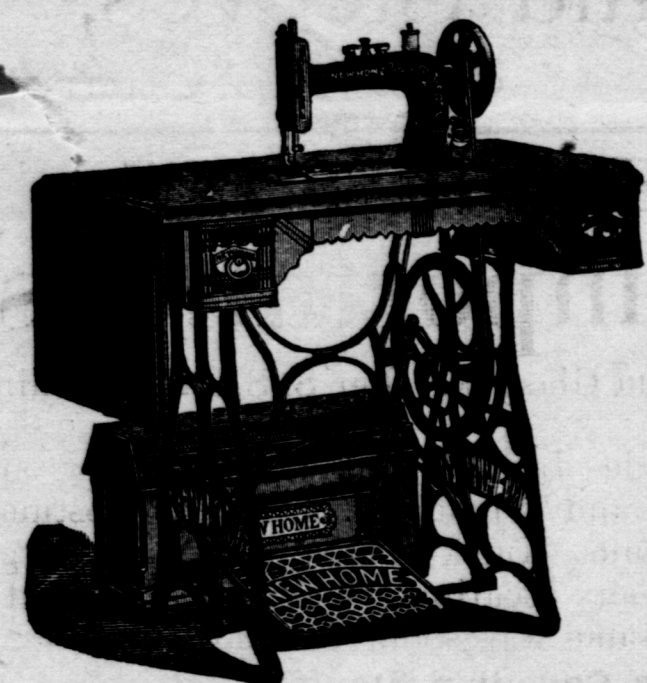


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Our first direct importation of 640 packages of Tea from China, has been partially distributed, and our customers inform us gives splendid satisfaction. Although markets are much stronger, we offer these goods at old price. We will be pleased to furnish samples and prices on application.

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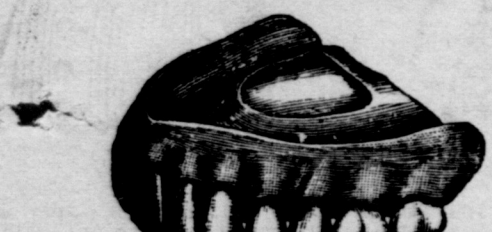
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Representing the best English, Canadian and American Insurance Companies.
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THE ALBERT STAR.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 3.

Good-Night.

The tales are told, the songs are sung.
The evening romp is over,
And up the nursery stairs they climb,
With little buzzing tongues that chime
Like bees among the clover.

Their busy brains and happy hearts
Are full of crowding fancies,
From song and tale and make-believe
A wondrous web of dreams they weave
And airy child romances.

The starry night is fair without;
The new moon rises slowly;
The nursery lamp is burning faint;
Each, like a white-robed little saint,
Their prayers they murmur lowly.

Good-night! The tired heads are still.
On pillows soft reposing;
The dim and dazy mist of sleep
About their thoughts begin to creep.
Their drowsy eyes are closing.

Good-night! hie! With the silent air
The moonbeams pale are streaming,
They drift from daylight's noisy shore;
Blow out the light and shut the door,
And leave them to their dreaming.

A Cup For Each Member.

The members of the Fourth Baptist Church, Fourth and Buttonwood streets, will hold a congregation meeting Friday evening to decide whether or not the individual communion cup service shall be used in the church.

The question of individual communion cups has been agitated for some time, and when a chemical investigation of the dregs of the single cup now in use, by one of their prominent members, Dr. Andrews, revealed microbes and disease germs, action was immediately taken, and Deacon J. W. Davis was sent to Rochester, N. Y., to investigate the workings of individual communion cup service in the Baptist Church of that city.

Deacon Davis made his report yesterday. He said that no doubt as to the sanitary benefits of such a system could possibly arise, and it resolved itself into a question as to whether the innovation could be made without interfering in any way with the solemnity of the service.

