

THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

The Cunard line of steamships employs 10,000 men.

The Hollanders are the greatest tea and coffee drinkers, using 240 ounces to the inhabitant every year.

One of the earliest shipwrecks recorded in this country was that of a Dutch vessel on Sandy Hook in 1620.

If a well could be dug to a depth of forty-six miles the air at the bottom would be as dense as quicksilver.

Eighty-seven and a half millions of passengers passed through the various railway stations in Paris, arriving or departing, during 1892.

The Krupp gun works claim to have manufactured a machine which will roll iron so thin that it would take 1,800 sheets to make an inch.

Antiquarians generally consider the Mentz Psalter, printed on vellum in 1450 by Peter Schoeffer, to be the first book with a printed date.

In China white is the color for mourning; in Egypt, yellow; in Turkey, violet; in Ethiopia, brown; in Europe, during the Middle Ages, white.

A square copper coin, struck by the Swedish government in the sixteenth century, is nearly one-half inch thick and weighs a pound and a quarter.

An eminent statistician estimates that during the course of an ordinary life the average man will eat seven four-horse loads more food than is good for him.

When the skull of a man who has died with delirium tremens is sawed into, the gas which escapes can be lighted and will burn with a bluish, alcoholic flame.

In the West India Islands, Nubia and the Soudan whistling trees are found. Peculiar shaped leaves and pods, with a split or open edge, give the wind a chance.

A tunnel nearly two miles long, cut through solid granite, has recently been completed at Hagerman Pass, Colo. It cost \$1,000,000 and twenty human lives.

The temperature of a man in ordinary good health is 98.6 deg. Fahr. That of a snail is said to be 75 deg., of an oyster, 82 deg., while that of a chicken is as high as 111 deg.

Those who suppose that the people of all China use the same language are badly mistaken. There are as many different dialects spoken in the flowery kingdom as there are in all Europe.

Professor Geikie says that at their present rate of erosion the British Isles will be reduced to a level with the surrounding ocean by the end of the year 3,500,000. No cause for alarm, sure.

Orders for 250 locomotives and several thousand railway carriages have been given by the Russian government to Austrian and Belgian firms, presumably required for the trans-Siberian railway.

Beggars swarm so in Malta that the only way to avoid being pestered by them is to put out your hand and anticipate them with their own whining. "Give me something," "Me plenty poor man," "Me very large family."

The arts of collecting provisions, storing and preserving food, domesticating and managing flocks and capturing slaves are quite as well understood by animals and insects as by man in the earliest stages of his civilization.

The oldest mathematical book in the world is called the "Papyrus Rhind." It is in manuscript, of course, and was written by one Ahmes, an Egyptian, who lived in the year 2,000 B. C. The book is now in the British Museum.

Canon Farrar says that the present statistics show that the number of births in the richest districts of Kensington, London, are 20 per 1000 every year, while the number of births in the poorest districts of Fulham are 48 per 1,000.

Keeping a diary was a confirmed fashion among the literary Romans. Most of them carried little tablets tied at their belts, in which they kept memoranda of their doings, so as to forget nothing when they came to make up the record at night.

The California woodpecker is an insect eater. Yet in view of the approach of winter, it prepares a store of food of a wholly different character and arranges this with as much care as an epicure might devote to the storage of his wine in a cellar.

The tallest company of soldiers in the army belongs to the Scots Guards. This comprises ninety men, averaging 6ft. 2 1/4 in., twelve of them standing, in their stockinged feet, 6ft. 4 in., and one 6ft. 7 in. Not a man of the ninety is under 6ft.

Cardinal Mezzanotte, the most remarkable linguist the world has ever known, is said to have been able to use every word of any considerable importance in over 100 different languages, and to have been able to carry on a conversation in forty-five or fifty others.

The silk hat continues to hold its ground in London, but in the provinces it has lately been almost entirely displaced by the hard felt Derby. There is a brisk and increasing demand for resuscitated chimney pots in South Africa and Australia whether by the natives or the whites is not apparent.

The tax of 10 francs a year on cycles which was imposed in France last April yielded in the first half year over 780,000 francs. The tax on stock exchange transactions, which the brokers declared would surely ruin all business on the bourse, yielded a round 4,000,000 francs between June 1 and Nov. 20.

"Hear, hear," is perhaps the most familiar interjection heard during debates in the House of Commons; but how few members know the origin of the phrase. It will be a surprise to many to know that the earliest instance of its use is to be found in II. Samuel, xx, 16: "Then cried a wise woman out of the city, 'Hear, hear!'"

Hissing means different things according to where you happen to be at the time. In West Africa the natives hiss when they are astonished; in New Hebrides when they see anything beautiful. The Basutos applaud a popular orator in their assemblies by hissing at him. The Japanese, again, show their reverence by a hiss, which has probably somewhat the force of the "hush" with which we command silence.



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TREATMENT OF SCARLET FEVER.

How to Recognize the Disease and to Care For Its Victims.

