

SOME OLD TRADE TRICKS.

How They Were Punished in London five Hundred Years Ago.

Cheating in trade is no telling thing. It was practiced in the fourteenth century as well as in the nineteenth.

I call a few from the archives of the city of London. In 1348 proceedings were taken against a butcher for selling putrid meat. Three reasons were alleged against this conduct at his trial before the Mayor and aldermen. It was deceitful and dishonest; dangerous to the public health; it brought scandal and disgrace upon the Mayor, corporation, and all the inhabitants of the city that a Londoner should behave so. After investigation he was found guilty and condemned to be taken with his bad meat carried in front of him, to the pillory in Cornhill, and while he stood therein the carrion he had tried to sell was burned under his nose.

It is well known that the pillory was an instrument in which the culprit was fixed, incapable of movement, exposed to the contempt of the people. The offence of the culprit was always publicly proclaimed and according to the views of the spectators the punishment might be severe or otherwise. If they disliked the offence or the offender their contempt would take the proverbial and forcible form of rotten eggs and dead cats, and the trader would make a closer acquaintance with his own wares, both raw and cooked, than he might find pleasant.

A publican, convicted of selling unsound and unwholesome red wine, was sentenced to drink a draught of the same stuff which he sold to the common people, the remainder being poured on his head and compelled to forswear the calling of a vintner in the city of London forever, unless he could obtain the favor of the King. A note on the record states that he was readmitted five years later.

About the same time we find a woman charged with selling ale in a short-measure quart pot, the bottom of which she had thickened with pitch and covered with rosemary, to look like bush in the sight of her customers. It was a common practice to put some sort of evergreen leaves in the bottom of tankards—hence the proverb, "Good wine needs no bush." Her sentence was to stand in the "tew," or female pillory with half of the pot attached to it. As far as possible, the cause of the offence was always exhibited along with the person punished.

Severe punishment was meted out for endeavoring to raise the standard market price for corn and other articles. In 1347 a merchant was imprisoned for forty days for enhancing the price of his own property. He secretly employed a man to bring certain of his own (the merchant's) wheat to the market, whereupon he bought his own at 24 more per bushel than the market price, taking good care to make the same well known, forgetting, however, to state what he knew about the seller.

GUINEAS OF GOLD.

Where They Were Made, and how Their Value has Changed With Time.

In 1633 it was enacted that all persons might bring their gold and silver to the mint to be coined free of all charge. By the mint indentures the gold guinea was coined to be of the value of 20s. in silver, but no legal ratio was fixed between the coins; the public was to receive them at such rating as they pleased. Guineas, instead of being current at 20s. according to the mint indentures, passed current at 22s. The silver coins became constantly more degraded, until at last they were clipped down to half their weight. After the great recoinage by William III., guineas were successively reduced by proclamation, and a treasury warrant fixed that they should be received at the rate of 21s. 6d. at the Treasury. But, still, all the good silver coin disappeared from circulation as soon as it was issued from the mint.

In its perplexity the government referred the whole matter to Newton, who showed that the true value of the guinea was only 20s. 6d., according to the market value of the metals, and that in consequence of this all the good silver was at once exported. He recommended that the guinea should be reduced to 21s. by way of experiment. This was accordingly done; but the guinea was still overvalued by 4d. and the consequence was that there was no good silver in circulation during the whole of the century. It then became an established custom among merchants that all obligations became payable in gold only, so, ever since 1718 England has become a gold monetary country, and in public estimation the standard was changed from silver to gold, although the obsolete and effect words of bimetalism lingered in the statute book for another hundred years.

At the great recoinage of 1816, that which has become established by mercantile usage was enacted by law. Gold was adopted as the sole standard, and silver was coined only in limited amounts, and made legal tender for only 40s.

Coffee as a Barometer.

A means of forecasting the weather from a morning cup of coffee is given by the Leeds Mercury, which asserts that it has proved more trustworthy than the official guesses. Drop two lumps of sugar carefully into the middle of the cup; if the air bubbles remain in the centre of the cup it will be fine; if they rise rapidly and go at once to the sides it will rain all day; if they gather in the centre and then go in a cluster to one side, look out for showers.

