

The Saturday Gazette.

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WHALE FISHING.

SOME FACTS REGARDING AN ALMOST FORGOTTEN ST. JOHN INDUSTRY.

The Mechanics' Whale Fishing Company—An Anecdote of Dr. Gesner.

There are very many who are tolerably conversant with St. John and the history of its industries, who are wholly unaware of the fact that about 50 years ago a large amount of capital was invested here in the whale fishery, which for several years was prosecuted with a good deal of vigor and varying success.

The vessels were all fitted out under his supervision, and on their return from a voyage were at once placed in his charge. Under the laws existing half a century ago, it was necessary for these vessels to discharge their cargoes here, which they did, all along between the Custom House and Market Slip, placing the same again on board and sailing for Liverpool, where the oil was disposed of, it being required that the cargo should be cleared from a British port.

Except in the case of Mr. Millidge's vessel, referred to, no serious disasters are reported as occurring to the whaling vessels of St. John. Between 1848 and 1850, such as where here left the harbor to return, no serious disaster is reported, various causes combining to make the fishery in no high degree remunerative, though it is believed that no one was financially wrecked in consequence.

Where are they all who figured in the building, management and sailing of these whaling vessels of half a century ago, and whose names are mentioned in these recollections? These, Nesbit, president of the Mechanics' Whale Fishing Co., died long ago, W. & R. Wright whose shipyard was on Courtenay Bay, removed to England, and long since joined the silent majority; Dr. Gesner, the naturalist, made sore by trial and disappointment, died in Nova Scotia, and rests in an unknown grave; James and Thomas Millidge and Capt. Cudlip and Capt. Stewart still live in the memories of some of our older inhabitants.

What are you doing? exclaimed a caller on a country editor who was sitting on a prostrate man and pummeling him in pugilistic style.

"Doing?" repeated the editor as he pummeled the fallen man's eye with an italic fullstop; "What am I doing? I am moulding public opinion. This fellow under me says that my views on the tariff are all wrong and I am trying to convince him that he is mistaken.—Hotel Mail.

WOMAN.

A LADY WRITER COMPARES THE FAIR SEX WITH MAN.

In a Few Points Relating to the Mental and Emotional Qualities.

With respect to the matter of determining the claim, which men or women have to superior excellence, when we are led into the generally established opinion that, in strength of mind, as well as of body, men are greatly superior to women, we do not take into consideration, that women are allotted certain endowments by nature, which will be as difficult for men to acquire, as it would be for women to acquire those peculiarly adapted to them.

And though observation and reflection make it evident that the powers of reasoning and abstraction are the prerogatives of men, yet "Presence of mind, penetration and quickness of perception are the sciences of women; ability to avail themselves of these is their talent." Though man will reason better than woman regarding the human heart, yet she will read better than they the hearts of men.

Some writers maintain that the peculiarities in the female character, are not so much owing to organization as to the results of education, and the general usage of life, then, again, however, while the girls of the nineteenth century are almost universally enjoying equal privileges, with their brothers in education, business, and also, to a certain extent, in field sports, the following questions are being continually asked, not only by very able writers, but also by those whom we meet in every-day life.

Is it a matter of frequent remark, however, that though the paths of art have always been open to women, yet in creative thought, they have been inferior to man save in fiction, for allowing that there have been some who have developed high artistic faculty, yet what woman ever painted like Leonardo da Vinci and what woman has written like Shakespeare?

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Madame de Staël says, that "Love is the history of woman's life; it is an episode in man's nevertheless, there have been many noteworthy instances where men have loved just as purely and devotedly as women, still however, in respect to constancy and fidelity in either sex there are various opinions from high authorities. Hence Biogues said, "Trust not to a woman, not even if she were dying." And Virgil, "Woman is always inconstant and fickle." But perhaps, the most correct views of the question might be gathered, from what Moore says,

"Is not that I expect to find A more devoted, fond and true one, With rosy cheek and raven hair, Enough for me that she's a new one."

THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY. A Resume of The Year's Work.—Some of The Library's Needs.

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A Resume of The Year's Work.—Some of The Library's Needs.

The annual report of the commissioners of the Free Public Library has been published. It shows that the library is steadily growing in popularity and usefulness. The great want of the commissioners is money. The common council contributes the paltry sum of \$1,000 a year to the support of the library, and the ladies' committee look after the salary of the librarian. This sum, it need not be said, is entirely inadequate to the support of the institution—that is to support it as it should be supported.

The only regret they have to express is the limited scope of the library under their charge. In an interview with a committee of your honorable board it was clearly shown that they were only able to throw open its doors for three days in the week and were obliged to restrict the cards of admission to the privileges of the library to one member in each family.

According to the report 2,300 cards entitling persons to have books from the library have been issued—an addition of 225 over last year. The total number of books loaned to these 2,300 families during the twelve months was 19,284. As there are less than 6,000 books in the library it would seem that each book has been issued three times over.

The library is so small that it is almost impossible to get a really popular work without months or weeks of waiting. The commissioners have so little money at their disposal that they cannot keep pace with modern thought by placing on the shelves of the library the new works as they appear. To make the library what it should be would require at the very least an immediate expenditure of \$3,000.

The memorial of the Trade Promoting Company respecting the extension of the harbor railway from the Intercolonial Pier to Reed's Point and the adjoining wharves was before the common council yesterday. It seems that the railway department of Canada is prepared to put the rails down and make the necessary connections as soon as the council grants the right of way. So far as this portion of the memorial is concerned there will be no difficulty as the right of way is entirely through streets and property owned or controlled by the common council.

Regarding the extension of the railway from the government wharf at the Mill St. bridge to Robertson's wharf it would seem that some of the property owners are of opinion they should receive damages from the government or the council. In cases where property is taken and the remainder not improved it is right that the owner should receive compensation. But in the case of wharf owners whose property is benefited by the railway coming over it, it would be a gross injustice to tax payers of the city to give such persons a single cent. They lose the use of a portion of their property, it is true, but the benefit to the remainder more than compensates for the loss.

Charles Watts, of Toronto, who delivered two or three lectures in the girls' Hall a year or two since, will revisit the city next autumn.

REMOVING THE DEAD.

SOME OLD BURIAL GROUNDS THAT SHOULD BE CLOSED.

An investigation of the Carleton Cemetery demanded without delay. The recent developments regarding the management of the Carleton church yard calls for speedy and thorough investigation. Judging from the published reports and the statements of individuals this grave yard has been filled for years. Still the grave digger has been allowed to open new graves. This he admits. One of the trustees also admits to that to some extent this sort of thing has been allowed to go on with at least his sanction if not with the sanction of the remaining trustees.

The Carleton Burial Ground is not the only one in this city where the removal of bodies has been permitted. Within a short radius of St. John there are several small burial grounds controlled by different denominations. Most of these places of the dead have been open for many years. In the majority of them the lots have all been disposed of. In some, more than a few single graves still remain. None of them are well kept.

It is a sanitary measure alone the burial grounds should be closed up and further burial permits refused. The man who has no respect for the remains of his fellow than to dig them up in mid-winter and throw the bones and coffins to bleach in a snow bank, is unworthy to be the custodian of a burial ground, and should be brought to book for his actions. Most likely the remains removed are those of friendless persons, but the bones of the poor are as sacred to their living friends as are those of the rich.

We repeat the management of the Carleton cemetery requires the fullest enquiry by the proper authorities. There is a heavy penalty for persons who disturb the remains of the dead. And if it is shown that in this cemetery the bodies have been dug up in this hurried manner, then the law officers of the crown should take such action as will bring each and every of the offenders to justice.

The latest of the publications of Wm. Bryce, of Toronto, are Dr. Glenn's stories, by B. L. Farjeon, and Eve, by S. Baring Gould. Mr. Farjeon's stories are always entertaining and are marked by an individuality as distinct as that by which the novels of Dickens are distinguished. Everyone who has read "Blade of Grass" will be eager to peruse the history of Dr. Glenn's Daughter.

Eve is a novel of wider scope; all of its characters are well painted, its incidents are full of interest, and the author's knowledge of the passions by which men and women are influenced in their every day lives, is manifested on every page.

St. John as a Summer Resort, is the title of an exquisitely gotten up booklet, in which the merits of the property on Mount Pleasant, owned by Robert Reed, Esq., for hotel purposes, is lucidly set forth. With all the multitudinous attractions by which it is surrounded, comprising everything that is grand in water and landscapes, St. John can never stay the steps of the tourist without enlarged hotel accommodations. Mr. Reed's idea of converting this property into a first-class resort for tourists, if carried out, would do more to popularize St. John with summer travellers, than anything else that could be devised. As has been said elsewhere in this issue of the Gazette, the Maritime provinces are sure to become the great summer resort of the continent, but it is likely to be generations hence unless our own people provide hotel accommodations and take intelligent steps toward making the attractions of the country known abroad. St. John as a Summer Resort contains a view of Mount Pleasant, a map of railway and steamer routes, a bird's eye view of the harbor, a plan of Mount Pleasant, a map of Mount Pleasant, a view of Bar Harbor, and descriptive text.

The Earl of Derby is a pronounced kleptomaniac.

CANADIAN PATRIOTISM.

An Excellent Address by Mr. George V. McInerney at Memramcook.

At the commencement exercises of Memramcook college, Mr. George V. McInerney, of Kent, delivered an address which is worthy of preservation, and unfortunately this cannot be said of all college orations. In one part of his address, Mr. McInerney referred to Canada, its attractions, resources and history. Closing his remarks on this branch of his subject he spoke as follows:—

"What, you ask me, is the patriot's task in Canada? A fasting and a moulding of the greatest races the world has ever seen. In many a sweeping valley dwell, side by side, the peasant who secretly treasures the traditions of Normanly and Bretagne, and the yeoman who stores his mind with the rich remembrance of Bunyvede. Beneath the crumbling walls of Annapolis and Beauséjour dwell in peace and comfort and security, the children of the Loyalists and the descendants of the exiles of Grand-Pre. On the banks of the St. Lawrence and the St. John, within sound of the myotic Atlantic, and on the vast stretches of our western prairies, the rose, the shamrock, the thistle and the lily spring from the same soil. The races they represent have more than once united to beat back the tide of war. Waterloo, Aguirre, Bannockburn and Cressy were forgotten, when the spirits of Almas, Inkerman, Balaklava and Sebastopol joined in fight, for the same cause, on the wooded slopes of the colony. Not French enthusiasm, English discipline, Highland daring nor Celtic ardor alone, smote and humbled the mistaken valor of Montigny. The united force of all nerved the one arm, pulsed in the one heart, fired the same spirit, struck the same blow. In peace as well as in war, we should appreciate the saving truth of the maxim—"Union is strength."