He told how the service was conducted in the Rochester church, and to his mind the sanctity was in no way disturbed. He exhibited a sample of a tray with individual chalices. These trays can be had in almost any material, and each holds from twenty to sixty cups. A slip of wine is placed in each cup and the communicant sips the wine and returns the cup to the tray in the same way in which the usual cup is slipped and returned to the deacon.—Philadelphia Star.

Marriage in Tibet.

Family life in the highlands of Tibet presents some curious features. In the disposal of marriage of a girl, her eldest brother has more "say" than the parents. The eldest son brings home the bride to his father's house, but at a given age the old people are "shelved"—i. e., they retire to a small house, which may be termed a "jointure house," and the eldest son assumes the patrimony and the rule of affairs. I have not met with a similar custom anywhere in the East.

It is difficult to speak of Tibetan life, with all its affection and joy, as family life, for Buddhism, which enjoins monastic life and usual celibacy along with it on 11,000 out of a total population of 120,000, further restrains the increase of population within the limits of subsistence by inculcating and rigidly upholding the system of polyandry, permitting marriage only to the eldest son, the heir of the land, while the bride accepts all his brothers as inferior or subordinate husbands, thus attaching the whole family to the soil and family roof tree, the children being regarded legally as the property of the eldest son, who is addressed by them as "Big Father," his brothers receiving the title of "Little Father."

Shampooing Among Indians.

"If by any chance one of our Arizona Indians should go into a barber shop and asked to have his hair dressed he'd run out of the shop when he discovered the barber's way of dressing hair," said an Arizonian. "The Indians out there, both men and women, are fond of a shampoo, but I don't believe their way will ever become popular among white folks. Both sexes wear their hair long, reaching nearly to their waist and cut square across."

"Now, they wouldn't think of such a thing as touching those raven locks of theirs with a brush or comb. When the Arizona Indian feels that his hair wants doing up, he makes a thick paste of the adobe soil and water. He winds his hair tightly about his head and smears it from his forehead to the back of his neck with a plentiful supply of the paste, so that his head looks as though it were in a plaster mold, for the clay is grey and sticky. He lets the adobe cast get perfectly dry and then cracks it off his hair, which comes from under this model shampoo clean, smooth and glossy. The women dress their hair in the same way."

Largest Baby Ever Born.

The largest baby at time of birth of which the medicals of the world have any record first saw the light of day at Macon, Ga., during the summer of 1890. The child was the offspring of the Lennons, its father, Will Lennon, being a well-known painter of that burg. When the child was 24 hours old it weighed but one and one-half ounces less than forty pounds.

Money in Japan.

The Japanese have had gold and silver currency from 708, coined under the reign of one of the female Mikades, and although it was before gold was discovered in Japan it was imported from China. As Japan was shut off from the rest of the world after the discovery of the gold mines, a considerable amount of it accumulated in the country.

Before this the treasury consisted of granaries and storehouses, as money was not in general use. Rice was the standard of value and all taxes were paid in this grain.

In 1649 regular mints were established and coin struck. The coins are now minted of the same weight, fineness, denominations and decimal division as the American coinage. They are stamped with the rising sun, dragons, date, Chinese and Roman numerals and the chrysan hemun, for the Japanese are prejudiced against stamping the image of the Mikado on their coin.

The gold coin yen, is nearly equal to our dollar, and the silver is issued in twenty and fifty sen pieces the sen corresponding to our cent. The Japanese copper and iron coins are called xu or kas, the latter being equivalent to our magic word cash, and have Chinese characters representing the chronological period of coinage on one side and waves representing their circulation as money on the other. The lettered side of the "head" and the reverse side is "tail."

For centuries every daimio or manager of a province has issued paper money current only in his dominion, and there are over a hundred varieties in the empire of varied colors, values and sizes. Those of one province will give an idea of all the others; they are one-tenth, one-half, one, two, five, ten and fifty cents in value.

