

Montreal Free Press

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1893. NO. 40.

CIVIC TAXATION

SCOURGED AT A MEETING LAST NIGHT.

Personal Property Escapes Under the Present System—The Burden of Taxation Unduly Heavy on Certain Classes—Information to be Sought to Amend it.

A public meeting for the discussion of changes in the civic system of taxation... The attendance filled the room. Mr W M Jarvis, vice-president of the Board of Trade, acted as chairman in the absence of Mr J J McLaughlin, president.

Mr Jarvis opened the meeting by stating that the object of the meeting was one of great importance to all citizens and that the people realized this was shown by the large attendance.

He asked all to give their frank opinions after the matter had been explained to them. The present system of taxation was based on the Union act with some amendments. The act was supposed to be based on the wealth of the community—three subjects being taken—state, personal estate and income.

The assessors are supposed to get at the true value of these subjects. Should they be held in doubt but that the law now in vogue would be a satisfaction. He gave the assessors credit for intelligence, industry and honesty, but these qualifications they were not to carry on the present law. They had industriously searched for subjects of taxation worth \$13,000,000 of real, \$8,000,000 of personal and \$3,000,000 of income were levied upon.

Mr A H Harding said it seemed to him that with the present system we were working against our own interests. The system was wrong. This was shown by the fact that the assessors had found personal property to the amount of \$1,400,000 while the probate records showed \$2,500,000.

Mr G A Schofield denied that the Bank of New Brunswick was seeking to escape taxation. This he said had been stated in a letter in the Globe. He said also that the speakers were mistaken in the statement that the bank escaped taxation by a special act.

hardest burthens on those least able to pay it. A man with an income of \$300 paid in taxes \$68, or about 22 per cent. while an income of \$5,000 paid \$48, or 1 1/2 per cent. He called attention to the fact that under the law horses kept for pleasure only were taxed as persons living with a horse paid not only the personal property tax upon it but a license fee.

Mr W H Thorne, the next speaker, said it was impossible for wealth to remain in St John under the present system of taxation. Three or four per cent of the total revenue from bonds or stocks. A man would not consent to have one and a half per cent of that taken for taxes.

Mr J D Hanna said there was no way to escape taxes. A certain amount had to be raised to run the city. The thing to be considered was a more equitable system. The difficulty, he thought, was not so much with the system of levying personal taxes, but from the fact that the assessors could not get at a great portion of the personal property and the remainder was too heavily taxed.

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BRIN'S SONS

HONOR THE ANNIVERSARY OF ST. PATRICK, THE APOSTLE OF IRELAND—DINNER BY THE IRISH LIT. BRARY AND BENEVO. SOCIETY.

The Irish Literary and Benevolent Society's celebration of the day of Ireland's patron saint transpired Thursday night and took the form of a banquet at the New Victoria Hotel. It was a thoroughly enjoyable affair indeed. The dinner was excellent and the speeches and songs were in keeping with the occasion.

The dinner was given at 8 o'clock, with Mr P Gleeson, president of the society in the chair. To his right sat Judge Fries from St. Andrew's Society, and U S Consul Myers. On his left were Mayor Sears and Hon R J Ritchie. The vice-chairman was Mr William Lantlam, beside the speaker.

The New Victoria management won high compliments of all for the elaborate and pretty decorations of the dining hall and the very fine repast provided. The good things were laid in a most appetizing and artistic manner.

Irish Broth. Tomato Sauce. Celery. Sautéed almonds. Queen olives. Lettuce. Boiled salmon, parsley sauce, six petits pois. Tomatoes, stuffed. Consommé de Veau. Fricassee of Lobster. Boiled potatoes, buttered. Roast of beef, rich gravy. Boiled haunch of venison, red currant jelly. Potato salad. Larded bread sauce. Boiled ham, sauce à la russe. Boiled tongue, sauce à la hollandaise. Cream potatoes. Stewed tomatoes. Pickled cucumbers. Apple pie. Squash pie. Cranberry Pie. Lemon jelly. Strawberry jelly. Fruit cake. Assorted strawberries ice cream. Grapes. Oranges. Figs. Apples. Walnuts. Filberts. Cherry and cheese. Tea.

It was 10.30 before the company abandoned discussion of the edibles, and the chairman proposed the first toast that to the Queen. It was given a very enthusiastic response. The speaker then the vice chairman proposed the toast of the United States, which was received with the singing of the Irish 'John Bull'.

U S Consul Myers responded returning thanks for the invitation to be present at this celebration. He said that he had lived in a land where man could worship his God according to the dictates of his conscience. What a glorious epoch in the world's history was this 19th century. In its course has made great advances. He spoke of the glorious past of the British empire and the United States—what a glorious epoch in the world's history was this 19th century.

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CAPT. BARRETT'S STORY.

WAS WHEN CASTILIAN DID NOT KNOW WHERE HE WAS WHEN CASTILIAN WAS STRUCK.

YARMOUTH, March 15—Capt. Barrett says: When about eight miles from Portland at the half way rock, as it is called, I shaped the ship's course and found the compasses accurate. I took my bearings from the rock in the usual way. The night being clear and having no desire to spare myself and waste time by giving the Nova Scotia coast too wide a berth I shaped my course so as to clear Seal Island by 10 miles. I could not bear further south and one comfortably to bed. At the usual hour I went below, giving orders to take soundings at 1 o'clock and to report to me the depth of water. My instructions were complied with and at 1 o'clock 67 fathoms were reported. This was exactly as it should be and I directed soundings to be taken at 2 o'clock. At this time, 37 fathoms were reported. We used on the boat the Allen compass, you know, Lord Kelvin's patent lead, which records the depth without requiring the stoppage of the ship. A little later other soundings were taken which were satisfactory and indicated nothing unusual.

At half past three, however, I ordered the men to go and sound again. He did so and I started to hear the ring on the telegraph which is used to transmit the result of soundings when no time is to be lost by sending a man to report verbally. Seventeen fathoms was indicated. I knew then that danger was imminent, and thought that I had been forced into shallow water by tides. I ordered her head to be hauled to the southward and went into the chart room to consult my charts. I had been in there but a brief space when the first officer, who was on the bridge, shouted that there was something wrong with the starboard bow. I came out of the chart room at once, but being somewhat dazed by the light, was unable to see what he pointed out. The ship's head was then swinging, with the helm hard a port.

Suddenly we felt her bump and then we came to a sharp standstill. I seized the telegraph and sounded full speed astern. But she was hard fast on the rock and remained motionless. I had not the faintest idea where we really were, though it was quite clear and the horizon could be seen. I thought that I must be on Blonde Rock, I ought that seemed hardly possible, because in the case we would have heard the bell buoy. As to the rest you have already heard. I was pleased indeed when the passengers were safely off I remained on the steamer as long as I could possibly be of use there. The greater part of my opinion cannot be got off Gannet rock.

YORK COUNTY EXHIBIT.

GOOD INDICATIONS OF GOLD AT STANLEY.

STANLEY, March 15—A great sensation has been caused owing to the reported finding of gold near Cross Creek, about two and a half miles from Stanley. The first discovery was made last autumn by Mr John Harris, and ever since gold has been the leading topic of conversation. Last week Mr John Robins, Mr Robert Brewer and Mr Mark Sullivan went out prospecting, and on Friday they labored several days with good success in the vicinity of the shingle knoll. Their success soon became known in the village and surrounding districts and on Saturday several persons at least might have been seen at work shoveling away the snow, and with hammer and drill breaking up portions of the rock. Some came prepared with dynamite and fuse which was used with good effect. It is believed that gold exists in paying quantities, and it is to be hoped that further research may prove this to be correct. Some time or ten years ago Mr Napier, the gentleman who found the large nugget in Australia, visited Stanley and is reported to have said that there were good indications of gold. Ever since then search has been made from time to time, and it is generally believed that a lot of their efforts have been successful.

