## Correspondence.

Spicy News Items Gathered by Gazette Correspondents.

Luke 13:23,24.—"Then said one unto him, Lord are there few that be saved? And he said unto them, strive to enter in lyn Bridge into the East River, a distance at the strait gate, for many I say unto you, will seek to enter in, and shall not

Jesus wasted no time in idleness, but was continually going from place to place doing good; inviting sinners to give their hearts to him, and warning them to flee from wrath to come. On many occasions curious to know who he was, and to know rays. journeying towards Jerusalem and no also many others through curiosity, and body went over the American Falls. Many questions were asked him from the Klondike. time to time and in most cases he answered them to their great surprise by will invest \$5,000,000 in Canada. They asking one. And one, who seemed to be | will export food products to Great Britmore anxious than the others about one ain. very important thing, took the liberty to ask this question, Lord are there few that | dye tub at Yonkers, N. Y. be saved? Jesus did not seem to pay any attention to the question asked; but Backward," is seriously ill. spoke in the way of a command. He said unto them, "Strive to enter in at the been dissolved. A new Parliament will strait gate; for many, I say unto you, will be elected on Oct. 28. seek to enter in and shall not be able. Now, they would naturally question among themselves, Where is the strait gate? Well, poor sinner it is just before in South Carolina. Their parents locked you; but if we seek to enter the gate in them in the house and then went to our own strength, which is perfect weak- church. When they returned, the chilness and loaded with sin, we shall not be dren were dead. able, and our seeking will be in vain.

striving but in their own way, There is a or eight, who are supposed to have suffoway that seemeth right unto man, but cated. Before their bodies could be found the end thereof is the wages of death. the mine had to be shut up tight. If they Jesus also tells us in his last sermon on were alive, they were entombed to die. the Mount, to enter in at the strait gate; A bomb was found in a vacant room of for wide is the gate, and broad is the way an appartment house in Brooklyn. It is that leadest to destruction and many go supposed to have belonged to some Anin. This broad road is full of evil in- archist. fluences, of disobedience, of untruthfulness, of dishonesty, self-gratification, self-esteem, self-righteousness, oppressors of the poor, of moderate drinking, of in Alabama, denounced whiskey sellers, drunkenness, of blasphemy, and of mur- and called them liars and robbers. One der, having no love for God; but lovers of the men in the congregation ran up to of the world, of money, and everything the pulpit, pulled the minister out of it, God hates. None can enter in at the strait gate with such ruinous principles face. and practises.

How sad our state by nature is, our sins how deep they stain. The road and gate to destruction are so wide, that its | hard labor, in prison. hosts of travellers can take the world with them and share its follies 'This road was started from the garden of Eden and running to the end of time. It is well beaten because of the continual travelling. The enemy of our souls has finger boards in all parts of the world, pointing to the road, and giving them a pass through the gate into destruction. No clashing or turning out on this road, for its travellers are all going the same way. Now, we should be grateful to God, knowing that he has cast up a highway; narrow and drew the bolts of their cell doors, the straight, in the gift of his dear son, which | wife of the sheriff appeared and covered starts from the cross on Calvary leading him with two revelvers. The convict all the way to joys on high, saying this is the way walk ye in it. To the praise of God, a few of the human family have entered and are entering in at the strait

