

THE ALBERT STAR.

Vol. I.

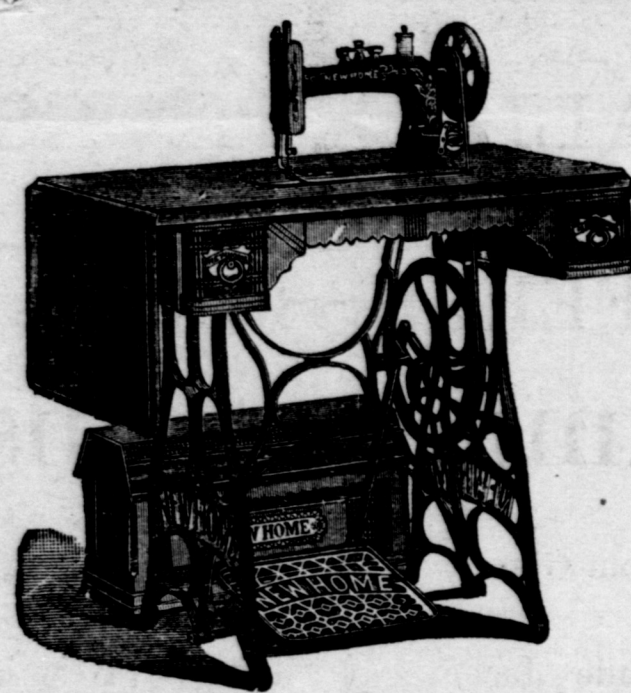
HILLSBOROUGH, N. B., WEDNESDAY, NOV. 28, 1894.

No. 29

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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MONCTON, N. B.



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Dealer in Sewing Machines, Organs and Pianos, etc. Sole agent for the New Home Sewing Machine. On account 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. Washers repaired and new rollers supplied. Sewing Machine needles and findings sent by mail on receipt of order.

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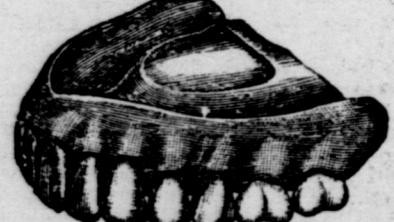
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Regular Dental Visits
will be made to Albert County on dates given below.
Albert, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, of each month.
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MASTERS & SNOW,
Representing the best English, Canadian and American Insurance Companies.
Fire, Life Accident and Plate Glass.
Moncton, N. B.

THE ALBERT STAR.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 28.

Happier Days.

I said to the little children,
You are living your happiest days,
And their bright eyes opened wider
In innocent amazement.
For their happiness was so perfect,
They did not know it then.
Oh, no, they said, there'll be happier days,
When we are women and men.

I said to the youth and maiden,
You are living your happiest days,
And into their sparkling eyes there crept
A dreamy, far-off gaze.
And their hands sought one another,
And their cheeks flushed rosy red,
Oh, no, they said, there'll be happier days,
For us when we are wed.

I said to the man and woman,
Your living your happiest days,
As they laughingly laughed together
Their baby's coming ways.
These days are days of labor,
They can hardly be our best;
There'll be happier days when the children's
grow.

And we have earned our rest.
I said to the aged couple,
You are living your happiest days;
Your children do you honor,
You have won success and praise,
With a peaceful look they answered,
God is good to us, that's true;
But we think there's happier days for us
In the life we're going to.

On a Cherry Stone.

Gesa Berger, the actor and newspaper man, has a picture in calligraphy that has a remarkable history. It is in size 30 by 42 inches and is the work of Joseph Loew, the most noted counterfeiter that the Austrian government ever knew.

When an application is made for a pardon in Austria, the red tape policy of that country compels the applicant to address the emperor with all his titles. Emperor Ferdinand had about 40 titles. Loew engraved all of these names, together with his petition for a pardon, on a cherry stone.

The letters were so fine that it required the aid of a powerful microscope to decipher them. One day, when the emperor visited the prison, Loew in person presented a cherry stone to the emperor and told him what it contained. The emperor made an examination and was so amazed at the work that he gave him an unconditional pardon. Not only did he pardon him, but gave him a position as a detective to trail down counterfeiters. Loew was a well informed man in all the arts and sciences of counterfeiters, and in less than two years after his pardon he ran to the earth almost every counterfeiter in Austria and died a few years ago covered with decorative honors. The picture, although made 50 years ago, is in a remarkable state of preservation.

Egypt's Cotton Crop.

