THE HERALD.

VOL. II., NO. 3. FREDERICTON, N. B., MONDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1890. $1.00 PER YEAR.

Board of Works

HOTELS.

QUEEN HOTEL,

Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

THIS HOTEL has been REFITTED AND PAINTED IN THE MOST ATTRACTIVE STYLE. AN ELEGANT GENTLEMEN'S PARLOR, OFFICE, BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED DINING ROOM on Ground Floor; PERFECT VENTILATION and SEWERAGE throughout; LARGE and AIRY BEDROOMS; COMMODIOUS BATH ROOMS and CLOSETS on each floor; and is capable of accommodating ONE HUNDRED GUESTS.

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

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

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

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

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

☞ A FIRST-CLASS BARBER SHOP IN CONNECTION.

Wm. WILSON,

Barrister, Attorney-at-Law,

NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.

Secretary-Treasurer York.
Registrar University of New Brunswick.
Agent Glasgow and London Insurance Co's.

Office: CARLETON STREET.

RAILROADS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

New Brunswick Division.

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

ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS

In Effect October 12th, 1890.

LEAVE FREDERICTON.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

6.20 A. M.—Express for St. John and intermediate points; Vanceboro, Bangor, and points West; St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Houlton, Woodstock, and points North; 10.30 a. m. for Fredericton Junction, St. John and points East.

3.15 P. M.—For Fredericton Junction and St. John.

RETURNING TO FREDERICTON FROM

St. John, 6.30, 7.35 a. m.; 4.40, p. m. Fredericton Junction, 8.10, a.m.; 12.10, 6.35, p. m. Meadam Junction, 10.47, a. m.; 2.15, p. m. Vanceboro, 10.25, a. m., 12.45 p. m. St. Stephen, 7.45, 10.15 a. m. St. Andrews, 6.55, a. m.

Arriving in Fredericton at 9.20 a. m., 1.20, 7.20 p.m.

LEAVE GIBSON.

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

ARRIVE AT GIBSON.

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

C. E. McPHERSON, Dist. Pass. Agent. H. P. TIMMERMAN, Gen'l Supt.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

1889 SUMMER ARRANGEMENT 1889

ON and after **Monday, June 10th, 1889,** the Trains of this Railway will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

TRAINS WILL LEAVE ST. JOHN:

Day Express for Halifax and Campbellton **7.00**
Accommodation for Point du Chene **11.10**
Fast Express for Halifax **14.30**
Express for Sussex **16.35**
Fast Express for Quebec and Montreal **16.35**

A parlor car runs each way daily on express trains leaving Halifax at 8.30 o'clock and St. John at 7.00 o'clock. Passengers from St. John for Quebec and Montreal leave St. John at 16.35 and take sleeping car at Moncton.

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN:

Express from Sussex **8.30**
Fast Express from Montreal and Quebec **10.50**
Fast Express from Halifax **14.50**
Day Express from Halifax and Campbellton **20.10**
Express from Halifax, Pictou and Mulgrave **23.30**

The trains of the Intercolonial Railway to and from Montreal are lighted by electricity and heated by steam from the locomotive.

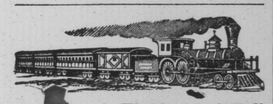
All trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent.

Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., June 8th, 1889.

For Tickets and other information, apply at the office of

JOHN RICHARDS, Agent, Fredericton



NORTHERN & WESTERN RAILWAY

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

In Effect Nov. 25th, 1889.

TRAINS RUN ON EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

A PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN leave Fredericton daily (Sunday excepted) for Chatham.

LEAVE FREDERICTON

2:40 p. m; Gibson, 2:45; Marysville, 2:55; Manzer's Siding, 3:20; Durham, 3:30; Cross Creek, 4:10; Boiestown, 5:20; Doaktown, 6:10; Upper Blackville, 7:00, Blackville, 7:25; Upper Nelson Boom, 8:00; Chatham Junction, 8:25; arrive at Chatham, 9:00.

RETURNING, LEAVE CHATHAM

6:30, a. m; Chatham Junction, 7:00; Upper Nelson Boom, 7:15; Blackville, 8:05; Upper Blackville, 8:35; Doaktown, 9:25; Boiestown, 10:20; Cross Creek, 11:30; Durham, 12:10, p.m.; Marysville, 12:45; Gibson, 12:55, arriving at Fredericton, 1:00.

Connections are made at Chatham Junction with the I. C. Railway for all points East and West, and at Fredericton with the N. B. Railway for St. John and all points West and at Gibson for Woodstock, Houlton, Grand Falls, Edmundston and Presque Isle, and with the Union S. S. Co, for St. John and at Cross Creek with Stage for Stanley.

All Trains will Leave and Arrive at Fredericton Station, West End of Bridge, instead of Gibson as heretofore.

All Freight to and from Fredericton will be received at Fredericton Station. Freight to and from Gibson will be received at Gibson Station.

☞ Tickets can be procured at F. B. Edgecombe's dry goods store.

THOMAS HOBEN, Superintendent.

Gibson, N. B., May 18th, 1889.

COOKED CODFISH.

Ask your Grocer for

COOKED SHREDDED CODFISH,

And Try It.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

Established 1810.

—UNLIKE ANY OTHER.—

Positively Cures Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchi Colds, Tonsilitis, Hoarseness, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Influenza, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Nervous Headache, Sciatica, Lame Back, Soreness in Body or Limbs, Stiff Joints and Strains.

AS MUCH FOR INTERNAL AS FOR EXTERNAL USE.

It is marvelous how many different complaints it will cure. Its strong point lies in the fact that it acts quickly. Healing all Cuts, Burns and Bruises like Magic. Relieving all manner of Cramps and Chills.

ORIGINATED BY AN OLD FAMILY PHYSICIAN.

All who buy direct from us, and request it, shall receive a certificate that the money shall be refunded if not satisfied. Retail price by mail 35 cts.; 6 bottles, $2.00. Express and duty prepaid to any part of United States or Canada. ☞ Valuable pamphlet sent free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

GENERATION AFTER GENERATION HAVE USED AND BLESSED IT.

HEALTH FOR ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

THE PILLS

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

THE OINTMENT

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

FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS,

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

Manufactured only at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment,

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

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

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

13-10-83

R. C. MACREDIE,

Plumber, Gas Fitter,

AND

TINSMITH,

WOULD inform the people of Fredericton and vicinity that he has resumed business on Queen Street,

OPP COUNTY COURT HOUSE,

where he is prepared to fill all orders in above lines, including

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL

BELL HANGING,

Speaking Tubes, &c.

ADAMS BROS.

FUNERAL

—AND—

FURNISHING - UNDERTAKERS,

OPP. QUEEN HOTEL,

FREDERICTON.

Caskets, Coffins, Robes, Mountings, &c.

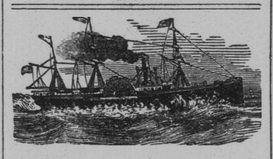
and everything required in the Undertaking Business kept in stock.

☞ *Special Prices for Country Orders.*

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

ADAMS BROS.

STEAMSHIPS.



ALLAN LINE.

Under Contract with the Government of Canada and Newfoundland for the conveyance of Canadian and United States Mails.

1890. Winter Arrangement. 1891.

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

The Steamers of the

MAIL LINE TO LIVERPOOL

Sailing from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, and from Halifax on SATURDAYS, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched as follows:

LIVERPOOL AND HALIFAX.

From Liverpool.		From Halifax.
4th Dec	.....PARISIAN.....	27th Dec
18th do	.....CIRCASSIAN.....	10th Jan
1st Jan	.....SARDINIAN.....	24th do
15th do	.....POLYNESIAN.....	7th Feb
29th do	.....CIRCASSIAN.....	21st do

and fortnightly thereafter.

These steamers sail from Halifax about 1 p. m. Saturdays, or as soon as possible after the arrival of the Intercolonial Railway train, due at Halifax at noon.

Halifax, St. John's, N. F., Queenstown and Liverpool Service.

From Liverpool.		From Halifax.
25th Nov	.....POLYNESIAN....	22nd Dec
9th Dec	.....NOVA SCOTIAN.	5th Jan
23rd do	.....CASPIAN.....	19th do

Rates of Passage to Liverpool.

SALOON (According to accommodation) $40 to $65
RETURN ..... $80 to $120
EXTRA CLASS CABINS on Parisian.... $70 to $80

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

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

INTERMEDIATE — Outward, $30; Inward, prepaid, $30.

STEERAGE, $20.

Rates of Passage to St. John's, N. F.

Saloon, $20; Intermediate, $15; Steerage, $6.

GLASGOW LINE.

Direct sailings from Glasgow to Halifax.

No cattle of any description carried on Mail Steamers.

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

For Staterooms, Tickets, or further information apply to

WM. THOMSON & Co., Agents,

ST. JOHN N. B.

No. 9.

INTERNATIONAL S. S. CO.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Three Trips a Week.

FOR BOSTON.

ON and after MONDAY, May. 5th, the Steamers of this Company will leave St. John, for Eastport, Portland, and Boston, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY morning at 7.25 Standard.

Wednesday's Steamer will not touch at Portland.

Returning will leave Boston same days at 8.30 a. m., standard, and Portland at 5.00 p. m., for Eastport and St. John.

Connections at Eastport with steamer ROSE STANLEIGH, for Saint Andrews, Calais and St. Stephen. Freight received daily up to 5 p. m.

Special Notice—On and after Aug. 16th, and up to and including Sept. 13th, a Steamer will leave St. John for Boston direct, every SATURDAY EVENING, at 6.25 Standard time.

C. E. LAECHLER, Agent,

Reed's Point Wharf, St John, N. B.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

IT IS ONLY A SHORT WHILE SINCE

LUCY & CO.

started their present undertaking, and they can now with pride boast of having one of the best

Boot, Shoe,

—AND—

READY-MADE

CLOTHING

Business in the City. This has been accomplished in the short space of eighteen months, and it shows what pluck and perseverance will do when backed by fair dealing and close attention to the wants of the people. Their goods are bought and sold for CASH, and this is the real secret of their success.

They wish to call the attention of Christmas buyers to the fact that Presents bought at their Store are not only ornamental, but also useful to those who receive them. Respectfully,

LUCY & CO.

Their stock is now complete and they are receiving NEW GOODS every week.

C. C. GILL,

PAINTER,

House and Sign Decorator.

Tinting in OIL or WATER COLOR.
PAPERING and GRAINING.
EXPRESSES and WAGONS Painted at Short Notice.

SHOP AND RESIDENCE:

59 Brunswick Street.

NEW YORK STEAMSHIP CO.

THE REGULAR LINE.

THE IRON STEAMSHIP,

VALENCIA,

1600 tons, (Capt. F. C. MILLER), will leave

COMPANY'S WHARF, Rear of Custom House,

ST. JOHN FOR NEW YORK

via Eastport, Me., Rockland, Me., and Cottage City, Mass., every

FRIDAY AT 3 P. M.

(Standard Time.) Returning, steamer will leave

Pier 40, East River, Foot of Pike Street, New York, EVERY TUESDAY at 5 p. m.,

For Cottage City, Mass., Rockland, Me., Eastport, Me., and St. John, N. B.

Freight on through bills of lading to and from all points south and west of New York, and from New York to all points in the Maritime Provinces.

CHEAPEST FARES AND LOWEST RATES.

Shippers and importers save time and money by ordering goods forwarded by the New York Steamship Company.

Through Tickets for sale at all Stations on the Intercolonial Railway.

For further information address

N. L. NEWCOMB,
General Manager, 63 Broadway, New York

Or FRANK ROWAN, Agent, N.Y.S.S. Co's wharf, rear of Custom House, St. John, N. B.

ARCTIC SAMSONS.

Extraordinary Feats Among the Eskimo Athletes.

Though there is little doubt, perhaps, that the skill of a highly trained athlete will always prevail over the uncultivated strength and endurance of a savage, still, says R. W. Gilder in the New York Sun, there is something in the quality of pure brute force that commands admiration. I have often felt this to be particularly true in its application to the denizens of the Arctic zone. The popular idea of an Eskimo is that he is a little fat man, and most people will be surprised to learn that he and his ethnological cousin, the Tchouktchis of Siberia, are probably the largest and most powerful of any people in the world.

Such was my impression of the Eskimo after nearly three years' residence with them, and I so expressed myself among my shipmates in the wardroom of the Rodgers when, in 1881, she sailed from San Francisco to search for the Jeanette. So, too, I found, later on, the Tchouktchis to be not far behind them in strength and endurance. While at dinner on shipboard the evening of the day of our first meeting with these people one of the officers of the Rodgers, himself a splendidly developed specimen of muscular manhood and the athletic champion of his class when at Annapolis, said to me, with a tinge of sarcasm in his voice:

"I thought, from what you said of these people, that they were very strong."

"You are mistaken," I replied, "in supposing that I said anything of the kind concerning these people, for I never saw them until you did, but I did say the Eskimo, whom I know, are very strong. At the same time I believe these people to be strong. Have you any reason to suppose they are not?"

He then told me that there was a big man on the quarter deck that afternoon and he could not put up a seventy-five pound dumb bell, though the officer had set him an example. I replied that I did not regard that as a test, for many strong men could not handle dumb bells, which was largely a matter of practice as well as of strength. While admitting the truth of this assertion he said he had been very much disappointed because the man was big and looked as if he might be very strong. The next night, when again at the dinner table, the same officer said to me, "I take back all I said about these people not being strong. They are certainly the strongest I ever saw."

"But they can't put up dumb bells," I said, somewhat ironically.

"Oh, yes, they can though," he replied. "That's what cleared my head as to their strength. There was about sixteen of them on the quarter deck this afternoon and they did it with the greatest ease, the man who failed to do it yesterday among them. Even the little broken-backed fellow whom you called 'Richard the Third' put it up. The trouble with that man yesterday was simply that he didn't understand me. To-day he put it up with his hand and with such astonishing ease that I should not have been surprised to see him put up twice that weight." And so the great strength of my savage friends was indutiably established with my brother officers.

During my stay among the Eskimo I had many opportunities for witnessing their wonderful strength. But why should anyone wonder at the strength of men who are above the average size, who live in the open air and in the daily pursuit of game; who can run and head off a reindeer, and can throw a harpoon into a walrus and hold him during his death struggle? In estimating this feat it must be taken into consideration that a full-grown walrus weighs about a ton and he struggles for about half an hour before his strength is exhausted so that he can be despatched with a lance or knife.

Eekeesik, who was one of our party of native assistants on the journey of King William's Land in 1879, was a man about six feet two inches tall, and would weigh about 190 pounds in his ordinary condition. Late one afternoon, while we were on the march, he killed two reindeer some distance from the camping place, and, as he knew we would pass that way next day, he left them where they were killed, after first covering their carcasses with stones to protect the meat from a pack of wolves that followed us closely at this time. Next morning Eekeesik went out ahead of the sleds, and, taking the two carcasses upon his shoulders, descended the hill, expecting to meet the sleds at the bottom. Much to his chagrin, the course had been changed, and, instead of disposing of his load, had to carry it three miles further before overtaking the sleds. I was not surprised, when he at last rejoined us, to hear him say "Marme-anna," which is a word expressing all the disgust and anger that an Eskimo is ever guilty of.

The whaling ships that seek their quarry in the north are very glad to engage natives to aid them, as they are known to be by far the best hunters of that monster of the deep. They not only know its habits so well that they can soon have the boat close beside him when he rises to blow, but they have the necessary strength and courage to throw a harpoon into the side of the monster so that it will stay there. Two among the best of these hunters in Hudson Bay were known to the white whalers as "Santa Ana" and Charley," and they were both as fine specimens of physical strength, and graceful withal, as one could wish to see. I have often admired them when working with their arms and upper bodies bared. I could see the well-developed muscles slip about under the skin with a smooth and easy motion that conveyed a just impression of great latent power.

Both of these young men were at one time employed by the master of the schooner Abby Bradford, and that officer told me that the two "Indians," as he called them were a little bit jealous of each other, and each wanted only an opportunity to show that he was the better whaler. They were chasing a whale one day, each acting as boat steerer, or harpooner, of his boat, and both came up to the whale at the same time, so that it rose to the surface between them. The opportunity had at last arrived, and at the same instant each of these powerful savages threw his harpoon with such force that the weapons went crunching through the skin, an inch thick, and through a foot of blubber, burying themselves deep in the quivering flesh, so that the whale came up, as the captain afterward expressed it, "stone dead."

