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This lecture should be in the hand youth and every man in the land.

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### LUMINOUS INSECTS.

#### How They Are Robbed of Their Radiance and Utilized by Birds.

Essential to man as a cosmopolite, his earthly pre-eminence rests on the exclusive use of fire, says the New York Ledger. Withholding it from brutes was essential to bis rule over them. Did they possess the power to elicit it, enraged by his tyranny, they would set and keep the world in flames. His superiority would wane, and his tenure on earth be uncertain and insecure. To prevent this, special provision has been made. Animals fly from fire-a dread of it is implanted in their natures Those that prey in the night are compelled by a law of their organization to avoid it: for when dazzled by the blaze of a torch, the contraction of their pupils amounts in some species to blindness, and in all the sight is affected.

Hence, though many of the lower tribes surpass man in physical energies, speed. flight, duration of life, minuteness and mag nitude of their works, happily none can strike fire, nor fan it into flame. Still lights in the night were not withheld wholly from the lower tribes For those that required them, a special illuminating element was provided. There are some that surpass in numbers the human species, of which every individual carries a torch that rivals in brilliance the best of our candles, the materials for which they have the power to secrete. Glow-worms and fire-flies are familiar examples. In tropical climes various luminous insects are attached to female head-dresses. They are used also as lamps. We have read fine print in a dark room by the light of two Long Island fire-flies in a tumbler. But man was not the first to rob these living gems of their liberty and radiance. There are birds that seize and suspend them as chandeliers for their dwellings. The bottle-nested sparrow, or baya. is one of the kidnapers. Its nest is closely woven like cloth in the form of an inverted bottle, with the entrance at the orifice of the neck. It is divided inside into chambers. profoundly dark till ht up by fire-flies caught alive, and mercilessly fixed to the walls or ceiling with pieces of wet clay for sconces

ALL ABOUT PARESIS.

An Insidious Disease Which De-

stroys Many Brain-Workers.

The Theories of Some Noted Physicians-

Once Afflicted with the Brain-Destroy-

er, the Patient's Only Hope is

the Grave-Prominent Victims.

Paresis is a disease of comparatively mod-

ern growth. Americans are its victims

more than any other people on earth. It

loves a brilliant mark, and the best and

brainiest of our land become its prey. It is

incurable. When once within its clutches

the subject undergoes a living death; a

slow, tortuous, deceptive one, but still the

There are many causes which induce

paresis-overwork, overindulgence in alco-

holic beverages, tobacco or narcotics or

People of small mental caliber need not

fear paresis, provided they do not cripple

the disease are apparent but three years are

required to consign the patient to the grave.

There are cases where the victim lingers on

dark river is inevitably reached.

other excesses.

first symptoms begin with feelings of ae spondency or depression, which is followed after a time by wonderfully extravagant ideas. Some subjects believe that they can make enormous wealth by carrying out a scheme or idea they cherish. Others believe they have a heaven-born mission to do something good and great for their fellowman, such as the establishment of new faiths or doctrines. The schemes are always colossal. The victim of paresis never entertains any thing small. When under person, the Eldest Son of God, clothed in the domination of these delusions the subject is likely to treat with violence any one who questions his powers or belief.

"After this period has passed away, there may be a cessation of the symptoms of paresis, and his friends begin to hope that the patient may recover. This period may last five or six months, but with the certainty of fate the apparent soundness of mind vanishes, and the wild mental pictures return with greater force than before. The disease then makes its way, with probably recurring periods of sanity, but they are always shorter, and the inevitable end

"With the progress of the disease the frame wastes away, the strength leaves issaries attached to the legation, of interthe patient, the muscles become flabby and general paralysis sets in. At the last stage of his illness the patient becomes devoid of consciousness, incapable of motion, his eyes are lusteriess, saliva oozes from his mouth whiteness; around me ceremonial court and he fades away from earth.

paresis, and they generally vary in age from forty to forty-five years. Only one per cent. or thereabout of known cases of they see me, hide behind pillars to give paresis are women. Alcohol and overwork in an irregular way and in irregular hours and the countenances of the men finally asare the causes of paresis.

"Excessive mental work, with recourse to narcotics, alcohol or other stimulants, frequently causes paresis. This is frequently causes paresis. frequently causes paresis. This is fre-quently exemplified in the case of bankers, lawyers, journalists and others who insist on working sixteen hours a day, and who employ stimulants to keep up their strength instead of getting natural rest."

