

THE YORK GLEANER,
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Every Wednesday Afternoon,
Is delivered in any part of the City, or by mail
to any address in Canada, at
\$1.00 per Year, in Advance.
JAS. H. CROCKET, PROPRIETOR.

The York Gleaner.

Board of Works Department

JAS. H. CROCKET, PROPRIETOR.

FREDERICTON, N. B., NOVEMBER 7, 1883.

VOL. III, NO. 44.

GLEANER JOB PRINT.
Book and Job Printing of Every Description
Executed at this office, with neatness
and dispatch.
ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.
JAS. H. CROCKET, PROPRIETOR.

ONE BARREL
Pure Montserrat
LIME JUICE
10 Gross Diamond Dye,
1 Gross BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS,
1 Gross FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP,
1 Gross BEEF, IRON & WINE,
250 Lbs. Wyeth's Fluid Extract, Elixirs, &c.

TOILET ARTICLES.
PURE BAY RUM.
PIBBIE & LUBINS PERFUMES.
Cosmetic, Sponges,
FLORIDA WATER.
JUST RECEIVED AT
WILEY'S
Drug Store,
Opposite Normal School,
QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON.
Fredericton, August 15, 1883.

IRON. OAKUM.
BOILER PLATES

RECEIVED in store, Ex. Barge "Paramatta," and S.S. "Hibernia" and "Carpan."—
17,500 Rm. Rolled and Spoke Iron,
200 Bundles Flatting and Heavy, various sizes and gauges,
200 Bundles Navy and Hand Picked Oakum,
200 Bundles No. 20, 22, 24 and 26,
200 Sheets No. 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 Sheet Iron,
3 Cases of various Sheet Iron.

I. & F. BURPEE & CO.
230 Boiler Plates, Best R. B. and P. B. and Lowmore,
Boiler Tubes and Rivets, 410 Rm. Steel Sheet,
47 Rm. Steel Sheet, 134 Steel Flaw Plates,
7 Rm. and 15 Rm. Round Machine Steel, 13-16 to 3 Inch,
TO ARRIVE PER "PIGGIN." FROM ANTWERP: 25 Cases Sheet Zinc, No. 6 to 10.

SLED SHOE STEEL.

SHEET ZINC. SHEET IRON.

CELESTIAL CITY BILLIARD HALL,
QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON.

SCHNECK
BEER.
GINGER
ALE.
CHOICE
HAVANA
CIGARS,
Etc.

HOWARD & CRANGLE, Prop's.

THIS SPACE IS RESERVED FOR
JOHN OWENS, GROCER,
Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

NEW SPRING GOODS

EX. "BURNES AYREAN," VIA HALIFAX.

SCOTCH TWEEDS, BANNOCKBURNS,

CHEVIOTS, WORSTED COATINGS,

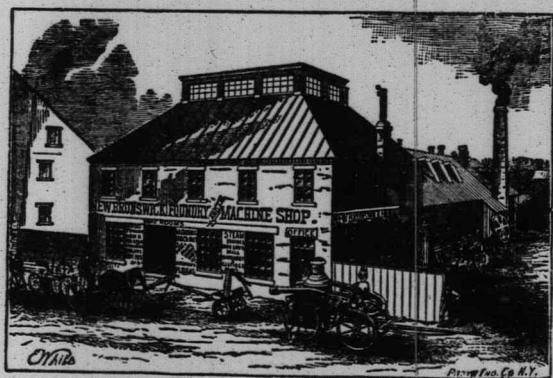
CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

Gents' Spring and Summer Suitings,

AT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF

T. G. O'CONNOR.

N. B.—First-Class Cutter; First-Class Work; Lowest "Hard-Pan" Prices. T. G. O'C. April 11.



TO MILL OWNERS.

DUNBAR'S IMPROVED SHINGLE MILL,

Patent applied for 1883 for the Dominion

WE have great pleasure in being able to announce to the Lumber Manufacturers that we can now furnish them with the best Shingle Mill made. For excellence of work, capacity of doing work and convenience of work it stands far in advance of any other. We would respectfully refer you to R. A. ESTEY, Vice President of the Lumber Mill, Fredericton, and WILLIAM SCARLE, Stanley, York Co., who are now running these mills.

McFarlane, Thompson & Anderson.

QUEEN HOTEL,

Fredericton, N. B.

J. A. Edwards,

PROPRIETOR.

FINE SAMPLE ROOMS IN CONNECTION.

—ALSO—

A FIRST-CLASS LIVERY STABLE.

Coaches at trains and boats.

Aug. 25, 1882.

Spring and Summer.

Thos. Stanger

THE CHEAPEST PLACE

IN THE CITY

SCOTCH AND CANADIAN

Tweeds

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.

Ever Imported into this City.

DIAGONALS

IN BLACK, BLUE, GREY, BROWN, ETC.

WEST OF ENGLAND

Tweeds, Doeskins and

Blankets.

Furnishing Goods, Etc.

JUST RECEIVED

A large and well assorted stock of

HATS AND CAPS.

These new and elegant Scotch and Canadian

Tweeds will be made into fashionable suits at the

cheapest possible rates.

THOS. STANGER.

Opp. Post Office, Fredericton, N. B.

Electro Plated Ware, Clocks,

Spectacles and Eye Glasses,

OWEN SHARKEY

HAS NOW ON HAND,

A Full Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS!

Ladies' Dress Goods

In Great Variety. Mantles, Hats, Shoes, Cor-

sets, Gloves and Parasols.

Tweeds, Cloths, Duckings, Worsted Coat-

ings, Shirtings, Hats, Caps,

Collars, Ties, Braces, Furish-

ing Goods, Underclothing.

A LARGE STOCK OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Equal to Custom Made. Good Material. Suits from

\$5.00 to \$25.00.

Butler Coats, from \$2.50 to \$4.00,

Underwear, 50 cts. to \$3.00.

Trunks, Valises and Travelling Bags, Luggage and

Good Values.

Also a large stock of Grey and White Col-

ton, Ducks, Drills, Cottons, Cambrays and

Towelling, Table and Floor Oil Cloths, Room

runner, etc.

30-40 All of which will be sold at VERY LOW

PRICES for Cash.

OWEN SHARKEY.

Fredericton, May 20, 1883

TO MILL OWNERS.

Having succeeded in obtaining the Sole Right for the Manufacture of

DUNBAR'S IMPROVED SHINGLE MILL,

Patent applied for 1883 for the Dominion

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QUEEN HOTEL,

Fredericton, N. B.

J. A. Edwards,

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between

LIMERICK & CO. and J. H. Limerick, having been dissolved

by mutual consent, any person having any claim

against the late firm will please send the same for im-

mediate payment to J. H. Limerick, a Co., who are

authorized to collect all bills and to pay all

debts of the late firm. Any person indebted to

the said firm is requested to make immediate

payment of their several accounts, which are now

being rendered, by the first day of JULY next, as

the business of the late firm of Limerick & Co. will

be closed up by that time, and any account

standing after that date will be passed into an at-

torney's hands for collection. LIMERICK & CO.

Fredericton, May 14th, 1883.

Fredericton, August 15, 1883.

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Girls of Three Countries.

It is to be hoped that the American

girl will not be spoiled, observes the San

Francisco Chronicle, by the income

burned on her altar by cosmopolitan Eng-

lishmen and travelled Frenchmen in

these days of universal criticism. Though

sometimes such a result seems to be feared,

it is hardly probable, for were she

really in danger from the praise of bril-

liant and designing men there would

never be wanting antique and frowny

dames like Ouida to puncture the bubble

of her vanity with venomous pin-pricks,

or mean correspondents in London and

Paris to tarnish her reputation with the

gossip and scandal that is always bandied

about those social centres. She sees, as

in spite of occasional rebuffs from foreign

writers, an unfair attacks like the "Daisy

Miller" of Henry James, to be gradually

winning her way in the world's estima-

tion. Mr. Labouchere has lately written

a long article on Americans in general,

and our young countrywomen in particu-

lar, which is all that justice can ask, and

a trifle more than some American bac-

chors think, who feel sure they have a

competent understanding of the merits

and defects of our cis-Atlantic maidens.

He says of American women, meaning

the younger portion of them, that "in

nine cases out of ten they are more

agreeable as companions than English

women. They are better instructed,

they talk better, they live better, and

they flirt better. They are neither dolls

nor ton-bros dressed in petticoats, nor

breast-and-bust mists. There is, indeed,

nothing either mischievous or masculine

about them."

We sincerely hope that all Mr. Labou-

chere says of our young ladies is true.

He has lived in America and is familiar

with the society of London and Paris,

and therefore has all necessary means

for observation and comparison. "The

foreign testimony to the same purpose is

not wanting. Baron Salvator, one of the

editors of the Paris Figaro, accompanied

Mr. Hatch to the Philippines, and on

his way home was detained by an inter-

view in New York, in which he affirms

that the American girl is greater as a

national institution even than the great

National Park which was the objective

point of the visit. He says that the

American girl is "a product indigenous

to the country," which must please those

Americans who prefer that everything

national should have a national flavor.

"She stands out," he goes on to say, "in

full relief and in a rose-colored light. In

Paris I have many friends among the

American residents and have found the

same character an excellent

study of Why, I have seen

ingly interesting one. I have look-

ed at the American girl of 18 or

gravely into one's eyes and enun-

ciations of their own on most important

matters. And they really say very

and told him that the young lady was

the daughter of a well-known earl, already

rich in her own right, and to become

very wealthy on the death of an aged

relative, but that she habitually neglect-

ed the common courtesies of life in the

manner he had seen.

