

THE ALBERT STAR.

Vol. I.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. B., WEDNESDAY, NOV. 14, 1894.

No. 27

New Season's Teas.

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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is the best in the market, nearly all the store-keepers in Albert County sell it. Try it, we warrant the quality. Geo. S. DeForest & Sons, sole distributors, St. John, N. B.

THE ALBERT STAR.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 14.

The Same Old Thing.

'Twas just a little while ago we heard a robin sing—
The very first that came, you know, to tell us of the spring;
'Twas only just the other day we watched a budding rose,
But now the fields are red and gray and cold the wind that blows.
Yes, winter's coming on again in just the same old way,
And water pipes will freeze and burst and plumbers will be gay;
And furnaces will give us smoke while heat goes up the flue
And otherwise conduct themselves the way they always do.
The snow from here and everywhere again will gaily sweep
Upon our walks and pile itself in mountains wide and deep;
And men who tightly close the door of office and of car
In summer time, will shortly strive to leave them all ajar.
The very same old couples in the parlors, pretty soon,
In just the very same old way will bill and coo and spoon,
And "ja," who pays for gas and coal, will make the air turn blue
In just the very same old way that fathers always do.
Once more upon the icy street we'll slip and slide and fall,
And use the very same remarks such incidents recall;
And we, who howled in summer during every sultry day,
Will lie and say we liked it in the very same old way.
—Nixon Waterman in Chicago Journal.

Deaths by Wild Animals in India.

The returns of deaths caused by wild animals in India continued to show a large increase, the fatalities from snakebite, as usual, heading the list. The Government of India observes that there seems no doubt that the changes are restrictions in the system of rewards has discouraged the people who formerly made a systematic practice of hunting and killing poisonous snakes. Yet the reason given for these changes was that people "went into the jungles and hunted for snakes, apparently, in places where it was highly improbable that the snakes would ever cause loss to human life." The total mortality during the year from wild animals, exclusive of snakes, was 2,804, of which tigers were responsible for nearly 1,000 and leopards for 291. Wolves claimed 175 victims, bears 121, elephants 68, hyenas 30 and other animals unspecified, 142. The total number of cattle killed was 90,253, an increase of 9,000 over the previous year, 9,000 over the previous year's total.

Flowers Amid the Crap.

"Outside of Brooklyn, Louisville, more than any other city, observes the beautiful custom of placing a wreath of flowers over the door of a gentleman who travels much. "It is very seldom that one sees flowers in connection with crime in any of the other cities west of the Alleghenies, Louisville being the notable exception. The reason the custom is followed so largely in the East is because, as you probably know, it originated there. It was at the death of Henry Ward Beecher that flowers were first used in this way. He always preached against mourning for lost friends, so at his death a wreath of flowers was placed over his door. It was entirely dispensed with, and a wreath of flowers was all that told of his going out. I have noticed, however, that this has been followed not only in Louisville but in the East likewise. Whenever the flowers are hung out a wreath always accompanies them."

A Solemn Occasion.

When a certain well-known comedian was "starring" in Edinburgh, his landlord, who seldom attended any public place save the kirk, asked him if he would oblige him with a "pass for the playhouse." This favor was readily granted, and the "gude man" donned his best black suit and witnessed the comedian's two greatest humorous impersonations. Meeting his landlord the next morning the comedian asked how he liked the performance.
"Weel," said the Scotchman, "it pleased me in fac' gey weel, and I consider you played unco' naturallike, but heigh, man, I had a hard job to keep myself frae laughing."

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Haying Machinery, MacLachlan Carriages or Farming Utensils
In general will do well to call on
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Local Agent for
VANMETER, BUTCHER & CO.,

NAPOLEON AT ST. HELENA.

How he was Guarded and Prevented From Taking Flight.