Now, the question may arise, who are months. they? for very many seem to be going in the strait and narrow way? Yes! but man looks at the outward appearance but | in the city into a yellow fever hospital. God looks at the heart. The few who are The people living near the school became in the straight and narrow way, are those | frightened at the prospect of having fever who have passed from death unto life, patients near them, and determined that who have been bern again of the spirit of | the school should not be used as a hospital. God; who have been redeemed by the The people resisted the city authorities. A precious blood of Jesus, and who have riot resulted, during which, the building been regenerated, old things having pas- was set on fire and partially destroyed. sed away and behold all things have be- The unburned portion of the structure come new; who have taken him at his will be used as a hospital. The inmates word, and believed to the saving of the of it will be protected by an adequate soul, who have washed their robes and guard of police. made them white in the blood of the Lamb; who have been transformed by co will launch next January a cruiser for the renewing of their minds to walk in the Japanese Government. newness of life, by putting away the old men as they would they should do unto arrive in New York about Oct. 26. tnem. Who deal justly and owe no man anything, truthful, loving, caring for the be a common sailor on the U.S. cruiser poor who love God, his house, his cause, Olympia. and his people; who give all their means to the support of the gospel and esteem river has been opened. law against the wicked, trying, though in ty days in jail. thing, who love the closet, the prayermeeting, the Sabbath and the truth of the gospel. Now we have tried to describe some oi the good qualities of those who have given up the sinful pleasures of the world, and now living for eternity in heaven, though not without sin, for A parrot in it cried "Fire!" which arousnone liveth and sinneth not. Now some | ed the tenants and they escaped. one will ask the question, Is the enemy of all good gotting the majority, and crop in Kentucky. Jesus died to save them? Well he willeth would turn to him and live. He says to If the Lord be God serve him, and if is expected to make twenty-two knots an Baail serve him. And although the in- hour. habitants of the earth be as numerous as the sands on the sea shore, a remnant shall be saved. Fear not little flock; for | ing articles from the hotel. He is also it is your father's good pleasure to give you the kingdom. And Lord grant that you and I may be found among this comparatively small fleck. Lord forbid that any one who may read these lines should have to say as some did anciently the harvest is past, the summer is ended and we are not saved.

T. E. BABBIT.

Gibson.

Awkward young dramatist (to manager) -"Might I ask how my three-act drama

is coming on, sir? Has it been accepted?" "The three members of the reading committee have read it and think it will do with one act cut out,"

"I am glad to hear it is no worse, sir." "But," continued the manager, "unfortunately, each one wants to strike out a different act."

With most men marriage is the means and the woman is the end, but with most women the man is the means and the marriage is the end.

NEWS AND NOTES.

From the Four Points of the Com

A young printer in New York was dared by his friends to jump from Brookof 135 feet. He jumped, and was picked up by a passing boat. He was only slightly bruised.

A little girl in New Jersey swallowed a hatpin. It was removed from the lower part of her throat. The exact position of he was followed by multitudes, who were the pin was found by means of the X

who gave him this power. Now he is A woman of Buffalo, N Y., committed suiclde by jumping into the rapids, just doubt his disciples were with him; above the falls of the Niagara river. The

wondering what wonderful words he It is proposed to employ reindeer to would say, or to see what he would do. draw provisions to the starving miners in

It is reported that an English syndicate

A workman was scalded to death in the

Edward Bellamy, author of "Looking The Newfoundland Legislature has

Two cases of leprosy have been discov-

ered in North Dakota. Six children were burned in their home

Fire broke out in a mine in Alabama. Many in the world are seeking and All the miners got safely out except six

A boy was fined \$20 in New Jersey for lasooing a bicyclist.

A minister, during service, in a church and struck him a hard blow square in the

For kidnapping a boy, two men were sentenced at Albany, N. Y., each to serve fourteen years and four months, at

A hungry horse in Chicago knocked a \$35 hat off a girl and destroyed it, in its efforts to get out of it a square meal.

There is a law in Michigan which prohibits indecent, insulting, and profane language before women or children. A man in Muskegon has been sentenced to ninety days in the Detroit workhouse, for using such language.

Just as a convict in the Ingham County institution was about to liberate all the other prisoners, by pulling the lever that

For keeping letters not addressed to him, for six months, a former Postmaster of Windelville, N. Y., has been fined \$500 and sent to a penitentiary for six

The Board of Health in New Orleans wished to turn one of the school buildings

The Union Iron Works of San Francis-

Dr. Nansen, the polar explorer, is to man with his evil deeds, doing unto all lecture in the United States. He will A son of Sir John Coventry is said to

The new steel bridge over the Niagara

God's ministers highly for their work's sake, and they knowing the terror of the man in New York was sentenced to nine-

their own weak way, to persuade men to | The expedition sent by the Dominion flee from the wrath to come; and who Government to Hudson Bay, to gather have come out from among the ungodly data relating to its navigation, etc., has and have no desire to touch the unclean returned. It will report unfavorably in regard to the proposal to establish a line of freight steamers between the Bay and foreign ports.