Their Blooming Cheek.

A bad break in a curate's sermon is reported in the Church Times. After appealing to the old with "And you old men with your hoary head," he turned to the young men with the appeal "And you young men with your blooming cheek." He tried to change the phrase, but it was too late.

Avoid taking cold. If you do take it, and it is only in your head, Hawker's catarrh cure will clear it out in a few hours. If it strikes you in the throat and runs down, Hawker's balsam will effect a speedy and complete cure.

There is nothing more disagreeable and irritating than a hacking cough. Hawker's balsam offers the means of a speedy and complete cure.

Dr. Mannine's German remedy cures neuralgia. Apply the remedy freely.

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BEWARE! Take heed before too late.

CAMPBELL'S WINE OF BEECH TREE CREOSOTE

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BIGGER THAN THE FERRIS.

The wonderful Wheel Now Approaching Completion in London.

"So far, the biggest wheel in the world, now approaching completion at the Empire of India Exhibition, Earl's Court, has caused the death of but one man, and doubtless, that will be the only life lost in connection with it. He was a workman and, I believe, missed his footing, falling many feet to the ground." The speaker was an official of the exhibition, who looked with pride upon the great wheel towering up into the sky.

This wheel of ours certainly licks creation, beating anything the Americans have done, he continued. It is 150 feet high, nearly half the height of St. Paul's Cathedral and has been building since February last year. The axle of the wheel is some in diameter, weighing sixty tons, while blocks in which the axle ends work each weigh eleven tons. The wheel is rotated by means of powerful chain gearing, driven by steam engines of 100 horse-power. The chains—there are two—are each 1,000 feet long, and each weighs eight tons. The whole weight of the wheel and empty carriages is 15,000 tons, all this enormous weight resting upon supports, whose foundations of concrete and iron screws go 18 feet underground.

"Twenty-five minutes will be the time during which passengers are on the wheel. There are forty cars, each holding between thirty and forty people, so that you calculate the gross number on the former figure, the wheel will take round no fewer than 1,200 people at one time. There are ten first-carriages, each of which cost £100. The other carriages, of course, cost somewhat less.

"I think that I may say that hundreds of thousands of rivets have been used in the construction of the wheel, and the number of iron plates or girders would perplex a calculating phenomenon. The last bolt was put in by the wife of the constructor, who successfully achieved the dangerous feat of ascending to the top of the wheel."

"The view from the top is unequalled. I myself saw Windsor Castle quite plainly from the axle the other day; the view from the top of the wheel, 75ft. higher, should embrace a remarkable stretch of country."

WAGES THE WORLD OVER.

Enormous Variations From State to State and Country to Country.

It is popularly supposed that the immutable law of supply and demand operating throughout a country makes the wages for the same labor uniform in every part of it, as a dealer in labor in any one place cannot be of long duration while men are employed elsewhere. A recent supplementary bulletin of the manufacturers of the United States, however shows this general view to be false.

In Colorado the average earnings of an employee of a manufacturing company was \$720; in Montana, \$722; in Nevada, \$718, and in Wyoming, \$768. In the States where color labor is abundant the total average earnings are much less. In Alabama the average is \$376; in Mississippi, \$310; in North Carolina, \$216; in Georgia, \$307, and in South Carolina, \$267, in New York, the average is \$550; in Pennsylvania, \$490; in Ohio, \$479, and in Massachusetts, \$494. When it is considered to what extent the female and child labor enters into the factory operations in New York the figures are surprising high. The total wages paid in New York manufacturing enterprises amount in ordinary years to \$500,000,000.

England stands at the head in Europe as the best market for labor. Scotland and France are a little behind her. Then there is a heavy drop until Austria, the Netherlands and Belgium are reached; the scale goes still lower in Germany, where the rate is the same as in Ireland. Spain, Sweden, Russia and Italy follow here in the order given. According to the table of Bodio, an Italian authority, glassblowers are the best paid mechanics in Italy, and papermakers the poorest. The rate of wages in Italy, low as it is now, was still lower twenty-five years ago. In England the increase in the rate of wages has been about twenty per cent, in twenty-five years. A French bricklayer now gets fifty per cent, more wages than were paid for his work in France forty years ago.