Neither should we forget that, as there are various races, there are also various religions in Canada, and that one of the greatest social dangers of the country is bigotry; "the common cry of ours whose breath is like the reek of the rotten fan." It is the duty of every citizen to manacle class contentions and put gyres on the spirit of intolerance.

The greatest danger we have to fear in Canada is a war of races and this war can only be avoided by religious tolerance. Wherever the British flag—the glorious old Union Jack floats there is liberty of conscience for all. It is the insignia of freedom, of civil and religious liberty. In some parts of the vast empire over which Great Britain holds sway there is a state church, but beyond the dress which it receives from the treasury of the country it has no power over the consciences of the people. They may worship God or Brahma; they may believe in a literal hell or decline altogether to receive the doctrines of future punishment. There is no country in the world where there is such religious freedom as in Canada. No state church is tolerated. None ever will be. Attempts have been made in the past to enrich the coffers of the church at the expense of those of the state. That day has passed. The church must support itself and if it cannot do this must pass out of existence. Church and state in Canada have been forever separated and the man or church attempting to force them again is an enemy of his country; he would be guilty of treason to our constitution and should meet the fate of all traitors. There is room in Canada for all sects and creeds. All have equal rights. They may worship God in any manner they choose, provided always they do not make themselves a nuisance to their neighbors.

Prince Henry of Russia was the first German prince who ever sailed round the world.

John Bright announces his belief that Shakespeare didn't write the plays credited to him.

Ouida has become extremely religious and will stop writing lurid love stories.

Mrs. Catherine T. Simonds has completed fifty years as a Boston school teacher.

Andrew Lang, the English balladist, makes part of his income by writing verses for a soap manufacturer.

After the death of the editor his widow edited the first newspaper published in America.

Elizabeth Mallet established in London in 1702 the first daily newspaper printed in the world.

PERSONALITIES.

John Strange Winter, the author of "Roodle's Baby," is a handsome young matron with dark eyes and a sweet smile.

The tugboat owners have formed a union within the last few days, and now they have to take turns in towing in and out of the harbor, unless specially engaged to do a certain work for the merchants.

Citizen George Francis Train has been heard from. He is soon to start on a lecturing tour of the world. Success friend Citron.

Mrs. E. M. Vinal, of Orono, Me. has found on one of her apple trees a full blown and apparently perfect white rose blossom. Superstition points to this somewhat peculiar freak of nature as a forerunner of death or calamity, but sensible people will assign a more reasonable cause when either misfortune visits a household.

Jabes's Prayer.

I, Chas. IV. X. What a prayer is here recorded, And what faith is shown therein!

Work of the Loggers on Little Black Creek.

Work of the Loggers on Little Black Creek—A Vocation That is Dangerous at Times—Cooks and Their Assistants.

Rural catches.

The conversation given out: There is an awful pause; She sits and looks at her brother.

Fashion Notes.

One of the prettiest of the many bouquets shown in the shop windows of the milliners on Broadway was made of exquisitely fine lace straw, pure white in color.

IN THE NORTH WOODS.

HOW THE TREES OF THE ADIRONDACKS ARE SENT TO THE MILL.

Work of the Loggers on Little Black Creek—A Vocation That is Dangerous at Times—Cooks and Their Assistants.

He Prefers the City Girls.

"There is certain independence, an freedom, darling, which, as the French express it, that distinguishes New York girls from her country cousins, not only in the street, in the cars and in the drawing room, but also under the torture of the surgeon's knife," said a noted oculist, as he dismissed a nervous patient at the close of a simple operation.

THAT MAN FROM SALEM.

HE GOES INTO SOCIETY AND DEBATES THE OBELISK.

New York City Done Up in Crisp Sentences—Scenes on Lower Broadway—Peddlers on the Curb—The Battery—Several Great Men.

Breakfast Among the Tartars.

I went into one of the stone built recesses, where several of our Tartars were crouching round a small grass roof fire, and was considerably edified by watching them cooking and dispatching their morning repast.

[A SHORT VISIT TO JOPPA.]

Interesting Sketch of What a Traveler Saw in That Scriptural Town.

Landing at Joppa. Dr. Gekke begins his observations at once. Joppa is one of the oldest cities in the world, and the first possible landing place as one sails northward from Egypt.

The Oil of Fish Livers.

The livers of all the fish are valuable for the oil they contain. Herring and mackerel—the latter not a food fish, but the cod liver oil.

OBELISK AND OTHER ANTIQUITIES.

See the obelisk. Dozen's company with Bunker Hill monument, edges clipped and worn. Why import stone from Egypt when we have so much of our own?

REMEMBER THE CURB.

Some policemen playing solitaire with their club. Gimcrack, shoeing and shirted peddlers on the curb. Sun shades, neckties, and candy peddlers.

Case Among the Hindus.

The rajah was fond of smoking, and he made an arbitrary distinction between cigarettes and anything else that passed his lips.

Higher Than Gilderoy's Kite.

To be "higher than Gilderoy's kite" means to be punished more severely than the very worst of criminals.

Where Copal is Found.

Copal is allied to amber, but differs from it in its age, being much more recent. It is also common in amber, they are all of extinct species, while those in copal are still in existence.

Captains of Education.

We have captains of industry and finance. Why do we not have captains of education—men of leisure and culture, capable of enthusiasm and initiative.

He Was Not Delicate.

A thin, delicate-looking woman sat in a horse car one evening recently, and next her sat a native of the queen's realm.

Man Wants but Little Here Below.

"Well, farmer, how does this sunny weather suit you?" "Oh, it's being burned up. What we need is a shower."

Advantage of Experience.

Exchange Editor—William E. Curtis says that South American mosquitoes will attack a bull and drive him mad.

The New Invention.

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ABOUT RATTLESNAKES.

BY AN OBSERVANT WOODMAN WHO LIVES AMONG THEM.

A Remedy for the Dreaded Bite—Market for Snake Skins and Rattles—Rattlesnake Kings—Consumption—Cure—A Popular Superstition—Antidotes.

"The splitting of a live chicken and applying the warm flesh to a rattlesnake bite," said a backwoods resident, who lives almost within gunshot of a rattlesnake den on the Upper Shobola creek, "is believed by nine out of ten of the old time dwellers among the mountains of the eastern Pennsylvania to be a never failing extractor of the venom of that reptile. I have never known personally of a case of fatal poisoning by rattlesnake bites in human beings. In fact, I cannot remember of a single person ever having been bitten within my knowledge, and I live within ten minutes' walk of a place where over 200 rattlesnakes were captured by one man in the spring of 1888, and where I can go any day and gather as many rattlers as a customer may desire. Within the past five years there has arisen a craze among city people who spend the summer in the Pike county and other North Pennsylvania mountains for specimens of rattlesnake skins and rattles, and I have myself driven a profitable business in supplying hides and buttons for that purpose for three summers. I know one number board house keeper who buys these things on speculation to sell to his neighbors. I furnished him more than fifty big skins and as many sets of rattles last summer, and have now a contract for 100 of the same this season. I have known as much as \$2.50 to be paid for one rattle-snake skin. Some fanciers have the skins stuffed and mounted, and others have belts, pocketbooks, card cases, cigar cases and even slippers made from the skins after a careful process of tanning, by which the colors and luster of the skin are preserved as they are when the snake is alive and ready to sink his fangs in his aesthetic victim.

"The person who caught the 200 rattlesnakes two years ago was Elijah Pelton, a big, double fisted woodman. He kept them all alive within removing a fang and was the only person I ever really knew to handle live, fang-whip rattlesnakes with impunity. He did this daily nearly all summer at Shobola Glen where hundreds of New York people come to that place, and I always thought the performance a singular one to be made in an hour's journey of the resort. He had especially as Pelton did not conceal the fact that the snakes were captured within an hour's journey of the resort. He had the snakes in a large cage, which he entered and handled there at will, to the accompaniment of an almost deafening chorus of rattling from his vicious looking pets, as they darted head and tail about the cage, or coiled themselves in the position they always assume when about to strike. Pelton seemed to have no fear of them, and time again, but that he simply sucked out the poison, and did not stint himself as to what he did.

"There was one another rattlesnake king in Pike county named Sam Helms. He supplied himself with snakes from the same den that Pelton got his from, and was never known to be without his bosom and pockets filled with them. He died some years ago of consumption, and his death from that disease shook the faith of the old mountaineers in the efficacy of the rattlesnake as a curative power.

"The high value of the rattlesnake oil wherever that snake is found is widely known. I have known as much as \$5 to be paid for the oil of a rattlesnake, so great was the purchaser's faith in it as a cure for rheumatism, and many believe that the oil is infallible as an internal remedy in all kinds of fever, and in some places it is regarded as a never failing cure for fits. It is on record that many years ago in Sullivan county, the settlers on the east branch of the Delaware got together one fall and killed over 1,200 rattlesnakes for their dens for the purpose of trying to cure the cholera.

"But the uses of the live rattlesnake as a medicinal agent are not so well known. The father of one of my present neighbors suffered some years ago from an ulcer on his leg. He did not seem to receive any benefit from rattlesnake oil, so he took the advice of an old resident, now dead, and carried a live rattlesnake to bed with him and kept it there three days. The old gentleman always insisted that he was bitten by the snake, and that the poison simply counteracted the poison of the disease that was in his blood and drove it out. How true that may be I do not know, but it is certain that the man's ulcer disappeared, and he got well and lived for several years. I do not know whether the snake died or not, but very likely it did.

"Then there was, and to some extent is yet, a belief that if a consumptive should bite deep into the neck of a live rattlesnake at certain times the disease would be cured. When it was found that Sam Helms had the consumption the live rattlesnake treatment was tried on him. For all accounts he must have bitten the necks of a whole den of live rattlesnakes, but consumption's hand was not stayed, and Sam was gathered to his non-make biting fathers.

"Another popular superstition among the old residents, and one that some of their descendants believe in yet, was to carry a set of rattles in their hats to prevent or cure headaches and render sunstroke impossible. It was also once believed that if a person bitten by a rattlesnake should swallow a few drops of the poison itself the former would have no effect. Not a few woodmen I have known always had a little vial of the poison, which they extracted from the sacs at the base of the fangs of rattlesnakes they killed for their oil to be used internally in case they should have the misfortune to be inoculated by a snake bite in their tramps through the woods. But I never knew of any of them having occasion to use the alleged antidote, although if some of them are to be believed they have taken plenty of the venom during their lives. The antidote they took, I guess, was carried in much larger bottles, and was purchased at the nearest tavern.