The United States pays nearly \$150,-000,000 a year in pensions. Fire broke out in a house in Chicago.

Frost has badly damaged the tobacco

There are said to be about 10,000 Euronot the death of the sinner, but that all peans and Americans residing in China. The biggest ship afloat is the Kaiser the self-willed, ye will not come to me Wilhelm der Grosse, of Germany. She that ye might have life, although Jesus is a steam vessel belonging to the North has all power he does not drive any into German Lloyd line; and will ply between the strait and narrow way, but says, New York and Bremen. This boat is Choose ye this day whom ye will serve. 648 feet longer than the Lucania. She

> The assistant manager of the Waldorf, in New York has been arrested for stealaccused of robbing other hotels. At the Waldorf he was paid \$150 a week.

Though the perfume of the roses Brings no more its blandishment; Though the honey bee now dozes

In luxurious content; Let us still be bland and smiling. Nor lament the days of yore; Let us turn to the beguiling That the future has in store.

Though the honeysuckles vanish; Though the frost may reign supreme, Ruthless autumn cannot banish Redolence and dainty gleam.

Our good cheer cannot be shattered; Fancy sweetly bids us wake, To inhale the incense scattered By the radiant buckwheat cake. Washington Star.

An American has contracted to supply 1000 head of cattle to the Spanish troops in Cuba. A negro boy in Georgia killed his halfbrother because he would not let him at-

tend a wedding to which he had been inillustrated and interesting number. Some of the best articles in it are, "Torna does", "Foolhardy Feats", and Illustrated Interviews".

BARCLAY ALLAIRE SCOVIL.

SURE TEST OF DEATH.

FRENCH SCIENTISTS' INTERESTING EXPERIMENTS IN PHOTOGRAPHY.

An Immersion Process-Hand Placed in Acid Bath and Then on a Bromide Plate-Use of Digital Effluvia-Easily Recognized on a Plate.

Since the discovery of the X-rays we have become accustomed to all manner of surprises in photography, and if these successive discoveries interest us nothing mysterious or marvellous astonishes us any longer. During the last sessions of the Biological Society, one of the most learned practitioners, Dr. Luigs, a member of the Academy of Medicine, read a paper on the subject of some new experiments in photography. In collaboration with Mr. David, the Doctor had succeeded in fixing per-

manently and distinctly on a photographic proof the effluvia from the fingers of an adult enjoying perfect health. To obtain this result the two savans shut themselves in a dark room with their subject. The hand which was to be experimented upon was placed in a bath of hyroquinone; the palmar sides of the fingers were then placed on a photograph.c plate covered with bromide of silver. The pose should last from fifteen to twenty minutes to be successful. The bromide plate, treated in the usual manner, furnished a proof as curious as it was instructive.

The extreme tips of the fingers could be seen forming a variegated spot, standing out in bold relief from the circumference of effluvia which surrounded them. In the upper left hand corner of the plate could be seen a fragment of skin, which had become detached in the strong acid bath, and which gave out direct effluvia under the form of vertical threads like sheaves. All the tiny white spots seen on the black background of the proof represent the effluvium dust floating in the hydroquinone bath. In reply to some criticisms Dr. Luigs

isolated two fingers from direct contact with the plate. The result was a proof with three impressions, similar to the first proof, and two others not so well developed, but nevertheless convincing. "It can be seen," said the Doctor, "that this new method of producing photographs by immersion is susceptible of fruitful results, both in physiology and

can be practised by any one with some knowledge of photography.' The variations of this nervous force, which is incessantly ejected from the tips of the fingers, may be gauged, according to the age, the sex, the dif-ferent phases of the day and the emotions which are agitating the hu-

pathology. Its application is simple, it

requires no complicated apparatus and

man subject. Thus the study of these effluvia, their density, their diminution, will permit us to experiment in the domain of the phenomena of sensibility, and perhaps also that of motivity, as we are still ignorant of the r intrinsic physiological characteristics. The Doctor believes that certain temperaments, certain professions ever, may present special phenomena for examination. He has proofs of the fingers of a pianist and of a massageur, which are absolutely curious. The effluvia of the massageur are violently accentuated; they jut out in globules of variable sizes and are very characteristic. Between the fingers of the pianist are seen fine filaments, which described odd and distinctly marked

