

A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

Newcastle, N. B., Wednesday, February 7, 1883.

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WHOLE No. 796.

NOW ARRIVING AT
C. E. McKEEN'S.

Immense Stock of

GOLD & SILVER WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, &C..

DETAILS OF WHICH WILL APPEAR NEXT WEEK.

BOOTS AND SHOES IN STOCK AND TO ARRIVE
IN GREAT VARIETY.
MEN'S LONG BOOTS IN STOCK AT \$1.35 PER PAIR.

DECK'ER BROS. AND FISCHER'S
PIANOS.
—AND—
Mason and Hamlin Organs,
—AT—
HALL'S BOOK STORE,
FREDERICTON.
—
SCHOOL BOOKS,
COLLEGE BOOKS,
SABBATH SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS,
 DAY BOOKS,
 JOURNALS
 AND LEDGERS,
 BLANK BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
 ROOM PAPER, WALL PAPER,
 SHEET MUSIC, MUSIC
 BOOKS.
 NOTE PAPER,
 FOOLSCAP,
 PRINTING PAPER,
 ENVELOPES

FRENCH BOOKS of all kinds.
EVERYTHING TO BE FOUND IN A
FIRST-CLASS
BOOK AND MUSIC STORE

WHOLESALE and RETAIL. M. S. Hall,
FREDERICTON, April 12, 1889.

MILLINERY FOR FALL AND WINTER.
Expected to-day—a large variety of

SATIN AND PLUSH HATS,
Hats and Bonnets in Straw, (all styles), a
fine assortment of Fashionable Dress But-
tons, a number of Ladies' Work Aprons and
other goods

Just received, an extensive assortment
of Trimmings, in
ESSENTIAL FLOWERS, PLEERS, SATINS, VELVETS,
PLEURS: REAL SPANISH AND JET LACES,
JET CROWN, JET CORNERS AND JET BOWS,
JET do., FRILLINGS, etc. (RAPID) all
price, from 50 cents up.

WOOLLS,
in Berlin, Zephyr, Victoria, Peacock, And-
alusian and Crewel, as well as a stock of
WOOL GOODS,

in Fancy Wool Jackets, Children's Jackets,
and Hats, &c., etc.
Ladies' Linen and Lace Collars and Hand-
kerchiefs, together with other goods usually
found in a well-kept Millinery Establishment.

HATS AND BONNETS TRIMMED
In the latest and most fashionable styles.
In stock—STATIONERY OF ALL KINDS.

S. A. JARDINE.
Newcastle, Sept. 25, 1882.

Leather & Shoe Findings.
THE Subscriber returns thanks to his nu-
merous customers for past favors, and
would say to all that he keeps constantly on
hand a full supply of the best quality of goods
to be had and at lowest rates (cash). Also,

sizes, and Clarke & Son's Boot Trees, Lasts, &c. English Tops as well as home made
 Tops to order, of the best material. Wholesale and Retail. J. J. CHASTIE & CO.,
 No. 56 King St., St. John, N. B.
 April 30, 1879. 30

HARNESS.
 The subscriber is prepared to make up
Driving & Working HARNESS,
 of every description, in a workmanlike manner,
 and at favorable prices.

HEAVY WORK
HARNES AND COLLARS,
which will be sold at reasonable prices.
REPAIRING
promptly attended to.
FRANK MORRISSEY.
Newcastle, Sept. 5, 1882.

Wanted.
A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT.

to whom liberal wages will be given. Apply
to
MRS. JAS. C. FAIREY.
Newcastle, Nov. 18, 1890.

Selected Matter.

Comfort One Another.

Comfort one another:
For the way is growing dreary,
The feet are often weary,
And the heart is very sad.
There is heavy-burden bearing.
When it seems that none are caring,
And we half forget that ever we were glad.

Comfort one another:
With the hand-clasp close and tender,
With sweetness love can render,
And looks of friendly eyes.
Do not wait with grace unspoken,
While life's daily work is broken;
Gentle speech is oft like manna from the rock.

skies.

Comfort one another:

There are voices of music ringing
Down the ages sweet as singing
Of the happy choirs above,
Bathed in sunlight and brightly anointed,
Lift the grave deep-voiced evangel,
Where forever they are praising the eternal
love.

