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Dept: Public Works

COLONEL QUARITCH
FIRST APPEARED
SATURDAY, Dec. 15.

The Gleaner.

Back Numbers with
COLONEL QUARITCH
AT THE
COUNTING ROOMS.

VOL. V. FREDERICTON, N. B., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1888. No. 99

Professional Cards

E. A. McKAY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
OFFICE: PHOENIX SQUARE, - FREDERICTON, N. B.
(Opposite Upper Side City Hall.)
Fredericton, Dec. 5, 1888—w tw 1yr.

GEORGE W. ALLEN
BARRISTER,
Winslow's Building, St. John St.,
FREDERICTON.
Fredericton, Oct. 4. 1888.

C. D. CARTER,
Dentist.
EXTRACTION AND PROSTHETIC DENTISTRY A SPECIALTY.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
DENTAL ROOMS OVER F. J. McCAUSLAND'S JEWELRY STORE 250 QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON.
Fredericton, July 17th, 1888.

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.
SECY-TREASURER OF SUNBURY.
ACCOUNTS COLLECTED, AND MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE SECURITY.
Offices: West Side of Carleton Street, Second Door from Queen.
Fredericton, Nov. 1st, 1887.

Auctioneers

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.

ENGLISH OAK
FALL GOODS,
IN
Toast Racks, Biscuit Jars, Salt, Mustard and Pepper Boxes.
The above Goods are beautifully finished, and of Latest Designs, the only goods of the kind in the City, and will be sold at a Small Profit.
F. J. McCAUSLAND,
CORNER QUEEN AND CARLETON STS.
Fredericton Oct. 27, 1888

Insurance

The North American
LIFE ASSURANCE CO'Y,
OF TORONTO
HON. ALEX. MACKENZIE, PREST.
Guaranteed Capital, - $300,000.00
Full Government Deposit, -
New business for 1886 over - $2,600,000.00
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, arranged so 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
O. E. DUFFY,
Agent, Fredericton.
Oct. 29, 1887—w tw—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,—
FIRST-CLASS LIVERY STABLE.
Fredericton, Oct 6th, 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

New Advertisements

WEST END
SAW MILL 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. ESTEY.
Fredericton, Oct 6th. 1887

JACK THE RIPPER
Has been in the City and made a big cut in the Prices of our
OVERCOATS,
The balance of which we will dispose of at Prices lower than ever before offered in this City.
We are selling
$5.50 Overcoats for $4.00
7.00 " " 5.00
10.00 " " 8.00
12.00 " " 9.50
14.00 " " 11.00
Don't fail to call and get a Bargain.
C. H. THOMAS & CO,
224 QUEEN STREET.
Fredericton, Dec. 15, 1888.

Iron. Iron.
106 BARS, 20 Bundles LOWMOOR IRON, assorted, just to hand
H. CHESTNUT & SONS.
Fredericton, Dec. 15.

New Advertisements.

XMAS IS COMING.
We want every Boy and Girl in Fredericton that wishes to improve their time during the long winter months, to ask their Dry Goods Merchant for one of our
DRAWING BOOKS,
Which will be furnished free of charge.
LADIES, USE BELDING'S
Unequalled Spool Silk,
And find a Treasure in that one name.
BELDING, PAUL & CO., Is on the End of every Spool.
Fredericton, Nov. 13.

RUBBERS
AND
OVERSHOES.
ONE HUNDRED CASES
CONSISTING OF
American,
Goodyear, and
Canadian
RUBBERS AND OVERSHOES.
FIRST QUALITY. CALL AND EXAMINE BEFORE SPENDING YOUR MONEY.
NELSON CAMPBELL
Fredericton, Nov. 1

WANTED
IMMEDIATELY
—AT—
GUNN'S
COAT AND VEST
MAKERS.
Steady Employment,
and Highest Wages Paid.
ALSO:
A Few Smart Girls, wishing to Learn Dressmaking can have a good chance.
MRS. J. G. GUNN.
Fredericton, Oct. 18th, 1888. tw. tf.

We wish you a Merry Christmas, but we feel how little good a Wish is, unless it is seconded by actions.
So we say
Come to Our Store
and we will not only wish, but help you to
A Merry Christmas.
John J. Weldall.
Fredericton, Dec. 11, 1888.—2 in w-d tw.

JUST RECEIVED
The following MALTINE PREPARATIONS:
Maltine Plain,
" Wine,
" Ferrated,
" Yerbine,
" With Cod Liver Oil.
" " Alteratives,
" " Peptones,
" With Pepsine and Pancreatine.
Elixer Lactopeptine
Peptonized Beef.
DAVIS, STAPLES, & Co.
DRUGGISTS,
Cor. Queen & York Sts., Fredericton
Fredericton, Dec. 15, 1888.

