have originated several novel forms of cooking different meats and vegetables which he kept a profound secret to his death. The most noted chefs of the present day, both in Europe and America, are as indefatigable in their experiments as are scientists. As a result nearly every one of them makes a discovery of some kind in the culinary line which he is wont to guard against publicity as sedulously as does the detective his initial clews in an important criminal investigation.

In a general way cooking among the aristocratic and wealthy has undergone many manifest changes during the last two centuries. Our most popular caterers would be likely to stand amazed if they could be for a brief hour translated into the Sixteenth century to witness one of the swell banquets of that period. Then princely tables were arranged with an eye single to splendor. Notwithstanding this they used to have delicious things to eat. Moreover, their table manners of that age must have been superior to ours in many respects, for one was required to possess a sort of intuitive knowledge of the many dishes prepared simply for show's sake—to be seen, not eaten.—New York Press.

A new definition of America is given by M. Renan. It is "America is a wonderful country, an immense caldron open to all nces."

THE SOUTHERN PINE.

The Southern pine is a forest king
Through seasons bright or drear—
He reigns in summer, he reigns in spring,
And the old age of the year!
The Southern pine has a minstrel's voice
And a proud, commanding mien—
And he sings the songs of the winds that smite
His musical boughs of green!

The Southern pine is a forest king
Through seasons bright or drear—
He reigns in summer, he reigns in spring,
And the old age of the year!
Ah! was it decreed at some ancient hour
Of twilight tone and dim,
That the soul of a monarch, the soul of a bard,
Should be given in trust to him?
—William H. Hayne in Youth's Companion.

Young Man and His Sister.

The lad of 15 may be an escort to a sister twice his age and many times his sense, propriety demanding that she should have a guardian of the male persuasion, not, it must be remembered, for fear of any indelicacy in her behavior, but to avoid rudeness on the part of that sex which is supposed to protect the weaker.

The worldly wisdom of the young man is beyond his reason or power of self control. Many phases of life open to him before his character is established. Public opinion justifies conduct on his part which it would condemn in his sister. If she has too little liberty, he has too much.—Good Housekeeping.

Courage a Curious Quality.

An officer of the regular army said that he thought courage a very curious quality. "Often," said he, "when I have gone deliberately into danger, I have been so frightened and fearful of the dangers around me that it was only for the sake of appearances that I have not run away. On the other hand, whenever I have found myself plunged into sudden danger that I did not expect I have not felt the slightest fear. I have been in fights and gone through them with consummate courage and wise behavior, as it seemed to others, without, in reality, knowing what I was doing. And after it was all over I have wilted like a wet rag."—New York Sun.

The Congo's Navigable Waters.

In regard to the Congo. It is the most wonderful system of waterway on the face of the globe. It has twice the extent of the navigable waters of the Mississippi and its tributaries, three times its population, "thirsting for trade," to use Stanley's expression. Professor Dupont, the eminent director of the Museum of Natural History, at Brussels, who has just returned from there, after six months' of exploration of its lower waters, said that its fertile valleys were destined to be the granary of the world. India rubber, gums, ivory, dye stuffs, silver, lead, iron, coffee and palm oil are there in immense quantities, awaiting exchange for the stuffs which we can furnish.—Detroit Free Press.

Disinfection of Library Books.

The danger of infection from the use of books from circulating libraries has received intelligent attention in England, and means have been devised for their disinfection. The principle on which disinfection is based is the vaporization of carbolic acid by heat, whereby it is claimed that its action is more potent. Heat is applied to the outer casing of an apparatus, which is fully under control, so that a temperature which might injure the books can be avoided. The heat employed is from 150 degs. to 200 degs. F., the books being subjected to this temperature for fifteen minutes, and not injured by the process. The apparatus is said to be patented.—Science.

American Types of Women.

The meeting of races and the wide contrasts of climate have given American society the finest variety in the types of women. The American of the best sort, whether professional man or man of affairs, clerk or artisan, is the Greek of his time, capable, critical, of artistic instincts, quick and well vitalized in mind and body. In time he will bring the woman to the level of his mate. Just now, in the importation and announcement of social rules and ideas, assimilated neither to the circumstances of the majority nor to our political order, the effect is deterioration in the sex. But the material for beauty is as good as the world affords.—Shirley Dare.

Instinctive Craving for Work.

It is a psychological fact that a man of brain power is haunted and driven by an incessant, instinctive craving for intellectual work. As the athlete suffers muscular irritability when inactive, so the intellectual man, with all his blood flowing to his cerebral organs, finds himself driven to mental activity. It seems a biological law, as it is a social law, that wherever power is there all power tends. The brain waves of a strong intellect are so incessant that they impel and hurry the mind here and there in search of new problems on which to expend its force. Such an intellect is always employed, for inherent in itself is the stimulus to brain work.—Susan Channing in The Writer.

A Gigantic Spider's Web.

Lieut. W. Smyth, of the British royal navy, in his "Narrative of a Journey from Lima to Para," published some years ago, gives the following extraordinary account of a spider web. He says: "We saw at Pachiza, on the river Huayabamba, in Peru, a gigantic spider's web suspended from the trees. It was twenty-five feet in height and near fifty feet in length. The threads were very strong, and it had the empty sloughs of thousands of insects hanging on it. It appeared to be the habitation of a great number of spiders of a larger size than we ever saw in England."—Dry Goods Chronicle.

Eating Fruit at Breakfast.

One of the most injurious customs in regard to eating is the practice of serving fruit at the beginning of breakfast. The best medical testimony pronounces acid of any sort hurtful if taken when the stomach is empty. A more judicious custom provides fruit at the close of the meal. Besides being easier digested at that time, the fruit can be better relished. If it is thought that the fruit loses its flavor in a warm room through a long meal, it may not be placed upon the table, but kept in a cool spot until the time of serving.—Chicago Herald.

A Colored Prisoner in Florida.

The average negro sees no terror in the jail. It affords him a great deal of fun, unless it be in watermelon time. It is to him what going to the sea shore is to the Caucasian, a relief from toil, and a season of rest most thoroughly enjoyed. When Sambo emerges from this forced, but no less agreeable, sequestration of the jail, he becomes an object of interest to his friends of the house of Ham.

"When did yo' get out, Bill?" said one of them to a fellow who had just withdrawn from a ten days' engagement with the city.

"'Bout half an hour ago."

"What sorter time like dye have?"

"Fust rate; plenty to eat, nice room to sleep in—no one there to bother me, so I slep' nigh all er time. Had a white man to wait on me, too. Yes, sir, had a first class white man ter bring me water, an' kerry out my slops; 'm gwine in again pretty soon."

He seemed especially proud of the fact that he had a white man to wait on him, and this fact greatly amused his hearers.—Hamilton Jay in Detroit Free Press.

A Terrible Disease.

A boy of 12 years in Oil City, Pa., is a somnambulist, and his disease assumes the form of getting up in the middle of the night to play the piano. It is undoubtedly the worst case on record.—Lowell Citizen.