RAILWAY BLOCKED.

Moncton and Buctouche Trains Held Up by Storm.

Moncton, March 15—An accident that will result in the blocking of traffic on the Moncton and Buctouche railway for some days, occurred at Little River, a few miles from Buctouche, yesterday. The snow storm of Monday was very severe in that section, and the regular train, which left Buctouche yesterday morning with two engines and a plow, encountered snow drifting five and eight feet deep for a considerable distance. At Little River, while plowing through a snow bank, the plow and both engines left the rails, the plow and head engine being badly smashed.

Driver Smith on the head engine was slightly injured, but the passengers, of whom there were quite a number, escaped unhurt beyond being compelled to return to Buctouche. It is reported that the road may be opened for some days.

THE OLD WAY

Of Treating Dyspepsia and Indigestion by Dieting a Dangerous and Useless One.

We say the old way, but really it is a very common one at the present time and many dyspeptics and physicians as well as they care the worst cases of dyspepsia to cure indigestion is to diet, either by selecting certain foods and rejecting others or to greatly diminish the quantity of food taken. In this way the starvation plan is by many supposed to be the best essential.

The simplest and most successful method of treating dyspepsia is to eat a moderate and regular diet, consisting of plain, wholesome, well cooked food and something to settle the stomach to digest it. This is exactly the purpose for which Starin's Dyspepsia Tablets are adapted and this is the method by which they cure the worst cases of dyspepsia in other words the patient eats plenty of wholesome food and Starin's Dyspepsia Tablets digest it for him. In this way the stomach rests, and the over-worked stomach rested, because the tablets will digest the food whether the stomach takes or not. One of these tablets will digest 3,000 grains of meat or eggs.

Our druggist will tell you that Starin's Dyspepsia Tablets is the purest and safest remedy for stomach troubles and every trial makes one more friend for the tablets. Sold at 50 cents per full sized package at all drug stores. A little book on stomach diseases can be had by addressing F. A. Starin, Co., Marshall, Mich.

Fish and the Market.

To the Editor of THE FREE PRESS:—Sir: It is rumored here that our M P of Charlottetown is offering \$100 out of his own pocket to defray the expenses of a delegate from the Island to accompany the high commissioner to England to represent the fishermen of our island.

It is a little book on stomach diseases can be had by addressing F. A. Starin, Co., Marshall, Mich. Fish and the Market. To the Editor of THE FREE PRESS:—Sir: It is rumored here that our M P of Charlottetown is offering \$100 out of his own pocket to defray the expenses of a delegate from the Island to accompany the high commissioner to England to represent the fishermen of our island.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 18, 1899.

MURDER CHARGE.

W. T. Trewocky Arrested in Bucksport, Me., Charged With Killing Sarah Ware in September

Bucksport, Me., March 13.—The first active move in the sensational Ware murder was made here this forenoon when W. T. Trewocky, proprietor of a general repair store here, was arrested, charged with the killing of the woman.

In September last Mrs. Sarah Ware, aged 50, living with an old woman named Miles in the outskirts of Bucksport, disappeared from home. Until she had been away for two weeks even this was unknown to the officers.

Two days after the search was begun her body was found in a lonely pasture, a quarter of a mile from her home. Her head was apparently badly crushed, but decomposition had obscured many evidences that might have led to the detection of the murderer.

All sorts of stories and theories were advanced and more multiplied as time went on. Detectives came from other towns and engaged on the case, but for many weeks nothing developed.

At last the town almost gave up hope of ever finding the murderer. At this point a mass meeting was called and was held and a committee was appointed to conduct a further investigation, at the same time offering a reward of \$500 for evidence that would lead to an arrest and conviction.

Detective Dennis Tracy of Bangor began work upon the case early in October. He has worked straight through the winter on what seemed to him to be good material, and recently secured the interest of Atty. Gen. William T. Haines of Waterville.

Acting on the evidence found the attorney general came here yesterday afternoon and met Judge E. E. Chase of the western Hancock municipal court, and in the evening a long consultation was held with the citizens committee and Mr. Tracey. County Attorney John E. Banker of Bar Harbor arrived on the morning train.

No one in Bucksport except the citizens committee knew that the officials were coming to town, and their arrival caused a great stir. People remained on the streets until nearly midnight talking about the case and wondering what was to be done.

This forenoon when the arrest was made and it became generally known people came to town from miles around to hear the gossip and get further information.

It was a few minutes after 9 o'clock when Deputy Sheriff Genn, accompanied by Detective Tracey, went to Trewocky's place of business and arrested him on a warrant sworn out by S. L. Heywood of the citizens committee and issued by Judge Chase. The prisoner was taken to the Robinson house and there placed in charge of an officer.

He was perfectly cool, and at no time during the day did he show any sign of weakness under the ordeal of the examinations and even direct accusations which he faced from the beginning.

Several times during the preliminary hearing when statements were made about his connections with the case he laughed to friends who sat on the other side of the room.

The hearing began at 2:30 in the town hall, and hundreds of citizens crowded into the small room and stood for nearly four hours packed like sardines, all being anxious to hear every word.

Judge Chase presided and O. W. Fellows of Bucksport appeared as counsel for the prisoner. Attorney Gen. Haines and County Attorney Banker conducted the case for the state.

Trewocky sat on the left of his counsel and paid strict attention to everything that was said and done. His daughter sat beside him and his dog stayed near him most of the time, smelling around and playing all unconsciously of the uncomfortable position in which his master had been placed.

The first witness was George M. Ware, brother-in-law of the murdered woman, who prepared her body for burial. He testified to finding the body in the Miles house and in condition in which he found it. A part of her underclothing was whole and the waist was mentioned in front four or five buttons down from the neck. Her hat was found under the body; also a water-proof. The woman's skull was fractured in two places, and the jaw bone was broken. The bones of one side of the face were crushed in and there were two gorges in the head.

The witness testified regarding his preparing the body for burial, and said that Trewocky helped him to do it. Mr. Ware stated that later he had the skull and other bones cleaned, and he produced them at the hearing.

The next witness was Mrs. Angela Fogg, at whose store the Ware woman was last seen on the night of Sept. 17. Her testimony showed that the woman must have returned to the Miles house after she visited the store, as at that time she wore a light red like shawl and when the body was found it lay on a water-proof. Mrs. Fogg said that Mrs. Ware came into her store about 9 p. m. and bought a cigar. She carried a handbag. She paid two cents for the cigar and Mrs. Fogg placed it in the handbag. The witness testified that Mrs. Ware had no large sum of money in the bag.

In the cross-examination Mr. Fogg said that she asked Mrs. Ware to sit down, but the latter said she had left Mrs. Miles alone and must go home. The witness said that Mrs. Ware smoked now and then, but as far as she knew the woman was not addicted to any other habit.

The most important witness of the afternoon was Joseph Fogg, Jr., who testified as follows: "I am 23 years old and have resided in Bucksport three years. Was in Rookport on the day of Sept. 17. On my return from there I met Trewocky one evening and he asked me to help him to a job. We went over toward Mrs. Miles. He said he wanted me to move a body and said: 'If you ever mention this you will go the same way.' I said nothing, because I

was frightened. I do not remember the day this happened."  
Cross-examined: "I am married and have a child; went coasting when I first came here, and in the summer of 1897 I was with Capt. A. Dorr. Cannot write or figure. Think it was the very night I got home from Rookport that I went with Trewocky. It was 9:55 when I returned from going with him after the body. Was so frightened that I did not sleep that night."  
"I went a week without mentioning it to any person. Then I told mother about it. We went to the Grand jury, and there I told Joe Mink, who is now in state prison, about it."  
Detective Dennis Tracy, a postal clerk between Bangor and Boston, who has manifested great interest in the case since the beginning, testified that he was asked to join the citizens committee in the hunt for the murderer.