Scarlet fever, writes Miss Scovill, in the Ladies Home Journal, almost always begins with a sudden attack of vomiting. The child becomes flushed and feverish, is very thirsty and restless, and may complain of headache and sore throat.

The next day there is a bright red rash on the lower part of the neck spreading over the chest. When the skin is pressed with the finger the redness disappears for a moment and immediately returns. By the fourth day it extends over the whole body but soon commences to fade. After its departure the skin peels off, sometimes in small particles and sometimes in larger scales.

This process is called desquamation, and lasts from a few days to a week or two. The throat should be carefully examined; it will probably be found very red and more or less swollen. The presence of white spots, or a grey membrane covering it, should be at once reported to the doctor.

As soon as the vomiting is over a warm bath should be given, and the child put to bed in an airy room from which all superfluous furniture has been removed.

Ventilation without draughts is very important in scarlet fever. The window farthest from the bed should be open, except in the coldest weather, the opening being protected by tacking a strip of flannel over it. An open fire is a great assistance.

The temperature of the room should not be below 65 degrees nor above 68. The irritation from the rash is at times very great. This is relieved by anointing the surface with carbolized vaseline, or any soothing unguent, as lard without salt. The body may be sponged with warm water under cover of a blanket, doing a small portion at a time and drying it carefully before proceeding farther.

Flannels wrung out of hot water may be applied to the throat if it is painful. They should be covered with a strip of India-rubber cloth or oiled muslin, and frequently renewed. A poultice of flaxseed meal can be used instead, or the throat can be rubbed with warm oil and a piece of flannel wound around it.

Cold is the enemy especially to be dreaded, as many serious complications may be caused by a chill. The child should be kept in bed, even in comparatively light cases, with a flannel jacket over the night-dress.

The excretions must be received in vessels containing carbolic acid, or some equally powerful disinfectant, and any decrease in the usual quantity should be immediately mentioned to the doctor.

Cold water may be freely given to drink; it is better not to have it iced, though small pieces of ice may be allowed to dissolve in the mouth. Lemonade helps to relieve the thirst. While the fever is high only liquid diet will be permitted. It should be given regularly every two hours during the day and less often at night if the child sleeps.

As the fever diminishes, the food is gradually increased, milk toast, the cereals, etc., being given, and as convalescence progresses, broiled chicken, chops, steak and delicate vegetables, beginning with baked potato.

Scarletina does not mean a milder form but is the latin name of the disease. It is dangerous under whatever title it masquerades, and scarlet rash may be as fatal as scarlet fever. The infection from an apparently light case may produce a very severe one, if the germ falls into a soil favorable to its development.

The poison is conveyed by means of the little flakes of skin that peel off during desquamation. Anointing the body in a great measure prevents these from being carried through the air. The clothing and bed linen should be disinfected by soaking in a solution of carbolic acid, one part to forty of water, then washed separately and boiled in a covered boiler.

The germ of the disease has a wonderful vitality, and by disinfection of the room, furniture and bedding by fumigation with sulphur, scrubbing with disinfectants, and renewing paper or paint on walls and ceiling cannot be too thorough at the close of the illness. Six weeks from the commencement of the attack, if the peeling has entirely ceased, the child may be given a disinfectant bath with a saturated solution of boracic acid, the hair being carefully washed as well. Clean clothing must be provided, which has not been in the sick-room, and then it will be safe for him to go among other children.

Smart and Tart.

The man who knows the least shows it the most.

The man who leans on his blessings cannot walk straight.

A mistake is apt to attract more attention to us than a virtue.

The easiest thing for a fool to do is to tell how little he knows.

A watch and a man to be any good must have some "go" to them.

The man goes to bed tired who spends the day looking for an easy place.

It is a singular fact that the blunt man is apt to make the most cutting remarks.

Good fortune sometimes comes to see us in a very shabby looking carriage.

Only those whose sense of duty is abnormally developed love all their relatives.

You are getting too old to flirt and dance if you can take a nap sitting up in a chair.

Sore fiddlers can play a tune on one string, but it never makes any one want to dance.—Burlington Hawkeye.

A custom among the Dutch is the exchanging of engagement rings, which are narrow bands of plain gold, with the initials of the betrothed and the day of the betrothal engraved on the inside. They are worn on the left hand before, and on the right after marriage. Dutch engagements extend over a period of from two to five years. During this time the young woman gives up all amusements in which her fiance does not participate. If he is not of the dancing sort she refrains from that recreation, however much she may desire to engage in the figure. She never goes into company anywhere if he is not present, and when they go together to a ball no gentleman will ever ask her to dance without formally gaining his permission.

For Sleeplessness.

Use HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

If you are a poor sleeper, not only do not forget to put on your night-cap but on retiring also take a night-cap of Horsford's Acid Phosphate, to make assurance doubly sure.

Cottolene

A SHORTENING.

Down the street through the busy way

A lady passed on marketing day. Who, pausing at a grocery store, Stepped quickly in at the open door. With bated breath and anxious mien She queried: "Have you COTTOLENE?"

