

THE ALBERT STAR.

Vol. I.

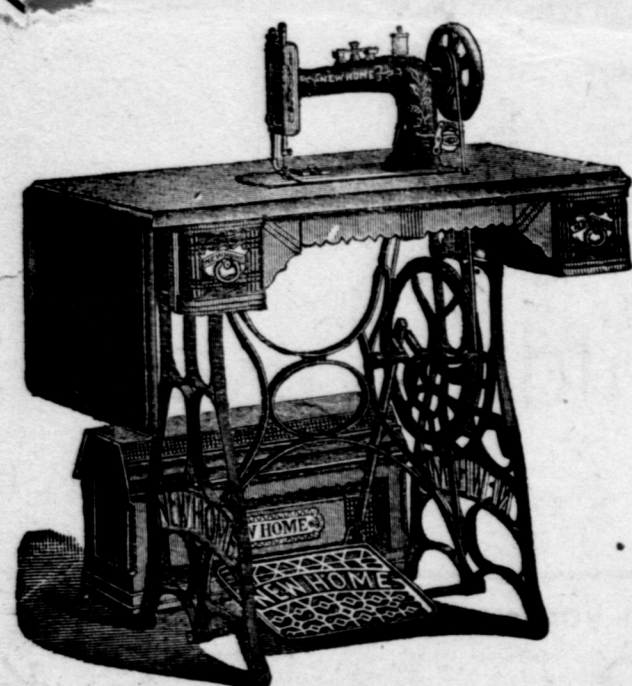
HILLSBOROUGH, N. B., WEDNESDAY, AUG. 22, 1894.

No. 15

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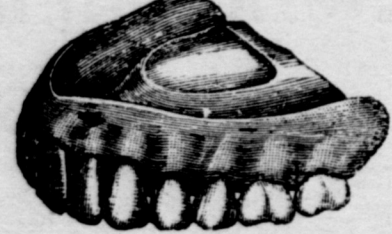
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Regular Dental Visits
will be made to Albert County on dates given below.
Albert, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, of each month.
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THE ALBERT STAR.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 22.

Lost at Sea.
Good-night, beloved; the light is slowly dying
From wood and field, and far away the sea
Moans deep within its bosom. Is it sighing
For those whose rest can never broken be?
For those who found their way to God, yet
never
Beneath green sod may rest, the sea holds them
forever?

Yes, deep and still your grave; the ocean keeping
What'er it gains forever in its hold,
I know that in its depths you now are sleeping.
Quiet and d. calm as in churchyard mould;
But I have no "d. mould," as others, only
The memory of times past, "mid days that now
are lonely.

Buried deep with you in the sea forever
Is all the brightest earth had once for me,
The spring returns; flowers bloom again; but
never

I feel the joy in bird, and flower, and tree;
I see, but feel not as in days of yore,
Those days that can come back to me, ah,
nevermore!

But yet I know that I am not forsaken.
"Lead thou me on," I now can plainly say,
None know the bitterness of sorrow taken
From out my heart, when I that prayer could pray.

In his own time God took you in his keeping.
All earthly sorrows past, where there is no
more weeping.

Deadliest Known Poison.
To the best of our knowledge, says the Brooklyn "Eagle," the most deadly poison is that which was discovered by Professor Frazer, of Edinburgh, Scotland, and known as shophanthidin. He separated it from the African poison plant, shophanthus hispidus, by means of ether and alcohol. As little as a one-thousand-millionth part of an ounce of crystallized shophanthidin produces a distinctly injurious effect upon the heart, and a very small quantity is fatal. Another deadly poison is cyanogen gas, the principal ingredients of hydrocyanic or prussic acid.

At ordinary temperatures it is simply a gas, but can be condensed by cold and pressure into a thin, colorless liquid and becomes a solid at 30 degrees Fahrenheit. The inhalation in its gaseous state of a most minute quantity would cause instant death. One of the most deadly poisons is arseniuretted hydrogen, or arsenic, which is formed by decomposing an alloy of arsenic and zinc with sulphuric acid. It is a colorless gas, possessing a fetid odor of garlic, and acts as a most deadly poison.