"I went to the place where the body was found on the Sunday following the 17th of September. Trewocky was there. George Graham was with us, and he said to Trewocky: 'How about this, W. T.?' and Trewocky replied: 'I am ready to be questioned at any time by any man.'"

The witness testified about interviewing other people about the case, and said that he had never charged any person as being guilty of the crime.

Detective Dennis Tracy was the last witness of the afternoon. He told about his working up the case and of the visit he made to Trewocky's place on Nov. 15, with detective Fred Odell of Lewiston.

"We found in the Cottage house there," said the witness, "a hammer under the cushion of the wagon, and a piece of canvas 10 feet long and five feet wide with stains on it that looked like blood."

FATE OF LEITER GIRLS?

Chicago Wonders If They Will Marry Native Princess Who Is India.

CHICAGO, March 14.—The Misses Leiter, daughters of Mr. Levi Z. Leiter, and sisters of Lady Curzon, whose husband is viceroy of India, expect to remain abroad for a couple of years. Of course they will have a grand time with the prestige of their relationship to such a great dignitary.

The conditions are so provocative of gossip that the title-little tongues of society are already beginning to wag in speciality as to whether the Leiter girls will ever get back to America unmarried. The general opinion is that they will.

And yet, India is not so rich with eligible husbands for American heiresses. The British officers quartered there, as well as the native Maharajahs are even worse, as Americans look at them.

Many of the Indian princes have a great deal of money, and some of them have married white wives, but they are all of color, and anything but a white man for a husband revolts the American stomach. Many of them, like the Maharajah of Kapurthala, have been brought up in England and have evinced a preference for Caucasian wives. I believe it was Mrs. George Law whom His Highness of Kapurthala wanted to marry. Some of them have succeeded in marrying into the British aristocracy. Prince Duple Singh married the pretty daughter of the beautiful Lady Cornwallis.

ASLEEP THIRTEEN MONTHS.

Eliida Wilbur of San Francisco Has Laid in a Heavy Stupor Not Unlike Death.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14.—Eliida Wilbur's long sleep, it seems, is about to come to an end, not through the door that leads into the eternal valley of shadow, but back to the scenes of this world.

The girl who for 13 months has laid in a heavy stupor not unlike death, is showing signs of consciousness, and the doctors, who have given her up over and over again, now believe she will recover.

Miss Wilbur went into a trance on the night of February 17, 1897. She had been engaged to James Danphy for some time, but differences prevented the marriage. That night Danphy and Miss Wilbur quarrelled and parted. The next morning Miss Wilbur was found in the strange sleep in which she has been ever since. The gas was turned on, and people said that it was a case of suicide that had barely failed.

LONDON, March 14.—In the house of commons today Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, introduced a bill empowering local authorities to advance money to small occupiers to acquire ownership of small houses, on the principle of the Irish land act, and the small holdings act. He said he believed such a measure would make better citizens and provide a popular form of thrift. The bill proposes that £240 may be advanced on houses of the value of £300.

CHAMBERLAIN INTRODUCES A BILL TO ASSIST OWNERSHIP. Chamberlain Introduces a Bill to Aid the Poorer Classes.

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PECULIAR OCCURRENCE IN A NEW YORK COURT. New York, March 14.—Continuous friction between members of the district attorney's staff and the judges of general sessions court, culminated today when District Attorney Gardner attempted to enter part III of the court where Recorder Gott was charging a jury. Court Officer Gibbons stopped him and said his orders were to allow no one to enter at that time. Col Gardner ordered his own attending officer to arrest Gibbons

and this was done and Gibbons was taken to the police court. Recorder Gott caused Gibbons to be brought before him and quickly discharged him from arrest. The recorder scored the district attorney's officer who had effected the arrest, intimating that he might punish him for contempt of court. The recorder said to Officer Palmer, the man in question: "The district attorney has no more right to tell you and you have no more right to do than you have to go out and kill a man at his request. It is an outrage."

THE EASTERN SITUATION.

CHINA BLUE BOOK - ITALY AND HER DEMANDS.

LONDON, March 14.—The eagerly anticipated China blue book was issued this evening, but all the main points in despatches, filling 980 pages and covering the period from February, 1898, to February, 1899, were already known to the public.

The blue book deals at length with all the territorial, railway and mining concessions to all countries, commencing with the cession of Port Arthur and closing with the opening of Nan Ning as a trading port. It justifies a resort to the question of the foreign concession at Shanghai, the exhibits including the protest against the placing of American property under the jurisdiction of France or any other single power. The readiness of British warships to support the victory in relating the French demands, is also displayed, and the blue book gives the American China development company's contract for the Hankow Canton railroad, signed in Washington April 14, 1898.

Great Britain, however, had requested, and had promised in return to give her diplomatic support at the court.

Other friendly powers—the minister continued—were notified and indicated their acquiescence. He expressed his ultimate contented agreement with England that only in the event of Sir Claude MacDonald, British minister at Peking, being unable to obtain the approval of Great Britain, should the Italian minister, Admiral Canevaro, minister of foreign affairs, make a comprehensive statement regarding Italy's action in China. He confirmed the report of recall of Signor Martino, Italian minister at Peking, and announced that Italy had obtained the approval of Great Britain and before demanding the concession at San Mon.

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TOOK THE RESPONSIBILITY.

General Otis Forbade Negotiations Respecting Surrender.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—General Otis in forbidding further negotiations between the Spanish at Manila and the insurgents, touching the surrender of the Spanish prisoners held by the latter, acted on his own authority. The government had not sent him any instructions upon this point, but it will unquestionably support him, to the extreme in any action of the kind he may take. It is said at the state department that there have been some exchanges between the United States and Spain through indirect channels, touching these particular prisoners, dating back to the signature of the protocol last August. The United States government undertook finally to secure the release of the prisoners. It never contemplated trying to secure their release by ransom, but simply through the suppression of the insurrection, and cannot be held by any requirement of international law to do more than has been done to secure the release of the prisoners. There will be no relaxation of the effort in this direction, but, as the United States campaign in the Philippines is being conducted with the energy possible and as the release of the prisoners depends upon the issue of that campaign, there can be no complaint of failure on the part of the United States to meet its obligations.

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Medical Treatment on Trial to Any Honest Man.

THE FOREMOST MEDICAL COMPANY IN THE WORLD IN THE CURE OF WEAK MEN MAKES THIS OFFER.

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THE POWER OF A SONG.

THE DAIRY COW.

By Governor W. D. Heard of Wisconsin. Speaks of the Conformation of the Animal for Butter and Cheese Purposes.

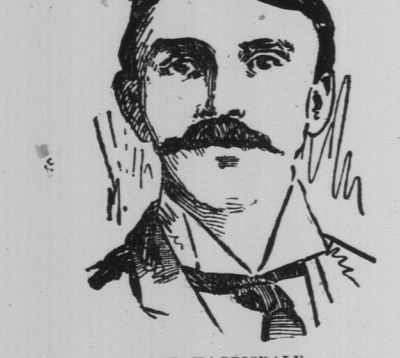
The well-known agriculturist, W. D. Heard of Wisconsin, was greeted with a loud applause at the recent New York dairy convention when he stepped forward to speak on the conformation of a dairy cow. The American Agriculturist has brought out by large charts on the stage. He said in part as follows: Dairy is everything to purpose. Every machine has its special use according to its purpose. Students of the cow have gradually come to believe in this theory, and the dairyman must show as much intelligence in dealing with the laws of nature, as the banker, lawyer or merchant does in dealing with the laws of commerce. Become as little children, teachable.

