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NOTICE.

The Subscriber writes to inform the

GOLDEN STAR, JR.,

e great success of last year (his first induces him to place this favorite 'n same route during the Coming

T WORDEN.

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CHICAGO'S GREAT FIRE.

Interesting Comparisons With Other

Great Conflagrations. October 9 was the twenty-sixth anniversary of the great Chicago fire of 1871. The Times-Herald of that city makes the following interesting comparisons: The famous London fire, which ended the great plague, and the destruction of Rome by Nero are said to have exceeded it in loss of human life. In all three fires three fires accurate figures as to life loss have never been obtained. These are the estimates:

1876 295 The property loss compared with the property loss at other famous fires, was:

Chicago fire. \$190,526,500
Great London fire. 25,000,000
New York, December 16, 1835. 20,000,000
Pittsburg April 10, 1845. 6,000,000
▲lbany, September 9, 1848. 15,000,000
Boston, September 9, 1872. 80,000,000

The Chicago fire began October 9 about 9.30 o'clock in the evening, in the barn of Mrs. O'Leary, 137 De Koven street. A fractious cow is supposed to have knocked over a lighted lamp. The fire lasted twenty-eight hours. It had been preceded by a fire the night of October 7, which burned fourteen hours, with a property loss of \$276,140. Small fires raged October 8. The weather was very dry and southwest and west winds

prevailed. The fire of October 9, in one hour and fifteen minutes, had burned over eighty acres of the city and entailed a property loss of \$1,475,000. Such a sweeping gale of flame had never before been witnessed by man. The early bursting of water mains and pumps and the destruction of the water tower made the

fire department almost useless. The total acreage swept by the Chicago fire, compared with that of other fires, was:

The duration of the Chicago fire was much shorter, for its magnitude, than great fire of London burned for four days. Rome was destroyed in three days, The Boston fire lasted a day and a half, while that of Chicago lasted twenty-

eight hours. The number of buildings destroyed in the Chicago fire far surpassed anything on record, even the ravages by armies during time of war. The figures and

 Chicago fire
 25,000

 Great London fire
 13,200

 Cornhill, March 25,1748
 206

 New York, 1835.
 600

 Charleston, April 27, 1838.
 1,158

 Pittsburg, 1845.
 1,000

 Albany, 1848. 600
San Francisco 1851. 1,500
Boston, 1872. 800

The Chicago fire department lost in buildings and apparatus property valued at \$146,076.

The insurance on the burned Chicago property was \$90,000,000, and the loss exceeded that by \$100,526,500. The insurance companies acted heroically. Nearly 100 were driven out of existence by their losses, but nearly all of them made an effort to meet their policies as far as possible.

The number of people rendered home-less by the Chicago fire, compared with other fires, was:

 Chicago fire
 98,500

 Great London fire
 200,000

 Portland, Me
 10,000

The loss to the municipality in property was \$2,415,180. The Government loss in currency and coin in the Sub-

Treasury was \$1,040,200.
There were 53,753 buildings in Chicago before the fire, so that nearly one-hulf of them were destroyed. The value of the business blocks, residences, depots, warehouses, etc., destroyed was \$52,000,000. The loss on other property was \$138,526,500.

The entire burned district was rebuilt within three years, the character of the buildings changing from the frame prior to the fire to brick and stone.

Bibles With Blunders.

Of curious Bibles, the names of which figure occasionally in sales, the following are the best known: The "Vinegar" Bible is so called because "The Parable of the Vineyard" is printed "Parable of the Vinegar." The date of this Bible is 1717. The "Servant" Bible makes the error of printing "Servant" for "Serpent" in the third chapter of Genesis, thus: "Now, the servant wis more subtle than any beast of the field."

The "Judas" Bible has a bad typographical error, substituting Judas for the Saviour. "Then cometh Judas with them into a place called "Gethsemane." The "Wicken Bible is of 1631, and the "not" is left out in the seventh commandment. The printer paid for that figure occasionally in sales, the followmandment. The printer paid for that blunder, so it is recorded, to the amount

The "Pagan" Bible contains in its illustrations some terrible anachronisms. It was published in 1572, at the time when the same wood cuts served for many purposes. At the head of St. John's first Epistle, chapter 1, appear Mount Olympus, Leda, the siren: Daphne and Apollo. The least that can be said of the pictures is that they are good

examples of old art.
The "Bugge" Bible is exceedingly rare. Psalm xci. 5, reads in the Matthew Bible (1551), "So that thou shalt not nede to be afrayed for anye bugges by nyghte." By bugge is meant "bogie." A perfect "Bugge" Bible will bring

\$300 or more.
Occasionally the "Breeches" Bible turns up. In Genesis, iii, 7, the text reads: "And they sewed fig-tree leaves together anod made themselves breeches." Coverdale makes it "apurns," and, perhaps, comes nearer to primitive

