

THE ALBERT STAR.

Vol. I.

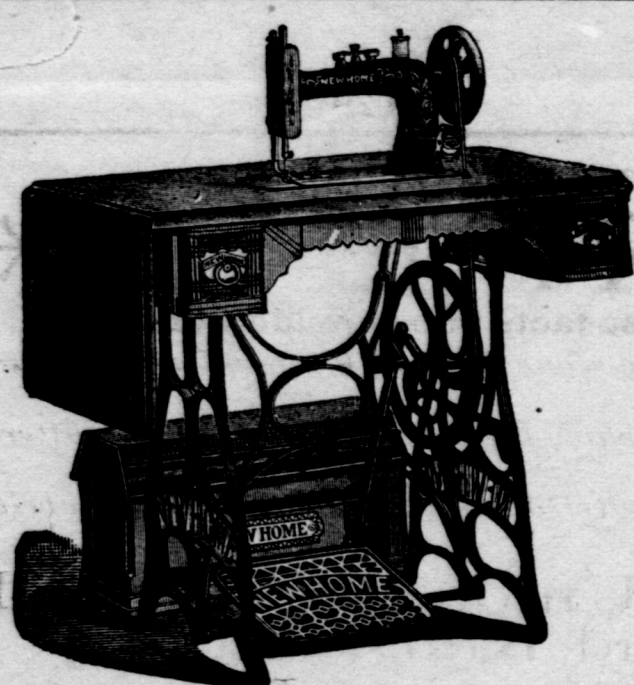
HILLSBOROUGH, N. B., WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 5, 1894.

No. 17

SUGARS!

435 BARRELS REFINED SUGARS

—INCLUDING—
Ex. Standard Granulated,
White Ex. C,
Yellow Ex. C,
Powdered Paris Lump,
At Lowest Wholesale Prices.
F. P. REID & CO.,
MONCTON, N. B.



James Crawford,
287 Main St., Moncton, N. B.

Dealer in Sewing Machines, Organs
and Pianos, etc. Sole agent for the
New Home Sewing Machine. On ac-
count of not having any traveller on
the road, I can sell lower and the
public will receive the benefit.
Washers and Wringers constantly on
hand.
Wringers repaired and new rollers
supplied.
Sewing Machine needles and findings
sent by mail on receipt of order.

THE ALBERT STAR.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 5.

Old England's Heroes.
Come, boys, let us tell of the heroes
Who have fought and dar'd to die,
For St. George and Merry England.
In the brave days long gone by,
Who have swell'd their country's glory,
And made the foe-man flee.
The patriot, prince, and soldier,
The mariner bold and free.

CHORUS.
Tell how England won her glory,
Tell how England won her fame,
We'll sing aloud, for we are proud,
Proud of our English name.

How the Black Prince won at Cressy,
And King Henry at Agincourt;
How Sidney fell right nobly,
And Marlboro bravely fought.
Tell how Wolfe, at Quebec, died happy,
And of Oliver on Plassey's plain;
Of the Iron Duke, the hero
Of many a long campaign.

CHORUS.
And tell of the grand old Sea-Dogs
In good Queen Bess's reign,
When Howard, Drake, and Hawkins
Beat back the pride of Spain,
And tell how Spain was humbled
The Dutchman thought to win;
And then the Frenchman swagger'd,
But we made them both give in.

CHORUS.
And tell how the gallant Nelson
In the hour of triumph fell,
Of such true sons of England
We need shall tire to tell.
And as we recall the story
Of victory bravely won,
Let us try to add to the record
Of duty nobly done.

CHORUS.
Washing Royal Linen.

The Imperial family at Berlin have
all their washing done at the ordinary
metropolitan laundries—a matter
which is a source of much annoyance
to the Empress, for when she visited
the Augusta Hospital the other day
she was enthusiastic in her admiration
of the laundry department of the estab-
lishment, and remarked that she would
give anything to have something of the
same kind fitted up at the palace, and
on seeing the astonished looks of all
those around her, she continued:
"Yes, it is so; I am obliged to send all
the washing, even that of the children,
to be laundered in the city, which
causes no end of inconvenience"—the
inference being that the supply of
linen at the Court of Berlin is limited.