"There used to be a man named Geer who lived near Long Eddy, Sullivan county, and who was supposed to have an infallible cure for rattlesnake bites that his grandfather obtained from the Indians. The composition of the cure was a secret, but Geer would go any distance to doctor persons who were snake bitten. He claimed to have saved the lives of many people suffering from rattlesnake poison. Geer died a year or two ago, but the secret of the rattlesnake cure is still in his family. It is a singular fact that none of the alleged antidotes for rattlesnake bites is effectual in case of poisoning by the copperhead or pilot.—Harvey (Pa.) Cor. New York Sun.

A BACHELOR'S SECRET.

I keep one precious bit of gold safe hidden like a miser. And yet, if found by robber bold, He'd never steal my wealth untold, And never steal my life away.

Why do I hoard this bit of gold, Now giving it no resting? My friend, the story is not old; I loved—his words were weak and cold; Let's listen to the end.

The bit I keep no one could miss From all her wealth, her glory Golden hair—gold, and like this. This cut I look, and let's a kiss. And now you know the story.

"Why prize it so?" I think may be Halfway is soon your partner's bed; Ah! friend, a miser's folly! Have cut one bit of gold—let me! When all the rest is buried.

One bit he saves to toph and see, As I this time to take. This was a life long memory Of love that never was spoken.

Dr. Defontaine, the medical officer attached to the French foundry at Creuzot, recently cited a case of "sunstroke" from electric furnaces used at these works to fuse refractory ores and metal materials. The intensity of the furnace is expressed as of 100,000 candle power, or more, and though persons standing in this furnace glow with intense heat, they become conscious of acute pain, and for an hour or two afterward experience a burning sensation and pain in the neck, face and forehead, their skin at the same time turning a coppery red. Although it is customary to protect the eyes with dark glasses, the spectator is blinded for several minutes in the daylight, and for nearly an hour afterward the landscape appears of a saffron color. The eyes feel gritty and the lacrimal glands are stimulated, and sleeplessness, with headache, sometimes results. In ordinary sunstroke it is usual to blame the solar heat; but in this case there is little or no heat, and the effect is apparently due to the intensity of the light.—Detroit Free Press.

After Six Months Abroad. There is one part of his luggage which no American should leave in Europe, and that is his nationality. It too often happens that it is just what he does leave, and there have been weak Americans who have come home from Europe with but a slight knowledge of their own language and a great deal of French. These are our green travelers, and these are diseases like the measles, whooping cough and diphtheria, which are now and then imported and years.—Mrs. M. E. W. Sherwood.

The Winter Cradle of China. The Chinese have a queer institution which they call the winter cradle. It is shaped somewhat like an hour glass and stands on four legs. The cradle is covered with a thick layer of wool, and the infant is placed in it. The cradle is used to keep the infant warm during the winter months. The cradle is also used to keep the infant from getting sick. The cradle is a very useful invention. The cradle is a very useful invention. The cradle is a very useful invention.

Coast Trading in South America. A system of "deck trading" is carried on by the people of the country all along the west coast. They and women come on board the steamer with fruits, market produce and other articles which are stowed about the deck and sold to people who visit the vessel at each port. These traders are charged passage money and freight by the steamship companies, and are a nuisance to the other passengers. Each female trader brings a mattress to sleep upon, a chair to use during the day, narrow cooking and chamber stoves, and spends a great part of her life sailing from one port to another.—William Elliott Curtis in American Magazine.

Omaha Man (formerly of New Jersey).—What is the matter with my wife, doctor? Family Physician.—Nothing, except that she is homesick. Omaha Man.—But I can't afford to close my business and go back to New Jersey. Family Physician.—Well, stand a tub of water out in the sun a few days. That will breed a million or so of pretty fair size mosquitoes.—Omaha Word.

Acceptable to Everybody. There is nothing more acceptable to all classes than a kind, affable, courteous behavior, and it can be practiced by all, in the workshop or the home. And the one who is courteous will exercise a very good influence over those above him. We remember that it was said of Benjamin Franklin that he reformed the habits of an entire workshop.—Rev. William Lusk.

A Regular Profession. Taking a party of young ladies to Europe, or ladies of a certain age who do not like the trouble of planning routes and looking after luggage, has become a regular profession for some women. Although there is considerable work attached to it, it is looked upon as more or less of a holiday by all who undertake it.—New York Sun.

Another Problem. Now there are 28,000 shad eggs in a quart. Now, then, if a shad and a half lay an egg and a half in a day and a half how many—but why go on? The reader can finish it.

"Where is fancy bred?" asks an excellent question. You can try it at any first class bakery, but it isn't half as good as mother's homemade bread, cut bias and buttered on both sides.

THE ELECTRIC MOTOR.

IT IS BECOMING A FORCE IN ALMOST EVERY INDUSTRY.

Six Millions Invested in the Manufacture of Electric Motors—A Successful Railroad—Electricity in a Flour Mill—The Secret of Progress.

There are now about \$6,000,000 invested in the manufacture of electric motors in the United States, and this large investment has nearly all been made within the last three or four years. It represents either the independent investment of companies engaged in the exclusive manufacture of motors, or an increase in the capitalization of companies that manufacture electric light appliances, and find the construction of electric motors a good auxiliary industry. Some of these companies employ many hundred men, sometimes approaching a thousand; and they turn out motors almost innumerable each year.

These motors are of all sizes, from one-horse power for driving sewing machines and such other light work, up to several hundred horse power, for heavy work. They are becoming a driving force in almost every industry, and can be utilized in almost every place where the cost of obtaining fuel would almost equal their operating expenses.

The railroads have already been made familiar with the names of some of the towns and cities in the United States, nearly fifty in all, that have adopted, or are preparing to adopt, the electric motor for street railway traction in preference to horses or cables. The systems in use in some of these places are very extended, that of Montgomery, Ala., consisting about fifteen miles of road, and transporting over a million passengers annually. Electric roads many miles in length are also operated in some of the California cities, most noticeably San Diego and Los Angeles.

A SUCCESSFUL RAILROAD. Recently a road twelve miles long was opened in Richmond, Va., represented by its managers, in a letter published in The Electrical Review, to be a road of peculiar interest. It is a road of peculiar interest because of its sharp curves and difficult grades. Some of these grades reach the maximum over a distance of only a few feet, and the sharpness of its wheels to the tracks, and in the length there are no less than seven curves around right angled corners. Yet the managers write with the utmost confidence that the successful operation of the road in every particular. The cars of the road, described as to horses or cables, are not only propelled by electricity, but they are lighted by electricity, which naturally follows, after the cold weather comes they are to be heated by electricity, and generally with a system not yet generally introduced, but for which patents have been obtained.

Another where the utility of the electric motor is soon to be illustrated on a large scale is found in the mining districts of the West. Among these are the Big Bend mountains, making a horseshoe curve about a dozen miles in extent, runs from the Big Bend mountains, and the curve a dam, built entirely across the river, will throw the water into a tunnel several miles in length which will discharge into the Dark Canyon, the waters of the canyon in turn emptying into the river at the lower end of the horseshoe. The electric generators are to be located at the lower end of the horseshoe, and from these generators will proceed an electric line, which, crossing the river, will follow the course of the river around the entire horseshoe, and return to the starting point. This conductor will be eighteen miles in length, estimating the entire distance. These motors will supply the power for all the pumping, hauling and hoisting done in the operation of the mine. After the water has been drawn from the bed of the stream, the cost of operating and maintaining the plant, and the interest on the plant, which will not be considerable, will represent the entire outlay.

They are building a new capital at Topeka, Kan. That might be an interesting case as a particular concern in New York, where men have learned to be weary of the word "electricity." But Kansas is a capital to be built by electricity. There are four electric motors at work on the building of the new capital. The motors are mounted upon their respective platforms, and the stones are again in position on the walls. They are said to do their work admirably.

ELECTRICITY IN A MILL. Away out in Laramie, W. T., there is a company known as the Laramie Flour and Elevator Company. This company has a mill capable of producing 100 barrels of flour a day, and the only reliable source of power is seen in a couple of little eccentrically shaped iron cases down in one corner of the roller floor. But those cases are twenty-five horse power electric motors. The manager of the company under the recent date of April 8, gives a glowing account of their performance. Among their points of excellence he refers to their uniform rate of speed; the ease with which power can be placed where it is wanted, obviating the necessity for long lines of shafting or still more objectionable belts; the economy of power for power plants; the saving of from 30 to 50 per cent. in insurance rates, and the saving in first cost of plant. The motors, he says, require very little attention, and give better service with varying loads than any other power that could be adopted.

The chief secret of the rapid advance of this new mechanical agent is found in the flexibility of its resources. Electricity is not the generator of power, but only the agency for its transmission and distribution, as it is an agent for the transmission of the human voice over the telephone wires. Through its resources power can be distributed to any point, and in quantities to suit the customer. Steam, water, oil, alcohol or any known agency for generating power is either stationary or it demands stationary appliances; but electricity is its messenger boy, its Puck, who will consent to do its errands invisibly, and never asks a day off or the grant of liberty. Does a lady want an infinitesimal bit of electrical energy to relieve her back on the treads of her sewing machine? It can be delivered in her room through an iron box not much bigger than her needle. The restaurant keeper played by an invasion of flies that expelled all the customers, or the least profitable customer? They can be gently wiped to the door by a multitude of revolving fans and conged out either into the bright sunlight or the refreshing shower.—New York Sun.

Arrowroot Culture in Barbados.

Arrowroot culture is carried on in a shiftless sort of a way, and a valuable industry has thus been neglected, while the Barbadians have consistently put all their eggs into one basket. On the northern side of the island, among rocky crags and flying sea spurs, I saw a little patch of something growing, with tender, flexible, light green leaves, very like lettuce that in a week above ground. The cultivated land was perhaps a quarter of an acre, and in one corner of the lot stood a miserable thatched roofed shanty. This was an arrowroot plantation and mill. A black, poverty stricken white answered to my call, and conducted me about his estate, ending up with the manufacture. Two women, whose pallid faces, bent backs and listless looks spoke of scanty rations all their lives, were busy squeezing the water out of a mass of white fiber by hand into a almost stretched over a barrel. In one corner stood a large circular grater to be turned by some lazy hand any way.

The root looks like small, white sugar cane, divided into joints, growing some six inches long; cut later fiber by grating, soaked in water, and then has the starch that is known as arrowroot squeezed out slowly by such discouraging looking females as those were. In appearance and taste this was quite equivalent to what I have seen in Bermuda, and along this north coast is vacant land that was not that was an ambition to which their wildest hopes had not soared; but they did not cease to exist, and were not utterly dejected in gait, and general get-up than many of their compatriots who were in their fields. Dr. William F. Hutchinson in American Magazine.