Among the contributions which the reawakened interest in Napoleon I. have called forth is a letter heretofore unpublished, written by the Marquis de Mouchon, one of the commissioners sent to St. Helena at the time of the exile of the great conqueror. After an introduction in which the author describes in pessimistic language the condition of affairs in the island, he continues:
"Now, as you know all my trials, let's speak of our great man, of his position and the way in which he is guarded. The garrison of St. Helena is composed of 2,500 men. Many pieces of artillery and a score of mortars defend the coast. Bonaparte occupies the country house of the Lieutenant Governor, situated in the only plain on the island, and known by the name of Longwood. This plain is surrounded by high rocks, and one can approach it by only one path. About the house is the 53rd Regiment, and further on are companies of artillery, so that the entire plain is guarded by troops. Napoleon has fifty men to serve him, but takes advantage of his liberty to walk about alone, without being annoyed by his guardians. But if he desires to leave the little plain, Bonaparte is accompanied by an officer in uniform, who does not leave him an instant, and who must report everything that he has done during the day. "The persons composing the suite of the 'Emperor' are watched by officers of ordnance, and his valets by night officers. At every hour of the night the Governor is informed by means of a military telegraph of what happens on the island. A few minutes are sufficient to alarm the garrison if necessary, and have it under arms. Such are the precautions taken to guard Napoleon, as far as the land itself is concerned."
"At the seaside, still greater care is taken. Two frigates ride at anchor, and two brig cutters incessantly about the island, and from 6 o'clock at night until 6 o'clock in the morning two armed bands patrol the mountain overlooking the sea. It is forbidden to row on the waters of the island without permission, otherwise one runs the risk of being arrested and shot. No strange boat is allowed to land. A reward of five francs and a half is given to anyone who signals the approach of a boat within twenty leagues of the coast. It must also be remembered that the coast is very dangerous. The breakers are so heavy that one must often wait several days without being able to leave his ship, if permission is granted. You can understand from this that escape is impossible. Admitting even that the Governor wished to favor the flight of Bonaparte, it would be necessary that the Admiral connive at his plan. Now, if the Admiral should aid in deceiving the superior authorities and on a favorable night should allow two or three sloops to approach for the purpose of carrying away our prisoner, what would be the fate of these vessels? They would have to withstand a formidable fire, and their crews would certainly be arrested, as the approaches are so perfectly guarded. Nothing happens of which I am not informed."
"When evening comes," adds the Marquis, "Bonaparte and his attendants must enter the house and are not allowed to leave it until the following morning. The house at night is surrounded by sentinels, who have orders to draw on any person who appears, and the Emperor and his followers have learned that these orders will certainly be carried out, as proof has already been given."

Memorizing the Bible.

There have been several of men with such marvelous memories that they know not only by heart the New but also the Old Testament, and in one case, at least, the whole Apocrypha as well. An old beggar at Stirling, Scotland, known over sixty years ago as Blind Alick, knew the whole of the Bible by heart, inasmuch that if a sentence was read to him he could name book, chapter and verse; or, if the book, chapter and verse were named he could give the exact words. A man tested him by repeating a verse and purposely making one verbal inaccuracy. Alick hesitated, named the place where the passage was to be found, and at the same time pointed out the verbal error.
The same man asked him to repeat the nineteenth verse of the seventeenth chapter of the book of Numbers. Alick almost instantly replied: "There is no such verse; that chapter has only eighty-nine verses." A monk who resided at Moscow in the fifteenth century could repeat the whole of the New Testament; Daniel McCarthy was a complete concordance of the New Testament and of most of the old Testament. Professor Hoyt (of Hebrew) recited a large number of passages from the Scriptures, as asked for, and satisfied his audience that he knew where every passage was. Lord Cartaret knew all the Greek Testament by heart from the first chapter of Matthew to the last chapter of the Apocalypse, and could recite it verse by verse, as if he had the book actually before him.

Stringy Milk.

When a cow is nearing the time of calving, the milk undergoes a change and she should be dried. It is not advisable to milk any cow within six weeks of calving, the milk organs needing this time at least to prepare for the birth of a calf. If the cow is not near the time of calving, the fibrous milk indicates an inflamed condition of the udder which is commonly called garget.
The treatment for this is hot fomentation of the udder, with gentle kneading to soften the hard portions, and after ten minutes of this, the udder is dried and well rubbed with camphorated soap liniment. No iodine in any form is to be used in such cases.
If there is difficulty in drawing off the milk on account of its thickness, inject some solution of carbonate of soda with a syringe, and in a few minutes milk it out; it will then have dissolved the fibrous matter, which is to be got rid of, and not left in the udder.

Judgment in Feeding.

The most needful thing in feeding cows is judgment. No possible combination of the chemist can compensate for the absence of judgment. The reasons are very simple: No two cows have the same appetite—the same capacity for converting food into milk and butter. No one cow retains her appetite or her capacity for assimilation the same all the year round, from call to calf. Her physical wants are constantly changing, and they vary not only with her general condition, but also with the variations in the weather and other surrounding circumstances. It requires the constant exercise of good judgment to meet these wants from day to day and week to week—from month to month the year round. It requires 365 times as much sense to feed a fine butter cow up to her best work for a year as it does to run a fire engine for the same time.

Snuff Consumers.