Adolph Ferdinand Gehlen, a chemist, born about 1775 at Butow, in Pomerania, was the discoverer of it. While experimenting with it at Munich, on July 15, he exhaled a single bubble of the pure gas and died in eight days from the effects. The accident occurred through his smelling at the joints of his apparatus to discover a flaw. Johns engaged in chemical operations have died from the effects of this poison in three days.

In the Embrace of an Octopus.
"Only one who has ever experienced the embraces of an octopus can have any idea of them," said L. P. Harkins at the Burnet. "I was bathing one time off the Florida reefs when suddenly I felt something cold and slimy touch my leg and begin to encircle it. The sensation was not one of pain, but similar to that experienced when you are falling under the influence of a powerful opiate. Then a long arm reached up and grabbed me by the shoulder. For the first time I realized my danger. I was but a short distance from the shore and within hailing distance of several friends. I called to them for help and started to make desperate effort to pull the sea monster out to the sands. I succeeded in fighting off the arms that sought to encircle my body, but my lower limbs were securely fastened. My friends responded at once or I would have lived but a few minutes longer, as my strength was nearly gone. The water was not very deep and they could see the octopus plainly. A few strokes of a cutlass and I was free. The creature was captured and measured seven feet from the centre of his body to the end of his longest tentacles.

Death by Electricity.
The Digest gives an account of some experiments on the effect of alternating electric currents on animal organisms, described in a paper read before a recent Medical Congress at Rome, Italy, and which corroborate the views of D'Arsonval, referred to recently. The current used was an alternating one, and it was found that animals subjected to from 1500 to 2000 volts were not easily killed, and that death resulted mostly from asphyxia caused by the sudden stoppage of respiration. Frequently breathing started again spontaneously and the animal recovered completely. In no case was there any physiological change noted, though in a few there were mechanical lesions, in themselves cause for death. This further confirmation of D'Arsonval's formula. "A man shocked by electricity should be treated as if drowned," renders it still more important that the electrician should make himself acquainted with the proper means of resuscitation from the effects of electric shock.

Don't Speak English.
It is hard to be called upon to see the point of a joke without being given sufficient time to see it. A gentleman with a serious face said at a recent small gathering of people—
"What are we coming to? Statistics show that in Massachusetts there are 30,000 persons, all natives of the United States, who cannot speak the English language!"
"Impossible!" every one exclaimed.
"It is true nevertheless," persisted the grave-faced man.
"And native Americans, you say?"
"Certainly—and all under two years of age!"

Maid and Maids.
A New York minister complains that he is bothered by old maids. Why is it—But, on second thoughts, it is never any bother when they are young.

The desire of a boy to be just like his father doesn't extend to wearing his father's made over clothes.

THE STRATHMORE SECRET.

WIFE'S CURIOSITY LED HER TO PRY INTO THE FAMILY MYSTERY—AWFUL PUNISHMENT VISITED UPON HER.

Mary Eleanor Bowes, Countess of Strathmore, was buried in Westminster Abbey on May 10, 1890, and the story of her life is easily the most romantic of all the romantic stories of that dusky old church of tombs. Everyone has heard of the Strathmore secret; how in the old castle of Glamis—as old as the history of Scotland—the heir of the family is upon the eve of his 21st birthday taken at midnight to some secret chamber, of whose locality only the earl and the family solicitor are aware, and there is made acquainted with the secret which overshadows all the Lords Strathmore.

The remarkable part of this story is that through centuries the secret has remained intact and that speculation has exhausted itself in vain endeavors to penetrate and even formulate any plausible conjecture as to the nature of the mystery.