The gentleman who told this story dis-

claimed any intention of believing that

every earl's daughter in England was

equally coarse and rude in manners.

Yet this is the logical process of two

thirds of the foreigners who visit us or

who, seeing our countrymen and coun-

trywomen abroad, make the exceptional

act of rudeness, ignorance, or ill-breeding

a rule for deciding that all are alike

coarse and ill-mannered. Among 50,000

people there must be a great many

who have not been well taught either

in the ordinary branches of knowledge or

the proprieties of life; but we believe we

have a smaller proportion than other

civilized nations. It would be quite as

unjust to infer that because the wife of

The York Gleaner

Advertising Rates.
Column, 1 year, \$120.00
Half Column, 1 year, 60.00
Quarter Column, 1 year, 30.00
Transient advertisements are charged 1 cent per line (nonpareil) for first insertion, and five cents for each subsequent insertion.
There will positively be no reduction from these rates.

Wednesday, November 7, 1883.

THE RETIRING CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT.

Many who have taken an interest in the educational affairs of the Province, will deeply regret the departure of Dr. Rand from his late field of labor. During his superintendency of twelve years, he has accomplished a great work. Prior to his assumption of office, the Legislature had passed the Free Schools Act—an Act to which there existed in many quarters very great hostility. It devolved on Dr. Rand to bring the Act into operation. The experience which he had gained in introducing a similar measure into Nova Scotia was no doubt of great service to him, but there were difficulties to be overcome in New Brunswick which did not exist in Nova Scotia. The latter Province was more ripe for a system of Free Schools than was New Brunswick, and was also more advanced with respect to its educational condition. He had therefore to encounter more opposition from prejudice and ignorance—two elements very hostile to progress—than in his former task. A man with less consciousness of right or will-power would have succumbed, or what would have been worse, attempted to patch things up, to ward off temporary opposition. But Dr. Rand worked for the future; he had mastered his subject, thought out his plans, and was determined to carry them out against all opposition unless they could be proved impracticable or out of joint with the Act. It is possible that some of his measures may have been premature, or might have been brought about with less opposition had he given more heed to general opinion, but that they were sound in themselves does not admit of a doubt; and we believe that in years to come, their wisdom and the benefits resulting from them will be universally acknowledged.

Dr. Rand has inaugurated a school system which, according to the testimony of those best able to judge is unsurpassed, if equalled on this continent. Educational officials from Ontario and from the United States have not hesitated to assert the superiority of our primary school system over that of any other country with which they were acquainted. The complimentary notices too, which have from time to time appeared in the educational journals of the other Provinces and of the United States, bear similar testimony. Judge Stevens who has lately travelled much, confirmed these testimonies at the banquet given the other evening to Dr. Rand. "To him," said the learned Judge, "New Brunswick owes a debt of gratitude for making her known and respected far and near for the excellence of her school system."

Much as Dr. Rand has accomplished, he no doubt wished to accomplish more. He is not satisfied with merely having perfected a scheme of primary education. He has for some years been persistent in his efforts to make suitable provision for secondary education, — the connecting link, as he calls it, between the primary school and the University. In his annual Report to the Legislature, he has repeatedly given his views at length on the subject, and has never failed when opportunity offered, to enforce them. All may not agree with him as to the details of his scheme, and some from parsimonious views may dispute the necessity of any such scheme at all, but no one has attempted to dispute the soundness of his principles or the comprehensive nature of his plans. There is no doubt that he regrets his inability to carry out his views on secondary education before quitting his field of labor here, and there is as little doubt that he would eventually have succeeded, had he been pleased to remain in office, in bringing the country generally to agree with him.

To a highly cultured mind, fine abilities and singleness of purpose, Dr. Rand joined intense application. As an indefatigable worker in the public service, he has nowhere any superior; and as was remarked by Judge King at the banquet, his example in this respect afforded a valuable lesson to all public servants. The testimony which was borne to his worth by such men as Chief Justice Allen, Judge King, Judge Fraser, Judge Stevens, Hon. Benjamin Stevenson, President Jack of the University, and that other indefatigable worker, Rev. Joseph McLeod—of whom spoke from personal knowledge—was a graceful tribute to one whose loss the educational interests of this Province have every reason to deplore.

BEATEN WITH THEIR OWN WEAPONS.

The Tories acting on the aphorism, "It blows the wind that profits nobody," turned their sails to catch the breeze which the hard times had stirred and fanned during the Mackenzie Government. They took advantage of a temporary depression in trade to hold up before the country an infallible remedy against all such contingencies. The bait caught and they were wafted into power, and now they are brought face to face with exactly the same conditions. But these conditions they have brought upon themselves as we shall see.

While the depression under the late government was due to causes entirely beyond their control, the prosperity which followed was entirely independent of the policy adopted by their successors. On the 1st of January, 1879, the United States returned to specie payment. The period of depression had continued with great severity for over five years, but immediately upon this step being taken a

reaction commenced and a period of great prosperity set in which continued until a recent period. The result was, higher prices for barley, lumber and all of our productions that found a market in the United States. The advance in the price of lumber, especially, was very great, and for a few years the price in Canada was at least one-half higher than the price from 1874 to 1878.

A succession of bad harvests in England and on the continent of Europe created an unusual demand for our breadstuffs, and in conjunction with the extraordinary demand arising from this cause Canada happened to have more than average harvests. The result was an increase in the export of the products of the farm so large that the improvement in this respect alone was sufficient to produce great improvement in business.

The stimulus of protection brought a vast amount of capital into manufacturing. The artfully contrived North West boom swept millions of stored up hard earnings into colonization and other companies only to be locked-up for an indefinite period or lost entirely. For a few years there was a feverish and fictitious prosperity. But mark the fact—real estate never rose in value during those years. Real estate is the last kind of investment to feel the stimulus of improved times. It is an unerring index of the actual growth of wealth. No better proof, therefore, of the collapse of the inflation assisted by the Government could be required than this one fact. We were assured by ministers and by their organs that the National Policy would create great centres of industry, give permanent employment to the working classes, and thus increase the value of farm products which would find a ready market at home.

Now what do we find? After a short period of inflation, caused mainly by foreign demand for our natural staples and the investment of native savings in manufacturing enterprises, the limited market open to our producers of manufactured goods is glutted. Imports were not decreased by the tariff. In fact they increased; the restrictions of the tariff were no barrier against the productions of free trade England. Then came the inevitable. The cotton lords, the woolen lords, and all lords, who used the ministry as so many tools—willing tools, we are sorry to say—to rob the people for their own benefit, put their heads together and came to the conclusion that to compete with each other would be ruinous to themselves. They therefore adopted the expedient of reducing production. Now the Hudson cotton mill has closed down altogether, and the other mills will do the same in a few days!

Is this, we ask ministers and their organs, fulfilling the pledges given to the people? Is this the competition that was to keep down prices? Is this the constant employment for workmen promised by the Conservatives? The bad harvest of 1876 was a terrible blow to the Mackenzie Government, and Sir John Macdonald to his everlasting shame did not hesitate to declare that "Providence was against the Grits." If Providence was against the Grits then, is it not against the Tories now? The bad harvest of 1876 is as true a sign of Providence as the bad harvest of 1878 was in that year.

But there is this to be said: While the depression in Mr. Mackenzie's time was due solely to causes beyond his control, the depression now upon us is almost entirely attributable to the deliberate action of this government. They taught the people to believe that they could create good times and make them permanent. Unfortunately the charlatans were taken at their word. But now they must face dismal failure, and submit to the inexorable logic constructed by themselves.

BISMARCK AND FRANCE.

It seems to be an admitted fact that the future of the republican government in France is considerably assured by the latent hostility entertained against that country by Prince Bismarck. It is curious that a statesman who cherishes such a profound belief in the desirability of an almost absolute monarchical form of government, should in any way interest himself in the support and continuance of a republican form of government in a neighboring country. The line of reasoning adopted by the German chancellor probably is that, as it is desirable for Germany that France should not assume the preponderant position she once held in European politics, it is well to prevent her from having a form of government in any way calculated to produce this result. At least, this is the supposition entertained by some of the closest students of German policy, and there are not a few reasons which might be urged in support of such a belief.

In the first place, no sooner did it become apparent that the Count de Paris was to succeed to the pretensions of the Count de Chambord, than the official organ of Prince Bismarck came out in a violent article against the warlike attitude of the French people. Later on, the Cologne Gazette, which also shares the credit or odium of official patronage, published a statement to the effect that the Count de Paris and his brother, the Duke de Chartres, had written letters stating that they could no longer continue their family relations with the members of the grand ducal house of Mecklenburg, of which their mother had been a member. This report turned out to be incorrect, but it was evidently a part of a plan to encourage the idea that the Orleans princes were thoroughly hostile to Germany, and that the elevation of their chief to the throne of France would imply an immediate attempt to seek revenge for the disasters of 1870.