Berlin Women Not Pretty. I referred a short distance back to a Russian opera I had heard. It was interesting because the music and the staging were so much like the Italian school. The people are great theater goers here, and the art of acting and singing is far beyond the normal average of our own stage. The accessories, such as scenery, costumes, and the like, are not lacking. It seems odd, even yet, to go to an opera or a play at 8:30, and walk out in the court yard of the theatre for a cigarette after an act or two, and find it still broad daylight. Almost no one wears evening clothes in Berlin. The women are obliged by a cast iron law to take off their hats, and it's a wonderful comfort, for the heat of the day is not so oppressive as it is in our cities. In Vienna a plain woman is a rarity; here a pretty one is much more rare. Beer does it. I fancy a woman of 35 with anything approaching a figure is seldom to be encountered on the Berlin streets. It is beer always and ever. The Germans are ill fitting, the shoulders round and the faces heavy and pudgy. It is not the healthy, rosy plumpness that often goes with maturity in England and America, but the colorless and flabby accumulation of fat that has none of the elasticity of youth in it. They neither stand erect. Of course this is a mere generalization, but it is true. I am obliged if the German readers of this letter will not rise at once and pepper the paper with missives proving at length and with unquestionable force of logic that I am an ass and in no way qualified to judge.—Likely Mail in The Argonaut.

Cheerful Mortuary Practices. In one corner was a inclosure, which contained bushels upon bushels of human bones, piled in heaps, bleaching and blistering in the sun. The grave was being dug, and we watched the process. The Indians used a crowbar and mattocks, scooping out the loose earth with their hands. Proceeding lower down, they filled their hemp fiber aprons with the dirt, and scrambled to the top with it. Now then the crowbar would enter something with a crackling and tearing sound—passing through a skull. Then the Indians would take it out in their hands, examine and content upon it, and generally identify it as having belonged to some friend or neighbor. If the bones belonging with it were easily obtainable they lifted them out respectfully and laid them on the pile in the charnel house.

It seemed as if every skull in the yard had once sat upon the shoulders of an acquaintance, so many and they identify parts of the late Don Juan or Don Jose—a lesson to somebody. One cadaver was wrapped up in a woman's dress—the bones of which flesh still adhered, dried like a mummy. Why, in heaven's name, when there is so much unoccupied space all over the country, they continue piling dead people on top of each other, from generation to generation, none can tell, but such seems to be the universal custom all over Mexico and Central America.—Cor. Philadelphia Record.

A Stimpetee with a History. Across the corridor from the roomy offices of Secretary Whitney is the compass testing room of the navy department. I strolled in there today and saw two very interesting curios. One was a quaint, high backed chair which had been used for years by Gideon Welles, who was the secretary of the navy in Lincoln's cabinet. "Sit in it," said Lieut. Denford, "and I will show you the star attraction of the room." He unlocked a glass case and carefully removed an ordinary looking ship's chronometer.

But its history was not at all ordinary. It has lain for four years in an Arctic cairn without receiving the slightest damage. It had been encased in the arctic wilds in 1873 by members of the ill fated Polaris expedition, and in 1878 it was found there by her majesty's ship Discovery. It was taken to London in due course, and inter returned to the government of the United States. The report accompanying it states that the London testers discovered that the chronometer lost but one-tenth of a second per day, which was the loss statement in the ratio paper of the American manufacturers. The officers of the British ship state that while they were there the mercury of the thermometer was frozen for forty-seven days, although one day the mercury marked 104 degs. below freezing. This is considered to be the coldest test ever borne by a time keeping instrument.—Washington Letter.

I am myself so deaf that common conversation is impossible to me while in a room where there is no other noise, but when there is singing or instruments playing I can hear as well as any one who has on board of railroad cars in motion I have frequently heard conversation from the seat behind me that those on the seat with me could not hear. I have known a number of people similarly affected. I am 70 years of age, and have been deaf for more than fifty years.—Charles Stone in Scientific American.

1887. SECOND YEAR. 1888.

THE SATURDAY GAZETTE.

The leading Family Paper of the Maritime Provinces.

The Second Volume of the THE SATURDAY GAZETTE will be commenced on Saturday, May 5. It has been the aim of the publisher of THE GAZETTE to steadily improve the paper and enlarge its field of usefulness. That our efforts have been attended with a fair measure of success is abundantly proved by the constantly increasing circulation of The Gazette which is now widely read, not only in Saint John City, but in every part of the Province.

SOME OF THE FEATURES

OF THE SECOND VOLUME:

HISTORY.

From time to time we will publish short articles on early History of the Province, with particular reference to the early History of Saint John and vicinity.

SPECIAL ARTICLES.

Every issue will contain at least two special articles dealing with some subject of timely interest. The contributors to this department will be selected with a view of obtaining those possessing the best qualifications for the work.

FOR WOMEN.

We will devote a considerable space each week to the discussion of topics of special interest to the gentler sex.

SERIAL STORIES.

Each number will contain an instalment of a Serial Story by an author of reputation.

COMPLETE STORIES.

Arrangements have been effected by which an interesting complete story is assured for each issue.

SPORTING.

We will furnish our readers with a weekly budget of the latest news of the different field sports.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Every week from this date we will furnish our readers with a complete condensed report of the news of the week from all points.

IN GENERAL.

Besides the features above outlined the publishers of The Gazette are making arrangements for the introduction of several new departments, announcements of which will appear as soon as the arrangements are completed. We intend to widen the field of The Gazette so that it will be the best and most complete family newspaper published, or can be published, in and for this community. Our maxim is to advance. So far every improvement made in The Gazette has been handsomely endorsed by the public of Saint John and the Province at large. The improvements in contemplation will necessitate a largely increased outlay, and we expect large additions to our circulation in consequence.

THE SATURDAY GAZETTE, Published every Saturday Morning...

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1888. The Saturday Gazette is the only Saturday paper in the Maritime provinces...

Contributions on all subjects, in which Canadians are interested, will always be welcome. Correspondents will be paid for their articles...

Advertisements for the Gazette are on a different basis from those of other papers...

Editorial Notes. A new steamer, the Empress, on the Dover-Calais route, is expected to cross the Channel in fifty minutes.

The new St. Catherine Light, Isle of Wight, will be the most powerful electric light in the world.

The Chinese Government, at the instigation of Li Hung Chang, has decided to erect a monument to General Gordon on the scene of his victory over the Taiping rebels.

The Mikado of Japan is disappointed in his queer-eyed subjects. They failed to appreciate the liberal edicts which he granted them freedom of press and permission to do as they liked.

Aid. McCarthy when the question of giving firemen holidays was before the Common Council, took occasion to remark that if the chief of the fire department could go away for a few days, without providing a substitute his services might be dispensed with altogether.

M. N. Nicolson who for two years has made the Cape Sable Advertiser one of Nova Scotia's brightest newspapers, bids his readers farewell in his issue of June 24.

The advertiser did not propose to himself at starting a very grand career, but it is only fair to say that it might have fulfilled his mission far better, if the usual difficulties of a country newspaper office had not in our case been rather more than doubled.

When I was a boy, I used to read the lives of the saints, and I have often been under necessity of keeping my stove warm only by my own burning thoughts.

Farther west, the wharf at York Point, is being torn down and rebuilt. The wharf has been in the worst condition of any in the city, and it is a wonder that it has been the scene of no serious accident during the past year.

THE DEAD EMPEROR.

If all that has been written and printed in America with regard to the illness and death of the Emperor Frederick should be published collectively, it would make an octavo volume of 50,000 to 100,000 pages...

THE GRAND SOUTHERN.

The Grand Southern Railway was sold under the hammer on Wednesday at St. Andrews. Russell Sage, the great pur-chaser. The sum paid was \$101,000, a sum equal to about one eighth of the bonded debt of the road.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS

WILL CURE OR RELIEVE BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE OF THE SKIN, DIZZINESS, DROPSY, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, DRYNESS OF THE THROAT, AND EVERY SPECIES OF DISEASE ARISING FROM IMPURE BLOOD.

Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. CONTAINING A Dictionary of 118,000 Words and 3,000 Engravings...

Choice and Beautiful Flowers. Best and cheapest in the Market, suitable for Parlor or Garden.

THOMAS KANE, No. 5 Mill Street, Plumbing and Gas Fitting.

D. R. JACK, Insurance Agent, REMOVED, no. 70 Prince William Street.

Manchester House. Having made extensive improvements in my establishment and imported a fresh stock of New and Fashionable...

JOHN K. STOREY, 21 KING STREET.

H. C. MARTIN & Co. PORTRAIT ARTISTS. Studio, 52 King Street, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

INDIA INK, WATER COLORS, CRAYON, OIL, &c. Copied from any style of small picture. Satisfaction guaranteed.

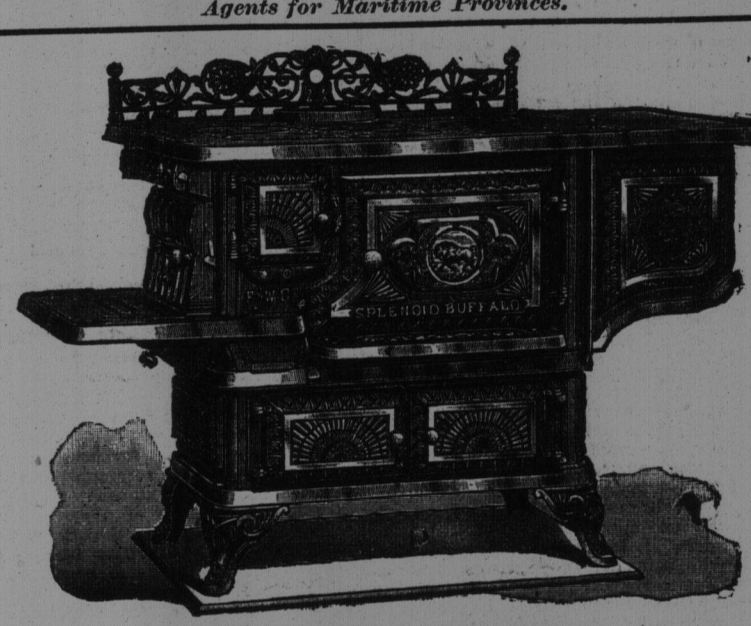
1888 SPRING STYLES 1888 ROBT. C. BOURKE & Co., HATTERS.

Hats, Caps, &c., R. C. BOURKE & Co., 61 Charlotte Street.

Caligraph

WHY "IT STANDS AT THE HEAD." We guarantee the SUPERIORITY of the "Caligraph," and that it will wear out any other make of writing machine...

Ribbons, Carbon Paper and Typewriter Supplies all in Stock. ARTHUR P. TIPPET & Co., Agents for Maritime Provinces.