The members of the English royal
family have all their linen laundered
at a special establishment maintained
for the purpose in the outskirts of
London, near Hounslow, and, no mat-
ter where they happen to be, whether
at Balmoral or Osborne, the royal
linen is dispatched thither. Public
attention was drawn to this fact a few
years ago by a strike of the employees,
who complained of being underpaid.
The work, it must be confessed,
most perfectly accomplished, and the
bleaching is done in the open air only,
instead of artificially, which is im-
possible in London, owing to the sooty
character of the atmosphere.

Empress Eugenie remains on record
as the only crowned head parsimonious
enough to have torn linen mended,
and no less than seamstresses were
kept in the permanent establishment
of the Tulleries household for this pur-
pose. At the English, Berlin, Vienna,
Spanish and Russian Courts all torn
linen is at once withdrawn from use,
stored away, and distributed in im-
mense bales to the various hospitals
and charitable institutions from time
to time.

At the Vatican the linen and cloth-
ing of the Holy Father are kept in a
state of proper repair by a pious order
of Sisters of Mercy, all of whom are
of noble birth and known as the "Ladies
of Reparation." It is they who make
for him his white cassocks, and em-
broider his slippers, and adorn his
altar and table covers with priceless
old lace. Their costume differs slight-
ly from that of other Sisters of Mercy
in that their dresses are blue, with
long trains.

Costly Transportation.
Columbia must be a country where
carriers prosper, or else the facilities
for transportation are bad. A corre-
spondent of the Engineering and Mining
Journal, writing from Samaca, says a
narrow-gauge locomotive, bought at
Pittsburg, Pa., for \$3,575, was delivered
at Samaca with \$10,904 of charges
against it. The iron work for four cars
costing \$394.48 reached their destina-
tion with a bill of \$1,610. A turbine
wheel worth \$708 cost, when carried
within 150 miles of Samaca, \$3,760.

Whether it was left there or not Mr.
Nichols does not say, but the in-
ference is that the treasury was ex-
hausted by that time. This machinery
was for an iron works that has been in
course of construction at Samaca for 17
years past, and if once completed there
will be a fine margin of profit there if
carrying facilities are not improved.
The route is to Baranquillo up the
Magdalena River 660 miles, then by
mules 75 miles to Bogota, next by cart
road 40 miles, and then by no road 160
miles to Samaca.

World's Gold Monument.

The world's pile of gold would not
make a very imposing monument after
all. The Economist European com-
putes that if all that had been mined
in 400 years, or from the discovery of
America by Columbus till 1892, were
cast into a solid block it would make
a cube measuring 28.4 feet on each
side. But if coined into dollars it
would produce the rather handsome
sum of \$2,600,000,000. If the silver
mined in the same time were cast into
a block 28.4 feet square at the base it
would make a monument 1000 feet
high or exactly the same as the Eiffel
tower. But at the rate of sixteen to
one, it would make only about twice as
many dollars as the gold cube.

Ivory.

In the East, especially in China,
ivory is highly prized and most elabo-
rately worked. Among the Chinese no
amount of work and care is too much
to bestow in decorating a fine piece of
ivory. Japanese ivory is held equally
in esteem, and the skill of the work-
men is apparent in the beautiful orna-
mental work which they turn out.

Ivory is not obtained from the ele-
phant alone, as the majority of people
imagine. The great canine teeth of
the hippopotamus furnish an ivory
which is harder and whiter than that
of the elephant, and less prone to turn
yellow; among the northern nations
the tusks of the walrus have long been
used as a source of ivory; and the
spirally twisted tusk of the narwhal
the ear bones of whale also furnish
good ivory.

Ivory embodies all the important
features of dentine, that hard substance
resembling bone, of which most teeth
are made. It consists of a basic sub-
stance permeated by an immense num-
ber of fine canals, and containing a
chalky matter called calcareous salts.

The tusks of the elephant, which are
a pair of upper incisor teeth, are prized
more highly than those of other
animals on account of their size and
shape. The African species of eleph-
ants are said to possess the largest and
finest tusks, some weighing one hun-
dred and sixty pounds. However,
authorities on the subject state that
twenty to fifty pounds is a good weight.

Both the male and female African
elephants are furnished with large
tusks, while in the Indian species, al-
though those of the male obtain the
greatest size, they are by no means as
large as the African species.