In judging a cow do not rely too much on the scale of points, for it is not correct. There is no straight back, from the horns down, in a good dairy cow; there is a rise of the pelvic arch, a slope of the rump. Breed and feed for these feminine traits, breed for motherhood. The greatest consideration is milk, and the breeding of the dairy cow must be treated from that standpoint. The dairy cow has large lungs, larger in fact than the best of any other animal. The dairy temperament is based on the nervous temperament. The dairy cow has a large amount of nervous force. The eye of a good dairy cow makes a protrusion or "dish" in the face. She has a large brain and powerful instincts, a feminine neck, lean shoulders. The beef cow is a miser, hoarding up its food for flesh. It is the dairy cow that is the most common between them.

I have a 2-year-old heifer, a Jersey, which has already earned a record of 120 pounds of butter. I am feeding her all the cornmeal she can eat, to ascertain the point where the food will make best instead of milk. Consider all these things in breeding. The dairy cow has large open ribs; she is never closely ribbed. The barrel is strong. She has a large spinal marrow, a narrow, closely built, thin lips, involving. Nature is our guide, the cow our study. In a dairy cow, the giving of milk is a peculiar function. I believe that the fluid is mainly made at the time of milking. Take a cow with full udders. Kill her and dissect her and the sum total of milk found will not exceed a pint. In the substance, similar to butter fat. Environment is important; study it. Breed and feed for dairy feeding and dairiness. Above all, have a clean healthy stable and pure air.

New Agriculturist at Ottawa.

The cut herewith presents the features of the newly-appointed Agriculturist of Ottawa.



J. H. GRISDALE.

The Dominion Experimental Farms, J. H. Grisdale of St. Martha, Que. The position of Agriculturist of the Dominion Farms has been vacant ever since Prof. Robertson resigned its some two years ago. In a country where live stock plays so important a part in farm work as it does in Canada there is scope for a series of experiments along the lines of breeding, growing and feeding of live stock that should prove of great value to farmers. This will, we understand, be the chief part of Mr. Grisdale's work, and he will have charge of the live stock upon the Central Farm at Ottawa, and all the branch stations as well. Mr. Grisdale is a capital type of live stock man. He carried off first prize in the intercollegiate judging contest. So comes to his work with no mean knowledge of cattle. He was brought up on a farm. Later he spent two years at Toronto University, and then took an associate diploma after two years' study at the Ontario Agricultural College and won the gold medal for general proficiency in 1898. He then attended the Agricultural College for a post-graduate course, and now he has been appointed to a position of importance, in which he can be of untold benefit to the farmers of Canada.

Round Bark on Old Trees.

The gradual thickening of bark on trees is often objected to as an evidence of unfruitfulness. But it almost always comes on trees when they get to be of bearing age, and except for barbing the copious of the collecting moth it does no harm. Scraping this bark off through the water removes the protection and the copious exposed to snow and rain will be usually found on the side opposite where the prevailing wind blows, as this is partly protected against the beating rain, especially if the tree trunk leans that way. Only the bark that readily comes off should be removed. Scraping the bark down to the green bark will cause some kinds of tree to seal and be injurious. Make the tree grow vigorously and the rough bark will roll off of itself or with very little effort.

Orchard and Garden.

The best apples are grown in a hilly country and a somewhat rocky soil. A good tree will take up and plant will be equally well when transplanted in the spring or in the fall. While lilacs and gladiolas are injured by manuring, tulips, hyacinths and crocuses are benefited by a liberal allowance.

FARM TELEPHONES.

How Profit, Joy and Gladness Can Be Brought to Many Isolated Houses at Small Cost.

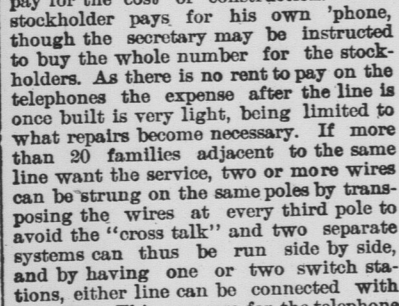
In northeastern Iowa a number of farmers telephone lines were laid last year and they have been so successful and proven such a convenience that many contracts are being let for their construction during the coming season, says E. A. Fields in The Orange Ju'd Farmer. The "bridging system," which is said to unite the best service with the lowest cost. Not more than 20 telephones are placed on one line or system. The main line is run as centrally to the location of the various subscribers as possible, and terminating at one end at the nearest small town or perhaps connecting a small town with the country seat. From the main line each subscriber builds or pays for his own house, where the wire is grounded.

A system of signals is adopted, made necessary because ringing any bell rings all the bells on the line, and in order to call any particular person, you must ring his "call," a combination of long and short rings. The disadvantage of the system is that it affords no privacy, as any conversation over it may be heard by anyone who is listening. Still, for the purpose designed, it answers very well and is both a time saver and a source of amusement. In case of sickness a doctor can be summoned before the hired man could get a team harnessed to drive to town, supposing of course that the doctor has a telephone and they are usually not slow to avail themselves of the advantage. In the busy season, if a machine breaks down, the farmer can inquire for any valuable order repairs without loss of valuable time. Besides saving many trips to town it enables the farmers to keep posted on the market, and take advantage of any sudden advance. Recently a farmer living eight or ten miles from town received word late in the afternoon that his brother was going to make him a visit and would reach town that day by rail. Knowing that a neighbor of his was in town, he called up the hotel where his neighbor usually stopped, found him, told him where to find the traveller and thus saved the long cold ride.

Between the farmers themselves the uses to which it is put are innumerable. Inquiries for stray stock can be made in all directions, arrangements made for extra help and many like errands which generally require much time. In one instance a threshing crew was summoned, and on hand ready to begin work in half an hour, where it would have taken a half day to send word otherwise. The farmer's wife appreciates the convenience as much as any member of the family and probably uses it more. It gives her a means of relieving the monotony of her work that she is not slow to accept, and the young people keep the wires hot evenings in all manner of fun. The line is even used for conveying messages, also, and soprano and tenor may be miles away from each other. It is commonly reported that telephone wires are used for the "cross talk" and two separate systems can thus be run side by side, and by having one or two switch stations, either line can be connected with the other. This new use for the telephone is doubtless destined to increase as its practicality becomes better demonstrated.

Another Saw Jack.

The German saw jack figured in a recent issue is probably a saver of labor, but I think the one shown in the accompanying illustration is an improvement.



LABOR-SAVING SAW JACK.

on the other. This is so easily constructed that description is unnecessary. The material used in building it is of almost any material, although hard wood is preferred, so that the weight will hold it firmly in place. Sharpener in American Agriculturist.

Sheep Versus Dogs.

A New England sheep-raiser claims to be able to keep dogs from his sheep by a barbed wire fence, so constructed that neither the dogs nor the sheep can get through. The fence consists of seven strands of barbed wire on posts eight feet apart, with a wooden rail below the top wire. The line is even used for conveying messages, also, and soprano and tenor may be miles away from each other. It is commonly reported that telephone wires are used for the "cross talk" and two separate systems can thus be run side by side, and by having one or two switch stations, either line can be connected with the other. This new use for the telephone is doubtless destined to increase as its practicality becomes better demonstrated.