Girls Wanted.
THE HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR GOOD GIRLS AT THE BARKER HOUSE.
Reference Required.
Fredericton Sept. 6th, 1888.

The Subscribers are Constantly Receiving
NEW GOODS,
Comprising:
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Hats, Caps, Laragans, Moccasins, Over-Boots, Rubbers and Ready-Made Clothing, Etc.
Which they are Selling at their usual Low Prices.
LUCY & CO.
Fredericton, Dec. 19, 1888.

Silver Plated Ware.
OUR NEW SHOW HAS ARRIVED and is now filled with the most beautiful articles, suitable for
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
COME AND SEE OUR DISPLAY.
NOT EXCELLED IN THIS DOMINION.
ALL OUR OTHER DEPARTMENTS ARE FULL.
Presents for Boys and Girls.
Presents for Men and Women, Married and Unmarried.
CHEAP, CHEAP, CHEAP,
—AT—
LEMONT & SONS.
Fredericton, Dec. 18, 1888.

JACKSON ADAMS,
PRINCIPAL UNDERTAKER.
Coffins and Caskets of all kinds, Sizes and Prices. Robes, Shrouds and Funeral Goods of Every Description kept in stock.
Telegraphic orders promptly attended to. Day or night orders will receive prompt attention.
RESIDENCE OVER WAREROOMS.
COUNTY COURT HOUSE SQUARE, - - - OPP. QUEEN HOTEL.
A Full Line of Furniture Kept in Stock! Repairing and Upholstering Done!

ALL THE LEADING NOVELTIES.
The Subscriber's Stock is now Complete in every Department, and is replete with all the Latest Novelties. Having adopted the principle of
QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS,
the Subscriber most respectfully solicits a call from his friends and the public generally.
Full Lines of the following departments are in stock, which intending purchasers would do well to examine:

Silks,	Tweeds,
Velvets,	Flannels,
Velveteens,	Cotton Flannels,
Plushes,	White Cottons,
Ribbons,	Unbleached Cottons,
Dress Goods,	Ginghams,
Winceys,	Shirtings,
Cloths,	Prints, Ducks,
Hosiery,	Haberdashery,
House Furnishing Goods,	Men's Shirts and Drawers,
Cotton Warps,	Oilcloths.

JOHN HASLIN.
Fredericton, Dec. 13, 1888.

IMPORTANT!
Xmas Groceries.
W. E. MILLER & CO.,
Will sell all kinds of Xmas Groceries at a small fraction above Cost, for Cash. We are not going to be left for we will sell below them all. Call and be convinced.
If you don't want Groceries bring in your Grists and see our Shipman Oil Engine and Mill grind it up into feed for your Cattle.
W. E. Miller & Co.
155 and 159 QUEEN STREET.

THE WEDDING RING.

Its Importance in England, and Laws Regulating Its Construction.

Lives there a woman with heart so dead who never to herself hath said, I mean some day to get married? This phrase is burning the patriotic masculine out burst about one's "native land," familiar to every schoolboy, into a new absurd rendering. The publication of a series of love letters from famous men and women puts one "in touch," as it were, with the subject of marriage, as this is or should be the outcome of love's effusions. Whether or no "marriage is a failure," the young men and women who go sweethearting are usually disposed to solve the problem in their own obstinate way. Marriage is a tolerably serious business at its rosiest reckoning. No man, save in rare exceptional instances, is fit to marry under six-and-thirty years of age. No woman amounts to much save in similar exceptional instances who is less than 30. Prior to these respective ages they surely are in their "salad days," and wofully "green in judgment." But what is the use of talking? The boys and girls of 16 to 19 will get married and enjoy happiness thereby or be sorrowed thereby, as the case may be, proving how truly in this, as in all else, life's history repeats itself. Let us, then, admit the gracious fashion of marriage and proceed to look up some of its curious English observances, handed down by long generations.

The word "wedding" is pure Anglo-Saxon, and signifies "a pledge." From time immemorial this recognized "pledge" consists of a ring, and is used as indicative that the man will perform his part of this free contract. The ancient English wedding ring is a thread like band of deep yellow guinea gold. In primitive times the coin called "a guinea," now out of date and valued at twenty-one shillings, was used to melt up into wedding rings. This is the sort of ring the queen of the realm wears, likewise the costermonger, if she be married. On a level all wives meet in England, in this if in no other observance. Latterly the fashion permits a wider band, but the great, vulgar belts of gold so popular in America have never found favor on this side of the "herring pond." The ring is never removed and is buried with the wife. Long years wear it nearly in two. Sometimes it breaks apart. Then it is mended—never replaced by a new one.