Dover, N. H., one of the prettiest of the smaller cities of New England, is one of the largest consumers of snuff among all the cities of the country. The population is something like 10,000, and last year more than five tons of this form of tobacco was used there. The habit of snuff dipping is not usual in New England, and it was brought to Dover, so it is said, by soldiers just after the war, and has increased to its present proportions.
Friend.—"Why do you send your husband's clothes to a tailor, when all they need is a button?"
Mrs. Maniome.—"Well, the fact is my husband married so young that he never learned how to sew on buttons."

The Emperor Maximilian.

The re-told story of the brief empire of Maximilian and Carlotta in Mexico gives a touching account of the Emperor's last days and hours.

However weak he may have been through his ambitions and as an unconscious tool of Louis Napoleon, and however inexcusable his assumption of the Mexican sceptre, he proved himself at the supreme moment of trial a gentleman and a hero.

Refusing to desert those who had compromised themselves by espousing his cause, even when escape was still possible, and the heirship of the Austrian throne was offered to him again, he equally refused to seek safety through hiding, or to take any precaution other than those open to his humblest soldier.

Retraced and captured, he met his fate with a perfect serenity, and on the morning of his execution he insisted upon giving up the place of honor—in the middle—to one of the two companions who were to suffer with him.

"General," he said, turning to Miramonte, "sovereigns always admire the brave, and on the point of death I wish to give you the place of honor."
And to his other companion, Mejia, he said:
"General, he who has not been rewarded on earth, will certainly be in heaven."

To each of the soldiers who were to fire upon him he gave a gold-piece, saying, "Courage; aim well, aim at my heart." And to the officer who prayed his forgiveness, "No forgiveness is necessary; you must obey your orders."

Notes By the Way.

At a chemical factory at Mulhouse, in Alsace, an accident recently occurred which would be gruesome to relate had it not some scientific interest. An explosion of nitrobenzine took place in a building in which a workman was known to have been. A fire ensued, and when it was got under it was found that three feet of boiling liquid was on the floor of the building. When it cooled a search was made for the man's remains, but no trace whatever was found of them. It was then thought that he might, after all, have left the place before the explosion. To put the matter to the test, carcasses of animals were put into the liquid, and it was found that they disappeared in about two hours. Twenty-four hours had elapsed between the explosion and the first search.

A curious test was tried at Lyttelton, in New Zealand, the other day by a school-master, who set out before two hun red boys the names of six famous men—Livingstone, Stonewall, Jackson, Gladstone, Howard, the philanthropist; Searle, the champion sculler, and J. L. Sullivan, the pugilist. The boys were asked then to vote as to which was the greatest man of the lot, and out of the 200 votes Sullivan got nearly 140, most of the balance being cast for Searle.

Some of Prussia's Rich Men.

The Prussian income tax enables the people to learn once a year how many millionaires they have in the country. The list for 1893-94 shows that the richest man in Prussia has an income of \$2,500,000. He lives in Darmstadt, but his name has not been made public. Krupp, the maker of great guns, is next in the list of Prussian millionaires. His annual income is almost \$2,000,000. Krupp's tax is \$72,000 a year; the Darmstadt's \$100,000. Rothschild, in Frankfurt-on-the-Main, takes third place with an income of \$1,210,000. Before the death of Baron Bleichroeder, the Berlin banker, whose income was \$1,080,000, the capital had for years third place on the millionaires list, but it now has a poor fourth. Its richest citizen draws an income of but \$1,100,000. Then comes a Breslauer with \$1,080,000, a Berliner with \$874,000. The so-called thaler millionaires in Berlin—a thaler is about 75 cents—now number 426, against 440 one year ago. In all Prussia there are but 1,332 persons whose incomes exceed \$55,000. Last year the number was 1,381. Berlin has but twelve citizens whose incomes exceed \$250,000 a year.

Can Only Count Two.

Seashore gunners hold that the wild geese can count two, but not three. Accordingly it is customary in preparing to shoot wild geese from a blind or some detached ribbon of marsh for three men to row over to the station together and for two of them to return to the mainland. The geese, being unable to count above two, believe that when they see the two men returning that no enemy has been left upon the marsh and approach the spot without fear. It is asserted that if only two men got out and only one returns the geese will carefully avoid the region of the blind.

Nocturnal creatures assume night activity for some other reason than they cannot see by day, or that they see better by night. The bat sees admirably in the brightest sunlight, as any one knows who has ever teased one by poking a stick at it. It will open its mouth and make an angry grab at the stick, when it is not near it by several inches. Prof. Bolles says it is the same with the owl. They see perfectly in bright sunlight, and better at night than most creatures.

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