The designs on them are the treasure ship which every Japanese hopes to have "come in," the pile of kobans, oval gold coins, which he expects to "raise," bags of rice, the standard of value, dragons, flowers, birds and the zoology of the Zodiac.

One of the pictures on the bank notes is that of the head of the army, Tanaka, defying Taira men after sinking their ship. War-junks are common, Kojima writing on a cherry tree is always seen and sometimes it is one of their heroes casting his sword into the sea.

They have a national knasatu of money cards. A nishui piece, worth about twelve cents, is one and one-half inches wide and three inches long. The ten and one, or dollar and one, a quarter of a dollar, are much larger. The dragon with hair, scales, claws, mustaches, jewel and Mikado crests, are very conspicuous. The Chinese read money "nishi" and Min Bu Sho, currency office.

No foreign money, except Mexican dollars, passes in Japan. The English gold is changed for saten or paper money, a bundle of saten nearly at par with a dollar, packets of fifty, twenty, ten sen, and some rolls of very neat copper coins. The notes are pieces of stiff paper with Chinese characters at the corners, near which, with exceptional good eyes or a magnifying glass, one can discern an English word denoting the value. They are neatly executed and are ornamented with the chrysanthem crest of the Mikado and the interlaced dragons of the empire.

In some parts of the country, metal is so scarce, that tolerably indestructible bank notes are found of as small a value as thirty cash or a fraction over a cent in value.

The denominations are fourteen and the average circulation is about four dollars a head. The change of paying taxes in money instead of rice has required a great deal of skillful management.

The Chinese are the go-between of the Japanese and the foreigners. He is sober and reliable, and is content to squeeze money from his employer rather than to rob him, his one aim in life is money. He arranges the purchase and sale of goods, the hiring and paying of coolies, the changing of money and much else. The Chinamen who are not compradors are money-changers, brokers and clerks, and it is in their power any day to block the wheels of Yokohama finance.

The United States was the first foreign government to allow the Japanese to control any of the foreign mails, and even now European nations control their own. Postal savings banks have been established in many cities as an experiment.

The tax on the soil is the chief source of revenue in Japan and might furnish a few ideas for those advocating that in this country. The chief wealth of this country is in her agricultural department.

The Consumption of Beer.

According to some statistics compiled in Vienna there was a vast consumption of beer in the world during the year 1893, amounting to over 4,500,000,000 gallons. Germany heads the list with 1,202,132,064 gallons, an increase of 34,000,000 over 1892, the consumption being thirty-three gallons per head, ranging from sixty-two gallons in Bavaria to twelve gallons in Lorraine; Great Britain second, 1,165,752,000 gallons, or thirty per head; America, including the whole of the Western Hemisphere, is third, with more than 1,000,000,000 gallons, or sixteen per head. More than 7,270,000 tons malt and 82,000 tons of hops were used in the manufacture of the beer for the world.

CANE-FIELD CUSTOMS IN THE SOUTH.

The "Rolling Season" on Plantations Which Corresponds to Harvest Time.

The close of the so-called "rolling season" in the Southern sugar regions is made an occasion of great festivity by customs which, though slowly dying out, are still observed upon the cutting of the last stalk of cane. Both negroes and whites participate; the ladies of the plantation show their interest by making banners and the negro women fashion strange patterned dresses to be carried in the procession of cane wagons when the great day arrives.

On one of those bright, sunny winter days which are so common in the South, one may see the "hands" working briskly in the almost bare fields at the last acre of standing sugar cane. The wide, flat knives glitter and out of the rustling green tops. There is a gleam of bright metal down the stalks, a quick stroke near the ground, and the "pillers" lift the clean, bluish colored stalks in heaps ready for the loaders to toss in great armfuls to the men in the carts.