In the early English marriage service the man put the ring on with this dedication: "With this ring I thee wed; with my body I thee worship," etc. It is a pity the latter phrase has been eliminated from general use. What can be more sublimely, more tenderly loyal than an open declaration of "body worship?" Tis this quaint phrase which lifts the husband far above the temporary lover. 'Tis this which transforms sexuality into sacredness. However, some couples still insist on the ancient formula.

The wedding ring is always "hall marked." This mark is the symbol of the goldsmith's craft. It is proof positive of solid ware, whether of gold or silver. The Goldsmiths' hall stamps this, and to counterfeit such a stamp involves the smith in heavy penalties, imprisonment and fines, with his trade insignia taken from him forever. In early days death was the penalty or lifelong penal servitude. But the wise march of time has naturally somewhat relaxed this Spartan law of punishment.—Annie Wakeman in San Francisco Chronicle.

Curing His Obstinacy.

A guide in the Maderan valley complains of the difficulty of dealing with a certain class of travelers and the dilemmas he is often placed in to prevent accidents, and relates by way of illustration the following incident: "An Englishman wanted to cross the Hufi glacier and the Clariden summit. My brother and I were engaged to accompany him. On reaching the glacier we put the gentleman between us and prepared to tie all three to the rope. But he obstinately refused to adopt this plan of safety. I explained to him the danger of walking alone, and showed him my written instructions, but to no purpose. As he persisted in his refusal my brother and I tried to compel him by force. The two of us were, however, not strong enough to master him, as he was a man of powerful build. We then insisted on being paid for the whole of the trip, so that we might return at once. This was only reasonable, as we had refused an engagement on his account. But he would not listen to this proposal. Then my brother gave me a look, and I understood his meaning.

"As we knew every inch of the ground, we pretended to give in, and went on our way without the rope. But we led him toward a part of the glacier which abounded in crevasses, six to eight feet in depth, and therefore not very dangerous. My brother and I strode over them without saying a word. But as our tourist failed to notice the marks which both of us knew by heart, he soon dropped into a chasm to the height of his shoulder. You should have seen his face; it was as white as a piece of chalk. We quickly told him that we would try to get him out. After tying the rope with due care under his armpits, we pulled him out of his cold grave as far as his chest and then suddenly dropped him in again. We repeated the operation more than once, raising him higher each time and then letting him slide down again, tearing his clothes and grazing his skin. At last we got him out, and from that moment he was as quiet as a lamb. He let us do what we liked with him, and we completed our trip without further accidents."—German Paper.

Nothing remains of the famous English settlement of Jamestown, Va., begun in 1607, save the ruins of a church tower, and this is crumbling year by year. Tree roots have cracked the monumental slabs in the churchyard, and thus one of the few localities recalling the first years of American history is slowly losing its distinctive features.

The Cross.

The following brief description of the different forms of the cross may prove helpful. The Latin cross is one the transverse beam of which is placed at one-third the distance from the top of the perpendicular portion; this is probably the one on which Christ suffered, and it is used as an emblem of sorrow—the cross of the passion, and as a reminder of the atonement.

The Greek cross has four equal arms, representing the gospel preached to the four quarters of the earth by the four evangelists.

The Maltese cross is formed of four arrow heads meeting at the points, the badge of the Knights of Malta. The eight points of this form of the cross are said to symbolize the eight beatitudes.

The Cross of Calvary is a cross on three steps, which are supposed to signify the three virtues—faith, hope and charity, and is the kind always found on the altars of churches. Then we have the Cross of Constantine, which is simply a monogram of the first two Greek letters of the word Christ.—Youth's Companion.

Germany last year imported 62,000 horses.

Profound Ignorance.

Mistress (to up stairs girl)—Jane, the down stairs girl is sick. You know how to cook, don't you?

Jane—No, mum. I don't know anything about cooking.

"But you told me you'd been a cook for ten years."

"Yes, mum; but it was in a railroad restaurant out west."—Philadelphia Record.

It Was the Cat.

"Pheney, come yer an' tek kean de baby awhile. Poo' little feller's croupy, I know by de way he cry."—Harper's Bazar.

Only Waiting.

Housekeeper (after dining a tramp)—Why don't you go to work?

Tramp—I am not able to do hard work, madam. As a boy I was obliged to go to Sunday school in all sorts of weather, and it made me very delicate, madam.