Eight or ten years ago Egypt was insolvent. Today she is bristling with prosperity. The position of the fellah is constantly improving. The corvée is abolished, and the people have no more compulsory labor, except to keep the Nile within bounds at high flood, for which they are paid. The land taxes are gradually being reduced, and extortion and corruption seem to have been stamped out. She sells cereals enough to pay for the imported articles necessary to maintain her simple standard of life. I can't help thinking that cotton—or the money it produces—has played a part of no small importance in the work of administration that has brought all these blessings.

A birdseye view of the area of cotton cultivation would give the outline of a half open fan. From the point of the delta near Cairo it stretches nearly to Port Said on the northeast and beyond Alexandria on the northwest, this simle being helped by the great curving into the Mediterranean, the narrow strip devoted to cotton along the Nile from Cairo, 100 miles southward, forming the handle. This area is veined with innumerable canals, branching from the Rosetta and Damietta arms of the Nile, which distribute the vitalizing waters.

What Becomes of Silk Waste.

There was, some forty years ago, a great amount of waste in the manufacture of silk, and a vast heap of rubbish accumulated outside of every factory, made up of leaves, dead silkworms, imperfect cocoons, silks, etc., and the only possible use appeared to be that of manure. Lord Masham (then Mr. Lister) invented a machine for sorting out the silk, with the result that tons of silk are redeemed, and over 5000 persons are employed in converting the silk so saved into sealskin plushes, ribbons, velvets, etc., of the best quality. The inventor has realized an immense fortune.

One Sure Method.

There is a story of a medical student before a board of examiners to whom the question was put again and again of how he would produce perspiration in a patient. He proposed all sorts of things, to which one important examiner always replied: "Well, and if that would not do?"

At last the poor young man, driven to his wits' end, exclaimed, "I would send him before this board to be examined, and I warrant that would make him perspire."

A leading jewelry house in London has just completed what is said to be the finest string of pearls in the world. Each gem is perfect in color and shape, and the string is quoted at £13,500.

Change in Business!

We beg to notify our friends and the public generally that we have made a change in our business henceforward our dealings will be with the trade only and strictly wholesale. Geo. S. DeForest & Sons, St. John, N. B.

Japanese Wives.

The constant theme of those foreigners who have visited the Empire of the Mikado is the surprising charm of the Japanese women. This is due chiefly to the careful training of the women of the better classes and to the peculiar social conditions which obtain in Japan. A Japanese woman must be charming, obedient and thoroughly delightful in order to maintain her position in the household and her hold upon the affections and regard of her husband.

The duties of the married woman in Japan are clearly marked out for her, and she well understands that her only chance of comfort and happiness is found in her strict observance of them. One of the most trying of the wife's duties is the constant submission and service due from her to the parents of her husband. The filial reverence and respect, always a distinguishing feature of Oriental life, is, upon a woman's marriage, transferred from her own parents to those of her husband. In fact, a wife is seldom allowed to visit her own parents after her marriage. In Japan the mother-in-law reigns supreme.

Contrary to the popular impression, divorces are of frequent occurrence in Japan, it being estimated that there is one divorce to every three marriages. These divorces are usually obtained by the husband, and often for what would seem to us trivial causes. The wife seldom seeks a divorce, for the reason that in case of separation the children are always given to the husband. Under no circumstances can they be claimed by the wife.

A Japanese wife may be allowed to gently remonstrate with her husband, should occasion require, but may never scold or speak harshly to him, and must at all times have a bright smile and a respectful bow for him on his departure from the house or return to it. She must anticipate his every wish and have a watchful eye on the servants of the household in order that nothing may be lacking to make his home a place of comfort and to secure for him entire freedom from worry and fret. In view of all this it is not surprising to learn that there are few bachelors in Japan.

Indian Judges.

Sixty Indians in North Dakota have a court of their own, in which three judges dispense justice. They hold court in a large tepee emblazoned with many colored pictures of horses, owls and eagles. Big Man, Black Elk and Sam White Bird are the judges. They wear store clothes, and Judge Man sports a watch and chain. They are at liberty to call court for any hour of the day they see fit. When a session of court is called, the Indian agent sends out Indian policemen to notify witnesses to appear in court at the appointed time. If, when court meets, it is found that some of the witnesses summoned have failed to put in an appearance, Indian police are again sent out, and they never return without bringing in the person or persons they were sent after. The judges themselves examine the witnesses, displaying considerable ingenuity in drawing from the reluctant and bashful witness his or her testimony.

When the examination has been completed, the tent is cleared, and the judges consult until they arrive at a decision. All offences against common law as well as tribal laws, sun, scalp or war dances and the practicing of medicine men come before them for adjudication. A record of each case is carefully kept after the following fashion: "Chasing Crane was arrested by police for stealing Solomon Yellow Hawk's wife. Was sent up for 30 days at hard labor."