Sunlight Destroys Bacteria.

Bacteria grow best away from the light. In fact light checks the growth of most species and the direct rays of the sun kill them rapidly. Sunlight is our great scientific basis for the housewife's placing her pans and other dairy utensils in the sun. She has been calling in the sun's aid to add to the effectiveness of her cleaning. The cheese and butter-makers as well might in like manner use it in the dark places that bacteria flourish best; and to this fact may be ascribed much of the unhealthfulness of poorly lighted stables, cellars and the like. Of course we have also to consider that sunlight dispels the one and shows the other, and as we in Canada see much of the sun we might as well say more.—From Prof. Robertson's report.

Wood Ashes for Cows.

In the early settlement of the country, live cows had access to newly cleared lands with its burned and charred stumps, they used often to go to where stumps had been burnt and lick up the charcoal. Many farmers believe that cows thus allowed free range were less liable to abortion than those kept in close stables. The ashes probably satisfied some want in the animal economy. It may have been the phosphate they contain which is required by the bones of the growing foetus. If cows eat too much of the potash in the ashes corrects the acidity of their stomachs, which often results when stock is highly fed in a stable where it has little exercise.

Even Temperature.

Nearly or quite all kinds of fruits and vegetables keep much better if the temperature in the place where they are stored can be kept even.

THE STORAGE OF ICE.

The Methods That May Be Used at the Least Expense and the Greatest Success.

It was necessary to give information on the methods of storing ice which could be adopted with the least expense and the greatest success in keeping the ice available for use during the warm season. In the storage of ice in a cheap ice-house, the following points are essential to prevent waste by melting, says Prof. Robertson in his report: 1. Protection of the ice from currents of air. (These are likely to get in around the bottom of the building.) 2. Provision for the drainage of any water from melted ice. 3. Close packing of the ice, any space between the blocks being packed with pieces of broken ice when the house is being filled during cold weather. 4. Ventilation over the covering which protects the ice from the ordinary atmosphere.

Ice is melted only when the temperature is above 32 degrees Fahr. The increase in temperature comes from some source external to the ice. When a lump of ice is lying on the ground in warm weather, it is melted by the heat from the ground on which it lies, and by the heat from the air which surrounds it. To prevent that, insulating materials of different sorts have been used. An insulating material for this purpose is wholly prevents, the passage through itself of the form of energy known as heat. Different substances conduct heat more or less rapidly, and are spoken of as being good conductors or poor conductors of heat. Whatever is a good conductor of heat would be a very poor insulating material; and a substance is a good insulator in proportion as it is a poor conductor, or non-conductor, of heat.

Butter and Egg Co-Operation in France.

A movement is on foot in France to attach an "Egg Department" to their system of co-operative dairies. The plan is simple and works well. Each member of the dairy association undertakes to lay down not less than 300 eggs per week on two fixed days; a distinction is to be made between eggs for consumption and those intended for hatching. Members can only send the product of their own hens and at their own expense to the creamery and creameries. The creamery must be in fit and proper condition the members will bind themselves to remove the eggs daily from the creamery at least as the next day or previous. There is a heavy penalty for sending old or spoiled eggs. The creameries undertake to sell the eggs at the best market prices. Associated with the egg industry that of poultry will be added later on. This is extending the scope of the co-operative dairies. It is very practicable to do the same work with eggs as with milk. The eggs can be collected in a perfectly fresh condition at the factories, where the eggs could be kept in a fresh condition and packed direct to the consumer in large cities or direct to Great Britain.

Another Saw Jack.

The German saw jack figured in a recent issue is probably a saver of labor, but I think the one shown in the accompanying illustration is an improvement.



LABOR-SAVING SAW JACK.

on the other. This is so easily constructed that description is unnecessary. The material used in building it is of almost any material, although hard wood is preferred, so that the weight will hold it firmly in place. Sharpener in American Agriculturist.

Sheep Versus Dogs.

A New England sheep-raiser claims to be able to keep dogs from his sheep by a barbed wire fence, so constructed that neither the dogs nor the sheep can get through. The fence consists of seven strands of barbed wire on posts eight feet apart, with a wooden rail below the top wire. The line is even used for conveying messages, also, and soprano and tenor may be miles away from each other. It is commonly reported that telephone wires are used for the "cross talk" and two separate systems can thus be run side by side, and by having one or two switch stations, either line can be connected with the other. This new use for the telephone is doubtless destined to increase as its practicality becomes better demonstrated.

Sunlight Destroys Bacteria.

Bacteria grow best away from the light. In fact light checks the growth of most species and the direct rays of the sun kill them rapidly. Sunlight is our great scientific basis for the housewife's placing her pans and other dairy utensils in the sun. She has been calling in the sun's aid to add to the effectiveness of her cleaning. The cheese and butter-makers as well might in like manner use it in the dark places that bacteria flourish best; and to this fact may be ascribed much of the unhealthfulness of poorly lighted stables, cellars and the like. Of course we have also to consider that sunlight dispels the one and shows the other, and as we in Canada see much of the sun we might as well say more.—From Prof. Robertson's report.

Wood Ashes for Cows.

In the early settlement of the country, live cows had access to newly cleared lands with its burned and charred stumps, they used often to go to where stumps had been burnt and lick up the charcoal. Many farmers believe that cows thus allowed free range were less liable to abortion than those kept in close stables. The ashes probably satisfied some want in the animal economy. It may have been the phosphate they contain which is required by the bones of the growing foetus. If cows eat too much of the potash in the ashes corrects the acidity of their stomachs, which often results when stock is highly fed in a stable where it has little exercise.

Even Temperature.

Nearly or quite all kinds of fruits and vegetables keep much better if the temperature in the place where they are stored can be kept even.

CANADA'S STURGEON.

THE CAVIARE INDUSTRY NOT A NEW ONE IN THIS COUNTRY.

The Lake of the Woods Product—Russian Caviare Made Largely From the Roe of Canadian Fish—Sturgeon Are Found All Over the Dominion—Some Interesting Statistics.

It is astonishing how much some newspaper editors, who are supposed to be more than usually well informed, have yet to learn of the resources of their own country. Quite recently the editor of a Winnipeg paper went into ecstasies over the marketing of a consignment of Canadian caviare in London. The shipment had gone from the Lake of the Woods district, but the editor did not seem to be aware of the fact that the caviare industry had been a flourishing one in the vicinity of Winnipeg for many years. The trade and navigation returns do not give under a separate heading, the exports of caviare, but according to reports in possession of the Department of Fisheries, several hundred hogs have been sent from the St. Lawrence in Hudson's Bay, and the Canadian sturgeon, from the roe of which caviare is made, take first place in the market on account of their rich, edible quality. A few years ago it was the custom in the northwest, and especially in British Columbia, to look upon the sturgeon as little more than a fish, but different opinion prevails now. As long ago as 1851 Professor Owen, an eminent authority, publicly declared his belief in the value of the sturgeon which abounded in Canadian rivers, and at the time of the great exhibition in London he brought the matter to the attention of the commissioner from Canada.