Eskeesik's great strength proved very handy on one occasion, at least, that I remember very well. During the winter of 1879-80, while our party was traveling between Buck's River and Hudson's Bay, the wolves, driven to desperation by hunger, hung around our column on the march and prowled about our snow huts at night with great persistency. We were dependent entirely for food upon the game we killed en route, and it was the smell of meat upon our sleds that attracted the wolves to our vicinity. One day Toolooah, our chief hunter, was administering a severe chastisement to his team, giving each dog a dose of the whip whether deserving it or not. Meantime a pack of five or six wolves sat down on a hilltop just ahead, waiting for us to come on, and seemingly very much interested in what was happening with the team until the frightened yells emitted by the dogs as the whipping became general so alarmed them that they dashed off as if they could scarcely get out of the way fast enough. They regained their courage later on, and that night gathered around the snow huts as usual, and killed four of Eskeesik's dogs. Eskeesik heard the rumpus among the dogs and hurried out of the hut to see what was the matter. As soon as he made his appearance a large wolf jumped upon him, striking him on the shoulders with his forepaws to knock him over, which is their usual mode of attacking a man, and is the method employed by all large dogs in attacking human beings. They try first to knock the person down, and then, when prostrated, he is entirely at the brute's mercy.

But Eskeesik had sufficient strength to resist the attack and to turn the tables upon his enemy. Seizing the wolf with his hands, he held it a moment above his head, then dashed it upon the frozen snow with such force as to kill it. He grasped another by the throat and tail and broke its back by bringing his hands together. The remainder of the pack fled, but Eskeesik's revenge was not yet satisfied. First fastening all his dogs into a snow hut, he sharpened two knives and buried them in the snow so that only a portion of the two blades about half an inch apart protruded. He then sprinkled some blood around, and, the wolves, licking at the blood, cut their tongues, so that the fresh blood kept flowing from the wounds as fast as they lapped it up, until their tongues were so lacerated that they soon perished. The bodies of two were found next morning that had died in this way, and two others were killed by swallowing pieces of meat in which were concealed strips of whalebone coiled up and held thus in the frozen meat until it thawed in their stomachs. The whalebone, uncoiling, pierced through the walls of the stomach, and death was inevitable.

Often, when on the road, one of our sleds would get stuck, so that our united strength was called upon to release it. As soon as Eskeesik took hold of the lashings on the back part, and threw his body into the pull, I remember how the long sled seemed to bend almost double under the strain, and generally yielded to his gigantic effort.

I have only used Eskeesik by way of illustration, for he was not regarded among his people as anything more than one of their strong young men, while "Tom Farmer," the ankeko, or medicine man, Toogoolah and old Oxeomadidlic were looked upon as phenomenally strong, and Schwatka always believed that Toolooah, was more powerful than any of them.

RECIPROCAL TRADE ADVOCATED.

The Washington Post strongly endorses the sentiment of Erastus Wiman for closer commercial relations with Canada. After reviewing the recent utterances of Mr. Wiman on the subject, the Post says:—"No one who is well informed in regard to the general current of political opinion in America is ignorant of the fact that the theory of commercial reciprocity which Mr. Blaine has proposed with reference to the nations south of us is very popular throughout the country. There are grounds for believing that reciprocal trade relations with Canada would be far more valuable to our commerce than any that could be developed with the Latin American nations of much greater population, the Canadians are for the most part like our own people, similar in culture, enterprise, industry, and thrift; having many and complex wants, and possessing great productive and purchasing power. They would, therefore, make good customers. The greater proportion of the population of South American countries is composed of people whose wants are few and simple, and who purchase little. Of course the increase of commerce through reciprocal trade may be expected to aid the growth of industry and enterprise, and by so doing to improve the conditions that now prevail. But while, as at present in those countries, the purchasing ability of the people is restricted to a comparatively few, reciprocal trade with Canada will seem more advantageous. Close along our border line are the great provinces, like so many thriving States, already populous and busy, and buying of England an enormous quantity of goods which, under a reciprocity arrangement, they would buy of us. Beyond these is the immense region of the Canadian North-West, a land whose resources, riches, and possibilities are only just beginning to be understood and appreciated, a region of untold agricultural and mineral wealth, to which the main stream of immigration is sure to turn as our west begins to get crowded. Beyond question, as exploration and civilization advance, it may be expected that a population, large and prosperous, perhaps, as that of some of our Western States, will in time settle the unoccupied lands of the Canadian North-West; and, in the nature of things, it will be a population of consumers, a population drawing the riches of the soil and ready to exchange them for the products of the factory, and the workshop. It will be a splendid market for a manufacturing people. We need such markets now, and we shall need them more and more as the years go by. This, and other markets, can be ours if only the barriers of trade between the Canadians and ourselves are removed by reciprocal agreement. If the present opportunity should be neglected the question of closer relations might be indefinitely postponed."

RENAN'S METHOD OF WORK.

M. Renan is one of the most earnest of literary workers. He meditates over a volume six months or more after he has collected his material. This fermentation of ideas continues until the day when he goes to Brittany for his annual summer holiday. There, in his retreat at Rosmapmon, he writes out the pages that he has so long meditated over while in Paris. He generally remains three months in Brittany, and upon his return to the capital revises his manuscript, verifies doubtful points, arranges the foot notes, and sends his copy to the publisher. As soon as the printed proofs come back M. Renan almost rewrites his volume; he revises and corrects as much as Balzac did and is a terror for compositors and proof-readers. Before his volume is printed he has had as many as ten proofs of every page.

JUAN FERNANDEZ.

The Strange Curse Hanging Over Crusoe's Isle

In the south Pacific, 400 miles off the Chilian coast, lies the little island of Juan Fernandez, where romance and tragedy, those deities usually more fond of effete lands, have worked their picturesque and fateful ends, and kept the eyes of the world fixed upon this insignificant spot. This is the historic island which Alexander Selkirk trod "monarch of all he surveyed," the island which afforded the color locale of the immortal "Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe," the island which has attracted and now keeps as willing prisoner a restless Swiss nobleman, Alfred de Rodt, and it is the spot of earth, which almost alone, seems absolutely to resist the domination of man.

In the nature of things, since on Juan Fernandez no flourishing colony has ever taken root and no event of benefit either in precept or practice has transpired, one would have expected interest in the island itself to have grown fitful and cold. Yet people, with or without reason, have taken a quite different view of it. No traveller ever visits Valparaiso without looking out eagerly for the Robinson Crusoe Island, and when shipping bound from Chili round Cape Horn or from California, as well as vessels sailing between Chili and Australia, ceased to break their voyage there loud and wide spread was the disappointment expressed by passengers, and sailors alike.

History touches Juan Fernandez at arm's length. Its discovery may reasonably be associated with the exploratory period of the Pacific. Who was the first Spanish or the first English navigator to set foot there is not positively known, but it is generally accepted that about 1563 a Spanish pilot named Juan Fernandez visited and gave his name to the island. Upon him the fertile valleys and delightful climate made so deep an impression that he obtained from the Spanish government a grant of the island and stocked it with goats and pigs, meaning, no doubt, to make there a home for his old age.

He never carried out this plan, however, and the island soon reduced to its own state of wildness the animals he had brought. Previous to that time no quadruped had lived there. It is to Juan Fernandez, therefore, rather than to his own exertions (although both he and his biographer, Defoe, have made much of them) that Alexander Selkirk owed his ability to live there. At the time of his landing on the island the irregular surface and the mountains—one of which, El Yunque, rises 3,000 feet above the sea—were everrun with the descendants of Juan Fernandez' live stock.

So we come to Robinson Crusoe, the king of the island. His story cannot be told too often. The book of his life will never die, but its perpetuity depends more on the innate curiosity mankind has for strange modes of life than on its simple, direct and absolutely admirable style.

Alexander Selkirk, a native of the fishing village Largo, in Fifeshire, Scotland, sailed in September, 1704, as sailing master of the ship St. George, commanded by Thos. Stradling, on a voyage to the coast of America. There is little doubt in minds of even the kindest historians that this was a buccaneering voyage. That was a buccaneering age.

The ship put in the bay now called Cumberland bay, on the northeast side of the island, for fresh water. Juan Fernandez, it should be stated, was a favorite resort of the Pacific freebooter and known to all initiates.

While on shore Selkirk and his captain quarrelled. They were only restrained from exchanging blows by the fear of the mutiny their example might precipitate, but Selkirk, whose disposition seemed to be to harbor malice, decided to abandon the ship and remain on the island alone. Resolution failed him, however, when he saw the ship about to put to sea; he ran to the shore and pleaded to be taken on board, but the captain hardened his heart and sailed away, leaving Selkirk alone on the island.

He had his clothes and bedding, a gun, a small quantity of powder and ball, a hatchet, knife and kettle and his Bible. Plenty of the necessaries of life were all about him, and considering what was in his mind—for Selkirk confidently expected to be taken off by the next buccaneer—his situation was not so deplorable nor he himself such a hero as Daniel Defoe has made him.

Yet, unknown to himself, he was doomed to live there, with no society but cats and the kids he tamed for four years and four months. The tide of buccaneering had sought another sea, and the Spanish government was taking severe measures to restrain its flow around their possessions. One ship only in all these years arrived in port, and that a Spaniard. Eager as he was to leave his solitude he nevertheless suffered mortal dread of the Spanish and fled before them, followed by several shots, finally concealing himself in a thick tree.

At last, in February, 1709, Selkirk saw two English vessels ride into the bay. He immediately lighted a signal fire and was taken on board of one, the Duke, a privateer from Bristol, the pilot of which recognized in Selkirk an old friend. Otherwise they might have returned to England without finding out who the castaway was, for Selkirk's tongue, by long disuse of conversation, had thickened to mere gibberish.

On his return to his native village he enjoyed greatly for a few days the society of his friends and relatives. But it was for only a few days. Those long and solitary months on Juan Fernandez had left a lasting impress on his character. He was happiest alone. So in the upper part of the garden attached to his father's house he formed a kind of cave, or grotto, and there he sat in solitude gazing out upon the beautiful bay of Largo, or wandered through a secluded valley called the Kiol's den. After a few years the desire for the sea again took possession of him, and he died a lieutenant on board H. M. S. Weymouth some time in the year 1723.

The island had again resumed its wonted quiet, the only footfall that of the clambering goat—the only sound that of the falling tree, lofty and primeval, or the horrid rumble of the earthquake. No human being came there until 1750, when the Spanish government established a colony consisting of thirty-five families and a small garrison, but the settlement had hardly been established when it was destroyed by an earthquake. The sea rose and overwhelmed the houses; the governor and his family while at dinner were washed away by the waves, and only a few survivors, by clambering to the highest places, saved themselves to relate the melancholy tale.

These events had given Juan Fernandez a bad name, and when it became the property of Chili that government took advantage of it to create there a penal settlement for political offenders. It had already been used as such by Spain, and Chili appropriated it to the same purpose during the war of Independence, which lasted from the year 1811 to 1818. After the Chilian republic was established an effort was made to colonize the island, but its tragic fate was not yet worked out. The small penitentiary that remained was almost totally destroyed by an earthquake in 1835, and the Chilian government, after making another vain attempt to colonize the island, gave up and withdrew the garrison. Thus Juan Fernandez had shaken off with the same ease castaway, colonist and criminal.

Nevertheless its fascination spread across the vast leagues of water and drew thither other colonists, other lovers of solitude. A century earlier a Spanish pilot had fixed on this spot as the home for one man, and there were not wanting individuals who shared his belief that one person could live there and culivate the island without assistance. There came an adventurer from the United States who rented the island from Chili and made the unsuccessful experiment. And again in 1877, when the government of Chili offered to rent the island to the highest bidder, he was found in a Swiss of noble family, Alfred de Rodt, who had fought on the side of the Austrians in the war of 1866 and on the French side in the Franco-Prussian struggle, and who after a life of trouble thought to find a place of contentment in this Robinson Crusoe Island and rest there till his death. Into the enterprise he put all his fortune, fully $50,000, brought a few colonists with him, and yet he has failed; his money has vanished, his colonists departed, and he is a physical wreck. His term of lease expired in 1885, but he cannot resist the spell and fascination of the island. There he will remain till he dies.

And all the while the beautiful grass grown and forested island smiles in the southern sun, produces fruit and cereals in abundance and will lure to her breast another colony or another hermit. As fair and smiling it looks to-day from the point on the hill road called Selkirk's lookout as it did in Robinson Crusoe's day. A few years ago the officers of a British ship erected a tablet to Selkirk's memory at this point, just where in a gap in the trap rock a magnificent view of the whole island can be had and of the sea north and south over which the exile must often have watched with dilated eyes for an approaching sail.

THE DECLINE OF THE EARRING.

There is a certain pleasure in watching the decline and fall of the earring, writes a New York correspondent. If I had written "Looking Backward," I should have inserted somewhere a reminiscence of the last woman who bored holes in her flesh to permit the fastening of an ornament. The attempt to revive the Creole or hanging earing has utterly failed. The faintest suggestion of weight attached to the ear now displeases most well-bred women. Occasionally you see a face of such a shape that hanging earings are temptingly becoming. Nettie Hooper, the pretty daughter of Lucy Hooper, the Paris correspondent, wore large Creole earings set with small pearls at a recent reception, and they accented her piquancy, but the hanging earing as a rule, is an abomination. Even the stud earing is less worn. Fine jewels are less often set in earings, and many which have thus been used are going back to the jewellers to be reset as pendants or in broaches. It is not a usual thing now to see a debutante whose ears have been pierced, and matrons often use various little artifices to conceal the traces of the needle.

"THE TALLEYRAND MEMOIRS" IN THE CENTURY.

The Century magazine is running a fast press day and night in order to print the first instalment of the delayed "Talleyrand Memoirs" in the January number. This same magazine was the first to print, before its appearance in France, the life and literary remains of the great French artist, Jean Francois Millet, and now the Century is to bring to light, before they appear in any other country, the long-hidden memoirs of the most famous of French diplomatists. The first article will be preceded by what is said to be a brilliant pen-portrait of Talleyrand, by Minister Whitelaw Reid, who has made the selections from the most interesting chapters of the first volume.

The first instalment of selections from "The Memoirs of Talleyrand," which is to appear in the January Century, will contain a sketch of the author's strange and lonely childhood, an account of his entry into Parisian society, his estimate of La Fayette, some account of the beginnings of the French Revolution, a striking passage concerning the Duke of Orleans; an account of Talleyrand's residence in England and America, and of a most interesting conversation between Talleyrand and Hamilton on the subject of Free Trade and Protection.

THIS IS THE ENGLISH OF IT.

The following examples, says the St. Louis Republic, give some samples of English, not as she is spoke, but as she is pronounced:

Abergavenny is pronounced Abergenny.
Beauchamp is pronounced Beecham.
Bolingbroke is pronounced Ballingbrook.
Brougham is pronounced Broom.
Bulwer is pronounced Buller.
Cholmondeley is pronounced Chumley.
Cirencester is pronounced Sissister.
Cockburn is pronounced Coburn.
Colquhoun is pronounced Cohon.
Cowper is pronounced Cooper.
Grosvenor is pronounced Grovener.
Hawarden is pronounced Harden.
Holborn is pronounced Hobun.
Knollys is pronounced Knowles.
Leicester is pronounced Lester.
Majoribank is pronounced Marchbank.
Marylebone is pronounced Marrobun.
Salisbury is pronounced Sawisbry.
St. Leger is pronounced Silliger.
Wemyss is pronounced Weems.
Taliaferro is pronounced Tolliver.
Norwich is pronounced Norridge.
Talbot is pronounced Torbut.
Thames is pronounced Tems.

JUST AS GOOD,

Perhaps; but if just as good as Putnam's, is that not a very high recommendation for the original and best corn cure? Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Refuse to accept any of the dangerous sore producing substitutes offered by greedy dealers who make larger profits and disregard the interests of consumers. Safe, Painless certain.

SHE DID NOT EXPECT IT.

"I'm afraid, Johnny," said the Sunday school teacher, rather severely, "that I will never meet you in heaven." "Why? What have you been doin' now?"—Ashland Press.

CHINA'S GREAT WALL.

The Great Work Designed by the First Emperor, who gave his Name to the Country.