RANGES, STOVES, &c. A FULL ASSORTMENT OF RANGES AND STOVES, viz. Splendid Buffalo, Junior Buffalo, Happy Thought, Grand Duchess, etc.

Together with a full supply of KITCHEN HARDWARE. CALL AND EXAMINE.

A. C. BOWES & Co., 21 Canterbury St.

ESTABLISHED 1868. GEO. ROBERTSON & Co. WHOLESALE GROCERS.

West India Merchants. Office, 50 King Street, Warehouse, 17 Water Street.

Uptown Store, 50 KING STREET. Business Respectfully Solicited by Geo. Robertson & Co., Office 50 King Street.

For Family MIXED CANDIES, POP CORN, ORANGES, LEMONS, OYSTERS SHELLED. By the Quart or Gallon and sent home from 18 King Square. J. D. TURNER.

ESTABLISHED 1834. The Subscriber has opened a large stock of French, English, Scotch, Irish and Canadian Tweeds.

These goods are of the very best quality and newest patterns, and will be made up to order at very low prices. JOHN H. BUTT, Merchant Tailor, 68, Germain Street.

D. WHELLY, 9 1/2 Canterbury St. Plumber & Gas Fitter, Steam and Hot Water Heating. JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. Satisfaction guaranteed.

FOR SALE. A place of five acres, with house, barn and other outbuildings, on the West shore of Lunenburg Bay, near Chapel Grove, and about eleven miles from the city. Enquire of MRS. EDWARDS.

Special Sale! During the next 30 days I will sell at a great reduction my large and well assorted stock of Mens', Youths' and Boys' Ready-Made Clothing.

MEN'S all Wool Tweed Suits, COCKSCREW and DIAGONAL Suits, ODD COATS, ODD VESTS. ALL WOOL WORKING PANTS. YOUTHS' all Wool Tweed Suits, BOYS' all Wool Tweed Suits, SHORT AND LONG PANTS.

Now is your chance to get a bargain never before offered in St. John. Cloth for custom work. Scotch and English Tweed Suitings, Corkscrews and Diagonal Suitings, Serges and Yacht Cloth Suitings, English Hairline and Fancy Trousering.

Always in Stock. GOOD FIT. LOW PRICES. City Market Clothing Hall, 51 Charlotte Street. T. YOUNGCLAUS, Proprietor.

DeFOREST & MARCH, MERCHANT TAILORS. SAINT JOHN, N. B. LADIES AND MILITARY WORK A SPECIALTY.

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THE SATURDAY GAZETTE, ST. JOHN, N. B.

IN THE BY-WAYS AND HEDGES.

What the Lounger Hears Other People Talking About and His Views on Things in General.

The Sun of Monday contained a breezy and well written description of a ride over that King of Terrors, the St. Martins Railway. Accompanying the writer who is one of the Sun's staff were the delegates, or a majority of them, to the Southern Baptist Association. In his description of his experiences the reporter says...

The Sun does well to call attention to the disgraceful condition of the St. Martins and Upham Railway. Its condition is such as to merit an official inquiry. No railroad so utterly unsafe should be allowed under any pretext to carry passengers, and while it is possible that the engineer and conductor may navigate trains over the road for months without accident, yet should a fatal accident occur the authorities should remember the public warnings and have the directors brought before the grand jury. Heaven only knows why this railway was ever built. It is practically useless for six months in the year and for the other six a menace to the safety of persons traveling over it.

I saw a hen-pecked man the other day. Was I sorry for him? No. Who is ever sorry for a man who permits the woman whom he calls wife to run his business as well as his home and family. Nobody. Such a man is universally despised by all right thinking persons, and he deserves to be. There should be uniformity in the home as in trade. Both husband and wife should be willing for their individual sakes to bear and forbear. I know a man who is generally esteemed a good fellow down town who is a perfect brute in his own house—a creature whom his own wife must despise. Still when he's among the boys there is no sign of dominant feature in his character save that he has a much better opinion of himself than anybody else has. Another fellow whom I see occasionally and who is the foot ball of the establishment in which he is employed amuses himself after he goes home by rating his wife in a most scandalous fashion. This is the only way the cowardly cur has of getting even with his comrade down town. He daresn't hit one of them or talk back to them, but he is brave enough to abuse his wife who is what most women call a "sweet creature." But the man who allows himself to be run by his wife—not for affection's sake, but for consequence deserves to be despised. It's generally a cold day for the male of the household when the reins pass into the hands of the female.

I observe from the reports in the daily press that the Presbyterian clergymen of Canada are a class fairly well paid. Two of them receive \$12,000 a year each for their services. These are located in Toronto. The majority of the divines in other cities get from \$1,250 to \$3,000 in cash for their services to different congregations. Taking the principal cities of Canada the average salary will be over \$2,000, which is more than the other professions who have quite as much work to do, to earn. The country parson is not so well paid of course, but it is quite safe to say that under the augmentation system now practised by the Presbyterian body the salary of country clergymen save in the very poorest of places is about \$700 a year. This is not a princely income it is true, but very many farmers live on much less and rear large families.

The twentieth of June, the eleventh anniversary of the great fire passed by almost unnoticed this year. For a number of years it has been the habit of the Odd Fellows to attend divine service at the Odd Church, but this year for some reason the special service was omitted. This is a pity. It is well to keep before the minds of the people both of the present and future generations the great scourging St. John received on June 20th, 1857, and to point to the fact that after all the city lives and grows. Pessimists and fools declare the city to be going backward instead of forward, but this is not true. St. John has passed through the worst and has emerged scarred and purified, but still proud and hopeful. St. John men and women have much to be proud of. They have a splendid city, finely situated and substantially built. They have reason to be discouraged. Times may have been against them for eight years, but there are signs of improvement and the people would do well to see that they do not lie behind the tide.

I am pleased to notice that a young St. John lady has captured the prize offered by the British-American Citizen of Boston, for the best description of a New Brunswick watering place. The fortunate one is Miss Maud McCready, only daughter of the Editor of the Daily Telegraph. Her subject was Dalhousie and while the description was necessarily short because of the rules of the competition the sentences are clear cut and well placed. This is not Miss McCready's first attempt at authorship. She was the essayist of the graduating class of the Baptist Seminary two or three years ago. Her essay at that time attracted so much attention that it was published in the Globe. I congratulate Miss McCready and hope she will continue in literary work as she is sure to succeed.

The Knights of Pythias had one of the most enjoyable trips up river on Wednesday that has ever been held. Besides being enjoyable it was sensible. The party left Indiantown in the middle of the afternoon and sailed up past the grand scenery of the lower St. John by daylight and returned by moonlight, arriving home at a reasonable hour. It goes without saying that the excursion was a success in every way as all things the Uniform Rank K. of P. is a success. The order which by the way is an excellent one is now in a highly prosperous condition and numbers among its membership a majority of the live young men of St. John.

The death of Francis B. Hazen on Monday at the comparatively early age of 36 removes a man who started his life with the brightest of prospects. Born of distinguished and wealthy ancestors, the late Mr. Hazen never entered any profession or followed any trade or business. When a young man he took a great interest in the active militia of the city. Gazetted as an ensign he rose to the rank of captain, but after several years of service he retired. For years afterwards, however, his interest in the militia continued. In private life Mr. Hazen was a man of unassuming manners, a genial companion and entertaining host. Lately falling health has confined him during the winter months to his own house. His summer's were spent chiefly in the woods in pursuit of game and fish. He was an expert and keen sportsman and there are many who were wont to meet him in his camp and friends who will mourn the loss of a sincere friend and jovial companion.

I observe that Mr. William Fleming has applied to the common council for the lease of the large lot between Sydney and Charlotte streets fronting on the government property. This is without question the best manufacturing lot owned by the corporation and from what I can learn Mr. Fleming's intention is to erect a large foundry and locomotive works. That there is ample room for such works in Canada is demonstrated by the fact that quite recently the Canadian government has been obliged to import from England three or four locomotives for the government railways. Some years ago this lot was leased to a company then organizing for this purpose, but for some reason this company fell through and the lot has been idle for a number of years. Mr. Fleming who is now seeking for the lease of the Victoria Cottage Hospital. A year ago she commenced the good work which is now completed, and what is even more strange, paid for. At the opening exercises Sir Leonard Tilley stated that the money on hand and to collect would pay all debts for construction and furnishing. The Victoria Hospital cannot help but prove a blessing to the sick of Fredericton. In the case of a stranger stricken down by disease it will afford a pleasant resting place, while to the afflicted poor of the Celestial City it will furnish a home with medical attendance and better care than slender means could provide.

I regret that our base ballists did not make a better showing with the Maine clubs this week than they did. The great trouble with the ball players of St. John is that they do not practice enough. Every member of the National club earns his living at some trade or profession, and only plays ball for amusement. With the Maine clubs the case is different. Every club in the adjoining state has one or more professional players in each team. Could not our base ball managers engage a professional? Look at the

old, and which was brought to the notice of the mayor eight months ago and dismissed as too trivial to be of importance. The world was on just this same case when the sensation had never been published.

It was a graceful compliment to the departed for the officers of the Fusiliers and other military corps of the city to attend the funeral of the late Francis B. Hazen on Thursday. Captain Hazen's memory will long remain green among the loyal members of the old sixty-second.

Several citizens took the opportunity of showing Russell Sage and his party some of the chief points of interest around the city. Nothing is decided about the future of the Grand Southern Railway, but there is little room to doubt that Mr. Sage will make it pay. The road can be made a great highway between the United States and Canada. All that is needed to accomplish this is money and Mr. Sage has all the money necessary and to spare.

It speaks well for the storekeepers on Prince William street that they employ and pay a man to keep the street clean. The contractor is only required to clean this street once a week. This would of course keep the street fairly clean, but the merchants of Prince William street want it to be the model street of the city and more, they are willing to pay for it. The merchants of Dock street pay for keeping two electric lights on that street, and now the merchants of Prince William street undertake to keep the street clean. These are small matters, but they show public spirit—a feeling which many thought entirely dead in St. John.

There doesn't seem to be much danger that the musical education of the growing population of St. John will be neglected. When the next census is taken it will be clearly shown that St. John possesses more teachers of vocal and instrumental music than any city of its size in the world. St. John is a poor show town and opera is generally very poorly patronized, but there are always good audiences at concerts, and I am inclined to believe that if we had a good theatre or opera house the stage would be much more liberally patronized than at present.

I notice that Halifax donned holiday attire the other day, to celebrate the 139th anniversary of its founding. It has always been a matter of regret to me that the citizens of St. John do not observe the 18th of May, annually. St. John has much more to be proud of in its history than Halifax, but somehow our people don't think so. Let a beginning of annual celebrations of our natal day be made next year. Let every class be such as will spur the people on in the march of improvement and tell them such things as will make them proud of the city of their birth or adoption.