In The Coronation Chair.

There is only one English Sovereign who has sat twice in the coronation chair at Westminster Abbey, and that is her present Majesty Queen Victoria, who sat in it for the first time at her coronation on the 28th of June, 1838. The second occasion of her doing so was when Her Majesty attended at the Thanksgiving service in the Abbey for her jubilee, on the 21st of June, 1887, when she sat in the chair during the service, surrounded by children and grandchildren. Special prayers were offered for Her Majesty, and after the benediction and when the prescribed ceremonial was finished, the Queen embraced all the members of her family present. The chair, which was first used at the coronation of Edward I., on the 19th of August, 1274, is similar in shape to the high-backed chairs fashionable in England about a century and a half ago; its height is six feet seven inches, its depth 25 inches, and the breadth of the seat, measured inside, 28 inches. At the height of a nine inch, from the ground is a ledge which supports the stone of destiny, which Edward I. brought from Scone palace.

Life Full of Mysteries.

Judge—How do you account for the fact that the watch was found in your pocket?" Prisoner—Your honor, life is made up of inexplicable mysteries, and I trust your honor will so instruct the jury.

MINARD'S LINIMENT.
DAIHOUSIE.
CHRISTOPHER SAUNDERS.

I CURED A HORSE, badly torn by a pitch fork, with MINARD'S LINIMENT.
St. Peter's, C. B. EDWARD LINLEY.

I CURED A HORSE OF A bad swelling with MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Bathurst, N. B. THOS. W. PAYNE.

are reported to the hydrographic offices in sufficient numbers, it will be possible, it is believed, to calculate the swiftness and establish the direction of ocean currents almost accurately.

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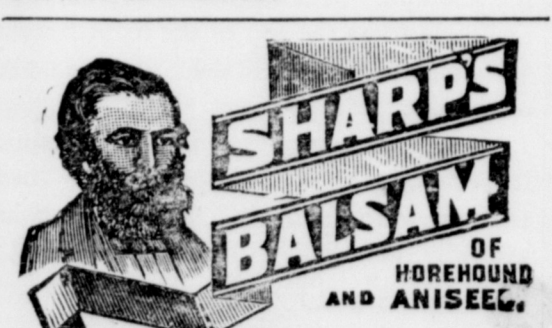
A despairing man, who had applied to us, soon after wrote:

"Well, I tell you that the first day is one I'll never forget. I just bubbled with joy. I wanted to hug everybody and tell them my old self had died yesterday and my new self born to-day. Why didn't you tell me when I wrote that I would find it this way?"

And another thus:

"If you dumped a cartload of gold at my feet it would not bring such gladness into my life as your method has done."

Write to the ERIC MEDICAL COMPANY, Buffalo, N. Y., and ask for the little book called "COMPLETE MARRIAGE." Refer to this paper, and the company promises to send the book, in sealed envelope, without any marks, and entirely free, until it is well introduced.



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HE PULLED ONE TOOTH.

The Story of a Dentist who Was Bound to Do What He Undertook

"At one time in my early practice," said the dentist, "there came to my office a very nervous woman who wanted a tooth extracted. She carried on so that I had trouble in getting her into the chair, and as soon as I put the forceps near her mouth, she screamed and bounced about so much that I could not attend to her tooth.

After two or three visits, each worse than the previous one, I suggested that I should go with her to Buffalo, where gas could be administered. At this time nobody in our town was using gas; it was then something new. Well, her tooth hurt her so much that at last she consented, and I accompanied her to the city, about twenty-five miles by rail.

"When we arrived at the Buffalo doctor's office, and my patient saw the gas-bag and the other appliances, she refused to have anything done. I was thoroughly provoked, but as my patient was rich and was paying for her foolishness, I tried to restrain my feelings of annoyance.

"About ten miles out of Buffalo on our return journey, as the train was travelling at about thirty miles an hour, and she was holding her jaw, and I was holding mine in the seat beside her, we came into collision with something on the track, and on afterward I found the car rolling down an embankment, the lady and various parts of the stove being on top of me. I don't know how I escaped, but I was not hurt, beyond being stunned, and as soon as my senses were fully restored, I dragged my patient out through a window, and laid her on a bank near at hand.