Comfort one another:

By the hope of him who sought us
In our perils—him who taught us,
Saying, "Behold his precious blood,
By the faith that will not alter,
Trusting strength that will not falter,
Leaning on the One divinely good.

Comfort one another:

Let the grave gloom lie behind you,
While the Spirit's words remind you
Of the home beyond the tomb,
Where life more is pain or parting,
Fever's flash or tear-drop starting,
But the presence of the Lord, and for all
His people room.

— M. A. Naegeker, in *Independent*.

Not Lost.

Fret not because the promise of the buds
The fruit doth not fulfill;
Was not the hope and fragrance which they
brought
To us a blessing still?

Not count as lost the seeds we sow in faith
Upon a barren land,
And reap not. Doth not God the purpose
know,
And bless the sower's hand?

Spurn not the weed the eager spirit makes
That weak flesh cannot keep;

The ocean waves break, but underneath
 There flows a current deep.
 The buds that blossom not, the withered
 seed,
 The vows we leave undone,
 Are gems we drop, yet angels mark their
 fall
 And raise them to the crown.

A distinguished Boston clergyman
 desiring to inform his mother of an
 interesting domestic event, sent her a
 postal card containing the following
 directions:—
 From sweet Isaiah's sacred song, [ninth

thirteen verses please take, and] then the following extract:—
[from Genesis the thirty-fifth, verse] seven-
teen, no more,
[then add twenty-two of Kings, book
second, chapter four,
the last two verses,] chapter first, [first book
of Samuel,
and you will learn what on that day your
loving son befe].”

**Professor Stokes, F. R. S., on
Modern Scientific Thought.**

The announcement that Her Majesty

The Queen had graciously signified to the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute of London her consent to receive the volumes of its "Transactions," an additional *ecclat* to a crowded meeting of its members, held on the 15th of January at the Hall of the Society of Arts. The Institute, founded to investigate all scientific questions, including and to mitigate religious Beligions, announced that nearly 400 Home Indian, Colonial, and American members had now joined. Dr. Stokes, F. R. S., Secretary and Fellow of the Royal Society, and Professor of Mathematics at Cambridge University, read the

aper of the evening. In it, he, as a scientific man, repudiated the idea, sometimes given expression to, that the progress of science would disprove the truth of Revelation, adding that the progress of science constantly showed the reverse to be the case. He read the *Prolegomena* to the *Book of Revelation* and the *Book of Nature*, rightly understood, had never yet clashed. Truth was only in danger from a want of knowledge. He often had evidence of that, and the progress of accurate scientific research and its full encouragement were therefore *fit* the greatest value. Professor Stokes then proceeded to review the hypothesis of Darwin, re-

ness, be nothing atheistic in the belief that great numbers of species were evolved under the operation of laws known or conceivable from some preceding condition of a simple character; in case," he added, with marked emphasis, "we should find reasonable scientific evidence in favour of an affirmative answer"; but the entire content of his paper went to demonstrate that such evidence was not at present forthcoming. After showing that on the principles of vision that useful ends are brought about by means," he went on to argue,—

surprisingly above our own, so confidence
 out as a rule extends beyond what we
 can actually expect to find, therefore
 purely theistic grounds, that the doc-
 trine of evolution, assumed for trial, would
 be a useful and ordinarily trustworthy guide
 in the search for truth. But this assump-
 tion enable us to go back one step and
 explain how such a result was brought
 natural laws from such or such an ar-
 bitrary condition, and so might lead us to ex-
 ternal causes. But this is a very different
 matter from assuming it as an axiom, the ap-
 plication of which may be extended step
 by step indefinitely backwards." The
 As for Mr. Darwin's theory of
 of ancestral derivation and survival of
 the fittest," Dr. Stokes said it was

if at all, be made a subject of experimental investigation, or even of observation in the records of the past,"

The latest suggestion in regard to electrical improvements comes to us from Paris, where a clockmaker has connected a small strike with each branch of the electrical annunciators now so universally used in our hotels.

By this arrangement, as the bell strikes the hours and quarters in each room of the building in unison with central timepiece.