The Rev. Wm. P. Sprague, of Kalgan, North China, writes as follows to the Missionary Herald: If any one doubts the existence of China's great wall, let him come with me to Kalgan, and see for himself the identical wall built by the first Emperor Chin, in 200 B. C. Take a steamer across the Pacific to Tientsen, then a native boat up the Pei Ho river three days, then pack saddle or mule litter five days more, through mountains and plains to Kalgan. Before you reach the city you see a dark line along the hilltops just beyond the town, and by the time you enter our compound you see the wall stretching away over the mountains as far as the eye can reach, both east and west, with towers on all the prominent elevations. As we pay it a visit for closer inspection, you find it a windrow or ridge of reddish-brown porphyry rock broken, not cut, into irregular blocks. These are so well fitted to each other that the outer surface is tolerably smooth, and has somewhat the appearance of crazy patchwork. It is about ten feet broad at the base and fifteen feet high, the sides

SLOPING TO A SHARP RIDGE

like a steep house roof. You may follow this wall eastward to the sea, and westward to Kansuh, the northwestern province; and so doing you will have traversed the entire northern frontier of China, fifteen hundred miles. Though you find several hundred miles of adobe sun-dried mud wall, yet other hundreds of miles are of good brick and higher than at Kalgan. By the time you have traced its length you will be willing to concede not only that China has a great wall, but also that the ruler who could conquer so vast a country,

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A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL.

1890.

The world is moving so rapidly now-a-days, so much is crowded into a twelve-month, so complete are our means of intercommunication, that to say of the year now drawing to a close, that it has been eventful in the highest degree, is only to express in other words the fact that it is the latest year. At the close of 1891 we will probably look back and refer to it as the most eventful of modern times. But accustomed though we are to see the months, as they go by, crowded with happenings, of such apparent moment that it seems as if each of them would require a page of history to itself, we must concede to 1890 pre-eminence as a sensational year. It is impossible, of course, to look upon it with the eye of an historian. We are too near the events to be able to take a comprehensive view of them; it is much too soon to pretend to judge of their relative importance.

The year has been one of intense political activity, although the salient events may not be very numerous. In Germany the influence of the young emperor has been felt to an unexpected degree. The critics, who fancied they saw in him an ill-balanced youth, seeking to escape, by meaningless activity, the tortures of chronic ear ache, have been compelled to recognize that he represents a policy, the prime factors in which are the betterment of the German people and the exercise of German influence in behalf of peace and the advancement of the common interests of humanity. The friendship, which has been so strongly cemented between Germany and Great Britain during the year must prove of incalculable benefit. We are beginning now to understand what the resignation of Bismarck implies. It marked the end of the old order of things, the birth of a new Germany that recognized other agencies than "blood and iron" in the development of national greatness. This resignation is perhaps, of all the single events of the year, the most conspicuous.

The partition of Africa will mark the beginning of a new era for the dark continent. It is important in many respects. It makes the British Empire, Germany, France and Portugal all coterminous, and hence increases the probability of friction between them; but at the same time by giving them a community of interest in many important ways will do much to develope a spirit of mutual concession. An illustration of the difficulties to which this new condition of things in Africa may give rise is illustrated by the dispute between England and Portugal during the year. This, on at least two occasions, reached an acute stage and at the present writing is still unsettled. It is not improbable that England would have exercised strong armed pressure upon Portugal if Germany had not interceded, representing that in the interests of European peace the Portuguese monarchy ought not to be brought into contempt at home. A strong republican spirit is at work in the Iberian peninsula and the German court felt that if it took form in the shape of a revolution in Portugal, as would have been almost certain had that kingdom been humiliated by England, the result would have been very far-reaching, and by no means confined to the country where it originated.

Undoubtedly the most prominent figure in British politics during the year has been Parnell, but the associations in connection with his name have been otherwise than pleasant. Early in the year the commission appointed to examine into the charges made by The Times, reported, exonerating him from complicity in the crimes with which his name had been connected, but scarcely had he become in a measure restored to his previous high estate in public estimation, when ugly rumors began to be circulated as to the outcome of the O'Shea divorce case. What this proved to be we all know only too well. It is impossible to regard these disclosures in regard to Parnell as other than most important in their bearing upon politics in the United Kingdom. For the rest, there have been considerable activity in political circles in England, with strong liberal gains until recently.

The relations of England with France, arising out of the Newfoundland matter; with the United States, arising out of the Behring sea dispute; with Venezuela, arising out of the boundary question, not to speak of the African complications, have kept the diplomats of the mother country very busy. Some of the questions remain open; but there is no reason to anticipate any other than a peaceful solution of them. Those persons who fancied that they could see the dawn of a period, when British influence would be restricted, can find food for much thought in the events of 1890. It is safe to say that at no time in its history have the relations of the empire been so widespread as during this year, and the signs of the times are that they will go on broadening.

In the United States the year was marked by two events of especial importance politically. One of these was the meeting of the Pan-American congress, and although the immediate results of this have not been very marked, it will doubtless be found to be the beginning of very much closer relations between the nations of the western continent. Coming on the heels of this conference was Mr. Blaine's avowal in favor of reciprocity, then came the triumph of the extreme protectionists by the passage of the McKinley bill; then their defeat at the November elections. These events of themselves are sufficient to give importance to 1890.

The year has witnessed a decided improvement in the relations of Russia, Germany, Austria, France and Italy; so that the danger of an outbreak in Europe appears, at least, to be sensibly diminished. In short, speaking in general terms, the influence of the year has been on the whole of a pacific tendency.

In political circles within the Dominion nothing very much out of the common has occurred. Perhaps never before have the resources of Canada and its probable future status among the nations been more discussed than during 1890. Both by those who advocate close commercial relations with the United States and those who believe these to be non-essential to the full development of our commerce and and great national advantages, have the great possibilities of our country been proclaimed. Never before in any one year, one might almost say in any half dozen years, has as much been done towards giving the world a due appreciation of what Canada may become.

Provincialy we have had a very lively year in politics. A general election in January, a stormy legislative session, a keen election in Victoria, in the early autumn and a fierce contest in York later on kept the politicians pretty busy, and now that it is all over and past one is tempted to wonder what it was all about. The year has been singularly unfavorable for farming in this province, perhaps more so than any experienced in a long time. A wet seed time and a wet harvest produced their natural effects and the granaries of our farmers never were as short of first-class stores as now. An abundant hay crop in part makes up for this shortage, but, taking it all in all, New Brunswick farmers will look back to the experiences of 1890 as something they do not wish to see repeated.

Throughout the north temperate zone generally the year was unpropitious for agricultre. The best authorities agree that the wheat supply of the world is not sufficient to meet the usual rate of consumption until the next harvest; the corn crop is short; the oat crop almost a failure; the potato crop in many places nearly valueless. If it were not for the perfected means of communication, which we enjoy, whereby one locality can readily give up its surplus to another less favorably situated, there would be an immense amount of suffering in civilized countries. As it is, the consumption of the coarser grains will have to be very largely resorted to in Europe especially. A few such years as 1890 was, in agricultural point of view, would lead to widespread disaster.

1890 has been marked by an unusual number of disasters. In this respect it has a very dismal record. Accidents by land and by sea; by fire, by water, by every conceivable means; floods in Europe and in China; earthquakes in divers places; terrific tornadoes, horrible railway collisions, the list is wearying in its length and horrifying in its ghastliness. The public have grown terribly familiar with the stories of disaster, and look for them regularly as a part of their daily bill of fare. A feature of the year has been the presence of countless icebergs in the North Altantic. If the suggestions of some scientists are well-founded, possibly of all the events of 1890 this is the most important in its signification. A leading geologist of Great Britain declared a few years ago that the breaking away of the ice-barrier on the east of Greenland about twenty years ago was the greatest event of modern times, and the breaking up process seems to be continuing.

Space forbids any attempts to describe the triumphs of art and science during the year. They have been many and great, so many and so great that some slight indication has been afforded of the progress which is in store for the race. But of them all the achievement, which will give the year a place by itself and make it one long to be remembered, is that of Dr. Koch, whose remedy for consumption appears like the dawn of a new era for the human race.

If we may believe the intelligence received from St Louis, the year 1890 is to witness another great triumph, nothing less than the successful accomplishment of aerial navigation: but on the question we shall see what we shall see.

ABOUT MORTGAGES.

The Telegraph, referring to the Canadian census, expresses a regret that the returns will not include a statement of mortgage indebtedness, in order that a correct idea may be formed of the wealth of the country. The information the Telegraph wants would not help it to ascertain what it seeks to know. It would be a great mistake to suppose that the wealth of St. John, for example, is only to be got at by subtracting the mortgages from the total valuation. The distribution of wealth might, to a certain extent, be got at in that way; but the actual wealth is what would be shown by the gross valuation. If A has $10,000 worth of land, and B has $5,000 in money, they two have $15,000. Now if B lends A the $5,000 on mortgage, A has the $5,000 in cash, and a $5,000 interest remaining in his hand, and B has a $5,000 interest on the land — total $15,000. But if, in order to get at the wealth of the community, we must substract the value of the mortgage from the land, A will have $5,000 only, and B nothing. Unless the census undertook to give the value of personalty as well as real estate, any attempt to arrive at the real wealth of the country by substracting the mortgages from the value of the land would be misleading. And it does not make any difference whether the mortgages are held in or out of the country, the land is here, and a foreign mortgagee's interest in it ought to be taken into account equally with the interest of any other foreigner in real estate. It may be asked: Is it not misleading to represent the wealth of a country at say, $500,000,000, the value of its real estate, when in fact it is mortgaged for $300,000,000? Not at all, and for two reasons. First, the real estate is in the country, though three-fifths of its value may be vested in others than the occupiers, and secondly it does not follow that the occupiers have not personal property to represent the amount of the mortgages. There may be reasons why it is desirable to have a census of mortgages; but the same would probably apply to a census of indebtedness generally, which would be well nigh useless for economic purposes. If every man in the country were to make a statement of what he owes the result would be startling, and terribly misleading unless we kept in mind that if every man would make a statement of what is owing to him the total would be practically the same. The debts and credits would about balance each other. Therefore in seeking to estimate the wealth of a country we ought to drop out of consideration the indebtedness of the people, whether secured by mortgage or unsecured.

SITTING BULL'S ghost is the latest manifestation with which the Indian commissioners in the United States have to deal. His bullship will be harder to handle than ever. He is alleged to have taken the form of a white figure, which beckons the Indians towards "the bad lands." A part of the "Messiah" prophecy was the resurrection of the dead, and if Sitting Bull's followers can make it appear that their late leader has fulfilled the prediction, we may look out for a big demonstration.

THE Behring sea controversy hangs fire. It is alleged that the president and the secretary of state do not agree as to the line to be taken. Mr. Blaine, it is alleged, wants the question decided on broad international principles. Mr. Harrison wants the narrow partizan view of the case to be presented. Speculation is rife as to what the outcome will be, and those who profess to know say that the only possible result is the resignation of Mr. Blaine; but all this must be taken with many grains of salt.

W. H. BOYCE, who set out on his mission to England on Friday, takes with him the best wishes of all our people, who recognize in his appointment the selection of the right man for a task requiring character, knowledge and tact. Mr. Boyce knows the province very well, and is satisfied that for a large class of very desirable English people it is admirably adapted.

IN THE fifty years of his life in this city, John Edgecombe probably did as much as any one man to promote its prosperity. His enterprise was untiring and disasters, of which he certainly had more than his share, served only to stimulate him to fresh effort. The example of the deceased gentleman is one that may be well imitated. It proves that honest industry is a sure passport to success. This is an old saying, but will bear repeating especially when there is so excellent an example to point to.

IT IS alleged, on what seems to be good authority, that parliament will not meet until after March 4th. The reason for so late a day being set, is said to be that the government wants to see what recommendations the president of the United States will make in regard to the McKinley bill when the new congress reassembles. We doubt this, although from present indications the session will be somewhat later than usual, being inclined to believe that the government wishes to be able to make some definite announcement in regard to the negotiations on foot with the West Indies.

"ADVERTISE for an educated, respectable man to work for $10 a week, and see what a number of applications you will have to-morrow morning." So writes Joe Howard in the New York Press, a strong protectionist paper. If there are hosts of educated, respectable men in the United States who are anxious for the chance to earn $10 a week, what are we to think about the economic conditions which bring about such a thing? Of course it does not do to charge this altogether to protection; but the failure of protection as an economic cure-all, is very clearly demonstrated by it.

THE overwhelming defeat of Scully, the Parnellite candidate in Kilkenny, may be taken as indcative of the attitude likely to be assumed by the Irish people in regard to the late home rule leader. Parnell has made the not uncommon mistake of fancying himself greater than the cause he represented; but the day has gone by when personal loyalty to an individual takes the first place in political forces. It is still a potent factor, but others are more potent. Parnell's career is drawing to a close; Gladstone is a very old man. The outlook for home rule is very dark.

THE KOCH cure for tuberculosis is being subjected to a vigorous investigation, and though failures are reported, in at least one case death being admitted to be due to the use of the lymph, on the whole the results appear very favorable. Dr. Koch does not claim as much as some of his admirers, and hence he has been charged with failure, in not accomplishing what he never professed to be able to do. The experiments now being tried in Berlin, London, New York, Montreal, Paris, Chicago and elsewhere, whereby every variety of condition will be presented, ought to settle the value of the remedy.

VERY many people were shocked throughout the whole length and breadth of their ideas of propriety by Sam Small's preaching. Without discussing whether there is anything absolutely wrong about it, we may question the wisdom of his being asked to preach to congregations who are unaccustomed to such exhibitions. His strong point, said one of his hearers, is that he makes people laugh at things they have been accustomed to regard with reverence. Perhaps this criticism does not do him full justice, but there is a great deal in it. As a lecturer he is very forcible, and his peculiar characteristics do not seem so much out of place on a lecture platform.

THE meetings which have been held in London and New York, to protest against Russia's treatment of the Jews, has excited the ire of the Czar, who declares that he will regard as an insult any attempt to approach him that may be made by delegates on the subject. Probably the delegates will stay at home; but surely something has been accomplished when resolutions passed by a compartively few people in foreign cities produces this effect. The time was when the most constitutional monarchs would disregard such things in their own country, now their influence crosses oceans and international boundaries, penetrating even to the closely guarded presence of the most absolute ruler in the world.

A MAN named Eyrand and a woman named Bompard were recently tried in Paris for murder; both acknowledged the commission of the crime, but the woman claimed that she had been hypnotized by Eyrand, and was therefore not responsible. Testimony was taken upon this point, and what seems like proof was given of the possibility of a person being thus controlled. The defence was of no avail. Eyrand was sentenced to the guillotine and the woman to twenty years imprisonment. The extraordinary feature of the case — the only one that lifts it above the dead level of ordinary crime, is the novel line of defence. We may be sure that we have not heard the last of hypnotisim and crime. A physician of standing swore that he had hypnotized a man, handed him an empty pistol, told him to shoot an imaginary person, that the subject had done so and afterward exhibited all the indication which would be expected from a person who had committed murder.

CHRISTMAS EVEGREENS.—Those who are interested in the evergreens with which English homes are decorated at Christmas time, would do well to visit the Cathedral, where a quantity of holly, laurel, laurestinus, and ivy are to be seen. These were sent out to the Metropolitan from England, and are beautiful specimens of their several varieties.

XMAS SERVICES.—The principal churches on Christmas day were rendered bright with decorations of spruce, holly, and misletoe, the latter being rare. The services of song were well rendered. Most of the churches will hold services of song to-morrow (Sunday).

SOCIAL AT FRENCH VILLAGE.—On Friday evening last a pie social was held in the school room at French Village. A literary and musical program was rendered by local amateurs, and an auction, followed by a dance, wound up a very pleasant evening's enjoyment.

SCARCITY OF OATS.—Local dealers in hay and straw reported a scarcity of oats in the city on Wednesday, and consignments from the country brought 50 cents per bushel on that day. Local lumbermen have been obliged to order most of their supply from Ontario.

WATCH NIGHT SERVICES.—The custom of observing the old year out and the new year in will be observed at the Cathedral and at the Methodist church on Wednesday evening next, when the usual watch night services will be held.

WOLVES.—Wolves have made their appearance along the banks of the upper St. John, and have began to be troublesome to the settlers. They are said to be following the deer which are plentiful this year.

THE MARYSVILLE RINK. — The opening of the rink on Christmas day at Marysville, attracted a large number of visitors. Many drove over from this city and enjoyed a good afternoon's sport.

CANADIAN NEWS.