In the latter half of the eighteenth century the Strathmore solicitor was summoned to Glamis to be present at the coming of age of the heir, and took with him a young clerk to aid in preparing some papers. There was some jesting on the part of Lady Strathmore, who was a young and rather frivolous second wife, as to the famous secret, and greatly to the annoyance of her husband she declared she meant, by hook or by crook, to discover the location of the hidden chamber and be present when the revelation was made.

The clerk finished his work and retired, but very late that night he awakened suddenly under the impression of having heard a terrible cry.

This impression was so strong that in spite of the perfect silence he could not rid himself of the sinister sensation, and under its influence he rose to look out of the window, which gave view upon the deserted moonlit inner court.

To his surprise he shortly saw what appeared to be a solid bit of the wall swing back and a cloaked figure emerge from what was evidently an entrance to a staircase. The man, if man it was crossed to the old disused castle well, and, dropping something into it retired as he came.

The next morning the young clerk, seeing the solidity of the wall whence the man had issued, became convinced that it was a dream induced by the talk at dinner. He returned early to London without seeing any of the family, but when he mentioned his dream to his employer the latter became violent and annoyed and soon found an excuse to be rid of him.

The clerk, nevertheless, prospered, and years after, when the whole incident had passed from his mind, he—a prosperous elderly solicitor—made a journey to Italy for his health.

There, in a remote little town, he was in the habit of passing daily by the garden of an obscure villa, and became interested in the melancholy figure of an elderly lady heavily shrouded in lace, who sat listless and indifferent gazing at the sea with no apparent object or interest. Her face haunted him with a vague sense of familiarity, and finally one day, in a flash of recognition, he stepped forward and said "Lady Strathmore, is it not?"

The melancholy woman started violently at hearing her name, and gazed earnestly, seeming to recall his face as that of an acquaintance, but did not speak. So sorrowful were the eyes turned upon him that irresistible he exclaimed:

"Can I be of service to you, my lady? What is it that troubles you?" and then retreated a step in horror when she lifted her arms from among her laces and showed two handless stumps. To his enquiries she replied only by shaking her head and opening her mouth to show that her tongue had also disappeared, making all endeavors to communicate with her fruitless.

Returning to England, he discovered that Lady Strathmore was said to have gone to Italy for her health immediately after his visit to Glamis and had never returned. Full of indignation, he was about to make the matter public when it was announced that Lady Strathmore had died in Italy, and in a few weeks her body was brought to England and interred in Westminster Abbey. The Strathmore secret still remains a secret.

It is reported that an English officer named Harrington has discovered in India a working telephone between the two temples of Paoli, about a mile apart. The system is said to have been in operation at Paoli for over 2,000 years. Egyptologists have found unmistakable evidence of wire communications between some of the temples of the earlier Egyptian dynasties, but whether these served a telegraphic, telephonic or other purpose is not stated.

Vermont's Queer Well.
Brandon, Vt., has a remarkable natural curiosity, the "frozen well," which has attracted the attention of scientific men. On the Fourth of July, this year, the well had a thick covering of ice. There is no day in the year when a coating is not found on the surface.

Floral Notes.
BY H. E. GOULD.
Don't be afraid of cutting the blooms on your flower beds. It is almost safe to say the more you cut the more you will have, as when a plant once forms buds it devotes all its energies to the development of same and does not send out much bloom.

Keep a sharp lookout that the green fly, or louse, does not get on your house plants at this season of the year. They are extremely plentiful out of doors now and if they succeed in getting a foothold in the house now will be difficult to get rid of in the fall.

The spotted insect sent to me is the fine-spotted coccinella, and although found on the chrysanthemum plants is not at all injurious, as it does not touch the plant at all. Both the perfect insect and larval forms feed on the green aphids and consume great numbers of them in a day. They are of great benefit to the horticulturist, and should not be destroyed under any circumstances.

Many of my readers have favorite plants that have grown too large for the room that can be spared for them in the house, and also garden plants that they would like to pot for winter use. Now is the time to propagate from these plants; cuttings taken now and rooted will make nice plants large enough for late winter and spring bloom.