Among the distinguished people of this great and busy land who have died from collected; ministers, officers, slaves, either paresis caused by intoxicating their mental strength are Wilber F. Storey, proprietor of the Chicago Times, John McCullough and Bartley Campbell.

### Mineral Shoe Blacking.

There is a farm in Rush Valley, Utah, upon which has been discovered a mine of natural shoe blacking, which produces a fine polish not easily dimmed. Truly, there are more things in the earth, Horatio, than were ever dreamt of by the old philosophers. Up in Wind river country there was found some years ago a deposit of natural soap. No doubt if we keep on digging we shall find in due time towels, tooth-brushes and such things all fully developed. She's a great old Mother Earth, and no wonder so many people want all of it.

#### Simple Diphtheria Cure.

for a diphtheria cure. His treatment is to horse with a green saddle and trappings, put a few drops of tar, like that used in put a few drops of tar, like that used in ship-yards, on a warm stove-lid, and to re-stant the master appears the whole court quire the patient to inhale and swallow the bows to the ground, and, like a murmur at smoke ten times a day for five minutes once humble and martial, a clamor ever each time. He has been invariably suc- growing in strength, the cry rises: "May cessful in his experiments.

### HOW TO MAKE MONEY.

### Invent Something That People Need, and the Dollars Will Roll In.

"One of the best opportunities for a

### SULTAN SIDI MOHAMMED.

#### A Ruler Who, by His Subjects, Is Considered Almost Divine.

This morning M. Tissot is to carry to the Sultan, on behalf of the President of the Republic, the grand cordon of the Legion of Honor, writes Benjamin Constant in Harper's Magazine. I shall see the man before whom trembles the whole race of one of the oldest peoples of the world, the Sultan in glory and power, a man more than royal and almost divine.

I have donned my dress clothes and my white cravat, and my gibbous hat towers above my head. This garb seems to me so ridiculous that I am ashamed of it for the sake of art, for the sake of my country, and above all for my own sake. Must I, then, appear thus masqueraded beneath the irony of the sun? And if there were only the sun to see me, it would not be so terrible, but there will be a whole nation to jeer at us!

My anticipation is being realized-we are a laughing-stock. The whole town is in a hubbub as we march through with our escort of infantry in red uniforms, of Jan preters and officers and all the official gala. My dress-coat is mingled with rosecolored caftans, and my tall hat rises with misplaced pride above turbans of spotless swords clatter against Barbary yataghans, "Men are almost always the victims of gold-striped trousers pass side by side with bare legs, and white gloved hands shake hands with black hands. The women, when vent to their laughter without restraint, sume a smile of disdain and pity. Amongst the Moors black cloth is of an accursed

We pass through the door, and we are now in the court-yard where the Sultan Sidi Mohammed is to receive us. It is a square court, which the oblique rays of the sun cut into two divisions of light and shadow. In the middle the crowd of courtiers is

Arabs or negroes, all dressed in white, are drawn up in two lines face to face. In the right-hand corner are the horses of the Sultan with their gold harness, each one held by a Moorish warrior, and a gala carriage formerly presented to the Sultan by Queen Victoria. In this carriage no one ever sat, and no horse was ever harnessed to it, but on the occasion of all official ceremonies it is dragged out as if it were a triumphal trophy. To the left is drawn up the private guard of the Emperor.

We dismounted, and the master of the ceremonies, himself but # slightly ceremonious, armed with a staff, points out our places with a ferocious look, and beneath the blazing sun, in the torrent of light that plays on the burnoose, we wait in silence.

Suddenly the bronze gates re-echo with a shock, a flourish of trumpets is heard, the palace opens, and the Sultan appears, clad A correspondent recommends tar smoke in white. He is mounted on a superb white Allah protect our master!"

The Sultan advances toward us in his sacerdotal majesty; at his side walks a man who holds over the Emperor's head the parasol, symbol of command. This parasol. nearly ten feet high, is of amaranthine young fellow to make money quickly in color, lined with blue silk, embroidered these days," said a self-made millionaire to with gold and surmounted by a gilded ball.

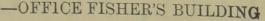
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their brains by overindulgence in liquor. Statistics show that but one per cent. of the cases reported are women. From the time when the first traces of

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# Intercolonial Railway.