Sugar cane is very heavy, and it requires a great deal of muscle, and wonderful precision of movement, for the loaders to throw big armfuls of cane into the hands of the men who are waiting to receive it in the big cane carts. The cracking of cane stalks and the soft, rushing sound of falling tops, serve as an accompaniment to the chanting of negro songs, such as: "I Am a Reelin' An' a Rockin' An' a Ship's Solog" sung in tune to the swaying motions of the body as the cutter or loader bends and raises with a rhythmic movement at his work.

At last only a little cane is left. The cutters lag while making a great show of haste, each man and woman trying to deceive the other. The overseer is looking on, but kindly, and the cane must be cut. The "hands" are eager and excited. One by one the stalks fall, and a shout rings over the field as the man who cuts the last one waves it triumphantly above his head and bears it toward the waiting wagons.

It has a place of honor at the top of the load, and amid cheering the procession forms. First in line is the one loaded wagon stuck all over with flags, and behind it gathers the empty cane carts. They are not empty long, however, for men women and children climb in pell mell and the procession moves toward the sugar mill a mile or two distant.

The three or four mules to each wagon are decked with gay rosettes and flags fastened in the harness. Flags adorn the fronts of all the carts and two or three large banners in each are borne by a proud darkey, Malay, or white man who is able to secure the distinction of color-bearer.

The line looks quite imposing as it moves. In the leaders care are the men who have been presented with the banners which the ladies of the plantation have made. They are as gay as yards of tri-colored flannel, ribbons, tinsel devices and rosettes can make them, and proud indeed are the darkeys to whom they are presented. Besides the hundreds of United States flags provided by the planter, there are some of other nations, and the marvelous creations of patchwork with long streamers manufactured by the negro women of the place.

MILL WHISTLES JOIN IN.

Added to the noise of singers and shouters is that of mill whistles; for as the mill gives its signal shriek that the last load of cane is approaching, other mills within hearing join in with whistles of congratulations. The plantation bell for that one day is in the hands of the people and clangs loudly without intermission until nightfall.

All the sugar house speeches are indulged in, the tamer orator in existence is cheered to the echo upon such occasions. Toasts are drunk in every variety of whiskey but the best. The whole population of the "quarters" turns out and climbs into the wagon. Then the procession files around the planter's home where all the family are expected to present themselves on the balcony. Addresses are made to the planter, who responds to the honor for if there is anything dear to the heart of a darkey it is speechmaking. If the planter has any male relatives present they also come in for their full share of their negro oratory.

The planter is usually hoisted upon the shoulders of the joyous crowd, after which he dispenses money for "treats" and mentions free drinks at the store.

This ceremony over oranges are thrown into the wagon and they drive round the grounds with the beating of drums, squeaking of fife and every other demonstration suitable to the occasion. Then off they go to "de sto" where the men get their second installment of whiskey, and pay their respects to the plantation storekeeper.

NEIGHBLY VISITS.

The procession visits as many plantations as time and the roads will permit at, each of which further speeches and libations are indulged in. In the dusk, as the fog comes rolling in from the river, trailing across the empty fields and winding in and out of the border of the woods, almost a mile away, one hears the sound of a beautiful negro melody, "We are waitin' on de Lord," rising and falling, sweet and clear, on the night. The carts come lumbering home holding a half intoxicated, wholly happy crowd.

There is a grand supper ready for them, the result of depredations committed beforehand upon other men's pigs or poultry. But no one thinks of that. More liquor is drunk, more oratory is indulged in, and the planter serenaded until the last negro in sheer exhaustion departs to the "quarters" to sleep off the day's excitement and prepare for a repetition of the same festivities on the morrow.

Etching on Glass.

Every boy and girl at some time has a strong desire to try experiments, and but for the lack of material and the want of apparatus, together with not knowing just what to commence upon, a great many rain would be spent in making nice compounds.

A search through the text book of the elder brother or sister brings no information. The mystery is signs and the elaborate, unintelligible explanations and definitions serve more to confuse than help the young beginner. But if the start is made from a few interesting experiments, performed by one's self with simple apparatus, the pleasure of investigation and discovery will lead on and on until the study of the great science of chemistry becomes a delight and the days of the school room lecture or practice all awaited with eagerness.