As many of my readers may not fully understand how to propagate cuttings I will give the best method of work. And here I will say that it does not require so much skill or unremitting care to be a successful propagator. Any box or dish about three inches deep, filled with two or three inches of clear fresh sand, is the best material in which to place your cuttings. First saturate the sand with water, next beat it down hard before inserting the cuttings. A north window in the house is the best place for the cutting box, as although they need all the light yet, should not have the direct sunshine on them, as they might with, and a wiled cutting is frequently with some varieties of plants a dead cutting. The cutting boxes must never be allowed to dry out but must be constantly kept wet and the foliage sprayed frequently, at least twice a day for good results. In propagation much depends upon the wood of the cuttings being in the right condition and I can only give a few hints in an article like this on that point. As a rule all soft wooded plants, such as geraniums, and pelargoniums, a good test of the right condition of the wood for cuttings is when if suddenly bent it will snap short off instead of bending without breaking; if the wood knees or bends with breaking it will not root readily, nor will it if it roots make so good a plant as the cutting that breaks easily. This is the best general rule for selecting cuttings from all soft wooded plants. It used to be thought that all cuttings should be cut at an eye or joint, but that old humbug is exploded. It makes no difference whether the wood is cut at or between the joints, as it will root equally well and make as good a plant if the wood is in the proper condition as above described. After selecting your cuttings strip off all the lower leaves, leaving at least two of the developed top leaves only; make a hole in the sand for the cutting (do not force the cutting into the sand without doing so) to the depth of an inch or more, then press the sand firmly down around it. After the cuttings are placed in, water them thoroughly and always keep them wet until rooted and removed to pots or boxes of soil. Do not wait until the roots get too long; half an inch is long enough, and many plants can be safely potted if well caressed before roots are emitted. Many soft wooded plants grown in the open ground during the summer make a rank, sappy growth that is difficult to strike cuttings from; in this case go over the plants you wish cuttings from and with a sharp knife cut half or two-thirds through the wood and leave the cuttings hanging by the remaining wood on the plants. In a week or ten days they will be found to have formed a callus on the cut portion—in wet weather I have even seen roots formed—when they can be taken off, placed in sand box as before described, or if well callused potted or boxed; this method is called air layering, and with such delicate-growing plants as Mad Pollock, Mountain of Snow, and other delicate geraniums is the best method of summer propagation, as well as for all soft wood, out-of-door grown plants which have made a sappy growth. The time it takes for cuttings to root when treated as above varies greatly not only in the different classes of plants, but also in temperature maintained. Plenty of air should be given in the room where the cuttings are placed, but avoid a heavy draft of air directly on them, as the consequent rapid evaporation might wilt them. Geraniums will sometimes root in two days; other plants will take twenty to thirty days to root. When you see new growth on the cuttings after they have a time in the sand lift them carefully and examine; when rooted pot them at once, as a longer stay in the sand enfeebles the plant; a small pot, not over two or two and one-half inches, should be used; press the soil firmly when potted; if boxes are used let them be shallow; two inches of soil is enough; stand the potted or boxed cuttings in a light shaded place for several days before exposing them to the sunlight and spray them every day. Propagation of hard wooded plants, roses, carnations, bulbs, etc., I will give in another article.—Globe.

Killed Twenty-four Children.

Aranno Carlema, an itinerant musician of about 70 years, has been placed under observation in the insane asylum in Palermo, Sicily, after having confessed to twenty-four murders. All his victims were children under 7 years.