The elephant's principal weapons of
defense are his tusks. They are often
broken by fighting, and always show
marks of considerable wear; and even
captured elephants make use of their
short tusks for a variety of purposes.

If an elephant is made to pull a rope
he will take it between his molar teeth
and pass it over one of his tusks to get
a good purchase. Nothing but an ex-
tremely strong and elastic material
such as ivory could withstand the
strains to which it is constantly ex-
posed. Captive elephants have their
tusks shortened and the ends bound
with metal, which prevent their split-
ting.

The first quality of African ivory
comes from near the equator; the na-
tives bring much by land from the in-
terior, and in certain districts expedi-
tions of Europeans are organized to go
into the interior to obtain the stores
gathered by the natives. Tusks of
ivory are sold by weight, and iron and
stones are often inserted in the hollow
pulp cavity at their base to increase
the weight.

Tusks waxed carefully and wrapped
can be kept in a good state of preserva-
tion, while rough treatment spoils the
beauty of the specimens.

The tusks of the mammoth animal
of the elephant species, now extinct,
furnish most of the ivory used by the
Russians. They are found embedded
in the ice in a perfect state of preserva-
tion, resembling recent ivory. The
ivory, however, is very dry and brittle
and is not now prized, save in Siberia,
as it is liable to crack and turn yellow,
due probably to its exposure. Tusks
of the mammoth weighing nearly 200
pounds each, and measuring more than
ten feet in length, have been found.

The best African ivory from the
equatorial regions is close in the grain,
and has less tendency to become yel-
low by exposure than Indian ivory. It
is semitransparent when first cut,
and is then called "green" ivory; but
as it dries it becomes more
opaque and lighter in color. This is
generally supposed to be the drying
out of the "oil," but as ivory contains
less than 1 per cent. of oil, that which
dries out is water. During the drying
process, the ivory shrinks considerably,
so that it is necessary to season it like-
wood. The tusks shrink much in their
width than in length. The
thin plates cut for piano keys are dried
and shrunk at once by being baked in
an oven, but even after baking they
are subject to changes in bulk in a
moist atmosphere; this is the reason
that it is best to keep your piano lid
closed in damp weather. Ivory also
takes various dyes without injury to
the polish of its surface.

Ivory was formerly much used in
the manufacture of artificial teeth,
but it has been superseded by more
durable and manageable materials.

Most of the chips and pieces, and
ivory dust, unsuited for working, are
made into gelatine; this being done by
prolonged boiling. Caterers are said
to make use of this dust as a basis for
soups, and it also forms an excellent
colorless glue.

Vegetable ivory is often valued as a
substitute for animal ivory. The plant
yielding this ivory is a native of South
America, found chiefly on the banks
of the River Magdalena, in Colombia.
By the natives this plant is called
"Tagua." The large heads of fruit,
enclosed in a woolly coloring, forming
a globular head as large as that of a
man, weighing about twenty pounds.
In their young state the seeds in the
head contain a clear, inspired fluid of
which travelers often partake. As it
grows older this fluid becomes milky
and sweet and it gradually continues
to change in consistency and taste
until it becomes hard. This is the
ivory, and it is used for making small
ornamental articles and toys.

Celluloid is a substitute for ivory,
but not a very successful one. Its
principal ingredients are camphor and
gun-cotton.

LIFE IN AFRICA.

**Wives, Children and Relations are
Looked Upon as the Best Evidence
Of a Man's Wealth and Influence.**

The organization of the family in
Angola is similar to that which obtains
amongst most Bantu peoples. As
fatherhood is never absolutely certain,
while there can be no doubt about
motherhood, it is the mother, not the
father, that determines consanguinity
or kinship and succession or inheri-
tance. The fathers relation to his
children is as loose as is in Europe
that of a stepfather to his stepchildren.
The closest relation, next to that of
mother and child, is that of uncle or
aunt on the maternal side to nephew
or niece. The uncle owns such nephews
and nieces; he can sell them and they
are his heirs, not only in private
property but also in the chieftship, if
he be a chief. Mr. Chateau tells us
that, circumcision is very widely
practiced, but obligatory only among
a few tribes. Polygamy is customary,
although its evil concomitants are
acknowledged. In the absence of
metal or paper money to represent
capital a large number of wives and
children, and the resultant wide circle
of blood connection and influence, are
looked upon as the best investment
and most substantial element of wealth.