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Chief Superintendent, Railway Office, MonctonN. B., 25th July, 1889,



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for twelve or fourteen years. This only occurs where the subject is given to alcoholic and narcotic excesses and possesses in addition great physical powers. For threequarters of that period he is a pitiable sight. His frame is without the slightest spark of life, his eyes are lusterless, his muscles ful to manufacturers in this age of maflabby and flesh like that of a corpse. In a word, he is a helpless idiot, tortured by dark hallucinations, tormented by physical fears, and death finally comes as a glad release.

Brilliant men are the first to fall beneath its insidious advances. Bankers, lawyers, editors, actors, playwrights and even doctors compose the greater part of the roll of its victims. In the very fact that its prog-ress is insidious the danger lies. When the symptoms are discovered the patient has gone beyond hope of recovery. Once the work of mental disinteragtion begun, the only end is the grave.

The striking peculiarity of paresis, paradoxical as the statement may seem, is its apparent suddenness. A strong, vigorous man, in the prime of life-the president of a railroad, if you please-a man endowed with physical and mental attributes to an extraordinary degree, is suddenly stricken down and compelled to take a long rest. He goes to Europe, visits the land of the Cid, wanders about the catacombs and inhales the breezes of the Mediterranean at Monte Carlo. He finally returns to work, but is incapable of effort. He leaves his desk. The process of mental disinteragtion goes on and the inevitable end is calmly waited. This case is like thousands of others. When the victim shows the first symptoms his "breaking down" is thought to be due to overwork. Friends urge that a brief rest will restore him to his usual condition. It does not. The mind grows weaker. The body, strange to say, seems to develop. Finally the mind becomes warped, dark pictures come before it, and the body fails. The patient can not sleep, has excruciating pains in the head, eats abnormally, but without preserving the physical powers, and

to a mere skeleton. Then comes death. Sometimes the victim rallies a bit. He seems to regain in a measure his mental control, and is permitted to test his strength of intellect again in business or professional pursuits. Then the reaction comes quick and sudden. The mind resumes its defective condition; the same phantasmagorla afflict it; the same paintul hallucinations terrify it. Then comes the end.

finally the body, like the mind, wastes away

Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, the famous specialist and a recognized authority upon mental diseases, gave a New York Star reporter a few facts about the remarkable disease:

"Paresis," said Dr. Hamilton, "is frequently misunderstood by many people. It is generally supposed to be insanity-pure and simple-with a new name. It is the fashion nowadays to call all forms of mental disturbance paresis. It is a paralyzing of the nerve fibers. The disease has increased alarmingly in this country within the last eight or ten years, and from what I can learn is dependent directly upon vice and not upon the overworking of the brain. Alcoholism frequently induces it.

"I have seen innumerable cases of paresis in the asylums, and many in my private practice, and find, as a rule, that the disease attacks persons who are primarily dissipated and who are addicted to a great or irregular amount of mental work. Generally the

a New York Tribune reporter recently, "is to rack his brains until he has invented something useful or that the public wants. A general impression prevails that it takes a skilled engineer or a man of phenomenal inventive ability to develop any thing usechinery. But there is a wide field open to shrewd amateurs, so to speak, to supply little articles of convenience to housekeepers, shopkeepers, etc., and designers can be had at reasonable rates to execute the idea once it is conceived. American women are so accustomed to getting what they want that any thing which lightens their labors in the household is sure to 'go." When I was a boy on the farm at home my mother used to make me clean all the dinner knives on Sunday with bath-brick. Now, scraping this brick into a fine powder without lumps in it used to be the most tedious part of the whole work. The other day I heard of a man who has made a fortune by supplying the trade with powdered bath-brick in neat packages. You know how difficult it is to pick up small coins from a wooden counter. Yet the whole civilized world has growled at and endured it since coins were stamped and counters made, until the other day a young fellow invented a rubber mat, with little bristles of rubber standing up thickly all easily picked up as if they stood on edge. The public was quick to appreciate it, and longer."

### An Important Meeting.

Chairman (at the Ladies' Anti-Slang Society)-I have heard remarks made by members to the effect that, while it is doubtless a good thing to cultivate an elegant is more than a man, more than a King-a mode of expression, it is hardly important god who deigns to live amongst them. He picnic.