It is no doubt true that Prince Bismarck has much less to fear from republican than monarchical France. It may or may not be the case that the present French army is not in an efficient condition, and cannot be made so while political pressure regulates the appointment of its general officers. But, granting that it is as efficient as it could well be made to be, there is an obvious lack of motive on the part of the government which would influence it to enter upon a great foreign war. Imperial and kingly rulers in France have repeatedly sought to win prestige and popularity by this method, and it has also been used, with not a little success, to divert the minds of the people from a too close attention to their domestic affairs. It is, therefore, not unlikely that if the Count de Paris were to change his family name to Louis Philippe II, he, too, would find it expedient to resort to the adventurous devices which have proved so successful in the case of his predecessors, but which have, at the same time, entailed such a terrible cost upon the country. This, at least, would seem to be Prince Bismarck's belief, and it is this which actuates him in opposing the attempts towards a restoration of the united house of Bourbon and Orleans to the throne of France. The republic can be counted upon to preserve the peace of Europe so long as no great popular cause for war exists. A King can send the sons and brothers of his subjects into the field with a light heart; but the electors are by no means so ready to commission their own relatives or themselves to a task of this kind. Even the present trouble in Annam is unpopular with a large section of the French people, for the simple reason that it has involved the loss of life to a few hundred enlisted soldiers, and opposition would become infinitely greater if it were thought that the war would make vacant places in tens of thousands of French households.

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In the first place, no sooner did it become apparent that the Count de Paris was to succeed to the pretensions of the Count de Chambord, than the official organ of Prince Bismarck came out in a violent article against the warlike attitude of the French people. Later on, the Cologne Gazette, which also shares the credit or odium of official patronage, published a statement to the effect that the Count de Paris and his brother, the Duke de Chartres, had written letters stating that they could no longer continue their family relations with the members of the grand ducal house of Mecklenburg, of which their mother had been a member. This report turned out to be incorrect, but it was evidently a part of a plan to encourage the idea that the Orleans princes were thoroughly hostile to Germany, and that the elevation of their chief to the throne of France would imply an immediate attempt to seek revenge for the disasters of 1870.

It is no doubt true that Prince Bismarck has much less to fear from republican than monarchical France. It may or may not be the case that the present French army is not in an efficient condition, and cannot be made so while political pressure regulates the appointment of its general officers. But, granting that it is as efficient as it could well be made to be, there is an obvious lack of motive on the part of the government which would influence it to enter upon a great foreign war. Imperial and kingly rulers in France have repeatedly sought to win prestige and popularity by this method, and it has also been used, with not a little success, to divert the minds of the people from a too close attention to their domestic affairs. It is, therefore, not unlikely that if the Count de Paris were to change his family name to Louis Philippe II, he, too, would find it expedient to resort to the adventurous devices which have proved so successful in the case of his predecessors, but which have, at the same time, entailed such a terrible cost upon the country. This, at least, would seem to be Prince Bismarck's belief, and it is this which actuates him in opposing the attempts towards a restoration of the united house of Bourbon and Orleans to the throne of France. The republic can be counted upon to preserve the peace of Europe so long as no great popular cause for war exists. A King can send the sons and brothers of his subjects into the field with a light heart; but the electors are by no means so ready to commission their own relatives or themselves to a task of this kind. Even the present trouble in Annam is unpopular with a large section of the French people, for the simple reason that it has involved the loss of life to a few hundred enlisted soldiers, and opposition would become infinitely greater if it were thought that the war would make vacant places in tens of thousands of French households.

The French Government has sanctioned a scheme proposed by the Minister of Marine and the Colonies for the creation of a Superior Council for the Colonies, composed of 36 members. It is stated that the Minister intends to utilize Catholic missions to a large extent in the foreign dependencies of France.

CETWAYO.

Cetwayo has at length surrendered to Mr. Osborn, the British Resident, with whom he has returned to Natal.

PANIC IN A SYNAGOGUE.

In a panic caused by a false alarm of fire in a synagogue in Siwonka, Poland forty women were killed and thirty others injured in the crush which ensued.

EGYPT.

It is rumored that, after Sir Evelyn Wood's return to Egypt, three of the six British regiments will be withdrawn from that country.

THE NEW SPANISH MINISTRY.

Senor Posada Herrera has succeeded in forming a new coalition Spanish Ministry, which is expected to receive the support of Senor Sagasta, the late Premier.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor and Empress of Russia arrived at St. Petersburg on Monday from Copenhagen.

REVOLUTION AT PORT-AU-PRINCE.

In reference to the revolutionary outbreak reported a few days ago from Port-au-Prince, Lloyd's agent there states that half the city has been destroyed by incendiaries and bombardment, and that the "town" has been pillaged and the people slaughtered.

CHINA.

A telegram from Hong Kong states that the Chinese are making preparations to block the port of Canton in the event of a war with France.

DAVITT AT LONDON.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The land reform meeting last night in St. James' Hall was large and enthusiastic. The principal speaker was Michael Davitt, who devoted his address to a passionate and well-considered appeal to the people to persevere in the direction of needed reforms. He said that those who were agitating for the improvement of the land law governing the ownership of land had no desire to make threats, and did not propose anything which would tend to subvert society. There was, however, manifest injustice toward workmen in the present interpretation of existing laws, and the agitation which had now been auspiciously begun should be continued until a remedy was obtained. He formulated the creed of the National League, saying that it held that land should be held by the people, and concluded by saying that this lingering relic of feudalism must be uprooted, gently if possible, but if in its fall it dragged down other fetiches so much the worse for the fetiches.

PRECAUTIONS IN GLASGOW.

GLASGOW, Oct. 31.—Precautions have been taken here against explosions on the railways. All the banks, public buildings and prisons are closely watched. Extra warblers are placed around the prisoners when taking exercise.

LONDON, NOV. 2.—THE GOVERNMENT HAS OFFERED £500 REWARD FOR INFORMATION LEADING TO THE CONVICTION OF THE AUTHORS OF THE EXPLOSIONS ON THE UNDERGROUND RAILWAYS ON TUESDAY NIGHT.

The Metropolitan and District Railway Companies offer an additional reward of £500. The persons injured at Princes Street station sustained ruptures of the tympanic membrane, which can only be the effects of detonation of dynamite. It is evident the explosive used was similar to that employed in the attempt to blow up the Local Government board offices.

THE FALSE PROPHECY.

Cairo, Oct. 31.—Hicks Pasha, after two battles, entered El Obeid, which he found abandoned. Many of the False Prophet's men were killed and his forces broken up. The Prophet's fate is unknown.

KHARTOUM, OCT. 31.—ARABS TO THE NUMBER OF 20,000 ATTACKED HICKS PASHA'S ARMY OF 10,000. THE ARABS DIVIDED INTO TWO COLUMNES AND ATTACKED THE EGYPTIAN SQUARE ON TWO SIDES, THUS ENABLING HICKS PASHA TO USE HIS SIX THOUSAND REMINGTON RIFLES, KRUPP GUNS, AND NON-FUSEEET ROCKET BATTERIES, THE ARABS BEING ONLY ARMED WITH LANCES. FAILING, AFTER SOME TIME, TO REACH THE SQUARE, THEY FLEW, LEAVING 8,000 DEAD, AND ALL THEIR WEAPONS, LAGGAGE, AND ANIMALS BEHIND. HICKS PASHA PURSUED THE MAIN BODY OF FUGITIVES AND OVERTOOK THEM AT MELBA, WHERE HE FOUND EL MEHDI POSTED WITH THE FUGITIVES, AND HIS BODY GUARD. OVER 2,000 ARAB CAVALRY WERE AGAIN ATTACKED AND BEATEN WITH GREAT LOSS. EL MEHDI'S HORSE WAS KILLED UNDER HIM. EL MEHDI IS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN CUT DOWN BY THE LIGHT CAVALRY SENT IN PURSUIT OF HIM. HICKS PASHA HAS TAKEN POSSESSION OF EL OBEID AND THE GOVERNMENT TREASURY. THE EGYPTIAN LOSS IS NOTHING.

SHAW BROTHERS.

A Boston despatch of the 1st inst. contains the following: At an adjourned meeting of the creditors of F. Shaw & Brothers, this afternoon, Geo. F. Morse, for the firm, made a lengthy statement of the condition of their affairs, in reply to the report of the investigating committee. He claimed that the committee greatly over-estimated the value of the assets in the report, showing 72 per cent. of liabilities. The firm offered to settle at 33 cents on the dollar cash. The Shaw claimed that the creditors would not be able to realize more after long delays with the property in the hands of trustees.

At the time of the failure last July, the firm reported their assets at \$3,262,000. They now estimate the assets at \$2,664,000. No explanation is given of the remarkable shrinkage. Defence was made of Fayette Shaw's action in dealing members of the family real estate and other property in New York before the failure. The investigating committee reported the appointment of Jas. B. Morgan co-trustee with Wyman.

A statement was also made in reply to that made by the firm to the effect that the committee does not in any way change the new condition of the firm's assets, which they estimate at 72 per cent. of liabilities. Furthermore the committee recommended no offer of settlement less than 50 per cent. cash be accepted.

Trains were running as usual this morning. No explosive matter has yet been found at Princes Street. Inspector Home, who inspected the damaged train, believes that cartridges made of explosives of the first order, such as gun-cotton, were used. The guard states that while he was looking out of the car window, just after the train left the station, he saw a spark nearly underneath the carriage. Immediately afterwards he heard the explosion. The explosive used at Cluring Cross was small in quantity, but is not believed to have been dynamite.

SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATIONS.

An investigation made by the scientific advisers to the War Department has led to the conclusion that nitro-glycerine in some form was the agent used in both cases. Later inquiries confirm the report that a large number of people were injured. In addition to over 30 treated at the hospital, a large number are attended by private surgeons.

NARRATIVE OF A SURVIVOR.

One of the victims is a corporal of the Hussars. He says he was talking with a friend on the train near Princes Street when there was a very bright flash, immediately followed by a terrible report. He was struck and almost knocked insensible. When the train arrived at Edgeware-road he staggered across the platform and was picked up by a soldier. He remembers nothing more. This is only one of many similar narratives.

IRISH OPINION ON THE AFFAIR.