Everyone has seen the narrow, frosty-looking lines bordering the glass doors of many railway cars and the fancy letters and devices on the table glassware. The beautiful effects seem wonderful and yet any boy or girl with very little patience and ingenuity can produce similar etchings on glass.

First of all go to the drug store and buy 10 cents worth of flour, grind it up to a fine powder; then if you have any little vessel of lead about the size of a teacup, very good, if not, get some sheet lead—the grocer will give you a piece from his tea chest—carefully line a cup with this so there will be no chance of any of its contents reaching the china.

Now for the etching. Take a piece of glass and heat it gently, then smear evenly over one side bee's wax, such as the laundress uses for her flat irons. When this has cooled, with any sharp tool write your name or draw any design you wish on the waxed side of the glass, being sure to cut down through the wax to the glass itself.

Put a teaspoonful of the powdered flour in the cup and cover it with sulphuric acid. Enough for the experiment may be bought at the drug store for 5 or 10 cents. Place the etched glass over the cup, waxed side down, and cover the whole with a piece of paper. Heat the bottom of the cup for a few minutes; this must be done gently, very gently, or the wax will melt. Let the cup and glass stand in some warm place for an hour or so, and then wipe off the wax. You will find your drawing distinctly traced on the glass.

With a little practice very pretty designs can be made or your name engraved in an artistic manner.

Care must be taken in handling the sulphuric acid that none may get on your skin or clothes, and the experiment must never be attempted without first putting on a long apron. The scientific part of the experiment is that flour and warm sulphuric acid readily combine and form a new acid, called fluorhydric acid, which is one of the most powerful acids known. This is so strong that it corrodes glass. Now, when the wax was scratched away, the acid ate into the exposed surface, duplicating in the glass the design in wax.

HE SNORED ON.

Death by Drowning Had No Terrors for the Man.

"I can only recall one experience in which I may be said to have faced death," said T. B. Bryan. "That was during a voyage across the Atlantic several years ago. We had been out two or three days, and had been having some pretty rough weather. It culminated one night in a terrific storm. The waves rose mountains high and our ship was tossed about like a cork. A portion of the upper deck was carried away and some of the saloon partitions were stove in. The noise made by the waves as they dashed against the sides of the vessel sounded like the booming of cannon, and many of the passengers crouched in their cabin waiting in mortal terror and expecting every moment to feel ship sinking. I was confined to my cabin by illness, but as I had been assured by the captain that there was no danger, I did not share the fear of my fellow passengers. However, had the storm continued in its fury, or had the boat been less staunch, we should have been in all probability have been food for the fishes, or have had to rely on the meager support of the small boats. A fellow passenger evidently had sublime faith in the captain's ability to pull her through, or was exceedingly indifferent to his fate. In the midst of the uproar caused by the dashing waves, the breaking of timbers and the outcries of the passengers, he lay peacefully in his cabin sound asleep. He was an inveterate snorer, and during the lull the music of his nasal organ could be heard with reasonable regularity. His wife rushed in the cabin crying: 'Lucien, O Lucien, the vessel is sinking!'

"Lucien turned over, partially awake and murmured: 'Sinking, are we? (Snore.) Well, let her (snore) sink. What are you (snore) going to do (snore) about it?'

His wife said afterward that his view of the situation reassured her more than anything else could have done."

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1 Car Bell Buckeye Mowers
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I Invite Inspection of my well Selected Stock of Dry Goods and Clothing. Tailoring Done by

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In First-Class Style.

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Tinware! Granite-Ware!

We have a full line of

TINWARE

—AND—

GRANITWARE

Now in stock, which we are selling at low figures.

Give us a Call.

JORDAN STEEVES.

Closing up Business

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 magistrate for collection.

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

MRS. J. M. KANE.