In conversation with a well known citizen one day during the week he remarked that the people of St. John do not appear to have that pride in their city they ought to have. "I have lived," said he "in several cities of the United States and wherever I went I was always impressed with the idea that the city I lived in for the time being was the smartest and most go-ahead in the United States. Philadelphians think there is no city in the world half so enterprising or half so wealthy as Philadelphia. New Yorkers hold the same opinion relative to New York. Bostonians of Boston. But if one comes to St. John the chances are that some fellow who has grown fat and earned a competency in the city will inform you that it is the slowest place in America. This is not true and the chances are that the fellows who make such statements have never been out of the city in their lives. Had they travelled much they would certainly have found many duller cities than St. John.

The Victoria Hospital at Fredericton, was formally opened on Thursday, Lady Tilley the wife of New Brunswick's leading statesman may truthfully be termed the founder of the Victoria Cottage Hospital. A year ago she commenced the good work which is now completed, and what is even more strange, paid for. At the opening exercises Sir Leonard Tilley stated that the money on hand and to collect would pay all debts for construction and furnishing. The Victoria Hospital cannot help but prove a blessing to the sick of Fredericton. In the case of a stranger stricken down by disease it will afford a pleasant resting place, while to the afflicted poor of the Celestial City it will furnish a home with medical attendance and better care than slender means could provide.

I regret that our base ballists did not make a better showing with the Maine clubs this week than they did. The great trouble with the ball players of St. John is that they do not practice enough. Every member of the National club earns his living at some trade or profession, and only plays ball for amusement. With the Maine clubs the case is different. Every club in the adjoining state has one or more professional players in each team. Could not our base ball managers engage a professional? Look at the

improvement Mr. Comber has wrought among the cricketers. There is good base ball material in this city. All that is required is skill, and this can only be obtained by instruction.

There are to be at least two swell weddings the coming week. One that of a prominent Halifax banker to the daughter of a well-known publisher of this city. A very large number of invitations have been issued, and the guests will in all probability be from all the provinces of the Dominion, several states of the adjoining republic and perhaps from across the ocean. The other wedding is that of one of St. John's most enterprising manufacturers, and a handsome young lady of the adjoining city of Portland.

MARITIME HAPPENINGS.

An Interesting Collection of Odd Items From all Sources.

The Bras d'Or Steam Navigation company have made arrangements to run a daily boat from Mulgrave to Sydney direct.

Portages are in blossom in Mr. Elmly's garden and turnips have grown to the astonishing height of 4ft. 7in. They were started on their upward way in the stone jar called the post-office.—Baddeck, C. B. Reporter.

Town youth—"Say, mister, is there a circus here to-day?" "No, what made you think so?" "What then do you come from where the circus used to was?" "Those? Why, they are members of the club in lawn tennis suits."

A very interesting dog story is told by the captain of the schooner, Willie R., which was in port last week. About the 14th of March last, a dog belonging to the captain of the above schooner, and while the vessel was out sealing, left the vessel on Cape Anguilla, Nfld., and was believed to have been drowned. On May 7th past, a dog in a very helpless condition was found on the ice about 75 miles north of East Point, P. E. I., and carried ashore. The dog was badly injured. His paw was terribly worn down from scratching the ice in his struggle for existence, while his front teeth were gone, presumably from picking seal bones found on the ice. The captain of the Willie R., then a Newfoundland fisherman, was informed of the dog and the circumstances in connection with its discovery, was agreeably surprised to learn that it was his dog which had strayed away from the vessel while sealing, and which had been nearly two months on the ice, and he expects to have him sent on shortly. It is a singular story, and the sufferings of the poor animal during that time must have been terrible.—Ibid.

It is said, by a visitor to Toronto from Fredericton, N. B., that J. T. Hawke, of the Moncton Transcript, will be tried on civil action for damages for libel as soon as he has served out his two months' sentence for contempt of court.

Many Black Cooks and Lower Napan people have been recently victimized by shoddy peddlars. Several have been scolded in the tune of \$40 or \$50, and some have bled to the extent of \$120. The peddlars give six months' credit, and take notes for the cloth, promising, it is reported, that they will follow them should they peddle. Several have probably succeeded. It is strange that the swindlers have been to town, trying to get the notes shaved, and have probably succeeded. It is strange that the people allow themselves to be swindled by every plausible fraud that comes around.

A Ready Recourer.

The ravages of Cholera Infantum, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea, Dysentery and other summer complaints among children during the hot weather, might be almost totally prevented by having recourse to nature's sovereign remedy for all bowel complaints, Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

UNION LINE.

Daily Trips Between St. John and Fredericton (each way). FARE, ONE DOLLAR.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. Commencing about June 15th, and until further notice, presumably until October 1st. THE PASSENGER STEAMERS "DAVID WESTON" and "ADAM" alternately leave St. John (upstream) for Fredericton, and Fredericton for St. John.

Connection made with New Brunswick Railway for Woodstock, Grand Falls, etc.; with Northern & Western Railway for Woodstock, Grand Falls, etc.; and with Canadian Pacific Railway for St. John, Woodstock, Grand Falls, etc. Return, issued to leave St. John, Fredericton, also to Woodstock and Grand Falls, good to return by N. B. Railway to Montreal, at special reduced rates. THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS EXCURSION TICKETS will be issued to Brown's, Knickerbocker, and the Valley Wharves, good to return on day of issue, for 40 CENTS to Halifax and return, 50 CENTS. Saturday Evening and Monday Morning Trip.

For accommodation of business men and others, the "ADAM" will have a special service every Saturday Evening, at 6 o'clock, for Liverpool, sailing at intermediate stops. Returning, will leave Liverpool at 6 o'clock, Monday Morning, and will stop at St. John, Fredericton, and return to St. John, at 6 o'clock, Tuesday Morning. Opportunity to spend a day of rest and change in the country without crossing on business hours. FARE—Halifax to Liverpool, etc., and return, 50 CENTS. This service begins on June 9th, and if sufficiently encouraged, will continue up to 1st September. OFFICE AT WHARF, INDIANTOWN. R. B. HUMPHREY, Manager. St. John City Assessor at H. CHUBB & CO.'S, Prince Wm. Street.

Langtry REGD. TRADE MARK. Ladies' Langtry Bustle. Folds up when sitting down. Beware of the numerous Parrots with imitations. Our Stock is complete with all kinds of RUBBER GOODS, including the largest line of LADIES' CLOTHS to be seen East of Boston. AMERICAN RUBBER STORE, 65 Charlotte Street.

HATS. HATS. MANKS & CO., Are now showing the following makes of Hats in all the latest Styles: SILL DRESS HATS, STIFF FELT HATS, FLEXIBLE FELT HATS. Flange Brim Hats, Soft Felt Hats, Crush Hats, In Light, Medium and Dark Colors. Also children's Straw Hats in Gipsy, Sailor and other Fashionable Shapes. MANKS & CO., 57 King Street.

SKINNER'S Carpet Warerooms. Elegant Wilton Carpets, with 5-8 Borders to Match; Beautiful Brussels Carpets, New Colorings, 5-8 Borders to Match; Tapestry in Brussels Designs, 5-8 Borders to Match; A magnificent line of Curtains, in all the New Makes, viz., Madras, India Crape, Chemille, Burmah, Turoman, etc. Spring Stock Complete in every Department. As my Stock is direct from the Manufacturers I can guarantee quality Prices as low as last year notwithstanding the advance in England. A. O. SKINNER, 58 King Street.

CLARKE, KERR & THORNE, 60 and 62 Prince William Street. BUILDERS' HARDWARE: A full line of above in LOCKS, HINGES, KNOBS, GLASS, NAILS, PAINTS, OILS, and a variety of other articles, in this Department. HOUSEKEEPERS' HARDWARE: In TINWARE, AGATEWARE, KITCHENWARE, FIRE IRONS, COAL VASES, DISH COVERS, &c., &c. PLATED WARE: Best: SPOONS, FORKS, &c., in many designs; CASTERS, CAKE BASKETS, BUTTER COOLERS, ICE PITCHERS, and a variety of other articles, a large stock always on hand; FINE CUTLERY, Table and Pocket; SILVER GOODS, FANCY GOODS, &c. Call and Examine our Stock. Prices as Low as any in the Trade. SPORTING GOODS, suitable for the Season. Wholesale and Retail.

GENTS' LIGHT VESTS SUITS. Cleaned in a superior manner at Ungar's Steam Laundry, 32 WATERLOO STREET. ESTABLISHED 1861.

LEE & LOGAN DIRECT IMPORTERS OF Groceries, Wines & Liquors. We have in Stock the following Choice Wines, &c.: FINE OLD PORT WINE. EXTRA TABLE SHERRY WINE. SCOTCH GINGER WINE. CHAMPAGNE. GUINNESS DUBLIN PORTER, &c. and Pure RASS. PALE ALE. QUART and Pints. CHOICE ASSORTED SYRUPS. SIX YEAR OLD RYE WHISKEY. KENTUCKY BOURBON WHISKEY. MARYLAND BRANDY. HAY FARMER WHISKEY. SUPERIOR GINNETT BRANDY. PURE KNOWER WHISKEY. OLD BUNNEN BRANDY. OLD FINE GROWERS OLD MOW OLD SMALL STILL WHISKEY. SWINNEY'S OLD JAMAICA RUM. RINNAHAN'S L. J. WHISKEY. HIGHLAND PURE HOLLAND GUINNESS EXTRA PURE LIME JUICE. BANGHATS, BUTON B WHISKY. GEO. BOE WEST WHISKY. OLD GLANTH WHISKY. DOCK STREET.

A SONG.
The dewy spring time lingers,
The birds sing on the trees;
There is a humming moon and blossom,
But no happiness for me.
For thou wert all to me, love,
For thou wert all to me, love,
What heaven can there be, love,
When thou wert all to me?

Still in the olden, mellow
Light shine on land or sea,
For the heart that once hereafter
Is silent no more for me.
For thou wert all to me, love,
For thou wert all to me, love,
What heaven can there be, love,
When thou wert all to me?

As in some chord of music
So now the very beauty
Of the sunset spring appears,
Here on this earth might be,
If you were here with me,
If you were here with me.

Still let your hearts be true,
Some hearts will miss their heaven,
Some hearts may see their heaven,
And where for me afar, love,
On earth, can heaven be,
When thou wert all to me, love,
When thou wert all to me, love,
What heaven can there be, love,
When thou wert all to me?

Still let your hearts be true,
Some hearts will miss their heaven,
Some hearts may see their heaven,
And where for me afar, love,
On earth, can heaven be,
When thou wert all to me, love,
When thou wert all to me, love,
What heaven can there be, love,
When thou wert all to me?