The sturgeon are found all over the Dominion; in St. John River, N.B., in the St. Lawrence, in Hudson's Bay, and in all the great lakes of Ontario, Manitoba and in certain waters of the northwest. The Pacific sturgeon, especially that of the Fraser River, are of immense size, but those most valuable for caviare are the sturgeon of the Lake of the Woods district. The Canadian caviare is hardly inferior to the celebrated Russian product, and is greatly superior to much that is produced in the United States and other countries. The demand is so great, and the supply comparatively limited, hence, wherever sturgeon occur, there has been a tendency, during the last eight or ten years, to carry on extensive fishing. The Columbia River abounded in sturgeon, and in the early part of the century a regular sturgeon fishery began, and nearly 1,000,000 pounds of dressed fresh and pickled sturgeon were shipped away. The value of the fish was \$15,000. In 1892 nearly 3,000,000 pounds were obtained, valued at \$41,000. After a few seasons the supply failed, and has since been practically exhausted. The United States has engaged in the industry, and has done well. The Canadian fishery laws prevented it. Last year the Fraser River sturgeon exported \$200,000 to the United States. Caviare is one of the most valuable of fish products, being considered by epicures as a great delicacy. It is produced in this country for many years, and is greater quantity than any other country, and much of the valuable Russian caviare is really the product of the Dominion.

For about 20 years United States buyers have sought the raw material, and the nearly ripe eggs of the sturgeon, and many Canadian fish firms have handled the raw material and converted it, by process of salting, into the form of caviare. The salted caviare is rather like brambleberry jam in appearance, and is sold in the same manner as in every province. At first indifference as to the value of the fish, and then an insatiable desire to capture everything of the kind, the sturgeon, when its market value was realized, was followed by the decline, and in some cases total exhaustion of the fishery. In the United States, and in some respects, the best sturgeon, have been shipped for many years from the waters of Manitoba, and from the Lake of the Woods. On Lake of the Woods River (N.B.) fishermen to obtain the sturgeon they had been encouraged in the rivers of Florida the pursuit of the sturgeon fishery was rapidly abandoned. 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BIRTHS.

CLARK—At Fredericton, on March 15th, to the wife of W. G. Clark, a son.

MARRIAGES.

CAMPBELL—On Jan. 24th, at the Civil Registry, in the presence of the Rev. J. W. H. ...

DEATHS.

ROGERS—At Bigby Ridge, on March 6th, of the late ...

SAILED.

Cardis, 11th inst, ship Avon, Brady, and ...

ARRIVED.

Bobby, 14th inst, ship Roger Drury, from ...

CONSUMPTION THREATENED.

Mr. James Grigg, West Devon, P. E. L., writes—'I am glad to say that the ...'

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills CURE BY MAKING RICH, RED BLOOD AND STRENGTHENING THE NERVES.

The Way to be Well. If you want to be well take care of your blood. When the blood is poor and watery, the whole system is weakened and falls an easy prey to disease.

MARINE JOURNAL.

ARRIVED. TUESDAY, March 14. Coosville—Ship Ida M. 85 Smith, from ...

DEPARTS.

TUESDAY, March 14. St. John, 14th inst, ship ...

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Sandy Hook, N. J., March 15—The lights in ...

REPORTS, DISASTERS ETC.

In port at Nassau, 8th inst, ship ...

LIST OF VESSELS BOUND TO ST. JOHN.

At St. John, 14th inst, ship ...

DEPARTS.

TUESDAY, March 14. St. John, 14th inst, ship ...

Intercolonial Railway.

Table with columns for destination and fare. Includes routes to Halifax, Quebec, and Montreal.

Wood's Phosphodine.

Advertisement for Wood's Phosphodine, highlighting its benefits for health and vitality.

CALIFORNIA REJOICES.

Rain Has Fallen and the Crops Are Saved. SAN FRANCISCO, March 16—There is hardly a section of California that has not been visited by rain within the past two days...

EPPS'S COCOA.

Advertisement for Epps's Cocoa, describing it as a 'Grateful Comforting' and 'Breakfast Supper' food.



**A SUBMARINE BOAT**

MAY RENDER BRITAIN'S POWERFUL FLEET USELESS.

If All Is True That Is Said by the French the *Gustave Zede* is a Little Vagabond—A Vivid Description of What It Is Claimed This New Modern Naval Destroyer Can Do.

You seldom see anything so remarkable, even in Paris, as the present wild enthusiasm over the new submarine boat, the *Gustave Zede*, writes Sterling Helling in the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*. Through the triple gloom of the drifts affair, the threatened war with England, and the rumored coup d'etat, the tale of the boat's performance shines on the people like a star of promise. "Now what will become of the proud domination of Great Britain," cries the Deputy, Mullevy, "when she is met by a boat and steel, the historic barrier, shall be at the mercy of surprises, when the work of time and the force of nature shall be annihilated by a few French divers? Already the prophetic voice is lifted: 'One day also Troy shall fall, the city, and Priam and his invincible people!'" This is the admirable sentiment of the whole French press and people.

The jubilation is testified by the tale of the *Gustave Zede* as given by our American admiralty and industriously disseminated by the Paris papers. The French admiral and his staff, it is said, swept at large toward the Isles of Hyeres, in whose environs it took a fighting position. Its evolutions were followed by a steel-plate boat 162 feet long, moved by electricity, navigating the surface and diving and navigating under the surface at will. When visible only a conical cupola, or dome, is seen, pierced by bull's-eye windows of heavy glass. When seen the men-of-war directed a mock artillery fire against it—"The only kind that could be efficacious"—but always in vain. It always dived immediately, to reappear in almost any other vessel. It was the *Gustave Zede*.

It often happened that this submarine boat would arrive, under way, less than its own length from the man-of-war without having been seen. This, it is said, must remain always a defect of submarine boats. The *Gustave Zede* would rise and take a peep. Determining its position, it would sink immediately to do its silent work. A minute later a torpedo would be launched at the doomed man-of-war.

"Good!" the witnesses are said to have remarked to the French naval officers, "but is it a naval vessel or is it a practical fish? Can it follow the enemy a distance in rough water? Can it fight in unknown ground?"

"Prepare to follow the squadron," signaled the admiral, and all the men-of-war steered for Marselles. The despatch boats, the cruisers, the heavy cuirasses, the torpedo destroyers and all the troupe moved swiftly. But behind them, in front of them and everywhere, the *Gustave Zede* sported with surprising facility.

At the anchoring port at Marselles the Minister of Marine and the invited admirals inquired what resources remained to the reply was "nothing." The accumulators still contained enough electricity to permit the *Gustave Zede* to return back to Toulon! This, the Minister of Marine, remarked for publication: "The problem is solved. If all our colonies possessed such defenses we should need to fear no marine power on earth."

To the Parisians the *Gustave Zede* is the Nautilus of Capt. Verne and Jules Verne and nothing less. Not as the *Nautilus*, however, for it is not a story, so they are now content to rely on Lockyer's assurance that "The problem is solved."

The *Gustave Zede* is in reality an old boat, originally known as the *Sirene*, launched at Toulon in 1898. Her internal arrangement has been changed, time and age has enlarged her 162 feet long, wide and deep, and she is now a vessel of 800 tons, giving her a surface speed of 20 knots an hour, driven by electric accumulators working up to 720 horsepower. Until the late excitement her career has been a series of mishaps. An anchor boat of the same type, the *Gymnote*, 59 feet long and displacing 30 tons, was lost in 1897. The *Gustave Zede*, a four-year-old vessel, has had more than a dozen accidents. Both have certain broad features in common, a bronze or gun-metal hull, cigar-shaped; electric engines, driven by storage batteries; an arrangement of water-ballast tanks for sinking, and pumps to expel the water ballast when it is desired to rise to the surface; and a store of compressed air in steel cylinders, to enable the crew to breathe when submerged.

There is nothing new in this. Where, then, is the secret? It is said to lie in the "chamber of manoeuvres." In publishing the outlines of the new *Francis* to be built on the model of the *Gustave Zede*, the Paris papers take patriotic credit for having "indicated nothing" on these important heads. "The imagination of foreign inventors may give itself free play. They will find nothing to guide them."