The explosions have caused an intense excitement in Irish circles. The Irish almost unanimously think that the outrages were due to the deliberately planned machinations of the enemies of the National party of Ireland, who intend to create an anti Irish feeling in England. It will be next to impossible they think to have a properly impartial jury to try O'Donnell now. It is also rumored that the explosion occurred about the moment when Mr. Davitt was opening his address in St. James' Hall.

UNIONIST ROMA SPEARS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—O'Donovan Rossa said the explosions in London were the work of the Fenian Brotherhood. The work was done by a band of Fenians in London who are in constant communication with comrades in New York. The Woolwich explosion was another sample of what is being done. London, he said, would be in ashes before long, unless England gives up Ireland. New developments may be expected any moment. It was the purpose of the Brotherhood to push the work rapidly and reduce England to submission.

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The French in the East.

Paris, Oct. 31.—In the Chamber of Deputies today Mr. Clemenceau (Radical) resumed the debate on the Tonquin matter. He charged the Government with publishing incomplete documents, and severely criticised it for stating in July that the French force in Tonquin was sufficient for all exigencies when the question was the establishment of a protectorate over Tonquin; now it was a question of a protectorate over Annam. The French forces and finances had been committed to operations without the consultation of the Chambers. Premier Ferry, replying to Mr. Clemenceau, declared that the Government had carried the practice of non-interference and prudence to its furthest limits. There existed no grounds of comparison between the Tonquin and Tunisian questions, and the day was not far distant when French statesmen would cease to be violently condemned for increasing their country's dominions on the Mediterranean. The Tonquin question was not a personal affair. France, as the second maritime power of the world, had special duties to perform. It was the duty of the Government to prepare firm ground for the activity of future generations. All working nations were marking out for themselves a part of the unexplored regions of the world. Why should not France draw near to China, which contains 400,000,000 consumers.

MILITARY OPERATIONS.

Regarding military matters in Tonquin the Premier said the capture of Hue had been effected by an unlooked for opportunity, and if the Government had waited to slay the Chambers the propositions would have been even less. The Government had seen the responsibility of dispatching reinforcements to Tonquin because the ascending of the Chambers before the usual time would have been productive of much ill-fall in the negotiations with China. There was no rupture of diplomatic relations between China and France.

MARQUIS TSENG DISAVOWED.

Continuing Mr. Ferry said: "We have no Alliance with China, but we have an agent, and we have just received a dispatch in which Mr. Tricon announces that Li Hung Chang insists upon his remaining in China. Li Hung Chang is very much perturbed and emphatically disavows the Marquis Tseung's policy. Chinese affairs are not like those of Europe. China protests without breaking diplomatic relations. For example, she protested annually for 400 years against the occupation of Macao by the Portuguese. China has no interest in anticipating events, and only recognizes them when they are accomplished. She will be more conciliatory when we have captured Sontay and Banninh. Chinese statesmen formally repudiate all connection with the Black Flags. The French Government do not believe that China will declare war, nor have we any intention of doing so.

FRENCH POLICY.

We are desirous of firmly establishing ourselves in the Red River delta by gaining possession of Sontay and Banninh. When that object is achieved nobody will be able to drive us out. With patience, and our own forces we shall be proof against everything. This prudent policy will lead to the settlement of the Tonquin affair. Our African empire, for long years the subject of constant discussion is today one of the glories of France. The best means to avoid war is to show that we have no fear. Mr. Clemenceau replied, saying that the capture of Hue was an act of theft. The Republic should be a Government of honest men. France had been lowered in the eyes of Europe, and the Government no longer merited confidence. They were pursuing a policy tending to the effacement of Europe. "Whenever," said he, "the standard of France is planted in any part of the world it must be sustained and respected whatever happens." The motion to appoint a committee to inquire into the situation in Tonquin was rejected; the order of the day, pure and simple, was negatived, the Government opposing it. Then followed a vote of confidence in the Ministry by 329 to 160, after which the Chamber adjourned until Monday.

MARQUIS TSENG TO LEAVE.

It is rumored that owing to the Ministerial statements regarding the Tonquin negotiation and the adoption of a vote of confidence in the Government, the Marquis Tseung will leave Paris.

WINDSOR, N. S. NOTES.

WINDSOR, Oct. 27.

The Spanish Students gave one of their excellent concerts here, on Wednesday evening, in the "Convocation Hall" of King's College. The youthful violinist, Master Crufty, elicited the admiration of the audience and was loudly applauded. His manipulations can not be recalled.

Professor Foster, M. P. of Kings County, N. B., gave two very eloquent lectures here on Monday and Tuesday evenings, in the Temperance Hall. His eloquence will doubtless avail more in this cause than in the political arena.

The citizens were much excited last week by the appearance, in the Basin, of a huge shoal of blackfish. The fishermen succeeded in capturing a large number of the monsters. These fish are about 20 feet in length, 3 feet in diameter, and are considered to be valuable for various purposes.

There is to be a match game of cricket to-day between the Acadia College eleven and the King's College team; as both teams are in a way excellent, we may expect an interesting match.

We learn that the Rev. Mr. Ruggles has collected over \$20,000 towards the endowment fund for King's College. The Rev. gentleman will shortly visit Windsor and we hope he will meet with equal success here.

The Windsor water-works are nearly completed. The pipe laying is being pushed on with wonderful rapidity. X. Y. Z. Q.

"NONPAREIL" Billiard Hall!
SHARKEY'S BUILDING,
OPP. OFFICERS' BARRACKS, QUEEN ST
FREDERICTON, N. B.
T. E. FOSTER, Proprietor

THIS HALL has been newly fitted up, and is handsomely furnished, and for room, light, ventilation and service, compares most favorably with any Billiard Hall in the Dominion. The Billiard and Pool Tables are provided by players to be superior to any now in use in this Province. They are the BRILLIANT NOVELTY, one, 4 x 8 feet.

The main object in the construction of the Billiard Novelty, and the one most noticeable, is that it embodies all the more silent or most important features that have rendered popular all the other styles of tables of the J. M. Brunswick & Co. Co's make. The Billiard Novelty is all the advantage and good points, including the respective inlays claimed by the "Nonpareil" and "Explosion" styles, "Novelty," "Silent" and "Anastasia" Tables. The "Brilliant" is a happy combination of all these celebrated styles, and has recently taken the first prize in the estimation of all players of Billiard and Pool Tables. The "Novelty" is finished and handsomely inlaid in many different colors, made up from California Larch, Red Ash, French Walnut, Red Eye Maple, Mahogany, Rose Wood, Teak, Wenge and Ebony. It is supplied with the finest of Vermont State bed, Simmons, Cribb, and a first-class outfit of everything necessary.

A call is respectfully solicited from lovers of the game. 250 Boys under sixteen not allowed in the Hall. Temperance drinks of all kinds. (Cigars, etc.)

T. E. FOSTER, Proprietor.

From Aug. 8, 1883.

GREGORY & BLAIR,

Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law.

NOTARIES PUBLIC,

FREDERICTON.

Geo. F. GREGORY. ANDREW G. BLAIR.

Fredricton, March 28th, 1883.

APPLE PARSIS.

2nd received.

5 Cases Apple Parsis.

Apple Parsis, Cocos and Shires.

J. S. NEILL.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

WOODSTOCK P. O.

Contractor Limerick expects to have the new Post Office at Woodstock enclosed this week.

Contested.

It is said that a petition has been filed against the return of Mr. Kilham of Westmorland.

The "Florenceville"

Is again running between Fredericton and Woodstock. The first trip was made on Saturday last.

Sunbury Election.

Mr. Arthur Glasier, whose card appears in another column is a candidate for the seat in Sunbury and vacant by the death of Mr. George A. Sterling.

Death in the Asylum.

Elizabeth Farrar, the woman who attempted suicide a few days ago since died in the Asylum. She belonged to Portland, St. John.

P. A. Landry.

A recent Quebec despatch announces that Mr. P. A. Landry, M. P., has been named Chevalier of the Order of St. Gregory the Great by the Papal Court.

Westward.

Ex-Sheriff Temple and F. B. Edgecombe, have gone for a trip to the West. They will visit Winnipeg and go as far as the Rocky Mountains, and be absent for several weeks.

A Smash Up.

Sunday evening while Ald. Scully and James Hanlan were driving around town in one of Mr. Orr's buggies, and when at the upper end of King street, they collided with another team. The shock threw both from the wagon, which was badly mangled up in the affair. Both men fortunately escaped without any serious injury.

Stolen.

Five thousand dollars in one and two dollar Dominion notes have been stolen from the Government at Ottawa. The banks have been notified not to accept them. The numbers of the missing \$1 bills are from 165,000 to 166,000, and of the \$2 bills from 145,000 to 146,000, and 155,000 to 156,000.

The Schools.

The Model School and the Duke's St. Vincent School were examined on Wednesday last, being the only schools remaining to be examined after Monday and Tuesday's examinations which were previously announced. There was a fair attendance of visitors and the work was considered satisfactory.

The Fredericton Train.

It is the intention of the New Brunswick Railroad next week to place a first-class baggage car on the Fredericton express from St. John, and supply the train with the patent vacuum brake. The announcement that the company will place "The Flying Bushman" on the Fredericton route next spring, and carry passengers at greatly reduced rates, is officially confirmed.

Accidents.

A working man in Morrison's Mill named Carr, met with a serious accident on Friday morning last, when his left arm both above and below the elbow was broken.

Mr. Benjamin Evans, formerly of this city, met with an accident on Friday morning while working at a threshing machine on his farm at Cardigan. The thumb of his left hand caught in the cog of two wheels and was drawn out from the hand snapping the cord above the wrist.