A queer mistake is in what is called the "He" Bible. In Ruth, ii. 15, the compositor unsexed Ruth, and made her "he." This blunder was printed 1611.
The edition in which the word is corrected is known as the "She" Bible.
The "Treacle" Bible is the one in which the "balm of Gilead" (Jeremiah,

viii) is made to read, "There is no more treacle at Galaad." When this double blunder was made, in 1577, translator and printer were held to task, and all the copies were destroyed, but some few escaped. "Treacle" or "triacle" is not after all such a blunder, because in the sixteenth century "treacle" meant any kind of an antidote, or a mixture which assuaged pain. Galaad was, perhaps.

the compositor's mistake.
The "Wooden Leg" Bible is so called from a picture, where Satan, with that conspicuous tail which belongs to the part, sports a wooden leg. But why or wood? There may be many surmises indulged in. One is that in the England of that time there were numerous soldiers who were tramps, and some had wooden legs and bad traits.

Disrespect. "It has come to my ears that you are calling me 'the governor,' " said the ole man, sternly. "Are you?"
"I might as well admit it," said the young man contritely. "You ought," continued the old gen-tleman, "you ought to have more respect

for your mother."-Onc.nnati Enquirer.

COOK'S SURE COUGH CURE

AN ADDRESS TO THE CLERGY.

Many a poet has sung ere now Of the song he hoped to sing, But never has quite found the music right That was there in the quivering string. Forever lovely and strong and sweet. It was there just back of h.s tongue; But never the word, like a joyous bird,

Its heart on the breeze had flung.

Now we that preach as the others sing. We know how it is ourselves; We have sermons galore, a fearful store, Packed up on the handy shelves: But where is the sermon we fain would

preach. Have followed for many a year, And, yet, somehow, to our cleaving prow, It is bever a whit more near?

There are days when we 'hink it will sure-There are nights when the dark is bright, With the trail of its hem, like a priceless

To find it has vanished, already far On the track it has beld so long. Away and away where it will not stay Any more than the flying song. Now you that love the preacher's work

As we wake with happy fright-

As much as the poet his,

Come, tell me true, what would you do For to touch this height of biles? I know; you would wrestle and sweat and Like Jacob, the livelong night, If at break of day it would come to stay-

The sermon you fain would write. And when it came, O God, to think What a sermon it would be! It would be as high as the starry sky And as deep as the deep, deep sea: It would stir the heart of the youth and

With a strange and sweet unrest, And their souls would yearn for a glad re-

To the things they know are best. And the sinner there in his cosy pew.

As snug as a man could be. Should sudden feel, like a stroke of steel, The truth that would make him free-If he would but heed; and the aching beart, So weary under its load, Would laugh and sing like a crazy thing, For joy of the painful road.

that of any other known great fire. Inc. And the Sunday paper should be accursed, And the women forget their whist, And the children's play for that one day Be never a moment missed, It would be for all such a goodly time

Andth e stars in their courses know When they are all out with a joyous shout, And the earth lies still below. But it will not come, it will not come,

The sermon we fain would write, It is evermore just on before, If it isn't way out of sight; But better so than to smiling go In the way by the foolish trod; Let us do our best with a manly zest, And leave the rest to God.

-John White Chadwick.

IDLENESS ENCOURAGED. Failure of a Picturesque Industrial

Switzerland has attacked the problem of socialism, and the provision for the laboring man in an extremely novel manner; namely, in a scheme of state industrial insurance, mention of which has already been made. Recent consul reports from Switzerland give the details of the plan. Originally the scheme of insuring against the loss of employment was brought before the national Government, but was not acted upon definitely. This has not deterred two Cantons, Berne and St. Gall, from going ahead, they having adopted the plan over a year ago. Basie, Zurich and Lausanne are very much interested, but what action they will take is not known. The Berne plan differs essentially from that at St. Gall. In the former Canton it is left to the will of the laborer to insure or not as he pleases; in St. Gall each must insure. The basis of the Berr system is as follows: The working people, laborer and professional men are all united under one head. Each person insured pays eight cents a month. Each city in the Canton contributes 7000 francs (\$1351). Members must have been enrolled six months, paid dues regularly and be out of work 14 days at least before being entitled to a pension. The aid given is one franc daily for unmarried men, and 1.5 francs for married men. The money is paid over during December, January and February. A workingman who refuses to take any work offered him, or loses his work through his own fault, or joins in a strike loses all rights to the pension. Most of the men supported or aided belonged to the building occupations which are necessarily more or less idle each year.

In St. Gall each person, citizen or stranger earning under five francs '96 1-2 cents) per day is compelled to contribute. The payments are graded according to the amount earned, the highest premium being six cents a week. The pension rates are similarly varied, running from 1.8 to 2.4 francs, but in no case can anyone get a pension for more than 60 days in one calendar year. This scheme has proved unsuccessful, and is to be abandoned in June of this year, by common consent of the workingmen themselves, as determined by popular vote, because among other things it was found that the knowledge of the existence of this system of insurance had drawn to St. Gall a considerable number of unemployed from other parts of Switzerland.