Bull Talker had a row with Mrs. White Deer, and she gave him an unmerciful drubbing. He was exceedingly crestfallen at being whipped by a woman, but his wife was not to be trifled with and was much disposed to see her husband imposed upon and thrashed by Mrs. White Deer, so she had the amazon arrested on the charge of "fighting and beating my husband." The trial was held in due time, the charges were sustained, and Mrs. White Deer was required to serve ten days in the agency jail.

The most valuable book in the world is said to be a Hebrew Bible at the Vatican in Rome. In 1512 Pope Julius, then in great financial straits, refused to sell it to a rich Venetian Jew for its weight in gold. The Bible weighs more than 325 pounds, and is never carried by less than three men. The price refused by Julius was therefore about \$125,000 and that too, when gold was worth at least three times what it is now.

Hunting the Sea Lion.

At the close of the fur seal killing season the natives proceed to lay in their winter's supply of meat. A number of picked men go to North-east point, steal down to the shore in the dead of night and crawl along the water's edge until a line of men is disposed between the sleeping herd and the water. At a given signal the men all spring to their feet, yell, discharge pistols and terribly frighten the sea lions. Those that lie with their heads toward the water plunge forward and quickly disappear, but those headed landward naturally enough start forward away from the uproar. Being continually urged on, they soon find themselves fairly inward, with all chance of escape cut off.

The groups of from 20 to 50 caught thus each night are driven up on to the level ground and held until from 300 to 500 are taken, when the grand drive begins. Then the whole herd is actually driven ten miles overland to the village. According to the condition of the weather the drive requires from six days to three weeks, but in the end every sea lion who does not die of heat and exhaustion on the road actually carries his own carcass to market.

This animal yields about the same class of products as the walrus, and its flesh forms the principal food of all the natives of the fur seal islands. The skin is thickly covered with coarse, stiff hair of a brownish yellow color, and is of no value in our market. Hence it is of no value in our market. Steller's sea lion is about twice the size of the fur seal, the old male being from 10 to 11 feet in total length, from 8 to 9 feet in girth, and it weighs on an average about 1,200 pounds. The females are not quite half as large in actual bulk as the males. Although cowardly in their disposition toward man, the males are among themselves the fiercest fighters in the world. It is hard to obtain an old specimen whose neck is not crossed all over by long deep gashes or old scars, made by the powerful teeth of jealous rivals.

Hotels in Brazil.

Hotels are few and ill-conducted in Brazilian coast towns, but there are excellent French and German restaurants in Bahia and Pernambuco. When one has the bill to settle he finds that the score runs into the thousands. The basis of currency is an imaginary unit, the reis, 1000 of which make a milreis, worth apart from exchange, about 50 cents.

The lowest nickel coin is 100 reis, worth five cents. Below these are copper coins, 20 reis, being equivalent to a cent. If one dines with a friend at a restaurant the score will amount to 7500 reis—a result startling to the uninitiated. When real estate transactions are conducted the figures rise into the millions, and when trade statistics are computed billions and trillions are brought in.

Reversing the process, one pays 200 reis to a boatman to go ashore from a steamer, 1000 reis or a milreis for a bottle of beer and some cheese, 500 reis to a guide for pilotage through a public building, 200 reis for a ride on a street car, 100 reis for a turn on the lift from the upper to the lower turn, and another 100 reis for having his boots blacked.

A physician in New York advocates eating a raw apple just before going to bed, and a veteran physician in this city declares he owes great measure of his health to eating one, two, three apples at that time—really, almost his chief meal of the day, for he is the slenderest of eaters at all other times. The New York physician adds of the apple: "It is excellent brain food, because it contains more phosphoric acid in easily digestible shape than any other vegetable known. It excites the action of the liver, promotes sound and healthy sleep, and thoroughly disinfects the mouth. This is not all. The apple agglutinates the surplus acids of the stomach, helps the kidney secretions, and prevents calculus growths, while it obviates indigestion and is one of the best preventives known of diseases of the throat."

An Extraordinary Catch.

Jones—"I went fishing yesterday." Brown—"What did you catch?" Jones—"Nothing." Brown—"Congratulations, old man. I've heard a good many men tell of the various kinds of fish they have caught, but I never heard one before tell he had caught that."

An Unlucky Sword.

When Napoleon first entered Cairo on the 23d of July, 1798, he was presented with three swords of honor richly inlaid with precious stones. He brought them back to Europe, and in 1802 he gave one to Marshal Ney and another to Murat, keeping the third for himself.

Ney received his at an imperial reception. The sword passed from one to another of those present, among whom was a young subaltern of the Auvergne regiment.