The Week's Events in Brief—The Cream of our Exchanges.

Patrick Mack, a middle aged man, employed at the Central Rawdon gold mines, Halifax fell out of a waggon while driving, Monday, and broke his neck, dying instantly.

Two more patients were inoculated at the Montreal general hospital with Koch's lymph Tuesday. Of the other patients operated on, only a portion are showing satisfactory reactionary symptoms.

A man named Read, belonging to Hantsport, while intoxicated, got on a wrong train on the Windsor & Annapolis railway Tuesday, and fell off going over an embankment. He is probably fatally injured.

The Stanley's main steam pipe gave out a few days ago. The accident is nothing serious but it will take three or four days to repair the damage. It is said the mails to P. E. Island have been ordered via the capes.

The government has declined to grant the request of the Ontario and Quebec Indians to revert to the system which permitted them to elect their own chiefs, on the ground that the Indian advancement act is working satisfactorily.

A man named Proulx placed a lot of obstructions on the C. P. R. track between Rat Portage and Rossland, with the intention of wrecking a train. The man, who worked on the section had been discharged and was unable to get his pay and committed the act in revenge.

John Lamouth manufacturer of threshing machines, on Mullin's street Ottawa has made an assingment of his estate with liabilities of $67,000. The Masson manufacturing Co., Oshawa, is a creditor for $6,353; Frost & Wood, Smith's Falls, $4,000; Ontaria Bolt Co., Toronto, $1,348.

The military on the Halifax station are to be supplied with a new rifle at an early date, according to information received by the authorities. The rifle to be served is known as the Magazine rifle. This arm has been considerably improved since its first issue. The rifle will be supplied with a long sword bayonet. It will be sighted to 1,900 yards.

Poultry seems to be very scarce in the provincial market and to be in good demand. Why it is so scarce is easily explained. The country stores are buying in the fowls and sending them to other towns. One of the merchants of Harvey Station has shipped about one thousand lbs. of turkeys alone and another has sent five hundred to Calais parties.

Four more bodies have been recovered from the scene of the disaster at Cunard's wharf at Halifax. The six bodies now recovered are those of Hiram Wise, Cornelius Hayes, John Kelly, John Brown, Michael Power and William Dinn. The divers are now searching for the body of Nicholas Baldwin. The coroner's jury Tuesday night returned a verdict of accidental death; they neither condemned nor exonerated the owners of the wharf.

Dr. Bourinot, who returned to Ottawa on Saturday from Montreal, where he had been attending a committee meeting of the Royal Society, states that at the next meeting to be held in that city on the 1st May, 1891, a large representation of American scientists and litterateurs is expected. Dr. Bourinot purposes going to Washington next week and on his return to Ottawa will be able to say something of the disposition of Americans toward the Royal Society.

The connecting rod on the Quebec express broke near Memramcook, Wednesday, making the train several hours late. Driver Jim Nairn was sitting in the cab at the time and his first intimation of the accident was when the broken rod struck the seat which he occupied and jerked him against the roof of the cab. Nairn took his narrow escape coolly and seemingly as a matter of course. A similar accident happened to the locomotive which brought Laurier and Davies to Halifax.

Michel Dumont, nephew of the celebrated Gabriel Dumont, was fatally stabbed at Neche, N. D., last Saturday night before midnight. Dumont only lived about an hour after the stabbing. While drinking at a hotel, he and Nicholas Damm got into a dispute over an old matter of three year's standing. When Damm struck Dumont the latter retaliated and Damm pulled his knife and with an upward movement stabbed Dumont in the groin. Damm was taken into custody, and confined in Pembina gaol.

Through the joint action of the Presbyterian, Methodist and other churches, there has been set on foot an extensive movement for taking the sense of the people of Canada upon the question of probibition. Over 30,000 petitions for total probibition will be circulated, and all church members and adherents of the churches over 16 years of age will be at liberty to sign them. It is expected about a million signatures will be attached to the petition. This is the most extensive movement of this nature that has yet been inaugurated in Canada.

The great agricultural demonstration at the parliament buildings Quebec, Wednesday night was attended by the Lieut.-Governor, cardinal, protestant bishop, the cabinet and distinguished citizens. It was a grand affair. Illuminations and torchlight processions blazed throughout the city. Gold, silver and bronze medals were presented for the best farms in the province. Cardinal Taschereau made a speech, in which he referred to his ancestor, Louis Herbert, one of the first Canadian settlers, who, he was proud to say, was one of the first to live on the produce of his farm. Mgr. Laval founded a university at St. Joachim for the teaching of agriculture. The cardinal regretted the emigration of French Canadians to the United States, but remarked that fifty-three new parishes had been opened up in this archdiocese since he had charge of it.

Henry Sharples, an Englishman by birth, committed suicide in Levi Freem's house on the Marsh street, St. John, Tuesday evening. He had been living with Freem about a month, being for some time previous located in the United States. After going to St. John, Sharples secured employment in the cotton factory, but he occupied a portion of his time, too in despondency, and parading with the Salvation army, of which organization he was a member. Sharples was about the house as usual, but in the afternoon Mrs. Freem went to town. When she returned she discovered Sharples' body suspended by a rope from a cross bar in a room at the back of the house. The unfortunate man had take a couple of edgings from a pile in the room and placing them crosswise from the pile to support his body had formed a kind of scaffold. The noose he made from a piece of rope yarn, and, having fastened it around his neck he apparently had carefully lowered his body and drawn his legs up off the floor, for the scaffold was not more than four feet high. In this manner he slowly strangled to death. When discovered the body was cold and the man had doubtless been dead some time. Assistance was summoned and the body removed to the dead house, where an inquest was held. Sherples was a man of 40 years of age.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Summary of the Press Telegrams From all Parts of the World.

Dutch cattle can now be imported freely into the United Kingdom.

Mrs. Hollenbeck widow of the Los Angeles capitalist, has given half a million dollars for a home for poor women and homeless in that city.

It has been discovered that the McKinley laws as it appears on the books contains a misplaced parenthesis. Those members who depended on the measure for re-election accuse it of misplaced confidence.

A despatch from Pernambuco says the Hamburg ship Abussa collided with and sank the British ship Talookdar, bound from Calcutta for London. The captain and 22 members of the crew of the Talookdar were drowned.

A cow club is in existence in Iron Mountain, Mich. Each cow owner, on joining, pays seventy-five cents for every cow in his possession. When a member's cow dies an assessment is levied and the owner of the dead cow receives forty dollars.

In the skating race for the mile and a half championship of England Tuesday, Smart won in 4 mins. 52 1-5 secs. See was second and Kent third. The American amateur champion, Jos. Donoghue, of Newburgh, N. Y., skated the same course in faster time than Smart.

Miss Ida Laycock, the teacher of district 34, five miles northwest of Longmont, was stabbed four times by Bert Myers, one of her pupils. The wounds will probably prove fatal. The cause of the stabbing is said to be the objection to the discipline of the school and a desire to rule the teacher.

An explosion of gas took place Monday in the Alhambra theatre at Hartlepool, Eng. The building was wrecked and several employes were injured. The explosion occurred shortly before the opening of the theatre for the evening's performance. If it had happened a little later great loss of life would probably have resulted.

Fairfield, Freestone county, is stroken with a mysterious disease. The governor was appealed to Monday by telegraph for medical aid. The sickness broke out suddenly, and out of 13 cases 11 deaths have occurred. It baffles medical skill and kills in a few hours. State health officer Rutherford will at once investigate the disease.

Two carters who claimed to have been attacked by masked men and compelled to drive to Phœnix park, where the copies of the insuppressible with which their wagons were loaded were destroyed, have been arrested and committed to trial. Their story is believed to be an invention and the charge is made that they were bribed to destroy the papers.

Three tramps have been lynched near Huntington, Oregon, on the Oregon Short Line, by railway men. The tramps boarded a freight train near Glens Ferry, Idaho. They were put off by a brakeman but afterwards got on the train and overpowered the brakeman, whom they threw under the train. Both of the man's legs were broken and he died soon afterwards.

A royal decree, issued at Madrid Wednesday, alters the customs tariff and appoints a commission to take steps to bring about a series of reforms in the commercial treaties now existing between Spain and other countries. The object of the government in making this new departure is to strengthen its electoral influence by promptly applying a policy of protection to the country and possibly to its colonies.

A fire Monday night in Doggett Block Haverhill, Mass., damaged the stock of merchants to the extent of $20,000. The Haverhill Daily Evening Bulletin, Brickett and Poor, lawyers, E. S. Adams, insurance, W. H. Bates, insurance, the co-operative bank, W. F. Smith, broker, J. Fred Adams, insurance, and others suffered damages from smoke and water. The total loss is $25,000 to $30,000; all covered by insurance.

Mrs. Nellie Pearcey, was hanged Tuesday in England for the murder of Mrs. Hogg and her baby. Mrs. Hogg was the wife of a London porter. The crowd outside the prison walls set up a loud cheer when the black flag, showing that the woman was hanging on the scaffold, was hanging on the prison flagstaff. During the night the unfortunate woman was quiet and resigned and for several hours prayed with the prison chaplain. To the latter she confessed that the sentence passed upon her was a just one, though she said that the evidence upon which she was convicted was false.

The British press, even of that section opposed to the government, has shown no alarm whatever over the announcement that president Harrison proposes to recommend to congress that provision be made for a vigorous policy in Behring Sea next season. In official circles no credence is given to the report, as it is felt that the president would not be so foolish as to provoke a war with Great Britain, in the face of Lord Salisbury's emphatic assurance that the United States would have to take the full consequences of any molestation of British vessels in the pursuit of their lawful callings on the high seas.

H. M. S. Magnet left Portsmouth Tuesday for the coast of Galway. The Magnet is loaded with meal and potatoes with a quantity of government stores of all descriptions. This cargo is one of a series sent by the government to relieve the distress of the famishing inhabitants of certain sections of Ireland. Three other British gunboats, the Sea Horse, Beritomarte and Grappler, which have engaged in similar work for some time past, have been ordered to continue this duty for three months longer, when it is hoped there will be no further necessity for rendering assistance along the coast.

The London Times of Tuesday last says: "No one reading Jameson's dairy will believe him capable of the cold-blooded ferocity that Assad Farran attributed to him, though he cannot be acquitted of grievous blame. Except for the favorable light thrown upon a character unhappily marred by one indelible stain, the diary cannot be read with anything but pain and depression. On the other hand it is a relief to find that Barttelot and Jameson however misguided, were at least inspired by an unfaltering mutual respect and confidence under the most trying circumstances, and by honest endeavor to do their duty, even at the cost of their fortunes, reputations and lives."

In spite of all efforts made to bring about a settlement of the matters in dispute between the railroad officials and the railroad employes, the strike on the great Scotch lines continues to extend in many directions. Traffic is now hopelessly behind time everywhere along the lines of all roads affected. The engine drivers report that many of the signal boxes are empty, having been deserted by their regular occupants, and that in other cases while the signal men remained at their posts, the signals were so worked as to be misleading and consequently delaying the passage of trains in a most annoying and dangerous manner. At Holytown the coal miners have ceased working as there are no cars available. Should the strike continue much longer, the local trade of Lankarkshire will be paralyzed.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Axes. Axes.

JUST RECEIVED:

10 DOZ. Blinkhorn's Axes; 10 doz. Fowler's Axes; 50 doz. Black Prince Axes; 3 Coils Lead Pipe; 10 Kegs Brandram's No. 1 White Lead; 6 Parlor Stoves for coal; 10 Cooking Stoves, elevated ovens; 1 Box Halter chains; and for sale by

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

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

HUGHES & WETMORE,

Attorneys and Solicitors,

NOTARIES, CONVEYANCERS, &c.

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

Steel Sinks.

JUST RECEIVED:

12 STEEL SINKS, almost indestructible. Best Sink ever made. For sale by

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

Bells. Bells.

JUST RECEIVED, a lot of Sleigh Bells, various kinds and styles. We have a special Bell (all nickel frame and Bell) which we are offering remarkably low in price.

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

Ready Mixed Paints.

14 CASES READY MIXED PAINTS in one and two pound cans, half gallon and gallon tin cans; 12 gallons Light Oil Finish; 12 gallons Light Oak Varnish. Just received and for sale low by

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

Notice to Farmers.

THE undersigned, who intends proceeding to England as Special Emigration Agent, on behalf of the New Brunswick Government, to lay the advantages of the province before English farmers who may propose emigrating, will receive applications until December 20th, from owners of farms who may wish to sell. Full particulars required with usual fee for entry and advertisement in my register.

WM. H. BOYCE,
Real Estate Agent,
3 ins. Fredericton.

Just Stored:

PURE CANADIAN LARD

in Tubs and Cases of 5 lb. and 3 lb. tins (very choice).

Pork and Beans,

New Codfish,

CANNED SALMON,

Queen and B. A. Brands.

Armour's Canned Beef

Lemon and Citron Peels,

Spices of all kinds,

and a full line of

GENERAL GROCERIES

FOR SALE LOW.

A. F. RANDOLPH & SON

Nov. 22.

City Dwelling and Lot FOR SALE.

THE subscribers are authorized to dispose at private sale the Dwelling House and Lot on Brunswick Street, City, belonging to the estate of the late George Thompson.

For terms and other particulars apply to

BLAIR & BARRY,
Barristers.

Fredericton, Sept. 11th, 1890.

Notice of Assignment.

NOTICE is hereby given, that CHARLES E. SMITH, of the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, Lumberman, has this day executed a Deed of Assignment to me, the undersigned, in trust for the benefit of his creditors, and that the said Deed now lies at the Office of BLAIR & BARRY, Carleton Street, in the City of Fredericton, for inspection and signature. Creditors desiring to participate in the distribution of the trust Estate are required by the said Deed of Assignment to execute the same within ninety days from the date thereof.

Dated this 15th day of September, A. D. 1890.

J. H. BARRY,
3m. Trustee.

Stop and Read!

This fall's announcement. Between Vanwart's and Mr. Estey's Grocery Stores, Queen St., you will find the Cheapest and Best Tailor in the City.

I have always on hand a Choice Selection of Tweed and Overcoatings, all of which will be made up at a small profit.

Call and examine my stock before placing your orders elsewhere.

JOSEPH WALKER,

Practical Tailor,

QUEEN ST., FREDERICTON.

WILLIAM ROSSBOROUGH,

MASON,

Plasterer, - and - Bricklayer,

SHORE ST., NEAR GAS WORKS,

FREDERICTON, N. B.

JOBBING a specialty.
Workmanship first-class.
Prices satisfactory

JOHN J. WEDDALL.

An Immense Stock of

NEW

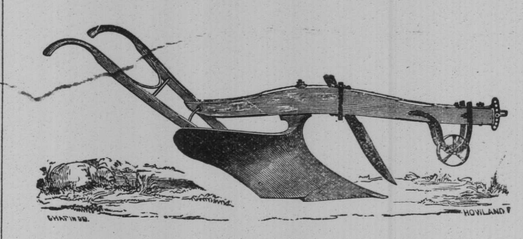
Fall Dry Goods

TO SELECT FROM

AT

JOHN J. WEDDALL'S.

New Brunswick Foundry and Machine Shop.



McFARLANE, THOMPSON & ANDERSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Buckeye Automatic Cut Off Engines,

CELEBRATED

DUNBAR IMPROVED SHINGLE MILLS.

Improved Rotary Saw Mills, Mill Mchinery, Enclosed Gear Mowers, Ithaca Horserakes, Stoves and Furnaces, Railway Castings.

One 50 Horse-power Buceye Engine on Hand.

One Rotary Saw Mill on hand.

FLANNELS.

THIS DEPARTMENT IS NOW COMPLETE IN THE FOLLOWING MAKES, VIZ.:

White Flannel, Grey Flannel, | Red Flannel, Blue Flannel,

Fancy FLANNELS Flannel,

Opera Flannel, Jersey Flannel, Dutch Flannel, Tennis Flannel, Homespun Flannel.

Comfortables — Grey, White, and Colored.

Blankets — Horse Blankets, Etc

JOHN HASLIN.

DEVER BROS.

NEW - - - - FURS

IN

Capes, Muffs, Boas, Collars, Cuffs, and

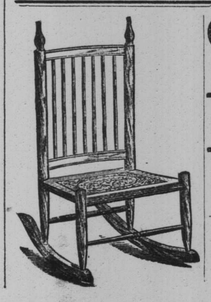
FUR TRIMMINGS,

IN ALL WIDTHS, NOW OPEN AT

DEVER BROTHERS.