A Physician Arrested.

Dr. Rogers, of the International Throat and Lung Institute of Toronto, who has been in St. John for some weeks, was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Banks the other day, upon a bailment writ issued by the Council of Physicians and Surgeons for New Brunswick. The action is one of debt for a penalty for practicing without a license, under the New Brunswick Act, and he was held by Judge King at \$500.

Dr. Rogers has since been relieved from custody by an order from Judge King, and it is said will bring an action against the parties who caused his arrest.

A Mysterious Death.

John Holland, a man by trade, of this city, was found drowned in less than two feet of water last Thursday morning. Holland was about thirty years old, and given to the excessive use of strong drink. When found the body only had on pants, shirt, and boots. An inquest was held upon the body by Coroner Brown, and after two adjournments for more evidence, the jury returned the verdict that Holland came to his death by drowning in the River St. John opposite Fredericton, on Thursday morning last, while in a state of mental aberration.

A Nice Place to Live in.

Piscagua, Peru, must be a nice place to live in, judging from letters sent home by Capt. Morrisey, of the ship "Marabout". The poorest clerk receives £20 per month. It costs him something to live, however. Every gallon of water he drinks, says Capt. Morrisey, costs five cents; 25 cents per pound is paid for what was once beef, but is now bologna and strings; a dozen of green corn costs 55; if he wants to get his hair cut he has to pay 75 cents for getting the job done; to have his shirt washed he has to lay out 50 cents, and everything else in proportion.—Globe.

St. Andrew's Society.

At the annual meeting of the St. John Society the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—James Knox, president; Alexander Rankin, 1st vice-president; John D. Macrae, 2nd vice-president; Rev. Dr. Macrae, D. D., chaplain; John White, treasurer; Dr. C. Robertson, secretary; Robert Jardine, marshal; John Stewart, R. Ross, P. R. Inches, M. D., officer of charity; J. R. Perrie, H. S. Crookshank, pipers.

The annual meeting of the Fredericton St. Andrew's Society for the election of officers will be held at the Barker House, on Monday evening next.

Wedding in High Life.

On Wednesday last, Miss Waters, formerly of this city, married at her home, 365 Mt. Prospect Avenue, Newark, New Jersey, to William Clark, treasurer of the Clark Thread Company. Miss Waters is a daughter of Rev. Dr. Waters, pastor of the North Reformed Church of Newark, and formerly pastor of St. David's Presbyterian Church of this city. The mansion which Mr. Clark has taken his bride is said to be one of the largest and most costly in the State of New Jersey. Mr. Clark is a millionaire, whose income is said to be nearly \$200,000 a year.—St. John News.

DIRECTIONS.

John Beidel Gunter has begun his canvass for the Alderman's election in January next.

James Hanlan and J. A. Russell were fined \$50 and costs each for violation of the Scott Act last week.

Fined for Assault.

Cornelius A. Parson, of Gibson, was fined by Police Magistrate Marsh on Monday last for an assault on Constable R. P. Babar, the sum of \$20 and \$5.05 costs.

Maritime Bank.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Maritime Bank is to be held in St. John on Tuesday, December 11th, to consider the proposition to amalgamate that institution with the Merchants Bank of Halifax.

For England.

The Right Rev. Dr. Kingdon, Bishop Coadjutor, sails from Quebec for the Dominion of the North Atlantic, on Saturday next.

Lumber Pile Burned.

A pile of dry spruce boards belonging to Alex. Gibson, at the wharf of Messrs. Purres & Warren, St. John, was burned the other day. Probable loss from \$300 to \$500.

Municipal Election.

The Council's election in Sunbury last week resulted as follows:—Gladstone-Hart and Tracy defeating Webb and Hart.

Blaisville-Murphy and Hoyt defeating Matthews.

Lincoln-Parker-Glasier and Aubrey Grass defeating Bell and Nevers.

Burton-Holden and Armstrong defeating Turner.

Maugerville-C. B. Harrison, 60; Handford Brown, 44; George A. Perley, 38.

Sheffield-T. P. Taylor, 87; C. J. Barpee, 86; Henry Baily, 77; Fred McGowan, 71.

Rev. Dr. Sprague.

who is now in England, will sail for home on the 8th inst. Mr. Sprague received a letter from him on Monday instructing her to proceed with her family to her father's residence at Charlottetown, for the winter. They leave to-morrow. In taking this course Dr. Sprague is we believe, acting on the advice of his London physicians, who advise complete rest for several months.

Fredericton Police Reports.

The following amounts have been paid by the Police Magistrate to the City Treasurer from the fines collected during the year ending Oct. 31, 1883:

Ordinary fines..... \$819 10
C. T. A. fines..... 1,450 00
Amount collected in 1882..... 1,748 60

Excess of 1883 over 1882.

The receipts for the month just ended amounted to \$354, of which \$250 were C. T. A. fines and \$104 for common drunks. The total number of drunks for the year were 119.

Personal.

Col. Mansell returned from England on Saturday last.
E. B. Harper, Esq., the enterprising manager of the New Brunswick Railway, gave the freemen at Fort Fairfield an oyster supper, recently, for their efficient labor in saving railroad property.—Sun.

Seven months ago Sir S. L. Tilley from his place in parliament exclaimed: "We have seven years of prosperity before the country!" It is to be feared that the bagman of the ministry was a poor prophet. Our despatches relate depression, failure, closing of mills, contraction discounts and bank failures.—Free Press.

Provincial Appointments.

The Royal Gazette contains the following appointments:—
Mr. W. Moore, of Boston, Theophilus H. Oliver, of Quebec, Charles A. Hanson, of Montreal, and William S. Pettigrew, of Chicago, to be Commissioners under Chapter 30, Consolidated Statutes.

W. Hazen Chapman to be a Notary Public.

Angus McAllister to be Free Grants Commissioner for Saguenay Settlement, and Peter Thibodeau to be Labor Act Commissioner for Saguenay, in the County of Northumberland.

For the County of Carleton—Thomas T. Brooks, Charles H. Ferguson, G. Harrison Stokes, James A. Barter, Thomas W. Lester, George H. Foster, Frances McNeilly, and G. Leverett White, to be Justices of the Peace.

For the County of York—Samuel Hamilton and William Lonsbury to be Justices of the Peace; and

Stephen G. Fowler to be Parish Court Commissioner for Canterbury, in the room of Rainsford Price, resigned.

George A. Perley, Esq., to be Sitting Magistrate of the City of Fredericton, under section 13 of chapter 1, 34th Victoria.

For the County of Charlotte—Robert M. Graham and Denis O'Brien to be Justices of the Peace.

In honor the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to accept the following resignations:—viz:—

Robert Forsyth, as Alder House Commissioner, Northumberland.

Rainsford Price as Parish Court Commissioner for Canterbury.

Thanksgiving Day.

To-morrow has been appointed by the Lieutenant Governor as a Day of Thanksgiving throughout the Province.

Lord of the Harvest? From whose hand, in bounty royally outpoured,

Plenty hath flowed o'er all and bled, And all our garners full are stored,

To Thee we raise, Our song of praise, And praise, in Heaven and earth adored.

To Thee, in Heaven and earth adored, Thy care preserved the precious seed,

In bounty royally outpoured, Till in the time by Thee decreed

Summer her glories bright displayed: And Nature's voice

Bade Man rejoice, In Thee, who heaven and earth hast made.

In Thee, who heaven and earth hast made, Gladdened green fields and teeming ground;

And mellow fruits and golden grain Sweet ripeness in Thy sunshine found:

By genial showers, By glowing hours,

The year is with Thy goodness crowned. Nor for Earth's kindly fruits alone

In grateful hymns Thy praise we tell, Whom, who kept at Thy very own

From war and strife, From sickness fell, And pestilence,

By Thy defence— In freedom, peace, and safety dwell.

Lord of our life! Whose open hand Good on all living things doth pour,

For all rich blessings on our land, For all the harvest's happy store

Our hearts shall be Lift up to Thee— To Thee, who heaven and earth adored

W. P. D.

COMPLIMENTARY DINNER.