But the real advantage of Dr. Luigs' discovery is the fact that he has enriched science by giving it a positive means of determining death.

The Man in Debt.

There is no greater spur to a young man of acute intellect and sound health than a thumping debt of, say, \$50,000. How inferior are the novels written by Balzac before he had incurred great obligations to those written in hope of freedom from his debt! Furthermore, a man who owes a large sum of money seems to be respected by the butcher, baker and candle-stick maker more than the thrifty, anxious soul who is disquieted by a triffing unpaid bill. The audacious debtor is pointed out to strangers, not derisively, not with the fingers of reproach, but as a historical building, a landmark in the community. He wears the best clothes, eats and drinks sumbustiously, sits in the chief seats in the theatre, and as a rule spends the summer on a steam yacht. The man who owes \$50,000 is far better off, so far as this world goes, than the man who owes \$50. Are there not banks that lend cheerfully to him who already owes them \$50,000, fearing possibly that, if angered by refusal, the debtor will never pay even a portion of the original debt? Yes, a man of acute intellect and sound body should contract as soon as possible after he starts in business a thumping debt. The only trouble is the difficulty in finding anyone who will lend the first \$50,-000. We have not found him yet, and we have been searching for him since 1879.—Boston Journal.

Insuring Workingmen.

The German Government provides a system of compulsory insurance for working men. Under this system a workman 20 years of age pays an equivalent of 40 cents a week for three years, and at the age of 65 he receives the sum of \$77, in the meantime having had an insurance against accidents. The annual premium is divided into three parts, one of which is paid by the workman, another by his employer and the third by the state. The report for 1896 shows that 18,389,000 persons were insured under the law, of whom 3,409,000 were employes in shops and factories, 12.290,000 were employed in agricul ture and 690,000 were in the employ of the state. In that year the number of faccidents was 74,897, of which 6448 terminated fatally. The total expense of the system for the year was \$13,400,000.

"Dog Walker."

"Dog walkers" and hotel portresses are among the new fields opened up to wemen in England. Certain families have dogs who need exercising, Now the dog walker calls at their homes and presents a card on which is printed "Miss So-and-So, Walker of Dogs." For so much a month she guarantees to take "doggie" and trot him about the streets twice a day, each trip to consume twenty minutes. All of this she does for 3 shillings a week. And some women are now earning quite a good livelihood in this fashion.

Canadian Parks.

With wise forethought the Canadian Government has set apart a number of islands and parts of islands, from Kingston, Ont., to Alexandria Bay, for park purposes. This has been done on the understanding that the state of New York would set aside tracts of land of equal extent on the American side. The lands put aside for common use in Canada are for fishermen, campers, and pleasure - seekers generally. - Chicago Times-Herald.

How to Take Castor Oi'.

When a dose of unpleasant medicine is necessary, particularly with children, its disagreeable taste may be almost wholly concealed if a pepperment candy is taken just before the medicine. This after the dose.

# TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

Contributed by the Womans Christian Temperance Union of Hampstead, N. B.

Rise up ye Women that are at Ease.

WHERE THE LIGHTS AND SHADOWS PLAY.

When the last faint golden glory Of the day, has died away, I, amid the sombre shadows Of the twilight, still and gray, Dream of those who drink life's bitter, Then catch, 'mid the shadows wan Of the great unequal struggle,

Glimpses of the coming dawn.

From the Coming Nation.