When Napoleon escaped from Elba, Ney left the king and took sides with his former chief. After the allies entered Paris the place became too hot for him, and he made preparations to get out of the country with a pass procured for him under a false name, but his wife and a friend persuaded him that there was really no danger, and he decided to stay in France.

Then came the order for his arrest. He fled to a castle in the possession of some friends and succeeded in reaching it without his whereabouts becoming known. But he was destined to be betrayed by the sword of honor given to him 13 years previously.

He was one day looking at the paintings in one of the more public rooms at the castle which he usually avoided, and feeling tired he threw himself on a couch, first taking off his oriental sword, which he always wore out of affection for the emperor.

Suddenly he heard voices. He sprang up and hurriedly left the room, forgetting his sword. A minute later a party of ladies and gentlemen entered the room, one of them being the young subaltern of the Auvergne regiment, now a colonel.

He at once recognized the sword, and in spite of all the owner of the castle could do he called upon some gendarmes and proceeded to make a search for Marshal Ney.

Finding that he was discovered, Ney gave himself up quietly. On the 7th of December, 1815, the marshal was shot, scarcely two months after the owner of the second sword, Murat, had met his fate in the same way.

The Cinnamon Tree.

The cinnamon tree grows to a height of 20 to 30 feet and is sometimes 18 inches in thickness. The leaves are from 4 to 6 inches in length, oval shaped and marked with three principal nerves. They taste very much like cloves. Cinnamon flowers are of a beautiful silky gray on the outside and a light yellow on the inside. The fruit is a small acorn shaped drupe, and when ripe it is quite brown.

It is, however, the bark of the cinnamon tree that makes it valuable. The finest comes from the island of Ceylon, where they have two seasons of cinnamon harvest. The first season begins in April and the last in November. The branches of three to five years' growth are cut down, and the epidermis is carefully scraped away. Then the bark is ripped up lengthwise with a knife and gradually loosened until it may be easily removed.

The slices of bark are then placed in the sun to dry, and as they dry they curl up into quills. The next thing is to examine and arrange the cinnamon according to its quality. The persons whose work it is to examine the cinnamon are obliged for this purpose to taste and chew it, although in a short time it produces a very painful effect on their mouths and tongues.

As the cinnamon quills are examined the smaller ones are inserted into the larger, and the whole is then tied up in bundles weighing 88 pounds each.

Newspapers of the United States.

In addition to the 1,836 daily newspapers published in the United States on the 1st of January, 1894, there were thirty-one papers published every other day, 235 published twice a week, 14,017 published every week, eighty-five every two weeks, 349 twice a month, 3,121 every month, 307 every two months. Altogether there were 20,006 papers in existence on that day in the United States, against about 150 in 1800. Of the daily newspapers, the first of which was printed in this country in the year 1782, not more than four are in existence today of those which saw the beginning of the present century, and of these the oldest is the North American, of Philadelphia. The total issue of the publications of the present day in this country is probably not far from 4,000,000,000 copies a year, and of this amount New York City probably furnishes nearly one-fifth.

If all the Planets Were Gold.

A celebrated English authority, in a well known work entitled "Observations on Reversionary Payments," makes the following wonderful calculations: It is well known to what prodigious sums money at compound interest will increase. A penny so improved from the time of our Saviour—that is to say, put out at five per cent. compound interest—would by this time have increased to more money than could be contained in 150,000,000 globes equal to the earth in magnitude, and all solid gold.

The Cold Winter

Has come again, and we are prepared to furnish the public with anything in the stove line, from a bedroom stove to a furnace. We also carry a large stock of stove fittings, including coal hods, stove boards, stove pipe and elbows, and a general line of hardware and tinware at

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The Subscriber wishes to exchange a fine selection of Yarmouth & Moncton Tweeds, Flannels Yarns for wool.

JOHN L. PECK.

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OUR 14th CARLOAD

CARRIAGES

This season is here and as we must make room for Sleighs now being manufactured, cash customers for TEN DAYS will find it to their advantage to call on us. ROAD CARTS, good supply of all kinds on hand. ENSILAGE and FEED CUTTERS, HAND POWER and LEVER CUTTERS. PLOWS, PUNCH, JUDY, HERO, VILAS, and a full line of repairs for all kinds. FANNING MILLS made by Gould, Shapley & Muir Co., Ltd.

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In First-Class Style.

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55cts. Trimmed Felt

Walking Hats 55cts.

Our Trimmed Felt Walking or Tourist Hats for Ladies at 55 cents each, has created a great excitement.

Sent by mail to any address on receipt of price 55 cents. Plain Quills all colors, 2 cents each; Jetted Quills, 5 cents each.

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