INSPECTION INVITED.

October 11th, 1890.



Our assortment of CHILDREN'S CHAIRS and SLEDS is more complete than it ever was.

We are selling a beauty of a SLED at 50 cents.

When you come in ask to see our HANGING LAMPS and BEDROOM SUITES.

Lemont & Sons.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THIRD P. GE.

Trustee Sale.....

LOCAL NEWS.

THE TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.—The following are the officers elected for the ensuing year: President, J. M. Palmer; vice-president, W. T. Day; secretary-treasurer, Miss Frances J. Ross; and executive members E. Everett, H. McKeen, F. Good, and Miss S Clayton.

LOST A MAIL BAG.—Nat Urquhart, of this city, whilst driving to Woodstock a few days ago lost a mail bag which was afterwards found opposite Harding Currie's farm at Queensboro. It is supposed the pung slewed round during the journey and so dislodged the bag.

BASKET SOCIAL.—The Vesuvius lodge at Mouth Keswick intend holding a basket social in the agricultural building at that on new year's eve. A program of vocal and instrumental music will be rendered by members of the lodge, and a pleasant time may be expected.

THE ASSAULT AT DOUGLAS.—Murray Scott who was assaulted by Hawkins last week at Douglas is still in a very serious condition, and confined to his room. This assailant having consented to pay the doctor's fees during the illness of the unfortunate Scott, has not been prosecuted.

VOTING CONTEST.—The voting contest for the most popular alderman in town resulted in alderman Beckwith winning by 11,397 votes, which gave him the privilege of distributing to the deserving poor of the different churches three barrels of flour and one hundred pounds of tea.

A FINE SKIN.—Lewis Brewer of Keswick brought the hide of a fine large caribou into town a few days ago. It was shot in the woods near Upper Keswick. There was a good chance for a curiosity, or a mat, said the seller, but no one seemed inclined to buy. The price was sixteen dollars.

SONGS OF PATRIOTISM.—A handsomely printed collection of patriotic poems issued by the Rose publishing company, of Toronto, has been received at this office. Prof. Roberts, Le Roy Hooker, W. T. White, and E. G. Nelson are among the contributors. The volume can be obtained from the latter at St. John.

TO TRY THE NEW REMEDY.—The efficacy of Dr. Koch's treatment for consumption will shortly be proved by a patient from this city. Hubert Clark, the youngest son of John Clark, of the well-known carriage firm, is now a patient in the German hospital in New York, and will be treated by the new remedy.

THE PRICE OF FLOUR.—The raising of the rates on flour 5 cents per barrel by the C. P. R. and Intercolonial railways, has given rise to some comment in the city. It is thought, however, that the prices of flour will remain as they are, and that no increase will be made by the merchants in this city for the present.

A LIVELY RUNAWAY.—Allen and Mrs. White met with a little adventure on Sunday evening, 21st inst., when driving along the Marysville road. The animal took fright and started off at a furious gallop up the road, and the occupants of the sleigh were thrown out. Both were unhurt, and the animal was stopped by some of the boys.

Three privates of the R. S. I. corps were brought before police magistrate Marsh on Tuesday last charged with breaking windows at the Gleaner office. As the men refused to give the name of the offender who threw the coal which did the largest damage. all received the same punishment viz. 42 days in the county jail and the forfeiture of their pay.

A BAD FALL.—Albert Smith, of Boiestown, had a bad misadventure on Phœnix square Wednesday morning. He was standing by his sled, when his horse started to run away. Mr. Smith, who was holding the reins at the time, fell headlong to the ground, cutting his face severely. The animal was stopped after it had gone a few yards down York street.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.—There is an unusual amount of comment among the legal fraternity in this city regarding the numerous visits paid to this city by a well-known St. John man. He does not come here to attend the courts, they argue, and yet no one can accuse him of contempt of court. Certainly not, the lady must be well satisfied that there is no contempt of court! Next.

A SERIOUS FALL.—Miss Annie Morgan, one of the lady performers at the Morrison school concert, met with quite a serious fall, after leaving that building on Wednesday evening last. On proceeding down the incline she unfortunately slipped and fell, injuring her right side, the shock causing the young lady to faint away. She continued in this state for about twenty minutes when she recovered and was conveyed home.

TOO STRONG FOR HIM.—One of the boys who had been having a spin up and down King street on Christmas afternoon, had unharnessed his horse, when the animal set off with a frisky trot to the stable, dragging along his unfortunate driver to the ground. After being pulled along the ground for a few yards the young man let go, when off trotted the festive animal to his stable, as if conscious that he had done a smart thing.

FELL THROUGH THE TRAP.—A peculiar adventure befell Michael White of Nashwaak Village on Tuesday afternoon. He was walking in B. Yerxa's store on Queen street, and did not observe that the trap door was open. The result was he fell headlong into the cellar, shaking himself up considerable. A bystander observed that it was usual for the buyer to go to the cellar. This and a few other well chosen remarks restored all to a state of good humor.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—A countryman was crossing the road at the corner of King and Westmorland streets on Tuesday afternoon last, when a team driven by two negroes came along and before the pedestrian could get out of the way the horses were upon him. They knocked him down, but the sled proved his salvation by slewing his body round out of the way. The colored men drove away, the countryman jumped to his feet, and hurled imprecations after them. Beyond a few bruises he was all right.

MR. EDGECOMBE'S FUNERAL.—The funeral of the late John Edgecombe took place on Sunday afternoon, 21st inst., at 2 30 from the Methodist church, and was a most impressive ceremony. The procession consisted of the relatives as chief mourners, followed by the employees, and about three hundred of the principal citizens on foot. The floral offerings were beautiful and unique, among the most remarkable being those presented by the Methodist Sabbath school, the F. O. M. W. club, Miss Shenton and Miss Schleyer, the latter being an elegant design in grasses. The Revs. Messrs. Shenton and Payson officiated.

INTERESTING PRESENTATION.—On Saturday evening last, the 20th inst., Miss L. J. Gregory was presented at her residence with a handsome gold watch and chain, the gift of the past and present collegiate school graduates. Fred. St. John Bliss, in a few well-chosen remarks, made the presentation, which was joined in by 125 of the scholars. Miss Gregory, who was much surprised, acknowledged with great feeling this handsome token of personal regard and appreciation. The watch bore this inscription: To Miss L. J. Gregory, as a token of cordial affection and esteem of the old boys of the collegiate school, Fredericton, N. B., January, 1891.

HOLLY AT THE CATHEDRAL.

Historical Associations Connected with the Plant.

The Christmas services at the cathedral seemed to be made more sacred and appropriate for the great festival of the nativity by an abundance of holly with berries, varigated with green, also some misletoe and other evergreen laurels from England sent to Mrs. Medley for Christmas service. To Englishmen the holly with its sacred and truthful associations recalls very pleasant memories of childhood, constraining us to use the poet's words:

The holly, the holly. Oh twine it with the bay,
Come give the holly a song;
For it helps to drive stern winter away
With his garments so sombre and long.
It peeps through the trees with its berries of red,
And its leaves of burnished green;
When the flowers and fruits have long been dead
And not even the daisy is seen,
Then sing to the holly, the Christmas holly,
That hangs over peasant and king;
While we laugh and carouse 'neath its glittering boughs
To the Christmas holly we'll sing.

The use of holly is said to have been derived from the Romans, who were in the habit of sending boughs to their friends during the period of Christmas, and the oaks being then bare of leaves, the priests obliged the people to bring in boughs of holly and evergreens. The practice of decorating houses in England with holly seems to have been introduced by early Roman Christians, and this practice, in course of time, became connected with the christian faith.

In Germany the holly is known as Christdom, as it is supposed to have formed part of the crown of thorns used at the crucifixion of our beloved Lord. Many curious superstitions are connected with the holly in the old world, and it is valued according to the abundance or scarcity of berries or fruit. The holly, besides being found in copses and woods in Britain, is found in other parts of Europe from southern Norway to Turkey, and the Caucasus, and also in western Asia. The American holly is less ornamental, the berries are less abundant, having a duller color, with leaves and berries, but still it is extremely used for church decoration in the larger cities of the U. S., such as Philadelphia, New York, and Boston. Of all legendary or old historical trees, with the exception of the oak, hawthorn and yew, none possibly are invested with greater interest than the holly. Both writers of fact and fiction have long made it famous, especially when referring to the happy events of Christmas.

Irving, in his Love for Nature, thus alludes to the holly providentially planted about the house: To cheat winter of its dreariness, and to throw in a semblance of green summer. The English holly will not stand our severe winters in New Brunswick, but we may decorate our houses with native hemlock, cedar, spruce, fir, and pine. These are not used for protection as they should be about the city and country, to say nothing of appearance.

J. B.

Fredericton, Dec. 26th.

Fire at Lee's Livery Stable.

An alarm of fire was given at one o'clock p. m. on Wednesday afternoon from Lee's livery stables on Westmorland street. Exactly seven minutes from the time of the alarm, the firemen were on the scene, and a stream of water was directed on the building in front of the ell, which was discovered to be in a blaze. The wind drove the flames to the rear, and soon portions of the ell caught fire, which necessitated a stream of water on the rear of the stables. Meanwhile a busy knot of helpers hurried into the main building and removed the horses and furniture from the building. The fire gained considerable headway, owing to the large quantity of hay stored in the building, but by two o'clock the flames were got under, owing to the two steady streams of water which were directed into the building. Two of the firemen, and several of the onlookers got a severe wetting.

The damage done to the building and ell is considerable, the main part suffering most. The fire originated in a defective flue situated in the front of the ell, and was not discovered until it had gained headway, and ignited the hay and straw. There is no insurance.

Concert at Morrison's Mill.

A sparkling little concert was given in the Morrison's Mill schoolroom on Tuesday evening last by the members of the local temperance lodge. There was a large attendence, and the performance was well organised. The following was the program, trio, flute, violin, and piano, Messrs. Fleet and Miss Gordon; opening chorus Bright Water, the company; duett, whistle and violin, Messrs Fleet; song, 'Tis but a little faded flower, Misses Nellie Morgan, and M. O'Harran; piano solo, Home sweet home. Miss Gordon; Irish song, The pig, J. Humphries; Farce of the apple woman by Misses Lucy Humphries, S. Morgan; song No sir, Miss A. Morgan; clog and statue dances, Messrs. Gordon; song Poor old Jeff, J. Humphries; topical patter song Sal Skinner, T. Bully; duett, encored, Old oaken bucket, C. Gordon, Miss S. Lawrence; Lovers romance by Will Fleet, Misses N. Morgan, M. O'Harran; song and dance, I could not, Messrs. Gordon; farce, Doctor Gunn, C. Gordon T. Bully and Miss Lawrence. God Save the Queen.

The laughable farces kept the audience in a continual roar and all the performers did well.

An Old Book.

Among the possessions of the late W. W. Street was an old MS book describing Guiana and giving its history. It bears date 1781, but is unsigned and there is no way of ascertaining by whom it was written. Mr. Street lent the book to C. H. Lugrin, who on examining it, thought it would cast some light on the dispute between Great Britian and Venezuela as to the boundaries between Guiana and Venezuela, and he notified the Imperial government. He has received a request from the Marquis of Salisbury to forward the MS for examination, which after consultation with A. F. Street, executor of the late Mr. Street, he has done. The book contains about 400 pages closely written and seems to be very exhaustive. A series of maps went with it originally, but these are lost. It particularly describes the extent of territory occupied in 1781 by the English, Dutch and Spanish, and seems likely to prove of considerable value in the pending dispute.

A New Brunswicker abroad.

New Mexico papers contain lengthy accounts of the marriage of Thomas R. Gabel, formerly of Fredericton. The bride was Miss M. Maud Aldrich, concerning whom the Abuquerque Democrat says, "Rarely has there been a more lovely bride" and it adds: "Without flattery the bride and groom were well matched." The wedding gifts were numerous, costly and from all parts of the continent. The list of guests is sort of society directory of that region. Among those present being people from Chicago, Los Angelos, and a number of California towns, and there were letters of regret accompanied by presents from nearly every place you can think of. The whole affair seems to have been very brilliant. THE HERALD sends him very sincere congratulations.

THE CONDITION OF THE STREETS.—The slippery nature of the sidewalks on Queen street has been the cause of much inconvince and many an awkward fall has been chronicled this week. It would be a good thing if ashes or sand were plentifully scattered by storekeepers in front of their establishments. They depend on the public for patronage, why not confer on them a public favor which the city authorities seem to ignore?

THE SOAP FACTORY.

Progress of the Work—Some Idea of the Machinery to be Used.

The machinery recently purchased at Granite city, Mass., by Walter MacFarlane in the interests of the directors of the St. Mary's soap factory is now being placed in position by an expert from the States. The 30 h. p. boiler is of a first class pattern and is adapted to all modern requirements, and the cistern will have a capacity of 1200 gallons. A steam elevator is in process of construction affording ample connection from the basement to the attic. This elevator is from the celebrated establishment of the Covil machine company Mass., a firm which recently put up the elevator works for hauling bricks for the tallest chimney in America.

The steam jacket kettles to be used in the careful preparation of toilet soaps have a capacity of from three to four hundred gallons each, and there are very few in use in the Dominion. The large copper kettles, used in the manufacture of fine grades of soap are unique and rare specimene of machinery, specially adapted for the work.

The brick and masonry work in connection with the foundation of the engine will be completed by J. Maxwell of this city in a few days. Reed Blair of St. Mary's is busy on the carpenter work of the elevator, and the steam fitting is the work of R. C. Macredie.

The directors are pushing the concern on as rapidly as possible and the foundry work is being executed with neatness and dispatch by McFarlane, Thompson, & Anderson of this city.

A STRANGE AFFAIR.

An old Gentleman has a Horrible Dream and Fancies his Death is Near.

On Sunday last at midnight the inmates of the Dunphy hotel King street, were awakened by cries of distress proceeding from a room on the first story occupied by an old gentleman of the name of McCluskey. The proprietor and several of the boarders were quickly on the scene and found the old man in great distress and agony of mind. He had had a horrible dream so he said in which he had watched himself die, and he felt at this moment as if he about to expire. The boarders tried to pacify him, but without avail.

Nobody could satisfy him he said but Dr. Seery, and in piteous tones he implored the proprietor to stay in his room while the boarders proceeded for the doctor, as he might die at any moment. This request was at once complied with, two of the boarders hurried off for the doctor, who on arrival found that although his patient was in a frenzied state owing to the dream, there was practically nothing the matter with him. Dr. Seery administered a soothing restorative, and withdrew promising to call again in the morning. The old gentleman was very subdued and quiet the next day.

SLEEPERS AND POSTS.

A Comical Event From the Vicinity of McAdam Junction.

The most comical thing on record is a story told us, by a gentleman in the district to the north of us says an exchange. "Some nine or ten strapping big bellows, weighing from 175 to 200 pounds, were engaged in making sleepers and posts, some two miles from McAdam Junction. They all belonged in the district where the story originated. One of them, in felling a tree across a very large log that was lying on the ground, noticed a movement in the log of something or other. Search revealed to them a very large bear, with quite a good sized cub accompanying her. One of the gang took the train for McAdam, to procure a gun, but, the people not being very well supplied with fire-arms in that vicinity, he could not obtain one. He then boarded the train for Lawrence and walked a distance of three and a half miles to his home, where he got one. Returning, the crowd gathered round the log, and one of them fired a shot into it. The bear, by this time greatly scared, made a bound, came out of her den and trotted off as if nothing had happened, while the men, each armed with an axe, and some with guns, stood as if paralyzed and allowed her to go at her leisure. This reminds us of the story in one of our school books, where the English hunters allowed the tigress to carry her young-one off in triumph without leveling a gun.

A VALUABLE APPOINTMENT.—G. Fred. Snow, left St. John Wednesday for St. Paul, Min., to assume the duties of an excellent railroad position which has been offered him. Mr. Snow, who was formerly F. W. Cram's secretary when he was general manager of the New Brunswick railroad, is well versed in railroading and will fill the position with ability. Mr. Snow's many friends in Fredericton will read the above with pleasure, and will wish him success in his new home.

A BRASS TOKEN.—A young man, of this city, recently purchased what was thought to be a spade guinea from a friend residing at St. Mary's, and by chance the coin came under the notice of the writer of this item. It proved to be an interesting brass token bearing the image and superscription of George the third, dated 1768, and was one of a great number minted out of some old brass cannon taken from the Spaniards during the memorable war. The value of the token is fifty cents.