Why should a person make himself a nuisance? What gain is there in grimness, and sourness, and unsociability? Few people care to listen to whining and complaint. On the whole, the world uses us as well as we deserve. It is very hard for the defeated to admit this, but it is a fact, nevertheless, and, if only admitted, one of the chief reasons for defeat is removed. A cheerful philosophy is an important element of success. He who is perpetually suspecting others of ill-treating him and keeping him down is not a welcome companion. Every man is of less importance to the world around him than he likes to think. But he can easily test it by asking how much he himself dwells upon the condition of others. By as much as the'r grievances do not particularly concern him, by so much his own are matters of indifference to them. So let him be pleasant, bury his sorrows, pocket his af-fronts, make himself agreeable, trust to Providence and thankfully take

History of the Japanese.

The Japanese claim that their nation was founded B.C. 660, by Jimmu, the dynasty of this monarch being still on the throne. The first literary account of the Japanese was from the pen of Marco Polo, who visited the country in the thirteenth century.

The Consoling Part. Mrs. Wagg-So the poor fellow was blown into fragments in an explosion? What a terrible death! Wagg-Not to him, my dear. Don't you remember he was always afraid of being buried alive?

COOK'S NEW BLOOD PILLS.

In the Probate Court

Of Queens County, To the Sheriff of the County of Queens or any Constable within the said County.

Whereas Charles F. Cody, Executor of

Whereas Charles F. Cody, Executor of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Hazen Starkey, late of the Parish of Johnston, in the County of Queens, has filed an account of his administration of the estate and effects of the deceased and bath prayed to have the same passed and allowed.

You are therefore required to cite the heirs, next of kin, creditors and all others interested in the estate of the said Hazen

interested in the estate of the said Hazen Starkey, deceased, to appear before me at a Court of Probate to be held at my office, in Gagetown, in the Parish of Gagetown, in said County of Queens, within and for said County of Queens, on Wednesday, the thirteenth day of September next, at two o'clock in the afternoon to show cause if any they have why the said accounts should not be passed and allowed.

Given under my hand and the seal of the said Court, this ninth day of August, A. D. 1899.

A. W. EBBETT, Judge of Probate in and for Queens County

J. W. DICKIE. Registrar of Probates for Queens County. JOHN R. DUNN. Proctor.

In the Probate Court Of Queens County.

To the Sheriff of the County of Queens or any Constable within the said County, GREETING:

Whereas J. Samuel Vanwart hath prayed that Letters of Administration of the estate and effects of O'Dell Vanwart, late of the Parish of Hampstead, in said County, trader, deceased, may be granted to him in due form of law. You are therefore required to cite the heirs next of kin, Jobs taken in any part of New Brunswick. and all others interested in said estate to appear before me at a Court of Probate to Wednesday, the Thirteenth day of September next, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, to show cause why Letters of Administration of the said estate should not be granted to the said J.

Samuel Vanwart as prayed for. be neld at my office at Gagetown, within

Given under my hand and the Seal of the said Court, this 19th day of August, A. D. 1899. A. W. EBBETT,

Judge of Probate in and for Queens County JOHN W. DICKIE, Registrar of Probates.

In the Probate Court Of Queens County.

the said County,

GREETING: Whereas Idora E. McDonald, of the Parish of Wickham, Queens County, wife of Manford H. McDonald, M. D. hath prayed that Letters of Administration De Bonis | Soaps, Brushes Combs, Etc., Etc. Non Cum Testamento Annexo of the Estate of Leonard S. Vanwart who died on or about the 13th day of March. A. D. 1895, at the Parish of Wickham aforesaid,

may be granted to her.
You are therefore required to cite the heirs, next of kin, and all others interested in the said estate to appear before me at a Court of Probate to be held at my office in Gagetown within and for the said County of Queens on Wednesday the Eleventh day of October next at Two o'clock in the afternoon. to show cause if any they have why the same should not be granted.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the said Court this twenty-second day of

August, A. D. 1899. A. W. EBBETT, Judge of Probate in and for Queens County

JOHN W. DICKIE, Registrar of Probates.

Proctor.

ALEXANDER W. BAIRD,

A. W. EBBETT. - H. H. PICKETT, B.C.L. EBBETT & PICKETT, BARRISTERS-AT-LAW, ETC.,

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W. CAMP. Sussex, N. B.

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J. W. DICKIE,

The Farm on Maquapit Lake, Queens County, known as Denton's Point, containing 80 acres, more or less, good dwelling House, barns and outhouses. Never failing well of water, good orchard and other fruit, farm well fenced with Cedar. For particulars apply to,

JACOB BALMAIN,

Scotchtown, Queens Co., N. B.