It is to be noted that each wife occupies
a separate house and tills her own
fields. She provides her husband with
food and tobacco; he builds her house
and procures her clothing. The money
and other things given by the suitor
to the girl's parents are not the "price"
of the girl, as is often said, but the
"pledge" and symbol of the contract
thereby executed. If he treat her
unmercifully he may lose the money,
if she prove untrue or unfaithful,
the parents have to return the gifts.
Impotence in men and barrenness in
women are the great misfortunes that
may befall the natives of Angola.
Blindness and lameness are com-
paratively trifles, so great is the
abomination in which the infirmities
are held. One of the most important
is that of the funeral and the subse-
quent mourning. The moment one
dies all those who are in the house
and all those who soon come in raise
the most heartrending wail, and this
is repeated daily at stated hours and
for weeks and months by the nearest
relatives. The corpse is wrapped in a
mat and carried on a pole to the grave.
In Louanda the nearest relative of the
deceased stays for months unwashed
and unkempt in the bed just vacated,
the widows are closed, the room kept
unswept, and the mourner can break
his or her silence only for the funeral wail.
Other features of the mourning are the
gatherings of all the relatives and
friends from afar for the mourning
dance and the veritable wakes, which
are kept up at the expense of the
successor and next of kin as long as
the money lasts.

Slavery and its concomitant, the
slave trade, are practiced all over
Angola. It is based upon three facts:
(1) The right of an uncle to treat his
nephew and nieces, that is, the sons and
daughters of his sisters, as merchandise;
(2) the absence of penitentiaries, and
(3) war. If a man is unable to pay a
debt, or has committed a crime and
cannot otherwise pay the fine, he is
sold himself, or he sells his nephew or
his niece in his stead. Prisoners of
war are sold to the highest bidder.
As a rule, however, the slaves of un-
civilized nations are not worked hard
or cruelly treated; and they have a
chance to redeem themselves. On the
other hand, civilized masters and
plantation owners make the slaves
yolk a galling one, and sometimes
thrash them to death. This brings
the writer to the subject of juris-
prudence. It is said that whenever
natives quarrel one party or both
parties call one or more unspiced,
generally old men, to settle the case.
If the case is an important one it is
also brought before the chief. In
vital questions, as that of witchcraft,
the case is decided by the poison test,
in which event the medicine man is
practically the judge and frequently
the executioner as well.

Encouragement to Matrimony.

A short time since the British Treas-
ury appointed a new class of female
clerks, the women typists, ranking be-
tween the sorters and telegraphists
and the lady clerks. Among the regu-
lations continued in the Treasury minute
of March 17, 1894, a paragraph headed
"marriage," appears. This regulation
states that a gratuity not exceeding
one month's salary for every year of
service may be granted to an officer
who leaves to be married after six
years' service. At present, pensions or
gratuities are only presented to those
ladies who leave the service through
sickness or ill-health.

Grilled Almonds are New.

Grilled almonds are an American
novelty. To prepare them blanch a
cupful of almonds and dry thoroughly.
Boil a cupful of sugar and a quarter of
a cupful of water till it "hairs."
Then throw in the almonds and let
them fry, as it were, in the syrup,
stirring them occasionally. They will
turn a faint yellowish-brown before the
sugar changes color. Do not wait an
instant once this change of color be-
gins or they will lose flavor.

Remove them from the fire and stir
them until the syrup, has turned back
to sugar and clings irregularly to the
nuts.

India's Crops.

India has 27,000,000 acres in rice,
18,000,000 in wheat; 75,000,000 in oth-
er food grains, 1,000,000 in sugar cane,
251,000 in tea, 10,000 in cotton, 1,000,
000 in indigo, 300,000 in tobacco.

SIGNALLING FROM BALLOONS.

**Already This System Has Been
Applied With Encouraging Re-
sults.**

For years past the system of signal-
ling from balloons, raised sufficiently
high above the earth's surface to be
clearly seen from large tracts of sur-
rounding country, have been recently
proposed and have attracted a fair
share of attention. The danger of
lights on gas balloons, however, and
the bulkiness of air balloons in which
gas explosion dangers would be absent,
proved serious obstacles to be overcome,
and it was not until the electric in-
candescent lamp had been successfully
developed that there seemed any great
promise of being able to practically
accomplish much of this branch of
signalling. With the incandescent
lamp, of course, fire and explosion risk
was reduced to a minimum, and it
was fully demonstrated by experiment
more than a dozen years ago that with
the then comparatively new light it
would be easily possible to flash mes-
sages from balloons backward and
forward across country at night in a
most satisfactory manner.