The grocer, leaving off his work, Interrogated every clerk; But none up to that time had seen An article called "COTTOLENE."

"What is it?" said he to the dame, "That answers to this curious name. What is it made of? What's its use? My ignorance you'll please excuse."

"You're not the merchant for my dimes, I see you're quite behind the times. For COTTOLENE, I'd have you know, Is now the thing that's all the go, An article of high regard;

A healthful substitute for lard. Its composition pure and clean; For cooking give me COTTOLENE."

As from his store the lady fled, The grocer gently scratched his head— On his next order, first was seen, "One dozen cases COTTOLENE."

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MEN AND WOMEN TALKED ABOUT.

A little lady of six, Mlle. Simone de Maupassant, inherits the bulk of the property left by the late Guy de Maupassant. She is the daughter of a brother of the novelist, and her pretty winning ways gained the heart of her bachelor uncle, who made a will in her favor when he first began to suffer from the pitiful malady that has deprived French literature of one of its brightest ornaments.

The eight unmarried ladies who hold office as the Queen's maids of honor are given the prefix of "Honorable," and, on marrying receive from the Queen the gift of £1,000. One or two maids of honor reside for a fortnight at a time at Windsor or Osborne, but her Majesty seldom takes more than one to Scotland. The dowry of a maid of honor has been given for at least 150 years, but is according to her majesty's pleasure; and in 1767 it was refused to one lady who engaged herself in marriage without the consent of her royal mistress.

When Sarah Bernhardt first went to America the papers were full of references to her extreme slenderness. And the story was told of a Boston man who met a friend one day, and he began speaking of Bernhardt. "Do you want to see her?" asked his friend. "Yes," was the delighted reply. "Well, godown past that carriage and look in, and you'll see her." The man walked past the carriage, glanced in, and came back. "Did you see her?" asked his friend. "I looked in, but I saw nothing." "That's she!" was the reply.

A curious interest attaches to the will of Lady Gertrude Stock, of St. Joseph's Convent, Hanwell. Lady Gertrude, who was a sister of the present Marquis of Queensberry, shared to a certain extent the eccentricity of her family, but had for many years lived a devoted and unselfish life. In 1882 she rather started her friends by announcing her determination to marry a Chelsea baker of the name of Mr. Stock. This she did, and so became Lady Gertrude Stock. Her modest fortune has been left to her husband, who is at present in South Africa.

The Maharajah of Patiala, who is about to visit England for a sojourn of eight months, will take with him his wife Florence, known as the Queen of Patiala, who is an English, or rather Irish lady, and sister of Mr. Charles Bryan, a gentleman well known in Indian racing circles as "Mr. Doris." The visitor who is in his twenty-second year, rules over a state comprising 5,419 square miles, with a population of about 1,467,433. He maintains a military force of 4,147 infantry, 2,423 cavalry, and 109 guns, and is entitled to a salary of seventeen guineas.

Mr. Goschen is very fortunate in his private secretaries, or those gentlemen are very fortunate in him. Of the three men who successfully served him in that capacity during his tenure of office as Chancellor of the Exchequer, the first, Mr. Milner, is now chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, (salary £2,000); the second, Mr. Dawkins, is manager of the Peruvian Corporation at Lima, (salary £2,000 to £3,000); and the third, Mr. H. Babbington Smith, has just been appointed private secretary to the Viceroy of India, (salary £1,600 taking into account the depreciation of the rupee.) As the ages of the three men are respectively thirty-nine, thirty-four and thirty, none of them can complain of lack of advancement.

The mother of Sir. Egbert Sebright—the young baronet who has wooed and won Lord Wimborne's daughter—was at one period of her life one of the brightest figures as she was one of the wisest women in London society. But a sad tragedy darkened her life, and the bright and brilliant woman became little more than a recluse. She and her friend, Miss Letitia Probyn, were bathing at Hendaye. Without a moment's warning, Lady Sebright saw her friend carried out to sea on the crest of a big wave. She faints, and was herself with difficulty rescued from death. Lady Sebright at once disappeared from that social firmament in which she had shone with such brilliancy, and the whole of her after life has been affected by that terrible incident.

An interesting incident anent the home life of the popular Foreign Secretary at Mentmore has just come to light. It is related that Lord Rosebery, when passing the churchyard gate, met a little child carrying a basket of flowers, which she was going to place on the grave of her sister. His lordship made a sympathetic remark, whereupon he and the demure village maiden went hand-in-hand to the grave on which the flowers were deposited. Lord Rosebery then asked the child, "Do you think your mother would like a stone to mark your sister's grave?" The grateful look which appeared on the child's face was all the answer required, and before a day had elapsed the child's parents were invited by his lordship to choose an inscription, and in a very short time a stone was erected at the head of the little mound.

Florence Nightingale, was born in Florence, Italy, in 1823. Her father, Wm. Edward Shore, of England, inherited the estates of his grand-uncle, Peter Nightingale, and in pursuance