A Deed of Darkness.
I never heard a deer, but I think I can
Understand how any man, thrilled by the
excitement of a long chase, full of the
ardor of pursuit, giving the game all the
fair share of the field, himself enduring
fatigue, thirst, peril in the chase, making
his own endurance, patience and skill
against the speed, strength and instinct
of the game, can at last bring his rifle to
his shoulder and shoot down the antlered
mammal bounding away for life. But to
lie in a boat, hidden away in the dark-
ness, crouching back in the shadows of
the glowing decay, waiting through long
hours of darkness, listening to every
sound, gun in hand, finger on the trigger,
hiding in cold and mist, silent motion-
less, watching until the beautiful
creature comes timidly to the water,
lets its startled head to gaze with bright,
curious eyes at the light that is death,
coming nearer and nearer, until the
creature then, at pistol range, in cold
blood—pshaw! this is not hunting. It
is assassination. It is murder; it is a
deed of darkness worthy of the gloomy
shadows that hide the perpetrator.—Robert
J. Burdette.

An Odd Method of Bookbinding.
The British museum has acquired a way
of binding its books and collections ac-
cording to the color of the contents. Of
course, theology has thoroughly estab-
lished its claims to be bound in blue.
Poetry, one would say without hesitation,
should be in pale yellow, a soft, soothing
not quite defined, half way from green to
being red. Then it stands to reason that
natural history should appear in green
covers, like nature herself, with which it
deals. History being a record in the main
of bloody events—the struggle to survive—
should monopolize the red. Novels
might come in pink, or in particular, in
lavender, biography in sober black. This
is a hint for private collectors as well.
Bookbinding should have a color to him-
self—a mixture of theology, philosophy,
biography and poetry. Bind the realists
in flesh color.—Globe Democrat.

Society Women in Washington.
The duties of a society woman in Wash-
ington are not light. In fact, the govern-
ment ought to furnish a private secre-
tary to every woman who tries to pay her
social obligations at the capital. Says the
wife of Justice Miller: "The sedence and
practice of social bookkeeping have been
reduced to a science. The first thing is to
enter the names of all ladies calling and
leaving their cards, their addresses when
given, the day they called, the day they
receive and something about them when
they are strangers to you. This is the
foundation of your scheme. Then you
follow it up by creating your returns visit
and making any notes respecting the par-
ties to guide your future action."—New
York World.

The Wicked Reporter's Reward.
St. Peter—You were a wicked reporter.
I see, and only went to church when sent
there to take sermons. How many ser-
mons did you report?
Reporter—One a week for twenty years;
twenty times fifty-two sermons—that's
nought, twice two that four, twice five are
ten—1,040 sermons, sir.
"Go over to that fever cloud and its
down and rest."
"How long can I stay there?"
"Forever."—Omaha World.

Not the Music of the Spheres.
"My dear" said a girl husband as he
lay with his eyes closed, "I think my
time has come at last. I can hear strains
of the sweetest music that ever mortal
ear."
"That's a little German band on the
street, John."
"That's so," he said, rousing himself,
"Tell me to move on."—New York Sun.

Care of Canaries.
It is said that canaries and other birds
may be freed from insects by placing a
white cloth over the cage at dusk. Dur-
ing the night the insects will leave the
birds for the cloth, and by morning
they can be destroyed by placing the cloth
in hot water. A repetition of the process
will soon clear away the pests.—Chicago
Herald.

The Science of Paths.
Proprietor of fine grounds to young
landscapers (patience)—Have you ever
studied eger-pathology?
Landscaper (Gardener)—No, sir.
Proprietor—Well, then, you won't do.
I must have a man who thoroughly under-
stands laying out paths.—Burlington Free
Press.

The Word "Checkmate."
It may be interesting to chess players
to know the origin of the word "check-
mate." According to Notes and Queries,
it is literally the Arabic "es shek mat,"
the shek (king) is dying.

King Humbert's palace in Rome, the
Quirinal, contains 129 rooms, only 123
of which are occupied by the king and his
household.

According to the naturalists, wasps re-
member the locality of their nests just
nearly six hours.

Fishing for compliments is doubtful
sport.

With a Dreamy, Emersonian Air.
"Mr. Cahokia," said the young lady
from Boston, softly, as she drew her
skirts carefully away from the sides of the
boat and gazed with a dreamy, Emersonian
air at the stalwart youth who was
handling the oars, "have you never felt
that aching void, that irpressible long-
ing, that impotent yearning, that will
not be allayed when the soul realizes its
own isolation and knows that somewhere
in the trackless depths of space its
kindred soul is flying on restless wing,
mayhap at a remote distance, peradven-
ture almost within its grasp?"
"Why—of course, Miss Howjames," re-
plied the St. Louis young man, rather
vaguely, as he changed the course of the
boat to relieve his eyes from the sun's
dazzling glare reflected from the specu-
les in front of him and noted with some
uneasiness that he was several hundred
yards from shore and a mile from any
other boat. "I have sometimes felt, as you
say, that sort of—gosh—gosh—in the
early spring, you know—something like
ham and eggs, you know, at the rest-
aurant."
"Oh, Mr. Cahokia!" broke forth the
young lady, impulsively, "I am sure you
have not felt it so acutely with this fine
sailing vessel, with wings, and that you
and your soul's mate within its airy
bowers were waiting for you, as you
and I might have, love—but what am I
saying?"
"I think," said Mr. Cahokia, looking
dejectedly up and down the stream and
wiping his brow nervously with his hand-
kerchief, "you were saying something
about islands and seas, when I come to
geography, Miss Howjames, I don't
know beans."
"You don't know what, Mr. Cahokia?"
"Beans."
"Do you dislike beans, sir?"
"No, Mr. Cahokia," said the Boston young
lady, with chilling haughtiness, "I think
you will go ashore, if you please, to the
cage Tribune."

Patrons of the London "Tallyman."
The "tallyman" plays no inconsiderable
part in the finances of the poor, especially
the little householders who live on a
vain or thriftless. The tallyman or travel-
ling draper is, as most of my readers are
probably aware, a superior kind of hawker
or an inferior kind of commercial traveler
whichever you like. In purchasing and
selling it was at one time customary for
traders to have two sticks and to mark
with a notch on each the number of goods
delivered. These tallies (from the French
word tallier, to cut) were the means by
which accounts were kept. The tallyman
is a shop at which goods are sold
by customers on account, the account
being kept in corresponding books. One is
called "the tally," and is kept by the buyer;
the other is the "counter tally," and is
kept by the seller. Sometimes a
card is given to the customer instead of a
book. The tallyman calls with his goods,
his money and his household stuff, and
displays his tempting wares to the eyes
of the housewife.

Unfortunately, many poor men a wives
don't want money. They see the tallyman
and they see the counter tally, and they
see the money, and they see the goods,
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FUNNY MEN'S SAYINGS

WHAT THE BAD-EYED SCRIBES OF THE HUMOROUS PRESS WRITE.

Paragraphs from a Great Number of Pieces and About a Great Number of Subjects.

Customer (to Mr. Isaacstein)—"The coat is about three sizes too big." Mr. Isaacstein (impressively)—"Mine friend, dat coat make you so proud you will grow into it."

Algernon (his first Western trip)—"Aw, I suppose you see a good many queer people 'round here, don't you?" Native—"Wal, yes, stranger—when the trains from the East come in."

Stranger (to Western citizen)—"My friend you are sadly bruised and battered and parts of your ear seem to be missing. You must have had some bad luck." Western citizen—"Bad luck! Great Scott! Stranger, I got the pot."

"John," said the wife, tenderly, "promise me that if I should be taken away you will never marry Nancy Tarbox." "Certainly, Maria," replied the husband, reassuringly, "I can promise you that. She refused me three times when I was a much handsomer man than I am now."

Boston mother (to daughter retiring for the night)—"Did you eat the cold beans, Penelope, that I put aside for you?" Daughter (hiding her face on her mother's shoulder)—"No, mamma; Clarence told me to-night that I am all the world to him, just even beans, mamma, would be in discord with the tranquil harmony that is singing in my soul."

First boy—"Does your granpa smoke a pipe?" Second boy—"Not now. Last week he went to sleep with a short pipe in his mouth, and the fire reached his celluloid teeth and they exploded, bursting his head open." First boy—"What a fool! Didn't he have any brains?" Second boy—"Oh, lots of brains! They've ruined the freecord ceiling."

Mrs. Blood (to the colonel)—"My dear, when you came home last night you were quite sober." Colonel—"Yes, I only drank twice." Mrs. Blood (anxiously)—"Well, what is the trouble, dear. Have you heard some bad news, or area't you well?"

"Adolphus, d'ye know that I'm a little vexed at Miss Simmons?" "What happened, Arthur, old boy?" "Well, you know I pride myself on my singing. We were at the piano, I'm singing one more song and then go home, I said."

"Was it late?" "About midnight." "And what did she say?" "She said, 'can't you go home first?'" "And did you?" "Yes, Adolphus, I tell you I'm a little vexed about it."

Mr. Rockaway Beach—Good gracious, Hoffy, you're not going to walk to the club? It's five blocks, you know! Mr. Hoffman House—Ar, dear boy, we must exhaust some fatigue, you know, if we wish to keep before the public eye. I expect to meet a reporter who will write me up as the "wuddy-checked pedestrian."

"I want some consecrated lye," he slowly announced as he entered the store. "You mean consecrated lye," suggested the druggist, as he repressed a smile. "Well, may be I do. It does nutmeg my difference. It's what I want, anyhow. What does it sulphur?"

"Eighteen cents a can." "Then you can give me a can." "I never cinnamon who thought himself so witty as you do," said the druggist in a sniggering manner, feeling called upon to do a little punning himself.

"Well, that's not bad either," laughed the customer, with a sly, sly glance. "I ammonia notice at the business, though I've soda good many puns that other punters respect the credit of. However, I don't care a copper as far as I am concerned, though they ought to be handled without gloves till they wouldn't know what was the matter with them. Perhaps I shouldn't myrrin-myrrin. We have had a pleasant time and I shall carry away."

"It was too much for the druggist. He collapsed." He was mumbled about tough steak and cold coffee, and making himself generally disagreeable. "Don't growl so over your breakfast, John," said his wife, "nobody is going to take it away from you."

Fatson Drymster (solemnly)—"Young man, do you ever put an enemy into your mouth to steal away your brains?" Hunter—How's that? Do I ever do what? "Do you look upon the wine when it is red?"

"You will have to say it over again, mister, and say it slow." "Do you drink whiskey?" "Of course I do. If you've got a bottle in your pocket, uncle, why don't you say so like a man?"