MADE THEM HIMSELF.—George A. Haggarty the indefatigable superintendent at McAdam recently set to work and manufactured a pair of massive brass candlesticks They are of plain but elegant design, and form an attractive ornament for a window mantel. They were forwarded to J. A. Edwards of the Queen on Christmas day as a yule tide present and have been much admired by the numerous visitors to that establishment. They are to be seen in the waiting room.

THEIR FIRST APPEARANCE.—The members of the 71st band, who have been practising some choice music and working themselves into an efficient musical organization, will make their first bow to the public, on the occasion of the opening of the rink for skating on New Year's night. We trust the boys will encourage this new musical combination by a liberal attendance at the rink.

DISTURBANCE AT THE BARRACKS.—Four privates attached to the R. S. I. corps indulged in a row on Christmas afternoon. Two of them had a proper set-to, Marquis of Queensbury rules in the barrack yard, and the racket attracted a large number of spectators to the gate. The disturbance was quelled by the prompt arrival of the guard, and the offenders were taken into custody.

ACCIDENT.—The Houlton Times says: Mrs. Coughlan, sister of W. S. Perks, met with a serious accident last Sunday evening, at her residence. By a mis-step she fell down the cellar stairs, sustaining severe bruises on her arm and head. It is a wonder she was not killed outright. A lantern which she carried in her hand was smashed against the stone wall.

COLLISION ON KING STREET.—About three on Christmas afternoon, the teams driven by William Gibson and Hamilton Kitchen, came into collision on King street nearly opposite McGinn's shop. Mr. Gibson was thrown from his pung, and severely shaken, but was able to sit up and drive home. There was no damage done to the sleighs and the horses excaped unhurt.

THEY WERE NOT FORGOTTEN.—On Christmas day the prisoners confined in the York county jail, sat down to a sumptous repast provided for them by deputy sheriff Hawthorne. There was abundance and the prisoners were not forgotten on that day of peace on earth good will towards men.

A CHAIR OF PHILOSOPHY.—It is said that a chair of philosophy is to be established at the university next year, and that Walter C. Murray, B. A., a Gilchrist scholar, now in residence at Edinburgh university, will be the new professor. Mr. Murray is a native of Studholm, Kings county.

THE TRACK AND STABLE.

A Few Items of Local Interest About the King Street Flyers.

Christmas was a very cold day on the road, but notwithstanding this there were a large number of local horsemen who took advantage of the good sleighing. The different corners along King street were lined with spectators, and excited groups of pedestrians watched the progress of the speedy horses. There were freguent outburst of applause as some noted flyer came skimming down the street, followed by two to three others. There were no mishaps to be chronicled except a few spills which only added to the enjoyment of the day's proceedings, Christmas being proverbial for good humoured merriment. Among the speedy horses that were noticeable on King street were the chestnut gelding Harry M. owned by the Hon. Fred. P. Thompson, and the chestnut stallion Sporter owned by Alonzo Staples. These two horses made the most fun and gave some very interesting exhibitions of speed. Harry M. was rather two much for the pacer, but the contests were interesting.

Among the others might be mentioned Geo. Cooper's McCluskey, who is said to be "a dark one lying low," and will be a surpriser shortly; Sheriff Sterling's Mary Robbins, J. McConnell's Dot, Dr. T. C. Brown's Kitty, and W. P. Flewelling's Dred. These horses did some good work and freqent trials of speed were attempted. The appearance of George Allright late in the afternoon, with the familiar features of D. F. George in the sleigh was greeted with repeated bursts of enthusiasm.

Some interesting brushes took place between the Sheriff's mare and J. McConnell's Dot, and Mr. Cooper proved willing to try conclusions with any one who came along, and was usually successful at that. Dr. Brown's Kitty was not showing her old time speed, but was a pretty good one for all that. The farmers turned out in great force during the afternoon and the miscellaneous array of scrubs gave rise to the usual chaff and sport. On the whole Christmas after noon saw good trotting done, and the pedestrians on King street went home thoroughly delighted with the sport.

Recent Deaths.

Mrs. A. Fowler, wife of professor Fowler, who died at Kingston, Ont., last week was for some years a resident of this city. Her husband, professor Fowler, was instructor of science in the Normal school, and both were members of St. Paul's church.

William Smith who resides a short distance from St. Mary's died very suddenly on Monday night, the result of a poisoned thumb. It appears that deceased had been paring apples when the knife slipped and cut deeply into the thumb. The thumb swelled rapidly, and soon the arm became affected, resulting in death after a ten days' illness.

Catherine A. Mersereau, who died at her residence on George street on Monday last, was the widow of the late Edward Mersereau of Maugerville. The cause of death was heart failure. The deceased lady was 68 years of age, and had many friends in the city, by whom she was highly respected. She was buried at Lower St. Mary's on Christmas morning. The Rev. Mr. Crawley officiated, and the chief mourners were her son Smith Mersereau, and her sons-in-law, W. Magee, and A. J. Sterling of this city.

George W. Brown, of Bear Island, who has been superintending lumber operations in Presque Isle, was taken suddenly ill on Monday last with blood poisoning. A telegram was received by his brother-in-law, Cornelius Hagerman, on that day at Keswick, stating that the gravest results were feared. On Wednesday a telegram was received stating that Mr. Brown was dead, after an illness of but two days duration. The remains will be brought to Keswick and deceased will be interred at that place. The sudden news of the death has caused a great feeling of regret to prevail among the people at Keswick, where deceased was well known and respected. Much sympathy is felt for the wife, who has lost a good and loving husband.

A sad misadventure which resulted in the death of Jeremiah Burtt of Upper Keswick, occurred at his residence at that place on Saturday evening last. Deceased who is a well known farmer in the district, and brother to Benjamin Burtt, storekeeper of this city, was assisting his son to unharness his horse when from some cause or other Mr. Burtt failed to disconnect one of the sleigh shafts from the harness. This caused the belly band to tighten round the animal when it moved forward, and rearing it struck out with its hind feet striking deceased violently in the chest, injuring his ribs, and inflicting severe internal injuries. The unfortunate man only lingered ten minutes after being removed to his house. Deceased who was 70 years of age, was much respected in the district, and the funeral on Tuesday at the Baptist cemetry at Upper Keswick, was attended by a large circle of mourners and friends. The Rev. Mr. Reese officiated.

Heraldisms.

Sunday last was the shortest day of the year.

Estey and Morrison's mills suspended work this week, but will resume Monday next.

The conductors of the N. B. division of the C. P. R. have received their new winter uniforms.

Bishop Kingdon preached at Halifax on Sunday last and ordained two priests and four deacons.

Tuesday, the 24th day of February, has been fixed as the day of trial in the Victoria election petition case.

The Rev. A. J. Mowatt will preach his farewell sermon to-morrow (Sunday) at the Presbyterian church in this city.

No appointment has yet been made in the matter of the High school vacancy caused by the resignation of Miss Gregory.

The first match of the season at the curling rink on Christmas day between the president and vice-president's teams was won by the former by 28 points.

Several cases of bad weight occurred on Phoenix square Tuesday. One case investigated by Vandine resulted in a large reduction. The offender was warned.

PERSONAL.

Concerning People Known to Most Readers.

Nelson Cliff of this city left St. John for Florida on Tuesday last where he will spend the winter,

Messrs. F. Gunter, A. P. Crocket, and C. McNally are home from McGill college to spend their vacation here.

J. B. Snowball of Chatham was in town Monday attending the meetings of the Canada Eastern railway directors.

Miss Wilkinson, who has been for the past year head nurse in the Rhode Island hospital, Providence, is here on a visit to her parents.

W. H. Boyce, of this city, special emigration commissioner of the provincial government to England, is now in Halifax, en route for Liverpool.

Among the arrivals at the Queen this week were: Edward S. Carter, the editor of the Progress, St. John; J. W. Robertson and wife, Montreal; F. Whitehead, Andover; O. J. Oliver, Galt, Ont.; H. Wilmot and wife, Oromocto; and Murray Gilbert and wife, of Sheffield, who were accompanied by Miss Venning, Grace Day, and W. E. Venning of that place.

The Fredericton Market.

There have been good markets this week; a large amount of country produce has been brought into town, and generally speaking business has improved. The ruling prices are: beef 4 to 5 cts.; mutton 4 to 5 cts.; lamb 5 to 6 cts.; pork 5 to 6 cts.; sausages 12 cts.; hams 11 to 12 cts.; turkeys 12 to 14 cts.; ducks 50 to 60 cts.; chickens 30 to 45 cts.; butter 17 to 19 cts.; lard 13 to 14 cts.; eggs 22 to 24 cts.; carrots 80 cts. to $1; turnips 60 cts.; potatoes $1.40 to $1.50; buckwheat $1.75 to $2; oats 45 to 50cts.; straw $5 to $6; hay $7 to $10; socks and mitts 20 cts. per pair.

The Death Roll.

The year 1890 has witnessed the death of many prominent citizens of Fredericton. Among them we may mention:

Col. John Robinson, a distinguished Crimean veteran.

P. McPeake, for many years a leading business man, and afterwards postmaster.

George Lee, an active man in his own way.

J. Woodford Smith, for a long time deputy provincial secretary.

George B. Seely, who, though living in St. John for several years before his death, was educated in Fredericton, studied law here and was to all intents a Fredericton boy.

James Tibbitts, who died in Quebec, but lived in Fredericton for some time and was closely identified with the interests of this section.

Stephen Carman, one of the best known people.

W. B. Beverige, though not a resident of Fredericton, was so well known in the city as a business man and a member of the legislature, that his name ought to have a place in this list.

Zebulon Currie, the N. B. railway company's bridge builder, though not one of our townspeople, was known to every one here.

Alonzo Smiler, whose sudden taking off excited such a general expression of regret and sympathy.

Abraham McKeen, a York county man whom we all knew.

Rev. Jacob Gunter, closely identified with religious work during a long lifetime.

Daniel Casey, for many years city road master.

Christopher Broderick, who, though he died abroad, was at one time a prominent citizen.

John Edgecombe, to whose memory we have just paid a tribute.

Such are a few of the names which strike the eye as it glances down THE HERALD'S columns. The list gives some idea of the changes, which are taking place in the community—people whom we have been accustomed to regard as leaders, others whom we have met daily, others who represent the early history of the city, others whose career is an epitome of the progress of the country—it is of such as these that the list is made up.

Christmas Presentations.

Louis J. Elliott, the clerk, and John McInerney, the steward of the Barker house, were each presented with an elegant horse shoe scarf pin set in diamonds, the gift of the proprietor, Fred. B. Coleman.

Fred Nicholson, the obliging clerk of the Queen hotel was on Xmas day presented with a handsome sett of cuff buttons by the proprietor, J. A. Edwards. They are of elegant pattern and Fred was agreeably surprised.

The friends in this city of of the Rev. Mr. Payson paid him a friendly visit on Christmas day, and agreeably surprised him by filling his larder with a fine stock of groceries and fowls. Twelve cords of hardwood were also included in the present.

The feeling of good will existing between the employees and the head of the establishment of T. W. Smith, Queen street, was made manifest this Christmas week by the presentation of a handsome dressing gown by the employees. Mr. Smith was called up stairs on Xmas eve and the presentation made, which was a happy surprise.

At St. Mary's parish church the organist Mrs. Coombs was presented with a purse of money by the choir as an acknowledgement of her indefatigable services in connection with the choir. The latter is much improved and the new organization is working well. The vicar, the Rev. C. H. Parkinson was presented with an elegantly worked cap, subscribed for by members of the congregation.

A very interesting gathering of the leading members of the loyal orange lodge in this city took place on Friday evening last at Orange hall, when the Rev. A. J. Mowatt was made the happy recipient of a gold headed cane. County master Anderson, in an appropriate address, made the presentation, which was most feelingly responded to by the reverend gentleman. Some able speechmaking marked this happy occasion.

The employees of the Queen hotel made an interesting presentation to J. A. and Mrs. Edwards on Christmas day. Two elegant bronze statutes of swordsmen, suitable for mantel ornaments, were carried up to the dining room early in the morning, and there left with the compliments of the employees. The presents are of elegant design and finish, and the proprietor and Mrs. Edwards were delighted with them. The presentation was got up through the courteous clerk, Fred. Nicholson, and subscribed to by all hands.

Provincial Appointments.

The following appointments have been gazzetted for the county of York:

George F. A. Jamieson to be labor act commissioner for the parish of Canterbury, in place of James English, removed; and Dennis Connolly to be labor act commissioner for the parish of Dumfries, in place of C. Fred. McCormack, removed from the province. Thomas Morris to be commissioner of the parish of Bright civil court. Asa B. Johnston to be a Justice of the Peace.

MCCORMICK DEFEATED.—The first of the series of five races between Laidlaw and McCormick was skated at the Victoria rink St. John, Friday night. The men were in good trim, and the ice was all that could be desired. The result as telegraphed last evening was that Laidlaw had beaten McCormick by half a lap.

CHRISTMAS DINNERS.—The inmates of the Victoria hospital were provided with a sumptous Christmas dinner, chiefly through the kindness of the doctors in attendance. At the almshouses there was a good dinner served to the inmates, provided by the caretaker of that institution, Duncan Thomas.

THE CHRISTMAS TRADE.—Enquiries made at the principal stores in the city shew that the trade done this week has been good, and up to the average of former years. The leading dry goods stores were alive with customers, and the book stores did a good business in useful Christmas presents.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS.—The performance a few days ago, of Fun in a Bar by members of the Marysville dramatic club at the schoolroom at that place, was not very well patronised. The piece presented was not suitable, and was strongly resented by the local temperance people at Marysville.

THE COASTING CLUB.—An interesting gathering of members and friends of the coasting club took place on Friday evening, at the residence of James D. Perkins, Charlotte street, when a party was given to Miss Helen Mowatt, who is a member of the club and is shortly to leave for Montreal.

ALMOST A BLIZZARD.—The weather on Christmas day had a touch of the Dakota piercer about it. The thermometer varied from seven to fourteen below zero during the day, and the wind blew a gale. Travelers over the river say there has been nothing to match it for some years.

WENT HUNTING.—Messrs. A. H. Randolph William Chestnut, and Prof. Duff, accompanied by three Indian guides went hunting on Christmas day in the happy sporting grounds at Gaspereaux. The back lands will be thoroughly explored and the party will be absent a fortnight.

NEW MONTHLY PAPER.—Canada is the title of a new twelve page monthly issued by the Rev. M. Knight at Benton N. B. Among its contributors are Prof. Roberts. J. M. Le Moine, J. Hunter Duvar, Rev. A. Lockhart, and Mary B. Smith. The subscription is only fifty cents per year.

THE CANADA EASTERN.—A meeting of the directors of the Canada Eastern took place at the office of the secretary, G. F. Gregory, on Tuesday last. The transference of the Chatham branch to this railway was the principal business done.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Trustees Sale.

THE trustees of the estate of GILBERT HAYWARD, deceased, offer for Sale that Lot of Land belonging to the said estate, situate at Fredericton Junction, in the County of Sunbury; together with the store thereon and stock-in-trade therein. If not sold by private sale before **TUESDAY, the 3rd day of February next,** the said property will then be sold at Public Auction.

Dated the 26th day of December, 1890.

CHAS. PHEASANT, DELIA HAYWARD, } Trustees.

Per S. S. "Damara."

95 BARS, 10 bundles best quality of SWEDISH IRON for carriage work.

Just received by

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

CUTLERY.

JOSEPH ROGERS & SONS Celebrated Cutlery just received for my

CHRISTMAS TRADE.

48 Sett J. Rogers & Sons CARVING KNIVES and FORKS; 6 Sett J. Rogers & Sons GAME CARVERS; 24 doz. J. Rodgers & Sons IVORY and CELLULOID TABLE and DESERT KNIVES,

Children's Knives and Forks,

Steak Knives, Bread Knives,

BUTCHER KNIVES

In great variety.

Also, a fine assortment of the celebrated Wm. Rogers PLATED WARE, SPOONS, FORKS, &c

—ALSO,—

Granite Iron Teapots.

For sale at the usual low prices at

NEILL'S HARDWARE STORE.