For war purposes the value of such
a system at once commended itself, and
the idea was speedily worked out to a
very encouraging degree, at least in
England, where a London inventor for
a time regularly exhibited his electric
signalling balloon in operation. The
balloon, as it is now remembered, was
about 20 feet in diameter, and was
allowed to ascend to a height of about
500 feet, being rendered visible by six
incandescent lamps of 20 candle-
power each, fed from a battery on the
ground. The material of the balloon
was translucent cambric and when the
lamps were burning the whole glowed
with a soft light, which was decidedly
noticeable, and, in a clear atmosphere,
could be seen for miles around. In the
conductors from the battery to the
balloon was inserted a Morse key by
which the circuit could be made and
broken, and the lamps be caused to
give long and short flashes, correspond-
ing to the dashes and dots of the tele-
graph code. The whole arrangement
recalled, of course, the time-honored
heliograph and electric light signalling
devices used aboard men-of-war, but at
the same time it offered advantages
over both. It could clearly be used in
a flat country, or between valleys
separated by low hills, instead of being
confined to elevated points like the
heliography. The balloon also showed
a large illuminated disk, in place of
the small heliograph mirror, and
could be packed, together with its
batteries, into little space for transport.
More recently this form of a balloon
seems to have found favor with the
Italian war department, and is not
unlikely, therefore, that more will be
heard of it in the near future.

A Singing Mountain.

In the Truckee mining district, down
the Truckee river, near Pyramid lake,
is situated Nevada's musical mountain.
This mountain was first discovered by
the white settlers in 1863, at which
time there was some excitement in
regard to the mine's found in its neigh-
borhood. The discoverers were a party
of prospectors from the Comstock.
They had pitched themselves be-
witched. Each evening a little after
dark, when the air was calm and all
was quiet, a mysterious concert began.
Out from the face of the big mountain
were wafted soft strains that seemed
to cause the whole atmosphere to
quiver as they floated over the camp.
The music then appeared to pass over
until it was far, far away and almost
lost in the distance, when, beginning
with a tinkling as of many silver bells,
there would be a fresh gush of sweet
notes from the mountain.

During the daylight hours little of
the mysterious music was heard, and
it was soon settled that it was not
caused by the wind. A spring near
where the explorers had pitched their
tent afforded the only good camping
grounds in the neighborhood, and, as
each new party of prospectors arrived
at the spot the wonder grew.

Some Piute Indians who came along
and camped at the spring were found
to be acquainted with the peculiar
musical character of the mountain.
They called it the "singing mountain."
Some of the men collected in the
camp became more interested in the
mountain than in prospecting, and
gave most of their time to an investi-
gation of the mystery of the musical
sounds heard to proceed from it. They
found that the whole face of the moun-
tain was covered with thin flakes of
hard crystalline rock. There were im-
mense beds of these flakes.
The investigators concluded that the mus-
ical sounds heard proceeded from this
loose material, huge drifts of which
seemed to be gradually working their
way down the steep face of the
mountain.

At all events, the strains heard at
the foot of the mountain in the even-
ing's stillness seemed to be produced
by the uniting and blending of the
myriads of bell-like tinklings proceed-
ing from the immense beds of slaty
dolerite creeping glacier-like down the
slope.

This solution of the mystery of the
musical mountain is the only one
worthy of notice. As no mines of
value were found, the district was soon
deserted and has since seldom been
visited. Therefore few except old-time
prospectors know much about the
singing mountain.

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Bank of England is so sensitive that a
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tance of six inches.

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1 Car Maxwell
1-2 Car " One Horse " Rakes
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at Elgin, A. Co.

Owing to the death of Mrs. King of Elgin,
the Millinery business will be closed. Parties
owing Mrs. King will call at once and pay their
bills, otherwise they will be given to a magis-
trate for collection.

The stock now in the store will be sold
very cheap, either for cash or produce.

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