"Oh, well; seems to me you might get something indoors, cleaning out offices for instance. Why don't you seek a position as janitor of an office?"

"Madam, I am a man of high principle, and I hold, madam, that the office should seek the man, not the man the office. Thanks for this banquet. If you see an office hunting for me tell it I've gone up the road."—Philadelphia Record.

Undesirable Acquaintances

Miss Beatrice Sinks—There come the Jones girls. Pa owes Mr. Jones money.

Miss Bertha Sinks—Does he? Let's cut 'em dead.—Philadelphia Record.

Handling Babies.

An article, "How to Handle Babies," applicable to young mothers, is on the rounds. Some advice suitable to amateur fathers might not be out of place.

Never get careless when you are in a hurry to go down town, and throw the baby across the back of a chair like an overcoat; it is hard on the spine if it has one yet.

Do not toot it like a pile driver to make it stop crying, as this only jolts more yells loose.

Don't trot around the room with it at night when it has the colic with its head down and its feet up; see that you grab it right side up and with care.

Never be so thoughtless as to carry it by one arm or one leg. If you do not want any more noise in the house.

Do not let it slip through your hands on to the floor, though you do find it as hard as an eel to hold.

In handing it to your wife do not be so glad that you will let go of it before she has a clinch on it.

If you stand it in the corners to get rid of it be sure that its feet are down.

Never lay it upon the mantel piece, even for half an hour; it has no wings, but may have when you come back.

Do not be guilty of tying its feet together and hanging it on the hat rack.

If it jumps off your lap, always try to catch it before it hits the floor.

Avoid lifting it up by the ears, as this produces enlargement of those ornaments.

Don't bounce it up against the wall like a ball and catch it; it may not like it.

Do not balance it on your head with your hands in your pockets.

If you find you must lay it across your lap to spank it, see that it is in a comfortable position.

If you feel that you have to sell it, don't.—A. W. Bellow in Yankee Blade.

A Terrible Sentence.

New York Judge—Have you anything to say in mitigation of your sentence?

Murderer—Nothing, your honor.

Judge—You know that executions are now done by electricity?

Murderer—Yes, your honor.

Judge—Then it is my painful duty to sentence you to work as a lineman for the Overhead Wire Electric company until you are dead, dead, dead.

Murderer faints.—Detroit Free Press.

Overheard at the Club.

Litewaite—In mourning, Awthaw!

Poxonby (mournfully)—Yaas, my Uncle Benjamin——

Litewaite—The rich East Indian nabob! Is it possible he——

Poxonby (gloomily)—You have guessed it. He has recovered.—The Idea.

One of the Mysteries.

Mother—And the serpent, as a punishment for tempting Eve, was made to crawl all the rest of his life.

Bobbie—Well, mamma, how did he get along before?—Babyhood.

When They Open Easy.

Now that the freezing cold weather is at hand, nobody seems to have the slightest trouble in getting the car window open to its widest extent.—Somerville Journal.

A Natural Mistake.

"Say, mamma," said Willie, when he saw a picture of Pegasus for the first time, "is that a horse fly?"—Harper's Bazar.

Where the Fault Lay.

Young Author—Do you know that our mail service is in a most demoralized condition? It seems to take a letter an age to reach its destination.

Old Friend—Have you been troubled with it?

Young Author—I should say I had. I sent a poem to a New York paper more than four months ago and it hasn't been printed yet.—Birmingham Republican.

One of Nature's Unfortunates.

"Here, what did you take my silk umbrella for and leave this old blue thing?"

"Why, boss—e-er—I's coulah blind!"—Harper's Bazar.

MUST THE NOSE GO?

A Claim That the Olfactory Sense Diminishes as Man Progresses.

The future of the human nose looks dark. A scientific gentleman has been making this non-partisan organ the subject of his careful investigation, and makes a distressing report. He argues that it is only a question of time when all sorts of noses, the Roman, the anti-Roman, the snub and the turn up, will have permanently disappeared from the human face. The Philadelphia Telegraph presents this abstract of the report:

"When the sense of smell vanishes altogether—as, it is affirmed, will infallibly be the case one day—the organ itself is bound to follow its example sooner or later. It is, no doubt, a fact that the olfactory sense is much keener in the savage than in the civilized man, and it is reasonable to conclude that the more we progress in civilization the duller the senses will grow, and as nature never preserves useless organs, when the nose loses its power of smelling the nose must go."

A fair count would disclose the presence of a large number of noses which their respective owners hold in the highest esteem. Amid the changes of fashion, the nose has firmly held its place, and long ago it came to be regarded as a staple—not for a day only, but for all time.