A French naval officer—"one of the most brilliant attaches of the staff—of the marine"—has just been telling the Paris public how different the results would have been had Admiral Cervera been possessed of "even one" of these new submarine boats. "This officer knows better than any other—having contributed to perfect it—all the means of action at the disposition of the *Gustave Zede*. The natural prudence of his mind during their entire working life will not amount to more than one pound of honor, an amount that a man with a good appetite would eat out in a day without thinking much about it. Beeswax is almost entirely indigestible, and while it does no harm when swallowed, never enters into the food value of the honey it contains."

What They Drink. Britain's drink bill, just published, shows yearly the expenditure on intoxicating liquors for every man, woman and child in the United Kingdom. Irishmen and Scotchmen, it seems, have been much maligned in the contention for while the Englishman drinks 2.41 gallons of alcohol yearly, the Scotchman manages with 1.54 and the Irishman with 1.45. The Englishman spends \$30.50, the Scotchman \$15.25 and the Irishman \$18.95.

**JUST A GLIMPSE.**

A Man of Mature Years Sees a Strangely Familiar Face in a Mirror.

"Here," said a man of mature years, "was an experience that I fancy others have had. You know we don't realize the change in our own appearance as the years go by. We feel young, all right, and imagine that we look so, and never realize that we don't. But coming down from an upper story of a tall building in an elevator the other day and thinking of something else I happened to see a face in a mirror in the side of the car.

"It had a curious interest for me somehow. It was the face of a man of middle age, tolerably well preserved, but with hair pretty gray and with marks at the outer corners of his eyes showing where the crow had stepped on him—lightly, to be sure, but the marks of crow's feet nevertheless, the face of a man of years. But, old and gray, the most curious and fascinating thing about it was its striking resemblance to my own. This was almost startling, but a moment later, when I looked at it I saw a slight tarry mark on my forehead reproduced with a corresponding movement by the head in the mirror. I realized that what I saw was indeed a reflection of my own face, and that for a moment I had seen myself as I am."

"But when I got home I looked in the glass there. And did I see any middle-aged folks now? Not by a jugful! I saw the man I wanted to see. A little gray perhaps. Yes, a little gray. 'Crow's feet'! Yes, if you want to call 'em so. I'm no spring chicken. I don't set out to be that—that is, not this spring—but I'm a young man still for all that. I can't expect to remain so for many years to come despite what the mirror in the elevator said."

**DENS OF HORROR.**

The Prisons of Morocco Are Hothbeds of Deadly Disease.

The prison system in Morocco is one of the most horrible in any other country in the world. Men are arrested—often merely to spite some one whom they have been so unfortunate as to offend and who has applied to a friend of one of the prisoners, where they would be left to starve did not their relatives or friends bring them food, for no arrangements whatever are made by the authorities for the feeding of prisoners in the prison system. The prisoners are generally crowded with prisoners in the most loathsome and infectious diseases, dark and unventilated, and custodians who are quite as brutal and savage as the prisoners. The prisoners are cast into these hothbeds of disease, generally without the most farcical pretense of a trial, to die or rot if their crimes are light or their enemies powerful. Otherwise they are enemies tortured in some way or another. Starving merely is too good for them in the opinion of the authorities.

Not long ago a merchant who had dared to claim payment for goods supplied to a friend of one of the court officials was cast into prison without trial, and after suffering torments in the midst of a mass of diseased humanity for months was taken out, shoved into a barrel fitted with long spikes and rolled down a high steep hill. The barrel eventually plunged into the sea with its torn and mangled cargo. Imprisonment, torture and death for all that present his bill—Cincinnati Enquirer.

**Naval Heroes in the After.**

The naval hero saying, "Westminster Abbey is a very life-like and good representation of the great man. It is said to have been copied from a smaller figure for which Nelson said, 'All the world are of the same clay.' The bar for his picture of the 'Death of Nelson,' found the marks of the eye patch on the lining and the stamp of the period in the crown.—Fall Mail Magazine.

**Explaining It.**

"Now," said the physician who was examining an applicant for life insurance, "I shall have to ascertain your chest expansion."

"My what?" asked the applicant.

"Your chest expansion."

"Absolutely nothing else is needed. Freedom from wind, a high average of sunshine, dry climate and all such other things as are generally supposed to be so necessary for nothing. And this is the crux of the whole matter. It is possible to cure here, on the spot, all the most ailments of this country who are ill of phthisis. Why, then, are sanitariums not erected at once to cure the hundreds of thousands of those who are ill and who have not the means to go abroad—hundreds of thousands who are already under the sod if they were such steps be not at once taken? It is sad to think that all these people must die when they might easily be saved."

**Woman's Wisdom.**

"Select the blue cloth, dear, and that will make you two new dresses."—Philadelphia Press.

"What is raised mostly in damp climates?" asked the teacher.

"Umbrellas," replied Johnny.—London Fun.

**FRESH AIR AND FOOD.**

The Black Forest Cure For Consumption.

No Medicines, No Inoculation, No Codding—Simply Pure Air Day and Night, Enormous Meals, Carefully Regulated Exercise and Rest.

There is an interesting article in the Nineteenth Century in which Mr. J. A. Gibson tells how he was cured of consumption. Mr. Gibson found himself, at the age of 28, suffering from acute phthisis. His case was pronounced to be desperate by the doctors. He weighed only 9 stone 7 pounds and the disease had such a hold upon him that he never expected to recover. However, he went off into the country, as the doctors advised, and after three months of complete rest and a diet of more than half a gallon of milk a day he had put on four pounds weight. Then a friend urged him to go to Nordrach in the Black Forest and place himself under Dr. Walther.

He did so, and in four months he came back to England in a state of barbaric health, weighing 13½ stone and with a chest measurement to correspond. What was this magical treatment of Dr. Walther? Nourishment, rest and fresh air—no medicines, no inoculation, no codding, but simply open windows day and night, enormous meals and carefully regulated exercise and rest.

It sounds an easy cure, and it began to take effect instantaneously in Mr. Gibson's case. The first thing was to gain weight, and with this object in view Dr. Walther fairly crammed his patient. Mr. Gibson gained in weight. There was a competition as to who should gain most, and people ate for dear life, with an eye on the scale.

"We used to say among ourselves," writes Mr. Gibson, "that we had to eat three times the ordinary amount of food—one portion to replace natural waste, a second portion to replace the extra waste from the disease and a third portion to put on weight so that the system might be strengthened and finally get the better of the disease." Everybody had to lie down for an hour before meals. To bed at a pleasant hour, to get up at a pleasant hour, to walk at the day's routine, with a walk at a small pace.

From the moment of arrival until leaving Nordrach the patient wore a harness of gray, close buttoned to the throat, reached amply beyond the knees. About the waist and buckled on the outside for quick and ready use, there was a broad black belt in which two blades of fighting means killing. He could cut or thrust deeper with a sharp than with a dull sword, and if in the melee he should happen to hit one of his own, it was all intended for good of the cause.—Lieutenant Colonel Forrester, in Harper's Magazine.

**THE "GREEN RAY."**

To Be Seen Frequently at the Delta of the Nile.

The "green ray," an optical phenomenon which has been made the foundation of a story by Jules Verne, is a flash of greenish light seen as the limb of the sun rises or sets under certain conditions of the atmosphere. The sea horizon is good for observing it, but the effect is occasionally seen in the Alps or other mountains, and, according to Science, it is of a nature to be observed in the open become and so hardly is the patient made and so invigorated that on his return to this country it is the greatest misery for him to have to remain in a room with closed windows.