### Monkeys in a Corn-Field.

In a very interesting article recently published by the Popular Science Monthly on the "Directive Faculty in Brutes," the leader of the tribe, with a staff in his hand, so as to stand upright more easily, marches ahead on two legs, thus being more elevated than the others, so as to see signs of danger more readily. The rest follow him on all fours. The leader advances slowly and cautiously, carefully reconnoitering in arose: "May Allah protect our master!" eat to their heart's content. When they retire each one carries two or three ears of corn along, and from this provision the sentinels are regaled on their arrival at their lair. Here we see ability to rule and a wilnels to be suitably rewarded at the close of when they talk to us, sincere in this presfrom a similar foray of a tribe of savage part of their religious adoration. men? The only difference that really exists is in degree; otherwise it is much the same. - the to a super a super super a super a

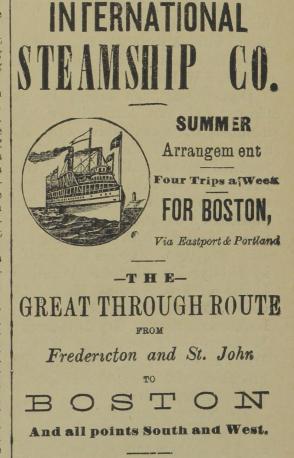
The man who carries it from time to tim lifts his eves toward the all-mighty master whom he shelters, with an expression of religious dread, like that of a dog beneath the threat of the whip, and when he lowers his eves and looks upon his own person he seems to admire himself, as if his soul ven erated his body because that body is, as it were, an inherent part of the sacred thing with which rests the glory of furnishing shade for the brow of the Sultan.

Motionless in his green saddle and golden stirrups, the Emperor has stopped M. Tissot, and looks straight before him. From time to time his eyes move and glance at us with rapid inspection; but in spite of the curiosity with which we feel that he is filled, his eyes never condescend to fix us directly. Sidi Mohammed and the Ambassador exchange, through the organ of the interpreters, the usual compliments. When the Sultan speaks he contemplates attentively his horse's ears, as if the lesson that he repeats were written there. The court iers, prostrate around him, drink the words that fall from his divine hps; and yet, divine as are those lips, Sidi Mohammed stammers. While the ears listen to him, the eyes of the assembly caress rather than contemplate him. Two Moors, awestricken by their holy task, drive away with their hands the flies thas buzz around over it. Coins thrown on the mat are as the royal babouches; another has the mission of passing his finger-tips every few minutes along the hem of the imperial burthe inventor need not work for a living any noose, to drive away the desecrating air; while to another-and how many envy him-is allotted the task of stroking and patting the Sultan's horse. In all eyes, in all hearts, you feel that there is an absolute devotion, a loving passion, a frenzy, a worship of this sexagenarian mulatto who

enough to meet in session over it. This is would only have to say one word, and every a great mistake, my sisters-a deplorable one of those fanatics would shed every mistake. The woman whose speech is pure drop of his blood gratefully and with and free from slangy idioms has a perfect ecstasy in order to satisfy a single one of his caprices.

M. Tissot handed to the Sultan's Minister the case containing the grand cordon, and then presented each of us in turn. Each time that a name was pronounced with the acforay of a tribe of monkeys on a field of companying title the Sultan cast upon us a corn is described. When they get ready to rapid glance, furtive but kindly, and said, start on their expedition an old monkey, the automatically: "Marababickoum!" (welcome! welcome!)

Suddenly the Emperor wheeled his horse round and rode toward the threshold of his palace. Then once more the trumpets flourished; ministers, generals, soldiers, slaves, all bowed to the ground; and again the cry all directions till the party arrive at the And when the bronze gates were closed, corn-field. He then assigns the sentinels to their respective posts. All being now in around with a remnant of alarm, as if still readiness, the rest of the tribe ravage and terror-stricken by what had taken place. After this the dignitaries came to us and lavished upon us marks of the liveliest affection, gesticulating and smiling, and pressing our hands to their hearts. They said to us: "How handsome he is, is he not? How lingness to submit to rule; a thoughtful great is our master! He is the divinity !" preparation of means to the end in view And evidently these men, who are not given and a recognition of the rights of the senti- to sincerity, and who lie with such facility the expedition. Wherein does all this differ ent case, expressed only the thousandth



ON AND AFTER MONDAY, April 29th, the Steamers of this Company will leave St. John for Eastport, Portland and Boston, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRI-DAY morning at 7.25 standard. Returning, will leave Boston same days, at 8.30 a. m., standard, and Portland at 5.30 p. m., for Eastport and St. John.

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begins on the 29th of August next, and the 2nd term on the 2nd of January, 1890. For further particulars address the President

for a Calendar.

Sackville, Aug. 10, 1889.