G. T. WHELPLEY

HAS NOW IN STOCK:

NEW DRIED FRUITS,
NEW L. L. RAISINS,
NEW VALENCIA RAISINS,
NEW CITRON, ORANGE, and LEMON PEEL,
NEW FIGS,
GENUINE FRENCH SARDINES,
LIEBEG'S EXTRACT FLUID BEEF,
CANNED BONELESS CHICKEN.

—TRY THE—

German Preserves.

In Strawberries, Raspberries, Pears, Plums, Grapes, Mixed Fruit, &c.

They are extra nice.

Also Just Received, 2000 bushels

Ontario White Oats.

BRAN AND HEAVY FEED

Always on hand.

G. T. WHELPLEY,

FREDERICTON, N. B.

A FULL STOCK

—OF—

HAY

In Small Bundles.

Middlings, Bran,
Cracked Corn, Oats,
Green Head Lime,
Land Plaster,
Calcined Plaster

—AND—

SUPERPHOSPHATE,

NOW IN STORE AT

G. R. PERKINS',

Phœnix Square.

STOVES!

JUST TO HAND and set up for inspection, our fall stock of STOVES.

SIXTY-FIVE

COOKING STOVES and RANGES, American, Canadian and Nova Scotia manufacture, all latest improved patterns.

☞ American Ranges are very nice.

TWENTY-FIVE

HALL STOVES for Hard and Soft Coal and Wood.

FIFTY-EIGHT

PARLOR and BEDROOM STOVES for Wood and Coal. Some very nice designs.

TWELVE

OPEN FRANKLINS for Hard and Soft Coal and Wood.

"CHARTER OAK," the King of Stoves, a full line always in Stock.

We are Headquarters on Stoves,

FARMERS BOILERS — 30, 40 and 60 gallons.

2 Ton Stove Pipe, 5, 6 and 7 inch; 50 doz. Elbows;
6 Dozen Pancake Griddles; 15 doz. Spiders;
25 Dozen Sheet Iron Oven Pans;
4 Dozen Tin Wash Boilers;
4 Dozen Stove Boards, round and square;
24 Dozen Stove Shovels, long and short handles;
2 Casks Sheet Zinc;
Coal Hods, Pokers, Gem Pans, Ash Sifters and many other things useful and ornamental we cannot think of. For sale by

R. Chestnut & Sons.

WHEN

YOU THINK OF BUYING YOUR

XMAS GROCERIES

Don't forget the fact that you can Get Good Value for Your Money at

W. R. LOGAN'S

GROCERY.

NEW FRUIT.

Valencia Raisins,
London Raisins,
Raisins in Clusters,
Currants, Dates, Figs,
Malaga Grapes,
Florida Oranges,
Florida Lemons,
Baldwin Apples,

Good Oranges, 25c. per doz.,
Citron Peel,
Orange Peel,
Lemon Peel,
Essences of all kinds,
Spices of all kinds,
Pure Cream Tartar,

MINCE MEAT in Glass Jars.
MINCE MEAT in Packages.

CHRISTMAS CONFECTIONERY at Lowest Rates.

Best Mixed Candy at 15 cts. per Pound. Two Pounds for 25 cts.

CHOCOLATE DROPS, the best Cream Mixtures, and all other Candies that go to make up a full assortment, will be SOLD LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE.

ALL NEW STOCK:

Almond Nuts, Grenoble Walnuts, French Walnuts, Hickory Nuts, Sicily Filberts and Peanuts.

GOLDEN SYRUP in 2 pound Tins.

Ontario HAMS and BACON.

CHRISTMAS SEASON, 1890.

Tennant, | Davies | & | Co.

We beg to announce that we are showing a fine stock of

Staple and Fancy **DRY GOODS.**

—Special Lines Suitable for Christmas Presents:—

Also, several new attractions in Fancy Xmas Goods.

Black Silks;
Colored Silks;
Fur Capes;
Fur Boas;
Fur Muffs and Collars;
Ladies Fur Jackets and Cloaks;
Gents Fur Coats;
Ladies and Gents Lined Gloves and Mitts,
Silk Handkerchiefs, &c.

Show Rooms Up Stairs.

Inspection Respectfully Invited.

TENNANT, DAVIES & CO.

202 Queen Street, Fredericton.

XMAS SALE.

Great Clearing Out

—OF—

YOUTHS and BOYS OVERCOATS,

—AND—

Ready-Made Clothing.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT

Will be Allowed on All Purchases Until the First of January, 1891.

THOS. W. SMITH,

192 QUEEN ST., FREDERICTON.

A. LOTTIMER

Wishes a Happy Christmas to all, and if they Want to Buy

Boots, Shoes, Slippers,
Rubbers, Overboots,
Moccasins, Snow-shoes,

HE would invite them to Examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he claims to have the Largest Stock in the city. Come in and examine our SPLENDID NEW STOCK, so great in assortment, so pleasing in style, so reasonable in price.

Just think of it! We can furnish you with a Ladies' Fine, Stylish INDIA KID BUTTON BOOT for $1.00

We have sold a large quantity of them, and they have given good satisfaction.

Gent's FANCY SLIPPERS, suitable for Christmas Presents.
Ladies' FANCY SLIPPERS and SHOES, also suitable for Christmas Presents.
Ladies' and Misses WHITE KID SLIPPERS for Evening Wear.
Ladies', Gent's, Boys' and Misses' FANCY MOCCASINS.
SNOW-SHOES in Ladies', Gent's and Children's sizes.
Gent's LEATHER FOXED FELT LONG BOOTS.
Ladies' FELT BOOTS and SLIPPERS.
Also a lot of very handsome DOLL BOOTS.

A. LOTTIMER, 210 Queen St., Fredericton, N. B.

POETRY.

AT MIDNIGHT.

The room is cold and dark to-night—
The fire is low;
Why come you, you who love the light,
To mock me so?

I pray you leave me now alone;
You worked your will,
And turned my heart to frozen stone;
Why haunt me still?

I got me to this empty place;
I shut the door;
Yet through the dark I see your face
Just as of yore.

The old smile curves your lips to-night,
Your deep eyes glow
With that old gleam that made them bright
So long ago.

I listen; do I hear your tone
The silence thrill?
Why come you? I would be alone,
Why vex me still?

What? Would you that we re-embrace—
We two once more?
Are these your tears that wet my face
Just as before?

You left me to seek some new delight,
Yet your tears flow;
What sorrow brings you back to-night?
Shall I not know?

I will not let you grieve alone—
The night is chill—
Though love is dead and hope has flown,
Pity lives still.

How silent is the empty space!
Dreamed I once more;
Henceforth against your haunting face
I bar the door.

—LOUISE CHANDLER MOULTON.

SELECT STORY.

MISS DARROW'S TEACHER.

"So Portia wants to study mathematics!" Mr. Darrow took off his spectacles, rubbed them upon a soft silk handkerchief, and returned them to his nose once more. "Well, my dear," he went on, in the same jesting tone, "I have no objection! You might as well occupy yourself in that way as in any other!

"Satan finds some mischief still
For idle hands to do!"

And my daughter does not mean to give Satan a chance to lead her into mischief!"

"But, papa"—Portia Darrow's voice was eager and persuasive—"my education does not satisfy me, you know. It is altogether too superficial! I want to be 'coached'—I believe that is the term—in mathematics and bookkeeping. I am determined not to be a drone in life's hive but to make my own living!"

"Nonsense! We are in comfortable circumstances, child. There is no need in the world that you should work!"

"This house is not our own, papa, and I cannot live in idleness,' persisted the girl, stoutly, "so with your permission—of course I would not do anything without it—I will perfect myself in that branch of learning. I have been promised a position as bookkeeper in Browne & Grey's dry-goods establishment—assistant bookkeeper and cashier, papa—as soon as I am thoroughly qualified!"

"It is to be hoped that Brown & Grey will not dispense with the services of a bookkeeper and cashier until that date!" laughed Mr. Darrow. "Oh, Portia, it would be much better and wiser for you to do as I wish you—to give up all these foolish ideas of independence and earning your living, etc., Why, you will be clamoring for the ballot next! Settle down quietly and marry Rex!"

The girl's resolute face grew pale. Her brown eyes flashed with indignation.

"I will never marry Rex Leith!" she cried. "Papa, I had thought that the fashion of betrothing people without their knowledge or consent existed only in novels! If you and old Mr. Leith had not been guilty of that foolish attempt at match-making, I might perhaps have learned to like Rex, and everything would have been different. But now"—stamping a small foot with angry emphasis—"he is hateful to me!"

Mr. Darrow smiled.

"But, my dear, you have not seen Rex since he was a boy of thirteen and you a little witch of ten. You must allow that he has changed somewhat since that period. Perhaps you might be induced to alter your mind, Portia, if you were to meet him once more!"

She turned away.

"I don't want to meet him! I don't care to think about any man who would lead himself to such a plot against my happiness. Papa, I am ashamed of you—you who ought to have known better than to attempt to barter your only child's happiness for a home! It is true that Mr. Leith has allowed us to live in this pretty house for several years—I, of course, believing that it was ours by right of purchase; but tell me that the roof over our heads belongs to Rex Leith's father—by right of the mortgage that he holds—and that the only way it can be canceled is by my marriage with his son! Oh, monstrous!"

The dark eyes flash fire, the sweet face was pale with righteous anger. To Portia Darrow at that moment her father's error seemed inexcusable.

"I will work early and late," she went on, swiftly. "I will perfect myself in the two branches required. I will make myself competent to fill the position at Browne & Grey's: and I will take care of you, papa! We will leave Mr. Leith's house, where we have no real right, and we will eat the bread of independence and be happier far than now!"

"Portia, I would never have accepted Mr. Leith's offer to remain on the place, but he begged so eagerly that I should do so. And then the idea—absurd, it may be—of a marriage between you and Rex, took possession of us both, and everything has glided along smoothly—with that hope ever before us. Rex has been away in Europe so long, or the question would have been brought up for you to decide before now."

"Never mind, papa! You did not mean to be cruel to me. I have saved a little money that I earned in making lace; I think I have enough with which to pay a tutor for three months' instruction. I have heard that there is a Professor Thorne stopping at the Ocean House, over at Seacliffe, with his wife and family. May I apply to him for instructions? He might be willing to bestow a couple of hours upon me every day—for a consideration."

Mr. Darrow, feeling quite hedged in upon every side, gave his consent. Ay, more, he agreed to see Professor Thorne and endeavour to make arrangements for the desired lessons. The deed was done; and one fair morning in June, Portia Darrow, feeling quite like a woman of business, took up her position in the cool, airy room, and there, for the first time, she met Professor Thorne.

Tall, dark and handsome, quite young in appearance, totally unlike her idea of the instructor whom she had expected to see, Portia could not help liking him, and the attraction seemed mutual.

The days came and went, and Portia spent a great deal of time in the professor's society. She was progressing beyond her wildest hopes in her studies, and already looked forward to the position at Browne & Grey's as assured.

One day—will Portia ever forget that day?—she had gone to take a walk in the strip of green forest which bounded the home where she had lived so long. A sudden storm came up, a fearful storm, which rent tall trees as under like so many twigs, and left destruction in its path.

Half wild with terror, Portia made her way onward with great difficulty. All at once a huge pine tree, struck by the lightning, lurched heavily forward right across her path. Half blinded, Portia paused, irresolute, not knowing which way to go.

Just then a strong hand grasped her arm. She felt herself lifted bodily from the spot where she had been standing, and borne to a place of safety just as the tree fell with a crash.

A moment later she was sobbing and trembling upon Professor Thorne's breast, while he whispered softly, "Portia, I love you!"

But common sense returned to her. She started back, her eyes flashing with indignation.

"Professor Thorne! How dare you!" she exclaimed, angrily. "You have saved my life only to insult me!"

He smiled.

"Why not?" he asked, coolly. "Surely there is no harm in my telling you the story of my thralldom?" Portia, I love you—love you so dearly that I cannot give you up!"

Her face was as pale as the dead, her eyes full of horror too deep for words.

At last:—

"It would have been better for me to have died a few moments ago!" she moaned.

Her voice broke; she could say no more.

He took her hand in his. She wrenched it away.

"Go home to your wife, Prof. Thorne!" she said coldly. "You have no right to speak such words to me!"

To her astonishment he threw his handsome head back and laughed aloud.

"My wife, Portia? Ah, I shall never have a wife unless you consent to marry me. In my case remember this—You chose Professor Thorne to perfect you in mathematics. When you chose that gentleman you did not know the truth of the situation. Professor Thorne is my respected uncle. It is his wife and not mine of whom you have heard. Portia, you do care for me, darling?"

What need to ask the question when heart speaks to heart with love in their eyes?

They had been betrothed lovers just half an hour when the "professor" added humbly:

"Portia, you never suspected that when I borrowed my uncle Thorne's name I might possibly have a name of my own?"

She started, the color fading from her cheek.

"I am Rex Leith!" he added, in the most crest-fallen tone imaginable. "For pity's sake don't hate me, Portia!"

"I could never do that!" she answered, softly.

"And what about the bookkeeping and mathematics?" queried Dr. Darrow a little later, when the two had appeared and told their story. "Portia, I feel in my prophetic soul that you will never be a bookkeeper."

"But she will be the dearest little wife in the world!" cried Rex.

"BACTERIA."

Let us consider the things we hear so much about in these days, called "bacteria." That is the scientific name for certain minute organisms—so minute that the microscope is required to examine them with care and study. They are living things—among the simplest forms of life—existing on the boundaries between the living and dead worlds of matter—and also on the borders between animal and vegetal life. It has been decided, however, that "bacteria," bacilli, micrococci, and other kindred microscopic organisms—all of this widespread and multitudinous family of bacterial germs—are vegetal—and this is a comfort, for it would be exceedingly disagreeable to think of breathing and swallowing them if they were animalculæ.

They are everywhere on earth—except perhaps at the tops of the very tallest mountains—in mid-ocean—or at the poles. They multiply with marvellous—miraculous—rapidity when they find the soil that gives them their natural nourishment—a single bacterium multiplying in a few days, or hours even, into countless millions by the process of each one splitting up spontaneously and almost instantaneously into two or more, and these again splitting up, and so on *ad infinitum*.

Now, if they were all mischievous or pernicious, or killing, their universal presence and their power of infinite multiplication, when they find congenial soil or food, would be very bad for the rest of us. "There would be no living with them." But only some of them are bad. The vast majority of them are harmless.

By these explanations we hope to have shown what "bacteria" are; that they are minute—microscopic—vegetal organisms, not animalculæ; that while some of them are believed to be disease "germs," incalculable millions of them are wholly harmless to human health.

It remains to repeat that the presence of some of these bacteria is found to coincide with the existence of certain diseases; that Dr. Koch believes he has identified one of them as being an active agent in "consumption" and other tuberculous diseases; and that he hopes he has found a means of destroying these germs when in the human body without danger to the life of the patient, and that this may be done by introducing the remedy into the human body by a process similar to that used in vaccination or inoculation.

A CLERICAL JOKE.

Three Episcopal clergymen sat in a corner of the Lafayette writing-room the other afternoon talking over some important subject, says the Philadelphia Press. All were men ranging from 50 to 65 years. All were dressed in black, and the face of each wore a look of intense interest. Those who noticed these gentlemen were aware that they were discussing some important church question, and nobody heard what they said but one young man who appeared to have fallen asleep in a chair near by.

As he half opened his eyes the western bishop gravely said:

"Gentlemen, I wish to ask a question." The others drew nearer as the bishop carefully adjusting his spectacles, continued:

"Gentlemen, why is grim death like a tin can tied to a dog's tail?"

A silence ensued. The two clergymen thus addressed mused for a while and then shook their heads. "Give it up," they said.

A smile spread over the bishop's face as he added: "Grim death is like a tin can tied to a dog's tail, because it's bound to a pup." Then he burst into a roar of laughter and the others made feeble efforts to join him and appreciate the joke.

In the evening after the session of the congress the three men met again in the Lafayette corridor, and the bishop, a little embarrassed, said: "Gentlemen, I told that story wrong this afternoon; what I really meant was this: "Grim death is like a tin can tied to a dog's tail because it's bound to occur—not to a pup."

The others laughed this trip.

PRE-COLUMBIAN DISCOVERIES OF AMERICA.

(Magazine of Western History).

I affirm the following proposition as covering the present condition of American Archæological science and its result:

I. The legend of Atlantis is not a fable, the former existence of that country being attested by evidence equally satisfactory with the lake-dwellers. America is not "The New World" but the oldest of the continents.