"She was rather badly bruised and had been knocked senseless, and while I was trying to restore her a brilliant thought occurred to me.

"The next moment I pulled out my forceps, I always carry them in my pocket, and in an instant I had extracted the tooth that had given her (and me) so much trouble. A couple of hours later, one of the physicians who had been summoned had restored her to consciousness, and as she opened her eyes and saw me standing beside her she raised her hand to her jaw, exclaiming, 'Oh, doctor, I know it would be terrible, but I never expected that it would be as bad as this. However, it's out, at last, thank goodness!'

"Then she went to sleep and it was a week before she knew the real facts of the case."

MUST AND MUST NOT.

An English Idea of What Servants Should Do and Should Not Do.

The following rules of conduct for servants are said to be found in a Liverpool household:—

Servants who have the good fortune to reside in my house must co-operate with the following rules:—

They must be up punctually at six. Have all meals punctually to time.

Must be clean and tidy in their persons, and at their work must not be spoken to.

Must not speak at the doors to any of the tradespeople.

Must not sing.

Must not wear heavy boots.

Must stand meekly while being reproved.

Must not answer back.

Must be obliging and cheerful.

Must be willing to stay in any Sunday or day out when required, and when asked to do anything to do it quickly and well, and show no impatience or ill-temper, as Mr.—hates that.

Must put up with fault finding and complaining whenever Mr.—wishes to fault find or complain.

Mr.—likes to be called at seven. Takes tea at 20 past 7, towel at 20 to 8 and breakfast at 8 prompt, and will not wait a minute and no nonsense.

By order, Mr.—

As to Fast Thinking

In an essay in the Forum Mr. Frederick Harrison says that the late Anthony Trollope once told him that he began his literary work at half past five o'clock every morning and "for three hours I regularly produce 250 words every quarter of an hour." That is, he composed at the rate of 1,000 words an hour. Mr. Trollope must have written with surprising rapidity if he wrote long hand; and he must have thought in haste if he wrote shorthand. An expert penman may write over 1,000 words an hour all day long if he has not to concoct the thought as he writes the pen; but for a man to write and to think up 1,000 words each hour for three hours running every morning just after getting out of bed. We mean words with good solid thought in them, is too much. A thinker, if he be a quick thinker, may dictate 1,000 or more words an hour to a stenographer, as he is relieved from the manual labor of writing, and has merely to operate the thinking thing," as the brain has been called by a German philosopher; but even that is a pretty hard job, and cannot be kept up all day with advantage to the readers of the thinker's thought.

The Habits of Bees.

It is said that under favorable circumstances a colony of 30,000 bees may store about two pounds of honey in a day. Of 30,000 bees in a hive, which is a moderate sized colony, half of them stay at home keeping house, tending the babies, feeding the queen, and guarding the stores. In fine, clear weather a worker may gather three or four grains of honey in a day. As large colonies contain as many as 50,000 bees, it may be seen that possibly 25,000 individuals are out seeking honey. The amount each one brings in is infinitely small, but there is strength in numbers; and one can readily imagine, by watching the little workers pouring into a hive, that even the few grains at a time will fill up the cells quite rapidly. But a single bee would make slow work of it, and would, if continuously occupied, require some years to gather one pound of honey.

The following dialogue took place between a mistress and maid on the next morning after her arrival.

Mistress. Why, Jane, have you not been accustomed to bring the letters in on a tray instead of your hand?

Maid. Why, yes, ma'am, but I didn't think you 'ad.



Dr. H. F. Merrill.

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Fleischmann's Yeast, Half a Cake
Sugar, Two Pounds
Lukewarm Water, Two Gallons.

Dissolve the sugar and yeast in the water, add the extract, and bottle; put in a warm place for twenty-four hours until it ferments, then place on ice when it will open sparkling and delicious.

The root beer can be obtained in all drug and grocery stores in 10 and 25 cent bottles to make two and five gallons.

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Or the Liquor Habit Positively Cured by Dr. Hamilton's Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of tea or coffee without the knowledge of the patient. It is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure. IT NEVER FAILS.

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