For making luminous paint this is the receipt:—Take oyster shells and clean them with warm water. Put them into the fire for half an hour, and then, with a hammer, crush them, pound them fine and remove the worthless grey parts. Put the powder into a crevice with alternate lay-

stir it up with sand made into a stiff paste with beer. After the crucible has been over the fire for an hour and the sand has become white, it will be found to be white. Sift the powder carefully and mix it with gum water. This gives a paste which remains on the foot for a day or two. The black is first exposed to daylight.

Mr. Merkel states that the height of an individual after a night's rest, measured before rising from the bed, is about one-half inch greater than in the evening, measured standing. There is a gradual diminution in height, due to the compression of the intervertebral discs and of the intervertebral discs, and a sudden diminution, when the individual rises, occurring at the ankle, due to the contraction of the muscles. The sinking at the ankle is one-third inch; at the knee, one-twelfth to one-eighth inch; at the hip, two-fifths inch. The sinking at the ankle is probably due to the elasticity of the cartilages. At the hip there is, in addition, a sinking of the head of the femur into the acetabulum cavity.

One or two cases of very narrow escapes from death by bullets occur to me. During the Kaffir war, which have already alluded to, I several times accompanied large parties of troops sent out to intercept or pursue hordes of the enemy, or to destroy kraals or capture cattle. We never succeeded in intercepting or over-taking Kaffirs unless they were in strong parties and desired to fight; and as we marched along by day the Kaffirs, in loose order and in parties of two or three, would hang on our flanks and rear, showing themselves on the

from the ground, not keeping out of range of our muskets. One night four of us were sitting cross-legged round a little fire, on which we had put a tin of coffee, when a large bear thrust its snout into the ring of light, a report, followed by the ring of a bullet close over our heads warned us that Kiliak were prowling about. This was followed by several other shots which struck the ground quite close to us; but we were tired and cold and hungry, having had no food for two days, and we were unwilling to lie down to sleep on the bare ground with empty stomachs. We, therefore, determined, in spite of danger, to keep the fire burning until the coffee

As the ready aim to bury the
is stepped down from the fire with
is a match, when another shot settled
for a bullet passing be-
we smashed the kettle and scat-
tered the embers about the head
of the one who was blowing the fire.
Now close the bullet passed to his
head may be imagined, for it touched
his hair. There was nothing to be
done but to stomp all the embers out,
and our selves in our cloaks and light
our pipes to keep down the cravings
of hunger. At the relief of the reser-
vey of Lucknow the Colonel of en-
gineery had two very narrow es-
capes. As he was cowering from one

rode raised him a little out of the saddle every now and then, and just at the moment when he was raised out of the saddle a bullet passed between him, tearing the leather open along the whole seat of the saddle. He had been sitting still in the saddle when he would have been horribly wounded. Shortly after a bullet struck the handle of his revolver, which was in a pouch attached to his riding belt, and but for the revolver he would have received a mortal wound. — *Chamber's Journal*.

By all means let the girls learn how to cook. What right has a girl to marry and go into a house of her own unless she knows how to superintend every branch of house-keeping, and can not properly superintend unless she has some practical knowledge herself. Most men marry without thinking whether the woman of his choice is capable of cooking him a meal, and it is pity he is so short-sighted, as his health, his cheerfulness, and, indeed, his success in life depends in a very great degree upon the food he eats. In fact, the household is influenced by their diet. Feed them well, and their meat's brothred.

and other indigestible viands, day after day, and they will need medicine to make them well. A man will take alcohol to counteract the evil effects of such food, and the wife and children must be physicked. Let all the people have a share in housekeeping at once before they marry; let each be apprenticed to some department of the household. It need not be, they had the chance to see that the house has been properly swept, dusted and put in order, or to prepare puddings and cake dishes, that many young ladies depend in reading novels that enervate the mind and body, and unfit them for every day life. Women do not, as

GENERAL rule, get pale faces by doing housework. Their sedentary habits, overheated rooms, combined with rich food, are to blame for bad health. Our mothers used to pride themselves on their housekeeping and a needlework. Why should not our daughters?—*Old Arm Chair*.

WHAT IT IS FOR.

It cures Indigestion.
It cures constipation.
It cures sick headache permanently.
It cures depression of spirits.
It stimulates the appetite.
It gives strength to the organs to assimilate the food.

It is *specially* adapted to the Liver and
stomach.