In view of the result of the recent deep-sea soundings prosecuted by the United States and other governments in the Atlantic, it is not easy to comprehend the incredulity with which any account of the lost Atlantis was formerly received. Mr. Bradford (American Antiquities p. 221) says: In any event, after a fair and impartial examination of all the circumstances it seems extremely difficult to regard the account of Plato as a fabrication. In accordance with the ancient mythology and facts now well ascertained, and its allusion to a Western Continent at that time generally known oppose such a proposition.

That America is not the "New World," we have the testimony of Agassiz, who says (Historical Sketches, cited in Bryant's U. S. 12): "America's was the first dry land lifted out of the waters, and hers the first shore washed by the ocean that enveloped all the earth beside. When the tall summits of the Himalaya chain, the loftiest on the globe, had just begun to be discovered above the primeval ocean, and were still being rocked in the volcanic cradle of their infancy by the creative hand of physical nature, the Palisades of the Hudson were hoary with age." Among the sedimentary rocks of Montgomery County in the State of New York, were found those famous Paleatroches, which Sir Charles Lyell declared to be "the earliest evidence of organized life upon this planet, the forerunners of man and harbingers of that immortal faculty which connects him with celestial beings."

II. In no sense can Columbus be said to have been "the discoverer of America," his voyage having been preceded by many others beginning in A. D. 545. When these navigators came here they found this continent peopled by colonies and tribes from Asia, who finally obtained possession of the North American continent. It is certain that a voyage from China to America can be made without being out of sight of land more than a few hours at a time. The distance between Asia and America at Bering Strait is but a trifle more than the distance between England and France at the Strait of Dover. That America was first peopled by Asiatic tribes coming by way of Bering Straight is highly probable. According to Catlin and Bancroft the Indian tribes of the central part of this continent are a mixed race. Catlin distinctly admits the Welsh mixture, while Bancroft concedes at least three or four, viz: Tribes from Northern Asia, the Chinese and Japanese, the Jews and Norsemen, as well as the Welsh.

III. The Irish, under Brandon, A. D. 545, were the first to introduce European civilization and to make the first European settlements. Entering the Mississippi from the Gulf, and ascending that stream to its junction with the Ohio, they occupied the banks of these rivers seven years. Brandon was followed by Ernulphus and Buo, Irish monks, with their associates, in 827 and afterwards by Madoc of Wales in 1170. The settlements extended as far as Carolina and Florida. The evidence for the Irish is documentary traditional and ethnographical. The documentary evidence is found in the oldest icelandic sagas. The Abbe Brasseur de Bourbourg says, in a note to his translation of the Popol Vuh or Sacred book of the Central Americans: "There is an abundance of legends and traditions concerning the passage of the Irish into America and their habitual communication with that country—in the records of Mexico and Central America—centuries before the time of Columbus." The ethnological evidence is contained in a letter written by the Reverend Morgan Jones, in 1685, and first published in 1740, who says that in 1660 he, being captured along with five others by the Tuskaroras of North Carolina saved his own life and that of his companions by addressing the Indians in the "British language." The Indians understood him perfectly, and thereupon Mr. Jones with them during four months, conversing with them familiarly and preaching to them three times a week. Mr. Catlin also professes to have discovered a coincidence of "grammatical forms and structures" between the languages of several tribes of the Mississippi and the Welsh language.

I find it difficult to come to any other conclusion than that America was known to the Irish, and was repeatedly visited by them for several centuries before the days of the great navigator, and that they had a settlement in the country now occupied by Georgia, the two Carolinas and Florida.

MARSHALL THE DISCOVERER OF GOLD.

James W. Marshall went across the plains to Oregon in 1844, and thence came to California the next year. He was a wheelwright by trade, but, being very ingenious, he could turn his hand to almost anything. So he acted as carpenter for Sutter, and did many other things, among which I may mention making wheels for spinning wool, and looms, reeds, and shuttles for weaving yarn into coarse blankets for the Indians, who did the carding, spinning, weaving and all other labor. In 1846 Marshall went through the war to its close as a private. Besides his ingenuity as a mechanic, he had most singular traits. Almost every one pronounced him half crazy or harebrained. He was certainly eccentric, and perhaps somewhat flighty. His insanity, however, if he had any, was of a harmless kind; he was neither vicious nor quarrelsome. He had great, almost overweening, confidence in his ability to do anything as a mechanic. I wrote the contract between Sutter and him to build the mill. Sutter was to furnish the means; Marshall was to build and run the mill, and have a share of the lumber for his compensation. His idea was to haul the lumber part way and raft it down the American river to Sacramento, and thence, his part of it, down the Sacramento river, and through Suisun and San Pablo bays to San Francisco for a market. Marshall's mind, in some respects at least, must have been unbalanced. It is hard to conceive how any sane man could have been so wide of the mark, or how any one could have selected such a site for a saw-mill under the circumstances. Surely no other man than Marshall ever entertained so wild a scheme as that of rafting sawed lumber down the canons of the American river, and no other man than Sutter would have been so confiding and credulous as to patronize him.

Mrs. Prater—Did you know that young Wiggins is an awful drinker?

Mrs. Gadder—No! You don't say so! Why, no one would think it to look at him.

Mrs. Prater—Oh, yes, but it's true. Drink's got such a hold on him that he can't keep away from it. Why, I even heard him say the other day that he had his private cup at the barber's.

Don't get rattled in school government

PARNELL'S GRANDMOTHER.

Apropos of the recent episode which makes the Parnell family more conspicuous than ever before, an old master of reminiscences writes.

The attention of the whole civilized world being attracted to the Parnell name, it might interest your readers to know that in the past his grandmother resided here, and in another way was as much an object of remark and comment as her grandson is now. I cannot say when it was that Mrs. Commodore Stewart resided here, but my memory of her is very good. She was a very handsome woman, as I recall her, but eccentric in appearance and in her general intercourse. I used to see her almost every day on the avenue, and she walked with a very queer gait, hardly lame, but like one wearing tight shoes which were painful.

There were two daughters living here with her who shared their mother's peculiarities. One of them I remember distinctly, who was known as Peggy Stewart, and the other one I cannot recall. Whether either of the ladies was subsequently Mrs. Parnell I do not know, but it would not surprise me, as any of the family would be liable to indulge in the eccentricities which have occasioned so much remark of late.

Mrs. Commodore Stewart, as the memory of her comes back to me, while not a recluse, seems to have had but few associates. They, Mrs. Stewart and her daughters, would take their daily walks, bnt always alone. I do not remember ever to have seen them together or with anyone. Mrs. Stewart was supposed to be wealthy, but made no display of it.

The story of her separation from the Commodore is almost legendary, coming as it does from the long past, but as told me in my boyhood I have never forgotten it. It was customary at one time in the navy for officers of a certain grade to take their families with them on the long cruises which sailing vessels had to undertake, and Mrs. Stewart accompanied the Commodore to the Mediterranean station. While at Naples a revolutionary disturbance occurred, and one of the leaders of the revolt sought shelter among the vessels in the harbour, and eventually reached the United States ship commanded by Commodore Stewart, where, appealing to the sympathy of Mrs. Stewart, he was secreted in the ship.

The ship sailed soon after, and when some distance from Naples Mrs. Stewart informed the Commodore of the presence of this person on the ship. The Commodore at once returned to Naples and delivered the fugitive to the authorities, and, as I was told, put Mrs. Stewart on a vessel sailing for America, and never saw her again.

There was a good deal of kindly sympathy for her here, for no one ever questioned the purity of her motives, and her friends said it was the harsh treatment of the Commodore which produced in her the strange after-life she led.—New York World.

ALASKA'S BEARS.

To the bear hunter the wilds of Alaska offer a paradise that can be found in no other country on the globe, as is attested by the yearly shipments of hides. The most chosen are those of the black bear, which roam the woods by hundreds, and prime skins bring from $25 up to as high as $100 in the market. During the excursion season tourists from all parts of the globe make a thriving trade for Alaska merchants in the bear-skin line. There are five distinct species of the bear in Alaska—the black, brown or cinnamon and a cross, which inhabit all portions of Southeastern Alaska and the upper portion of the Yukon country. Further north in the St. Elias Alps, is the home of a grizzly which in size ferocity and color much resembles the grizzlies of the Sierra Nevadas, and still further north, along the lower reaches of the Yukon and ice fields of the Arctic ocean, is the white polar bear. As grave and skilful in hunting bear as the Alaska hunter is, he seldom hunts the St. Elias grizzly, both because there is little profit in the hides and the great size and ferocity of the beasts make hunting them a most hazardous undertaking. Their mode of killing them is by shooting into them with a heavily charged smooth, bore musket a heavy slug of lead, copper or iron, then awaiting their charge, which never fails to follow the shot, with a long, heavy and strongly made spear, resting the butt of the weapon on the ground and planting one foot firmly against it. The point of the spear rests at an angle to pierce the bear in the breast, and the bear's own weight, when it strikes the spear in its mad charge, is calculated to drive the weapon through him or pierce him deep enough at to cause death. As will be readily seen, if this critical moment the hunter's courage should fail him, or by miscalculation the spear failed to impale the charging beast, the hunter would be knocked senseless and immediately torn into shreds. This mode of bear hunting may have its advantages, but only the Alaska Indian has the courage to try the experiment.

DO YOU WANT PRETTY CHEEKS?

Pretty cheeks are a rare finishing touch, an otherwise handsome face being often spoiled by high cheeks are made firm and plumb. Contrivances worn in the mouth for filling out the cheeks have been resorted to, but scarcely without great discomfort; and the only reasonable way of accomplishing the desired result is to take on more flesh and to study carefully the dressing of the hair.

In some instances, however, there will be a superfluity of flesh where it is not wanted, while the cheeks persist in remaining thin. A firm, round cheek, with a slight dimple showing with every smile, is a most attractive charm, and the sister of a young gentleman who had a pencil accidentally thrust through one cheek in boyhood, leaving an indentatation that was quite a natural looking dimple, was wont to remrrk that she really wished it had happened to her, as she would have thrust a pencil through the other cheek and fet abundantly repaid by her increase of beauty.

But her enthusiasm did not reach the point of decorating both cheeks herself. Bathing the cheeks two or three times a day with weak ammonia water in which a small piece of alum has been dissolved, tends to make the flesh firm and smooth. The common practice of pressing one cheek into the pillow while sleeping is very injurious to beauty of outline, and it also produces wrinkles.

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Baby King Alfonso, of Spain, has a private income of $1,000,000 a year.

HORSES IN A FIGHT.

A West Chester, Pa., special to a New York paper says: A battle between two horses was fought on Michael Murphy's stock farm on the Brandywine, near Milford Mills, this county. On the farm, which covers an extensive territory in East Brandywine and Wallace townships, Mr. Murphy has been laying out a half-mile driving track for use in training and exercising his blooded horses, among which are a half dozen imported stallions. One of these was recently bought in Ireland for $2,500. Mr. Murphy rode this animal from his home at Milford to superintend the completion of the driving track, and on reaching that part of track where the workmen were putting on the last touches in levelling, he dismounted and

HITCHED THE HORSE TO A POST.

In a few minutes one of his grooms, seated on another valuable horse, a Norman stallion, appeared, and tied the second horse to a post near the first. The Irish stallion immediately grew restless, and in a moment contrived to work his bridle off. Then with a shrill neigh of challenge he leaped straight up in the air and rushed with open mouth upon the Norman stallion. The latter answered the challenge with a loud cry, and vigorously kicked up his heels to receive his antagonist in form. Being securely tied, however, the Norman was at a disadvantage, and his Irish adversary inflicted upon him several dreadful bites on the head and neck. But he received in exchange from the Norman a shower of tremendous heavy-footed kicks in the body. Upon this the Irish stallion retired a few paces for another charge. The Norman saw him coming, and rearing up, broke away from his fastenings, and jumped forward to meet the foe. The collision was terrific. Both beasts fought with a degree of

SAVAGERY THAT WAS SURPRISING.

Their shrill cries of anger and pain were heard on the neighboring farms, and men hurried to the scene from all directions and tried to separate the combatants. Clubs, fence rails, shovels and hay forks were alike useless, however, for both stallions were in a frenzy of rage, and could not be controlled. One of the grooms had a finger bitten off by one of the furious beasts. Finally at the suggestion of Mr. Murphy, the men all stood aloof and allowed the horses to finish the fight undisturbed. In a few minutes the Norman, uttering loud roars of pain, turned tail and ran off over the field, closely pursued by his Irish opponent. Thus they ran, almost neck to heels, until they reached Glen Moore, three miles away, where after a short but decisive contest, both stallions were captured and eventually stabled. The Norman was the winner beyond all odds in the final meeting, although he fought in the defensive. The Irish stallion is the more seriously injured and it is thought that he will not recover. There are not less than a hundred terrible scars on his body from bites and kicks. Big strips of skin and flesh were torn from his flanks and hips by the sharp teeth of the Norman. The victorious Norman is, however, almost seriously damaged, and may have to be killed to end his misery.

DUPING THE BEGGARS.

"Say, mister, give me some money to buy some supper with. I haven't had a bit to eat to-day. Can't you help me along?"

It was a street beggar accosting a sorrowful looking young man on one of the principal thoroughfares of the city. The young man stopped. "There's a nickel," said he, "its the last I have, but take it; I shall soon be where they don't need money. I am tired of this life, so take it and good luck to you."

"Are you so much in need as that, partner?" asked the beggar.

"Yes; I have been looking for work for two weeks, but it's no use and my money's all gone." For a while the beggar hesitated, then he pulled out a dollar. "Here," said he, "take this. You're worse off than I am."

"No," answered the young man firmly. "It won't do me any good—good by," and he walked rapidly down the street.

A policeman overheard the remark and he followed and overtook the stranger.

"Look here," said he, "are you the fellow that's about to commit suicide?"

A hearty laugh interrupted further questioning.

"That's all right, officer," said the would-be suicide, "I am just trying a little game on these street beggars, and that's the third one to-night who offered me money."

PLAYED A WALTZ AT HER GRAVE.

They tell a story of Strauss, the composer, which he claimed was true. It is to the effect that an old lady admirer of the Strauss music, a Viennese, ordered in her last will and testament that a Strauss waltz should be played at her funeral, for which each member of the orchestra was to receive a ducat. The heirs objected at first on religious grounds to carry out this plan, but the provisions of the will were distinct and could not be violated without endangering their own claims, so Strauss and his musicians were engaged and placed in a circle around the grave, and while the coffin was being lowered they played the favorite waltz of their late lamented admirer.

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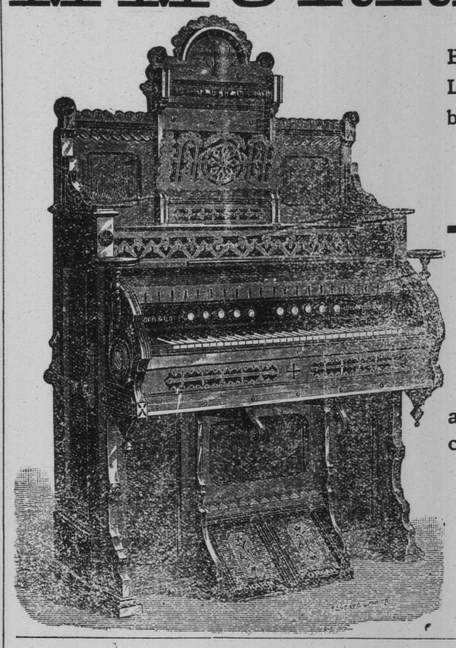

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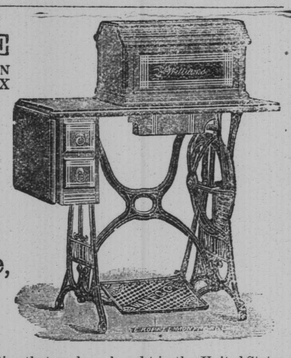

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THE SUBSCRIBER has just received his usual large supply of Garden, Field and Flower Seeds for the Season of 1890 imported direct from the now celebrated house STEELE BROS., Toronto, whose seeds gave such universal satisfaction last season.
At the meeting of the Farmers' Convention held in this City during the past winter, the resident in the course of his remarks said that the Seeds grown by the Steele Brothers Co. of Toronto, were better adapted to the soil and climate of New Brunswick than any other.
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My Onion Seed for this year is the finest I ever imported.
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HOT AIR FURNACES fitted up in the most approved style.
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