For weeks children had disappeared from Naxos, Favara, and Trapani, near Palermo, without leaving a trace or clue to their whereabouts. Nineteen had been lost, and the police had been unable to learn what had happened to them. At noon two weeks ago a dozen women burst into the police station at Lercara and told the captain that old Carmelo had been seen leading six little children into the woods near the town an hour before. Ten policemen and the women followed the footprints of the children to the mouth of a cave, from which came cries and moans. The policeman entered. Four naked little bodies lay on the floor of the cave, their wrists and feet tied with cords and their trunks horribly mutilated. Carmelo held up by the feet before him another child, naked and bound. When he saw the police he hastily slashed it as he had slashed the others, threw it dying to the ground and turned and seized the last one of the six, a little girl, who stood moaning behind him. He was flung on his back before he could touch her and, after making a madman's struggle, was beaten into submission.

The women ran back to the town to tell the story. When the police returned with their prisoner, half the men in Lercara met them, shouting that they would tear him from limb to limb. Drawing their swords, however, the police were able to get Carmelo in safety to the police station, where he was hurried under a strong guard to Palermo.

Whether Carmelo killed more than the twenty-four children of whom the police have heard is not known, but he says that for ten years he has had an uncontrollable desire to mutilate every small child that he has seen.

Paper Carpets are Coming.
We have had a great variety of carpet materials; first and last, and a good many uses have been made of paper, but the two have never before been identified. Now, however, we are informed that carpets are being made of paper, and the following description of the process is made public:

The stock used must be of long fibre, says the paper world, in order to give strength to the paper. All such as are to be colored must be dyed in the pulp to obtain uniform color throughout. Colors must be fast.

Every lot of the same color must be matched to shade, as it cannot be changed when once done. The paper must be of uniform thickness throughout the width and length of the roll, for though the color may be right, coarse yarn will not shade alike. As the yarn is twisted on a long frame, the utmost cleanliness must be observed not to stain the yarn with oil or dirty fingers, for, unlike the other yarn, it is not cleaned, hence, if dirty and not discovered by subsequent handling, it goes into the carpet and to the consumer. * * * When the rolls of paper are the desired height the shaft is taken out, the nut removed and the shaft drawn out, leaving the paper, each strip with its ring to be separated from the other by a knife for that purpose. After separation these little rolls are soaked in water until thoroughly impregnated, then taken out and left to drain, when it is ready for the spinning frame and it is twisted like any other yarn. The yarn is then dried, wound in cops, and is then ready for the loom.

Heirless Must Not Change Her Religion.
The will of the late George Forbes, Insurance Agent of Montreal, is as follows:—

"To my niece Jane Forbes, of New York, I bequeath three hundred dollars. To my niece Eliza Farrell, of New York, I bequeath two hundred dollars, and to my grand-daughter Martha Susan Forbes Joliffe, I bequeath the amount of my insurance in the Dominion Commercial Travellers' Association, the lot of land purchased from Robert G. Miller, on Victoria Avenue, Cote St. Antoine. One thousand dollars of proceeds of the sale of land in the village of Cote St. Louis fronting on Royal Avenue, and bounded on the east and west by Berri and Rivard streets. I also bequeath to her all monies in the Montreal Savings Bank, together with my personal effects held in trust and invested for her benefit until she reaches the age of twenty-one, provided always that she should not marry a Roman Catholic nor become a Roman Catholic, and should she do so unbecomingly she shall forfeit all claim to the foregoing. To my wife, Mary Catherine Snellman, all the property, insurance, effects, etc., not herein before mentioned.

Temperance in Alaska.
A very curious temperance society exists in the Siberian village of Ashlyka. Every year in September the members meet in the church, and make a solemn promise to abstain from wine and spirits for a whole year. They also sign an agreement that any person breaking the pledge shall pay a fine of 25 rubles to the church, and submit to be spat upon by his more continent fellows. The most peculiar feature of the whole business, however, is that the members on the one day of the year when the pledge expires allow themselves wine and brandy during the few hours which intervene before the pledge for the ensuing year, is made.

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Landing Ex S. S. Duart Castle—100 Puns. Choice Barbadoes Molasses. In Store—150 Bbls. Yellow C Sugar, 100 Bbls. Granulated Sugar. Write or Wire us for quotations.

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1 Car Bell Buckeye Mowers

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