And must the nose really go? Well, if it must we pity that noseless age that lies ahead of us, for it is certain to find itself seriously embarrassed. In certain parts of our country sacred and secular music is sung through the nose, those indulging in the exercise arguing that that's the true way to sing. But with the decline and fall of the nose this school of music must necessarily break up, and unless another school take its place, what's to become of the fine art of singing? Equally obvious is it that when faces come without noses, eyeglasses will have to be held in their place by strips of sticking plaster or a rubber band going around the head. Such wretched devices will be far from ornamental, even if the strips are edged with pink gimp and the bands are accentuated with yellow rosettes. Consequently, noseless persons with failing eyesight will grow nervous—let us trust that they will not grow profane as they sigh for the noses of their ancestors. It is unnecessary to observe that the moment the nose goes out florists will be forced into bankruptcy. The majority of people buy flowers to inhale their delicious fragrance. But in order to inhale one must have an inhaler. An attempt has been made to give the blind some idea of colors by means of certain colors, scarlet for example, being expressed by the blare of a trumpet. But we believe that no educator has ever conceived it possible to make a noseless man smell with his ears or his eyes, or even with his wisdom teeth. Hence we feel warranted in asserting that, let the nose be discarded and florists will not be able to pay ten cents on a dollar. Will an important department of the crockery business also suffer? Inevitably. There will be little or no call for vases in that evil day of no noses. For the average lover of bric-a-brac collects vases in order that when the girl that does the dusting shatters or breaks them "the scent of the roses may hang round them still." But who wants the scent of roses hanging round a vase—but the reader will catch our meaning.

The subject is so painful that we stop right here. As has been so beautifully remarked—we quote from memory and may not give an exact quotation—"while the nose lasts we have high, exciting, gratifying prospects spread out before us and our children. Beyond that, I seek not to penetrate the veil."—New York Tribune.

Cold Weather and Health.

There is no greater fallacy than the opinion held by many—particularly the young, and strong, and vigorous—that winter, especially a sharp, frosty one, with plenty of ice and snow, is the most healthy season of the year. Very few persons seem to realize the facts, that cold is the condition of death, whilst heat is that of life. In warm as well as in cold climates, it is our unconscious effort to maintain our bodily heat at a temperature of 98 degs. that wears us out. To this temperature, called "blood heat," every cubic inch of oxygen that serves to vitalize our blood must be raised by our own bodily heat or life ceases. Since in cold weather the maintenance of a sufficiently elevated bodily temperature becomes very often a difficulty too great for our strength, the advent of a severe winter is quite as much to be dreaded as the visitation of a pestilence. Besides this, children should not be sent out to walk of a morning before breakfast in a cold wind, especially with an empty stomach, as they get chilled, and it does the system a great deal of harm. A like rule should be observed in malarious countries, that on no urgency should children or grown up people go out in the early morning without a cup of tea, coffee or chocolate taken beforehand.—Herald of Health.

Origin of Blood Oranges.

The blood orange is a mere variety of the sweet orange obtained by cultivation, and appears first to have been raised by the Spanish gardeners in the Philippine Islands, from the capital of which (Manila) it, together with the well known cigars, formed at one time one of the chief articles of export. On its first appearance in Europe it excited a considerable sensation, and, in the last century, very high prices were demanded for the trees which bore the wonderful fruit. None, however, now come to us from Manila, our supply being derived almost entirely from Malta, where great pains and attention are bestowed upon their cultivation. It was for a long time supposed—and, indeed, the idea is not yet quite extinct—that blood oranges were produced by the grafting of the orange with the pomegranate; but there is not the slightest foundation for this belief—New York Star.

"Boast of the day in the evening" is a Russian proverb.

He Prefers Experience.

A writer who is a good observer, and has had considerable experience, thus defines the difference between the old and young. There is, he says, a wide gulf between youth and ripe old age, hence the proverb, "You can't put an old head on young shoulders." This proverb was written by an old man; youth had nothing to do with it. Youth don't believe the old man knows anything, and the old man expects continually that the young man will be along saying, "I didn't know it was loaded." The wise young man will seek the counsel of those ripe in years and experience and avoid the mistakes in life. But Young America will continue to figure in the divorce courts, and compound his debts at ten cents on the dollar. He don't want to be told that it is loaded; he prefers to find out himself. He gets there, and pays the piper generally.

How Money Accumulates.

In Mulhall's "Balance Sheet of the World" the interesting fact is noted that "every day that the sun rises upon the American people it sees an addition of $2,500,000 to the accumulation of wealth in the United States, which is equal to one-third of the daily accumulation of mankind outside of the United States."