Being at such a considerable height—1,500 feet, with a rise in the longer walks of another 1,500 feet—the patient, to get the same amount of oxygen to the system, must breathe beyond the level of the land and thus expand the lungs. In this way the lungs are completely flooded with pure air. All the old corners and crannies, which he has hardly used for years, are ventilated, and the easy walking up and down the same time the most absolute rest is given. The patient is allowed to be practically diseased, and so proceed. The climate is much the same as in England. There is quite as high a rainfall and in winter it is much colder. But it has been demonstrated beyond a doubt that the climate has absolutely nothing to do with the case.

There the patients, who go out regularly day after day in all kinds of weather, sometimes walk for hours at a time in the rain without ever thinking of changing their wet clothes afterward. This course Mr. Gibson still adopts and finds that such a wetting—sometimes twice in one day—never does him any harm whatever.

He asked Dr. Walther if he thought his system could be carried on with hope of success in this country. He said that it could be worked here quite as well as in Nordrach, or as in the balneated place; that all that was required was a place where pure air was to be had, situated well away from a town, at a fair elevation, and the man to see that the system was properly carried out. Mr. Gibson is now convinced that this is perfectly true.

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**A NATURAL SOLDIER.**

Lieutenant Colonel Forrester, to Whom War Means Killing.

Soldier by nature, from earliest boyhood at home on horseback, with firm, erect and easy seat, rode at the head of the column in the day of the battle.

If those who whine would whistle, About those who languish, laugh, The rose would root the thistle, The grass would outrun the chaff; If hearts were only jolly, If griefs were all unshakably, Were things that now are not—Then love would meet to duty, And all the world would seem A dream within a dream.

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This accomplished, he returned to the House, and watched for an opportunity of taking part in the debate. The chance came at length, and the "stolen speech" began to reverberate through the Chamber, to the great delight of a number of members who had been left in the secret.

The original owner of the speech was flattered at first, but when, as the oration proceeded, he came to recognize his own well-remembered and familiar phrases, his face assumed such a comical expression of mingled surprise, indignation and confusion that the gravity of the occasion interested completely broke down.

**South Australia's New Governor.**

Lord Thomson's appointment to the Governorship of South Australia appeals to the imagination of all who support the idea of Imperial Federation. It is suggestive, not so much because he is the son of the late Lord Palmerston, as because his father was so ardent an advocate of close relations between the colonies and the Mother Country. The first Lord Thomson was deeply attached to Mr. Gladstone personally, but politically he was not a Gladstonian. As Post Laureate, he missed no opportunity of inculcating the moral that the future, not only of the English race, but in some measure, of the world, depends on the readiness of the various members of the British Empire to stand shoulder to shoulder in all circumstances. If the Governor-elect of South Australia has not inherited his father's gift for song, he has inherited the full inheritance of Imperial enthusiasm.—Saturday Review.

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"Let me assume the white man's burden. The great Kipling looked down on the blue eyes of the eager urchin.

"My boy," he said in even tones, "a burden the hand is worth two in the bush!"

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And all our loves were true,  
The stars that swing above us  
Would brighten in the blue;  
If cruel words were blisses,  
And every scowl a smile,  
A better world would be  
Would hardly be worth while.  
If purses would enlighten  
To meet a brother's need,  
The load we bear would lighten  
Above the grave of greed.

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About those who languish, laugh,  
The rose would root the thistle,  
The grass would outrun the chaff;  
If hearts were only jolly,  
If griefs were all unshakably,  
Were things that now are not—  
Then love would meet to duty,  
And all the world would seem  
A dream within a dream.

If men would cease to worry,  
And women cease to sigh,  
And all be glad to marry,  
Whatever was to die—  
Then love would meet to duty,  
As love demands of all,  
The first would be the last;  
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And every eye would shine,  
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One of the most successful speeches ever made in support of the address in reply to the Queen's speech was that of Lord Rosebery, as recorded in the House of Lords on Feb. 9, 1871. It was also his maiden effort, and evoked the warmest congratulations of the leaders of both parties in the Gilded Chamber. One went down to the House intent on delivering a great oration, but he lost his manuscript somewhere within the precincts of the House. It was picked up by another member of mischievous propensities, who, seeing an opportunity for a score, handed it forthwith conveyed his unexpected "find" to Sir Thomas Wyse. The latter gentleman, as once sought the support of the committee, he was diligently applied himself to the task of learning the speech by heart.

This accomplished, he returned to the House, and watched for an opportunity of taking part in the debate. The chance came at length, and the "stolen speech" began to reverberate through the Chamber, to the great delight of a number of members who had been left in the secret.

The original owner of the speech was flattered at first, but when, as the oration proceeded, he came to recognize his own well-remembered and familiar phrases, his face assumed such a comical expression of mingled surprise, indignation and confusion that the gravity of the occasion interested completely broke down.

**South Australia's New Governor.**

Lord Thomson's appointment to the Governorship of South Australia appeals to the imagination of all who support the idea of Imperial Federation. It is suggestive, not so much because he is the son of the late Lord Palmerston, as because his father was so ardent an advocate of close relations between the colonies and the Mother Country. The first Lord Thomson was deeply attached to Mr. Gladstone personally, but politically he was not a Gladstonian. As Post Laureate, he missed no opportunity of inculcating the moral that the future, not only of the English race, but in some measure, of the world, depends on the readiness of the various members of the British Empire to stand shoulder to shoulder in all circumstances. If the Governor-elect of South Australia has not inherited his father's gift for song, he has inherited the full inheritance of Imperial enthusiasm.—Saturday Review.

**Kipling's Quest.**

The keen-eyed urchin, called the great writer as he landed from the boat, says The Cleveland Plaindealer.

Stepping forward briskly he touched his hat and, pointing to the heavy valise in Rudyard Kipling's hand, smilingly remarked:

"Let me assume the white man's burden. The great Kipling looked down on the blue eyes of the eager urchin.

"My boy," he said in even tones, "a burden the hand is worth two in the bush!"

**IF.**

If all who hate would love us,  
And all our loves were true,  
The stars that swing above us  
Would brighten in the blue;  
If cruel words were blisses,  
And every scowl a smile,  
A better world would be  
Would hardly be worth while.  
If purses would enlighten  
To meet a brother's need,  
The load we bear would lighten  
Above the grave of greed.

If those who whine would whistle,  
About those who languish, laugh,  
The rose would root the thistle,  
The grass would outrun the chaff;  
If hearts were only jolly,  
If griefs were all unshakably,  
Were things that now are not—  
Then love would meet to duty,  
And all the world would seem  
A dream within a dream.

If men would cease to worry,  
And women cease to sigh,  
And all be glad to marry,  
Whatever was to die—  
Then love would meet to duty,  
As love demands of all,  
The first would be the last;  
Then every day would gladden,  
And every eye would shine,  
And God would pause to listen,  
And life would be divine.

**PARLIAMENTARY NERVOUSNESS.**

Some Very Good Stories of Well-Known Public Men in England.

It is a curious fact that the House likes new members—who are usually selected to discharge the duty of moving the address—to bring some nervousness, says the *London Mail*, and it is seldom that the hon. gentlemen are disappointed. The case of a young Irishman who got up to speak on a night in 1879 provoked a storm of laughter. He was unable to utter a single word.

For a quarter of an hour he stood on his feet, and although he included in a great deal of gesticulation not a sound seemed to issue from his lips. The would-be orator was in such an extreme condition of nervousness that, while thinking he was addressing the House, he was in