"Did the doctor bring the new baby, ma?" asked Bobby. "Yes, dear." "Where did the doctor get it?" "Little babies come from God, Bobby." "Oh, I see," said Bobby, after sufficient thought. "God sends people to the doctors, and after a while the doctors send 'em back to God."

Forest—Whew! You have been eating onions! Field—Well, yes, I confess I have. Forest—What did you do that for? Field—To tell you the truth, we are going to play base ball this afternoon, and I wanted to be prepared to chin the umpire with some effect.—(Lowell Citizen)

Sometimes it almost seems as if the reason the church steeple keeps pointing heavenward so persistently is because it is trying to distract attention from the debt beneath it.—(Journal of Education)

Fangle—"What was left in your uncle's will, Cumso?" Cumso (reafly)—"I was."

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

Mary Sharpless, the richest child in America, is nine years old and worth \$50,000,000.

A queer flower which grows in Yacatan is the masquito (little) plant of the guarumo. It is in the exact shape of the human hand, with four fingers, thumb, nails and knuckles all complete.

The most valuable manuscript in the United States, judging from the price paid, is in the possession of John Jacob Astor. It is the Norma Missal, for which \$15,000 was paid. It is dated in the 15th century, and comprises 484 pages of value, bound in red morocco.

It is stated that within 27 years past, 34,000,000 serfs and slaves have been emancipated. The war of Russia led on with the liberation of 23,000,000 Russian and 5,000,000 Polish serfs; President Lincoln set free 4,000,000 negro slaves and Brazil has since added 2,000,000 more to the number of freemen.

The heaviest ox ever raised in the United States was owned by Mr. Sanderson, of Palmer, Mass., in 1863. The ox was raised on his own farm and weighed 3260 pounds on the hoof and 2470 pounds dressed. Mr. Day, of Northampton, Mass., raised the heaviest pair of steers known. When killed and dressed February 22, 1864, the pair weighed 4488 pounds.

In the new number of the usually correct Oriental Bibliography, Rider Haggard's "King Solomon's Mines" is entered under the head of Old Testament Literature.

The Maine Railroad Commissioners speak in high terms of the general efficiency of the New Brunswick road under Mr. Cran's management, and express particular pleasure with the state of the road bed from the American line to St. John, which is equal to any bit of road of equal length on the continent.

Houlton has made a good growth for a Maine town in the last 56 years, the time that Mr. J. H. Clough has been a resident of the place. When he went there, there were only two stores in town, (or plantation as it then was); they were located on the hill and were carried on by Shepard and Cary and James Houlton. There were none at the Creek village, where the principal business is now done. Mr. Clough states that William Cook is the only unmarried man living, who was there when he first came to Houlton, and of the married men there is not one remaining.

The railways of the United States, if placed continuously, would reach more than half way to the moon (Thomas Curtis Clark declares in Scribner's Magazine for June). Their bridges, viaducts and trestles reach from New York to Liverpool. Notwithstanding the number of accidents we read of in the daily papers, statistics show that less persons are killed annually by falling out of windows.

A little elm tree, set out in Fairfield, Me., last spring, at a point where it is in the rays of an electric light, has far outstripped his fellows, in point of growth, set out at the same time. The explanation of this, given by a scientist in the neighborhood, is that the tree grows both day and night. Under all the circumstances this would seem to be a very plausible explanation, and if it is the electric light will come into general use in hot houses and other places where it is desirable to force vegetation.

A diver named Joe Anderson, of Detroit, while searching for a wreck at Point St. Charles, Mich., a few days ago, set out a heavy box in deep water, which upon closer examination he found to be sunk with heavy weights attached to the box by chains. He returned to Saint Ste. Marie and after procuring assistance managed to raise the box, when set on the shore of all it was discovered to contain the remains of an apparently young woman, decolled and found in a box.

A. W. Longfellow is a prominent figure on Congress St., Portland, Me., of a pleasant afternoon. He bears a strong resemblance to his distinguished brother, the late Henry W. Longfellow, and this is at once noticeable to any who ever knew the distinguished poet. Mr. A. W. Longfellow was for many years connected with the United States consular service and is a member of the Maine Historical Society. Mr. A. W. Longfellow, Mr. Samuel Longfellow who has recently gone to Europe, Mrs. Greenleaf of Cambridge, and Mrs. Pierce who occupies the old Longfellow mansion next to the People House, are the only surviving members of the famous family.

A few days since Joel Smith, who was engaged in sinking piling in the sand for foundations for bath-houses below the excursion district, in Atlantic City, N. J., conceived a whim to be wet to the waist, and that he would take a bath in the ocean. The ocean was very calm, and he had scarcely entered it when something suddenly wrapped about him like a wet blanket. He was close to the shore and got there very lively. He rubbed into a saloon and was horrified to find that the thing was alive. It held on by suction and required three men to get it off. A scientist, who is stopping at a hotel near by, pronounced it an Electro caecotheca, or what is vulgarly known as the blanket fish. It frequents the waters of the Polar Sea and is only occasionally found away from it. It is sometimes found in the Pacific Ocean as low as the thirty-fifth parallel. It wraps around its victim and by impeding the motions of the limbs causes it to drown. It was dark brown in color, with black specks, and weighing about fifteen or twenty pounds. It was not over an inch thick. It is thought to have been the first one ever caught in this section.

The poet Whitier, on hearing that slavery was abolished in Brazil by act of Parliament, sent the following cable to Emperor Dom Pedro at Milan: With thanks to God, who has blessed your generous efforts, I congratulate you on the peaceful abolition of slavery in Brazil. G. W. WINTHROP.

Viscountine Nivac, who is in attendance on Dum Pedro, at once cabled the Emperor's thanks, and stated that his condition is still critical. The Emperor and the poet are personally acquainted with each other.

After Long Years. "I was troubled with Liver Complaint for a number of years, finding no cure, I tried B. B. B. I took four bottles and am now perfectly cured, strong and hearty." Mrs. Maria Asket, Alma, Ont.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

A COLONY OF GOSSIP AND HINTS FOR OLD AND YOUNG GIRLS.

What Women all Over the World are Talking and Thinking About.

This remarkable story is from the New York World: Some time ago Mrs. Langtry found, to her great regret, when she decided to take up her residence in this country, that the American climate was far more trying to the complexion than the even temperature and moist atmosphere of England. The sudden changes of heat and cold, the furnace-heated rooms, and intense frigidity of the winter air dry up the skin, and lay the ground-work for wrinkles. Then the keen, dry atmosphere keeps the nerves at a high tension all the while, and the pressure of the active life of this country increases the impulse toward nervousness. Before long she was horrified and disgusted to find that the smooth silkiness of her skin was becoming dry and shriveling into slight wrinkles about the eyes and mouth. She sat down promptly and wept, and after the due and natural overflow of feminine distress, dried her eyes and began to search for some unguent, some mollifying cream which would help her to withstand the ravages of an unfriendly air. Nostrum after nostrum was tried and thrown aside in disgust. While she was half-heartedly experimenting with a certain emollient, procured by grating coccoanut, twisting it tightly in a thin muslin cloth and rubbing the face with a white cream, obtained in this way, she suddenly discovered what was meant to end her woes. A wandering American, who had lived many years in Persia, and had lately succumbed to the promptings of homesickness, was brought to call, and drifted into talk of the manners and customs of that Eastern land. Incidentally he mentioned that the Persian women ward off their faces, and no sooner had he shut the front-door than one of the footmen was on his way to the nearest meat-shop. There he procured several broad, thin strips of veal and Mrs. Langtry, giving orders for "meat at home," retired to her chamber, disposed herself on the lounge, and, with her countenance entirely covered with veal, allowed herself to be read to sleep by her maid. Ever since then, she has throughout all her travels, gone through this performance twice a week, and finds her skin unfurrowed by any new insignia of the passing years.

Individual stationery is a notion that spreads like witch-grass in the ground. Each woman must have something that is characteristic of herself, something original, something by which her private letter-paper may anywhere be known. A woman who can manage a pencil has the advantage here. She will have a thorny rose, or a heap of sea-shells, or a couple of tennis-raquets, hurling cupid toward each other, or a yacht in a stiff breeze, or a blue-stocking bending over a writing-desk, or any one of a hundred oddities leading her letter-paper. Girls in want of pin-money are earning large sums doing these things for richer friends. They are never pretty, nor even tolerable, unless they are done with half a dozen free strokes, and then they are sometimes very pretty indeed.

The respective chord which sometime or other binds all human hearts in unity is not so apparent than when he placed the Emperor's hand in that of the Iron Chancellor, and with eloquent look signified they should be friends. The Emperor's star had set; she was no more a power, before her stretched a future devoid of every worldly hope; she could no longer oppose or thwart that great will of Germany. She had become a citizen, a woman full of sorrows and acquainted with grief, and in that bereft and humbled state this dying wish for peace and friendship becomes her law. Probably no word of command could more deeply stir that man of iron and granite than this tender mark of confidence, and we who know Bismarck only by his statesmanship, his magnificent and terrible force of power, can readily believe that whatever there is of gentleness and chivalry underlying these depths came quickly to the surface at that solemn moment, where, naught was to be gained, and all was lost. No episode in the history of Germany throws more light on the character of Frederick III. than this deathbed scene. Be friends!

In the extravagances of the promenade the parasite now in use are indeed wonderful, and are quite enough to strike terror into the male breast. Of the remarkable productions that are now being displayed in the windows, I refrain from saying anything in detail, for I feel afraid that my pen might run riot were I to venture upon descriptions of the eccentric specimens that I have seen. But it

is of the handles that I would speak, for these threaten to become almost a danger this season, and the unwary will, I fear, suffer all kinds of torments from the exceptionally long sticks affixed to the fashionable parasol. Not one woman in ten ever carries this article of summer equipment in a proper manner, and I am therefore anticipating that one's walks abroad this summer will be attended by the pleasurable excitement of dodging these very long sticks that are perfectly certain to be carried at all kinds of dangerous angles by their fair possessors. I believe we also owe this formidable fashion to a Parisian fancy, the Directorate craze on the other side of the ocean having suggested the revival of large headed canes for ladies' use, of which these elongated parasol handles are evidently the precursors.

The most beautiful bridal chamber ever seen was one recently fitted up by an English Duke for his bride. Her favorite flower is the daffodil, and it predominates in the decorations. The ceiling and the walls are of a pale grayish green and gold. The fringe and dado are of dull-gold canvas silk, hand-embroidered in white daffodils and narcissi. The chandeliers have for globes opaline glass on the same flower designs. The velvet carpet is gray-green, sprinkled with golden flowers. The furniture is of heavy English oak, carved with winged Loves' heads, and the draperies and window hangings are of Spanish lace, in conventional designs of daffodils.

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