A complimentary dinner was given by prominent citizens to Dr. Rand on Thursday evening, in the Queen Hotel, previous to his departure for his new position as Prof. of Education in the College, N. S. The dinner itself is usually pronounced as magnificent, and the best of its kind ever spread in the city. Mr. Edwards, the proprietor, scarcely required to make a score in this respect, but he has succeeded in reaching even a higher niche than he formerly out. Between fifty and sixty guests were present. Chief Justice Allen presided, having the guest of the evening, Dr. Rand, on his right and supported by Judge King on his left. President Clark, of the University, acted as first Preses and His Worship Mayor Fisher as second Preses. Dinner over, the usual loyal toasts were given, after which was the toast of the evening, "Our Guest." The Chief Justice in proposing it, spoke warmly of Dr. Rand's worth as an administrator, a worker, and a citizen. The toast was enthusiastically drunk. In responding to it, Dr. Rand made an eloquent, an effective and a graceful speech of about half an hour's length. He took occasion to estimate the educational condition of the Province. He pointed out very forcibly its defects as respects secondary education, computing, however, the Collegiate School, and the Grammar School of St. John. He also commended the University as worthy of the confidence of the people. He set down amidst great applause. In responding to the toast "The Bench and Bar," Judge King for the Bench, took occasion to speak of the high estimate he formed of Dr. Rand's peculiar fitness for the position which he had so long adorned, that as a member of the Board of Education he was often brought into official contact with him, and thus knew whereof he spoke. The Judge closed by saying that his estimate of him to-day was no less than in the early days of their acquaintance, and that from the faith which he had in his abilities, felt assured that Dr. Rand would make the chair which he had just accepted with an eminent success and demonstrate its utility. Hon. Benjamin Stevenson in responding for the Bar said, that having been associated with Dr. Rand as a member of the Board of Education for about ten years, he knew his value and his worth, and deeply regretted that the Province was losing one of its most accomplished, useful and laborious men. Judge Fraser in proposing the toast, "The Legislature," spoke of his private intercourse with Dr. Rand, as well as his official connection with him as a member of the Board of Education, and in all his relations had ever found him worthy of the highest confidence in every respect. Hon. A. F. Randolph in replying on behalf of the Legislature, spoke of the high regard and friendship with which Mayor Fisher in proposing "The Clergy," spoke of Dr. Rand as a citizen and a worker. The Rev. Joseph McLeod in response made a vigorous and earnest speech. He valued Dr. Rand as a Christian worker, ever taking an active part in every cause tending to elevate or improve the community, and he deeply regretted his departure. His pluck, he said, was of the first rank; however great the difficulty which was to be overcome, he knew that Dr. Rand would successfully surmount it. As for the Acadia breeze that had sprung up, he knew that Dr. Rand was just the man to set the sails to meet it. As an educationist he did not believe Dr. Rand had his peer in the Dominion. The Rev. A. J. Morratt spoke of Dr. Rand as a fellow laborer in all good works, as also did the Rev. Goodrich Roberts. Judge Stee as then proposed "The Educational Institutions of the Province" in a speech as fluent and eloquent as it was effective, selected Dr. Rand as at some length on Dr. Rand's services to the country, the superior school system he had inaugurated, and the loss which the Province was to sustain by his resignation. President Jack, Messrs. Crockett and Parkin responded, the latter considerable length and with great vigor. They all bore testimony to the great zeal and ability which Dr. Rand had brought to the discharge of his work. The company wore up about 12.30, after singing "Auld Lang Syne." During the evening the Secretary, Mr. Parkin, read a number of letters from prominent gentlemen expressing regret at his inability to be present.

THE MARKETS.

Boston.

In the principal staples there has been only a steady consuming trade, with the single exception of flour, which has gained considerable strength, owing to the fear of prices of wheat.

Flour.—The movement in the local market is still slight at generally firm and steady prices. Fine at \$3.60-3.75; medium, \$3.50-3.60; extra, \$3.40-3.50; Canada extra, \$3.30-3.40; Canada, \$3.20-3.30; Minnesota, \$3.10-3.20; New York roller, \$3.00-3.10; Michigan, \$2.90-3.00; Illinois, \$2.80-2.90; southern Illinois rollers, \$2.70-2.80.

Corn.—The market is strong and higher prices are asked and obtained. Sales are noted of steamer mixed, 62c; steamer yellow, 61c; high mixed, 60c-61c.

Meat.—The demand for cornmeal has been rather easy, day or two, but the advance in corn keeps the price firm. Its estimate there is a fair trade at quotations: common, \$1.70-1.80; 1st, \$1.80-1.90; 2nd, \$1.90-2.00; 3rd, \$2.00-2.10; 4th, \$2.10-2.20; 5th, \$2.20-2.30; 6th, \$2.30-2.40; 7th, \$2.40-2.50; 8th, \$2.50-2.60; 9th, \$2.60-2.70; 10th, \$2.70-2.80; 11th, \$2.80-2.90; 12th, \$2.90-3.00; 13th, \$3.00-3.10; 14th, \$3.10-3.20; 15th, \$3.20-3.30; 16th, \$3.30-3.40; 17th, \$3.40-3.50; 18th, \$3.50-3.60; 19th, \$3.60-3.70; 20th, \$3.70-3.80; 21st, \$3.80-3.90; 22nd, \$3.90-4.00; 23rd, \$4.00-4.10; 24th, \$4.10-4.20; 25th, \$4.20-4.30; 26th, \$4.30-4.40; 27th, \$4.40-4.50; 28th, \$4.50-4.60; 29th, \$4.60-4.70; 30th, \$4.70-4.80; 31st, \$4.80-4.90; 32nd, \$4.90-5.00; 33rd, \$5.00-5.10; 34th, \$5.10-5.20; 35th, \$5.20-5.30; 36th, \$5.30-5.40; 37th, \$5.40-5.50; 38th, \$5.50-5.60; 39th, \$5.60-5.70; 40th, \$5.70-5.80; 41st, \$5.80-5.90; 42nd, \$5.90-6.00; 43rd, \$6.00-6.10; 44th, \$6.10-6.20; 45th, \$6.20-6.30; 46th, \$6.30-6.40; 47th, \$6.40-6.50; 48th, \$6.50-6.60; 49th, \$6.60-6.70; 50th, \$6.70-6.80; 51st, \$6.80-6.90; 52nd, \$6.90-7.00; 53rd, \$7.00-7.10; 54th, \$7.10-7.20; 55th, \$7.20-7.30; 56th, \$7.30-7.40; 57th, \$7.40-7.50; 58th, \$7.50-7.60; 59th, \$7.60-7.70; 60th, \$7.70-7.80; 61st, \$7.80-7.90; 62nd, \$7.90-8.00; 63rd, \$8.00-8.10; 64th, \$8.10-8.20; 65th, \$8.20-8.30; 66th, \$8.30-8.40; 67th, \$8.40-8.50; 68th, \$8.50-8.60; 69th, \$8.60-8.70; 70th, \$8.70-8.80; 71st, \$8.80-8.90; 72nd, \$8.90-9.00; 73rd, \$9.00-9.10; 74th, \$9.10-9.20; 75th, \$9.20-9.30; 76th, \$9.30-9.40; 77th, \$9.40-9.50; 78th, \$9.50-9.60; 79th, \$9.60-9.70; 80th, \$9.70-9.80; 81st, \$9.80-9.90; 82nd, \$9.90-10.00; 83rd, \$10.00-10.10; 84th, \$10.10-10.20; 85th, \$10.20-10.30; 86th, \$10.30-10.40; 87th, \$10.40-10.50; 88th, \$10.50-10.60; 89th, \$10.60-10.70; 90th, \$10.70-10.80; 91st, \$10.80-10.90; 92nd, \$10.90-11.00; 93rd, \$11.00-11.10; 94th, \$11.10-11.20; 95th, \$11.20-11.30; 96th, \$11.30-11.40; 97th, \$11.40-11.50; 98th, \$11.50-11.60; 99th, \$11.60-11.70; 100th, \$11.70-11.80; 101st, \$11.80-11.90; 102nd, \$11.90-12.00; 103rd, \$12.00-12.10; 104th, \$12.10-12.20; 105th, \$12.20-12.30; 106th, \$12.30-12.40; 107th, \$12.40-12.50; 108th, \$12.50-12.60; 109th, \$12.60-12.70; 110th, \$12.70-12.80; 111th, \$12.80-12.90; 112th, \$12.90-13.00; 113th, \$13.00-13.10; 114th, \$13.10-13.20; 115th, \$13.20-13.30; 116th, \$13.30-13.40; 117th, \$13.40-13.50; 118th, \$13.50-13.60; 119th, \$13.60-13.70; 120th, \$13.70-13.80; 121st, \$13.80-13.90; 122nd, \$13.90-14.00; 123rd, \$14.00-14.10; 124th, \$14.10-14.20; 125th, \$14.20-14.30; 126th, \$14.30-14.40; 127th, \$14.40-14.50; 128th, \$14.50-14.60; 129th, \$14.60-14.70; 130th, \$14.70-14.80; 131st, \$14.80-14.90; 132nd, \$14.90-15.00; 133rd, \$15.00-15.10; 134th, \$15.10-15.20; 135th, \$15.20-15.30; 136th, \$15.30-15.40; 137th, \$15.40-15.50; 138th, \$15.50-15.60; 139th, \$15.60-15.70; 140th, \$15.70-15.80; 141st, \$15.80-15.90; 142nd, \$15.90-16.00; 143rd, \$16.00-16.10; 144th, \$16.10-16.20; 145th, \$16.20-16.30; 146th, \$16.30-16.40; 147th, \$16.40-16.50; 148th, \$16.50-16.60; 149th, \$16.60-16.70; 150th, \$16.70-16.80; 151st, \$16.80-16.90; 152nd, \$16.90-17.00; 153rd, \$17.00-17.10; 154th, \$17.10-17.20; 155th, \$17.20-17.30; 156th, \$17.30-17.40; 157th, \$17.40-17.50; 158th, \$17.50-17.60; 159th, \$17.60-17.70; 160th, \$17.70-17.80; 161st, \$17.80-17.90; 162nd, \$17.90-18.00; 163rd, \$18.00-18.10; 164th, \$18.10-18.20; 165th, \$18.20-18.30; 166th, \$18.30-18.40; 167th, \$18.40-18.50; 168th, \$18.50-18.60; 169th, \$18.60-18.70; 170th, \$18.70-18.80; 171st, \$18.80-18.90; 172nd, \$18.90-19.00; 173rd, \$19.00-19.10; 174th, \$19.10-19.20; 175th, \$19.20-19.30; 176th, \$19.30-19.40; 177th, \$19.40-19.50; 178th, \$19.50-19.60; 179th, \$19.60-19.70; 180th, \$19.70-19.80; 181st, \$19.80-19.90; 182nd, \$19.90-20.00; 183rd, \$20.00-20.10; 184th, \$20.10-20.20; 185th, \$20.20-20.30; 186th, \$20.30-20.40; 187th, \$20.40-20.50; 188th, \$20.50-20.60; 189th, \$20.60-20.70; 190th, \$20.70-20.80; 191st, \$20.80-20.90; 192nd, \$20.90-21.00; 193rd, \$21.00-21.10; 194th, \$21.10-21.20; 195th, \$21.20-21.30; 196th, \$21.30-21.40; 197th, \$21.40-21.50; 198th, \$21.50-21.60; 199th, \$21.60-21.70; 200th, \$21.70-21.80; 201st, \$21.80-21.90; 202nd, \$21.90-22.00; 203rd, \$22.00-22.10; 204th, \$22.10-22.20; 205th, \$22.20-22.30; 206th, \$22.30-22.40; 207th, \$22.40-22.50; 208th, \$22.50-22.60; 209th, \$22.60-22.70; 210th, \$22.70-22.80; 211th, \$22.80-22.90; 212th, \$22.90-23.00; 213th, \$23.00-23.10; 214th, \$23.10-23.20; 215th, \$23.20-23.30; 216th, \$23.30-23.40; 217th, \$23.40-23.50; 218th, \$23.50-23.60; 219th, \$23.60-23.70; 220th, \$23.70-23.80; 221st, \$23.80-23.90; 222nd, \$23.90-24.00; 223rd, \$24.00-24.10; 224th, \$24.10-24.20; 225th, \$24.20-24.30; 226th, \$24.30-24.40; 227th, \$24.40-24.50; 228th, \$24.50-24.60; 229th, \$24.60-24.70; 230th, \$24.70-24.80; 231st, \$24.80-24.90; 232nd, \$24.90-25.00; 233rd, \$25.00-25.10; 234th, \$25.10-25.20; 235th, \$25.20-25.30; 236th, \$25.30-25.40; 237th, \$25.40-25.50; 238th, \$25.50-25.60; 239th, \$25.60-25.70; 240th, \$25.70-25.80; 241st, \$25.80-25.90; 242nd, \$25.90-26.00; 243rd, \$26.00-26.10; 244th, \$26.10-26.20; 245th, \$26.20-26.30; 246th, \$26.30-26.40; 247th, \$26.40-26.50; 248th, \$26.50-26.60; 249th, \$26.60-26.70; 250th, \$26.70-26.80; 251st, \$26.80-26.90; 252nd, \$26.90-27.00; 253rd, \$27.00-27.10; 254th, \$