And from out the silences That seem to hover over all, Fairies come, and paint me pictures, Where the twilight shadows fall; And each scene is bold in outline, And t'were well that men should fear For the truths that lie unwoven In the pictures that appear.

Gilded with imperial splendor, Their's a mansion, princely, fair, More that regal in appointment, Lit by gems of beauty rare: Bits of landscape, flower bespangled,

Compass it about—it seems, Like a garden of Jehovah, Born of man's Edenic dreams.

Here the artificial cascades,

Rapids, too, with flimsy spray, Where the laughing, dancing waters, Spend their time in wanton play; Here art treasures have been gathered, Sculptured forms, both quaint and rare Here is all that heart could wish for, 'Tis a scene surpassing fair.

Then it changes, and the scene of Regal splendor fades away, And another picture creeps in, Where the twilight shadows play; And I see them dwell in hovels, Bound by slavery's galling bands, Who created that fair mansion, By the labor of their hands.

And I see their wives and children Hunger for their daily bread, While the idle rich are supping Where a golden light is shed: And the contrast thus created Points in a prophetic way—

To the fire, volcanic, smoulderin, In a cavern made of clay. And the scenes, in quick succession, Come and go, and dread, and fear, Ever seem to be unwoven.

In the pictures that appear; And ten thousand times ten thousand Idle men, and women, too, Pale and haggard, gaunt and hungry, Seem to pass me in review.

Men of brawn, and skilled mechanics, Bending 'neath the stinging lash Of oppression, do not mutter, Yet their eyes with hatred flash; For 'mid overflowing plenty, Men are nerved to do and dare For the wrongs that they have suffere,

For the burdens that they bear.

I am neither seer nor prophet, Yet, amid the shadows dim, I can hear the wage slave chanting Freedom's glorious battle hynnn; And the powers that be shall tremble When their hell-born fruit they reap,

Truth awaken from her sleep. There are those who will not listen, There are those who will not see: Who will heed too late the warning Of that dreadful storm to be,

As they see, 'mid awful terror.

For the palace, and the hovel, Point to no uncertain way To a day of wrath and vengeance. Which their hands may never stay. ALBERT FRANK HOFFMANN. Cincinnati, O.

GAMBLING.

From the Scottish Reformer. Prof. Marcus, Dods, D. D., has written a good paper on "Betting" in the September "Good Words." Were it published in pamphlet form and scattered broadcast over the land it would do vast service for the anti-gambling crusade. The professor says we shall be in a better position to pass judgment on betting if we trace it to its source. The attractiveness which gives it almost universal empire is its appeal to two of the most persistent or our appetites—the craving for stimulation and the desire to make money without toil. The dreary monotony of ordinary human life is accountable for a great deal of the betting as for much of the drunkenness in town and country. He then goes on to prove that betting is ungentlemanly and unsportrmanlike, foolish, productive of crime, and a violation of the fundamental law of society. The man, he says, who wins money without producing the money's worth, or in any way benefitting those from whom he derives it, transgresses the law that everyone who enjoys the advantages of society should contribute to its well-being and becomes a mere parasite or abscess on the body of which to be a helpful member, consuming the substance and contributing nothing to its strength. If it is objected that those who have inherited sufficient means and live a life of leisure and those who from any cause are above the necessity of working are included in this condemnation, then, says the professor, "of such the same law holds good." His last sentence sums up in saying: "It is the prolific mother of a brood without exception evil."

The Chinese Weeelbarrow.

The wheelbarrow affords one of the chief means of travel and transport in China, especially in the northern part of the Empire, and through the Great Plain. The roads are bad, and the wheelbarrow has to be strongly constructed with axles and wheels capable of standing the great strain to which they are subjected. The wheel is three feet in diameter and has an iron tire  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches wide and  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch thick. To aid in steadying and propelling the vehicle, the wheelbarrow man wears a strap across his shoulders, which is attached to the shaft on each side. The charge for carrying an average load is The October Strand Magazine is a well is a better plan than taking something about 34 cents a mile, but varies according to the load.

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