POETRY.

BOTH SIDES OF THE HOUSE.

A COMBINATION BUREAU.

Wanted—A wife who can handle a broom,
To brush down the elbows and sweep up the room;
To make decent bread that a fellow can eat—
For the horrible compound you everywhere meet:
Who knows how to broil, to fry, and to roast—
Make a cup of good tea, and a platter of toast:
A woman who washes, cooks, iron, and stitches,
And sews up the rips in a fellow's old breeches;
Add makes her own garments—an item that grows
Quite highly expensive, as everyone knows:
A common sense creature, and still with a mind
To teach and to guide—exactly refined:
A sort of an angel and household combined.
—*Cambridge Tribune.*

A COMBINATION BUREAU.

Wanted—A husband who thinks of his wife
As the help, and the guide, and the joy of his life;
Who is thoughtful to put all his garments away,
Who keeps up his slippers, brush and comb every day;
Who will bring in the water, the coal and the wood,
Nor grumble about it, and speak harsh and rude;
Who comes to supper, as he often does, late,
Blames not the tired wife because he had to wait;
Who thinks of her numerous steps here and there,
And saying no help, grumbles about the way;
If a man with the parties—blot with a mind
That knows true from false—wants a wife, he will
Find there is still a few left—and he himself combined.
—*Chicago Tribune.*

LITERATURE.

Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew."

BY CHARLES AND MARY LAMB.

Katherine, the Shrew, was the eldest daughter of Baptista, a rich gentleman of Padua. She was a lady of such an ungovernable spirit and fiery temper, such a loud-tongued scold, that she was known in Padua by no other name than Katherine the Shrew. It seemed very unlikely, indeed impossible, that any gentleman would ever be found who would venture to marry the lady, and therefore Baptista was much blamed for deferring his consent to many excellent offers that were made to her gentle sister Bianca, putting off all Bianca's suitors with this excuse, that when the eldest sister was fairly off her hands, they should have free leave to address young Bianca.

It happened, however, that a gentleman, named Petruchio, came to Padua purposely to look out for a wife, who, nothing discouraged by these reports of Katherine's temper, and hearing she was rich and handsome, resolved upon marrying this famous tempest, and taming her into a meek and manageable wife. And truly none was so fit to set about this herculean labor as Petruchio, whose spirit was as high as Katherine's, and he was a witty and most happy-tempered humorist, and withal so wise, and of such a true judgment, that he knew how to win a passionate and full of spirit, when his spirits were so calm that himself could have laughed merrily at his own angry feigning, for his natural temper was careless and easy; the boisterous airs he assumed when he became the husband of Katherine being but in sport, or, more properly speaking, affected by his excellent discernment, as the only means to overcome in her own way the passionate ways of the furious Katherine.

Acquainted, then, Petruchio went to Katherine the Shrew, and first of all he applied to Baptista, her father, for leave to woo his gentle daughter Katherine, as Petruchio called her, saying archly, that having heard of her bashful modesty and mild behavior, he had come from Verona to solicit her love. Her father, though he wished her married, was forced to confess Katherine would ill answer his character, it being soon apparent of what manner of gentleness she was composed, for her music-master rushed into the room to complain that the gentle Katherine, his pupil, had broken his head with her lute, for presuming to find fault with her performance; which, when Petruchio heard, he said, "It is a brave wench; I love her more than ever, and long to have some chat with her;" and, hurrying the old gentleman for a positive answer, he said, "My business is in haste, Signor Baptista: I can not come every day to woo. You know my father. He is dead, and has left me heir to all his lands and goods. Then tell me, if I get your daughter's love, what dowry you will give with her?" Baptista thought his manner was somewhat blunt for a lover; but being glad to get Katherine married, he answered that he would give her twenty thousand crowns for her dowry, and half his estate at his death; so this old match was quickly agreed on, and Baptista went to apprise his shrewish daughter of her lover's addresses, and sent her in to Petruchio to listen to his suit.

In the mean time Petruchio was setting with himself the mode of courtship he should pursue; and he said, "I will woo her with some spirit when she comes. If she rails at me, why then I will tell her she sings as sweetly as a nightingale; and if she frowns, I will say she looks as clear as roses newly washed with dew. If she will not speak a word, I will praise the eloquence of her language; and if she bids me leave her, I will give her thanks, as if she bid me stay with her a week." Now the stately Katherine entered, and Petruchio first addressed her with a "Good-morrow, Kate, for that is your name I hear." Katherine, not liking this plain salutation, said disdainfully, "They call me Katherine who do speak to me." "You lie," replied the lover; "for you are called plain Kate, and bonny Kate, and sometimes Kate the Shrew; but, Kate, you are the prettiest Kate in Christendom, and therefore, Kate, hearing your mildness praised in every town, I am come to woo you for my wife."

A strange courtship they made of it; she, in loud and angry terms, showing him how justly she had gained the name of Shrew, while he still praised her sweet and courteous words, till at length, hearing her father coming, he said (intending to make as quick a wooing as possible), "Sweet Katherine, let us sit this little chat aside, for your father has consented that you shall be my wife; your dowry is agreed on, and, whether you will or no, I will marry you."

And now Baptista entering, Petruchio told him his daughter had received him kindly, and that she had promised to be married the next Sunday. This Katherine denied, saying she would rather see him hanged on Sunday, and reproached her father for wishing to wed her to such a madcap ruffian as Petruchio. Petruchio desired her father not to regard her angry words, for they had agreed she should seem reluctant before him, but that when they were alone, he had found her very fond and loving; and he said to her, "Give me your hand, Kate; I will go to Venice to buy you fine apparel against our wedding-day. Provide the feast, father, and bid the wedding-guests. I will be sure to bring rings, fine array, and rich clothes, that my Katherine may be fine; and kiss me, Kate, for we will be married on Sunday."

On the Sunday all the wedding-guests were assembled, but they waited long before Petruchio came, and Katherine wept for vexation to think that Petruchio had only been making a jest of her. At last, however, he appeared; but he brought none of the bridal finery he had promised Katherine, nor was he dressed himself like a bridegroom, but in strange, disordered attire, as if he meant to make a sport of the serious business he came about, and his servant and the very horses on which they rode were, in like manner, in mean and fantastic fashion habited.

Petruchio could not be persuaded to change his dress; he said Katherine may be married to him, and not to his clothes; and finding it was in vain to argue with him, to the church they went, he still behaving in the same mad way; for when the priest asked Petruchio if Katherine should be his wife, he swore so loud that she should, that all amazed, the priest let fall his book, and as he stooped to take it up, this mad-brained bridegroom gave him such a cuff that down fell the priest and his book again; and all the while they were being married, he stamped and swore so that the high-spirited Katherine trembled and shook with fear. After the ceremony was over, while they were yet in the church, he called for wine and drank a loud health to the company, and threw a sop which was at the bottom of the glass full in the sexton's face, giving no other reason for this strange act than that the sexton's beard grew thin and hungry, and seemed to ask the sop as he was drinking. Never, sure, was there such a mad marriage; but Petruchio did but put this wildness on, the letter to succeed in the plot he had formed to tame his shrewish wife.

Baptista had provided a sumptuous marriage-feast, but when they returned from church, Petruchio, taking hold of Katherine, declared his intention of carrying his wife home instantly; and no remonstrance of his father-in-law, or angry words of the enraged Katherine, could make him change his purpose, he claimed a husband's right to dispose of his wife as he pleased, and away he hurried Katherine off, he seeming so fierce and resolute that no one dared to attempt to stop him.

Petruchio mounted his wife upon a miserable horse, lean and lank, which he had picked out for the purpose, and himself and his servant no better mounted, they journeyed on through rough and miry ways, and ever when this horse of Katherine's stumbled, he would storm and swear at the poor jaded beast, who could scarce crawl under his burden, as if he had been the most passionate man alive.

At length, after a weary journey, during which Katherine had heard nothing but the wild ravings of Petruchio at the servant and the horse, they arrived at his house. Petruchio welcomed her kindly to her house, but he resolved she should have neither rest nor food that night. The tables were spread, the supper soon served; but Petruchio, pretending to find fault with every dish, threw the meat about the floor, and ordered the servants to remove it away, and all this he did, as he said, in love for his Katherine, that she might not eat meat that was not well-dressed, and when Katherine, weary and suppers, retired to rest, he found the same fault with the bed, throwing the pillows and bedclothes about the room, so that she was forced to sit down in a chair, where if she chanced to drop asleep, she was presently awakened by the loud voice of her husband, storming at the servants for the ill-making of his wife's bedchamber.

The next day Petruchio pursued the same course, still speaking kind words to Katherine, but when she attempted to eat, finding fault with every thing that was set before her, throwing the breakfast on the floor as he had done the supper; and Katherine, the haughty Katherine, was fain to beg the servants would bring her secretly a morsel of food, but they, being instructed by Petruchio, replied, they dared not give her any thing unknown to their master. "Ah," said she, "did he marry me to famish me? Beggars that come to my father's door have food given them. But I, who never knew what it was to entreat for any thing, am starved for want of food, gaily for want of sleep, with outlets kept waking, and with bawling fed, and that which vexes me more than all, he does it under the name of perfect love, pretending that if I sleep or eat, it were present death to me." Here her soliloquy was interrupted by the entrance of Petruchio, he not minding she should be quite starved, had brought her a small portion of meat, and he said to her, "How fares my sweet Kate? Here, love, you see how diligent I am: I have dressed your meat myself. I am sure this kindness merits thanks. What, not a word? Nay, then, you love not the meat, and all the pains I have taken is to no purpose." He then ordered the servant to take the dish away. Extreme hunger, which had abated the pride of Katherine, made her say, though angered to the heart, "I pray you, let it

stand." But this was not all Petruchio intended to bring her to, and he replied, "The poorest service is repaid with thanks, and so shall mine before you touch the meat." On this Katherine brought out a reluctant "I thank you, sir." And now he suffered her to make a slender meal, saying "Much good may it do your gentle heart, Kate! eat space. And now, my honey love, we will return to your father's house, and reveal it to us bravely as the best, with silken coats and caps and golden rings, with ruffs and scarfs and fans, and double change of finery;" and to make her believe he really intended to give her these gay things, he called in a tailor and a haberdasher, who brought some new clothes he had ordered for her, and then, giving her plate to the servant to take away before she had half satisfied her hunger, he said, "What, have you dined?" The haberdasher presented a cap, saying, "Here is the cap your worship bespoke;" on which Petruchio began to storm afresh, saying the cap was moulded in a porringer, and that it was no bigger than a cockle or a walnut shell, desiring the haberdasher to take it away and make it bigger. Katherine said, "I will have this; all gentlemen wear such caps as these." "When you are gentle," replied Petruchio, "you shall have one too, and not till then." The most Katherine had eaten had a little revived her fallen spirits, and she said, "Why, sir, I trust I may have leave to speak, and speak I will. I am no child, no babe; your letters have endured to hear me say my mind; and if you can not, you had better stop your ears."

(Concluded next week.)

America, Culture and Life.

American possibilities are now of great interest to the capitalists of Europe, and many noblemen are seeking in the new world for spheres of industry. This fact is of great importance to the sons of the men who were the pioneers of a new continent. It would, perhaps, be of great interest to inquire why it is so. The prime reasons lie on the surface—illimitable new land and cheap transportation. These two great factors have wrought a revolution in the economy of the old world so vast and far-reaching that it is impossible at the present time to estimate their effects in any sense. Politically these may mean a complete revolution by peaceful forces in existing systems of European government. In fact we see the vain effort to keep back the tide of progress in Germany by an exclusive tariff, has really resulted in an increased impetus to the industrial movement. It is the old story of the woman trying to keep back the tide with a mop. Socially they may mean a struggle for supremacy between those who claim prescriptive right to rule the world and the ascents of the proletariat who, having made something, assert the right of a millionaire under a plumed hat to be as good as a King under a crown. The Rothschilds demonstrated this idea long ago, and there are thousands of so called parvenus springing up in these new lands to repeat the demonstration. Economically they may mean a total change in the relations of capital and labor. In fact the growth of wealth has been so stupendous of late years that it is impossible to estimate where the line between capital and labor shall be drawn years hence. The growth of population may solve the problem, but the fact that the fecundity of the race decreases after a certain point of comfort has been reached, may produce a result of which Malthus never dreamed. It is consoling, however, to reflect that there is good reason to believe that there will always be a sufficient number of poor people to devote their energies to propagation, and thus counteract the effects of luxury consequent on the accumulation of wealth. Lightly as we touch upon these things, we believe the time is getting ripe for the construction of a new system of political economy. Wealth, its production and distribution, is not everything in this world. And this brings us to the subject that interests us and the people generally.

Mathew Arnold is coming to America. He comes as the representative of an intellectual revolt against the Philistines. And who are the Philistines? They are those eminently practical people who have endeavored and are still endeavoring to make the world subject to the respectable common-place of money making. Now, we do not say that the pursuit of wealth is wrong in itself. To be a successful money-maker requires the exercise of many virtues. Earnestness, sobriety, industry, punctuality; sometimes courage also is requisite, with foresight and prudence always. But the higher virtues which lift a man above the petty concerns of the chase after the almighty dollar, may be neglected without endangering success in life. The poets in all ages have striven to show that men do not live by bread alone. Religion and philosophy have likewise given to men glimpses of higher states of existence to be attained by attention to the nobler instincts. Regarded in this light, Mr. Arnold is the preacher of no new evangel. He deserves our gratitude, however, for his efforts to infuse more sunlight into common lives—more poetry, beauty and harmony into the dry details of an age that is fast becoming too practical for happiness.

It would, perhaps, not be out of place to reflect that this eager pursuit of the pleasures which wealth can secure defies its own object. How often do we see men who have attained their object sink abjectly, often prematurely, into the grave. All their finer feelings stunted and the capacity for enjoying the delights and glories of life destroyed in the selfish effort to obtain the means of enjoyment. There is a sublime joy in doing one's duty thoroughly, but we must not look too eagerly beyond. Nor should we drive too hard a bargain with ourselves, as the New Version says, "What

matters it to a man if he gain the whole world and loses his own life?" And he loses his life who travels from Dan to Beersheba and finds nothing to delight him in the smiles of women, the laugh of children, the sunshine, the birds and the flowers. Leigh Hunt once expressed his dislike for America, which he described as a long counter over which men tread. But the growth of wealth, created by attention to business, has given leisure for culture, and Mather Arnold, representing Hunt's idea of something higher than mere money grubbing, comes to America to learn, let us hope, that if we attend to the counter we can also find pleasure in art, and solace ourselves with poetry, music and philosophy. Herbert Spencer preached the gospel of relaxation before he left the shores of our continent, and if Mathew Arnold can give us a hint how to relax, his visit will be a blessing to many among us who have yet much to learn in the way of right living.

HOUSEHOLD.

VERMIN DESTROYER.—A boiling solution of sulphate of copper applied to a floor before laying a carpet will keep away moths. For outside coverings of furniture, especially of wool, a solution of corrosive sublimate dissolved in colorless alcohol can be used without fear of discoloration, and is a certain exterminator of these pests.

CUSHION.—A pretty cushion can be made by embroidering a spray of old-fashioned pinks on a ground of blue. Around the edge of the cushion put a full puff of pale satin. Where the puff is joined to the blue satin sew a gossamer pink cord. The cushion, when completed, should be about a half yard long, not quite so wide.

GRAPE JELLY.—Separate skins from pulp; put the skins on stove to cook; heat the pulp till the seeds begin to separate from the pulp, then turn off the juice you want for jelly; add juice from the skins enough to give it a light red color; strain through flannel; let it come to a boil, and add nearly the same quantity of sugar; skin and boil fifteen minutes, and you have beautiful jelly. Now put the pulp through a colander to take out the seeds; when the skins are tender put them also through the colander; put together, sweeten to taste, cook a few minutes, and can what you wish. To the rest add cinnamon and cloves, and you have spiced grapes.

MUSHROOM SAUCE.—Mushroom sauce, which is considered by the epicures as such a delightful addition to roast duck, may be made with canned mushrooms as well as with fresh ones. To one teaspoonful of the mushrooms allow about four tablespoonfuls of butter, one teaspoonful of milk, one teaspoonful of flour, and salt to your taste. If the mushrooms are fresh they must be stewed until tender, and then the other ingredients be added and allowed to come to the boil. If canned they need no other cooking. Pour over the duck and send to the table smoking hot. Put on the platter also either currant jelly, spiced currants, or cranberry jelly in little heaps at each side of the duck.

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