

FLY IN THE OINTMENT.

WHAT THE WANDERERS DID NOT LIKE IN ST. JOHN.

They Claim That the Referee Inclined to the Side of Generosity Toward the Team of Which He Was Not a Member—Close of the Football Season.

HALIFAX, Nov. 21.—The most popular sport in Halifax, and Nova Scotia, is almost over for the season. Every football match played this season has had some interesting features about it, apart from the game itself. The Dalhousie- Acadia match was interesting not only on account of the close play of the teams, but on account of the protest by Captain Cutten against the Dalhousie touch-line judge—W. E. Thompson. The Acadia gave Dalhousie the choice of the withdrawal of Mr. Thompson from the touch line. This was an unprecedented act. As soon as Mr. Thompson heard of the trouble he handed in the emblems of his position and Dalhousie selected another official. The trouble back of this incident occurred a year ago, when Dalhousie played the eleventh intercollegiate match at Wolfville. Mr. Thompson was on the touch line there. A number of Acadia students had been appointed to keep the crowd back from the field of play. These men Mr. Thompson charged with wrongful coaching of the players to the neglect of their legitimate work. There was quite a wrangle, and he parties ended anything but good friends. W. G. Robertson was referee and his idea of the conduct of the Wolfville players is easily learned when it is known that this year he refused to act as referee without an apology from the Acadia or from their sympathizers who had made themselves very prominent at the match the year before. That old grudge is what sent Mr. Thompson off the touch-line on Saturday.

Then there was a specially interesting feature with the St. John-Wanderers match in St. John on Saturday. The players and the Halifax contingent ventilated it fully on the train on the way home from St. John. The Halifax boys had a delightful visit to the sister city on the whole, and will not soon forget the pleasures of the trip. But there was a fly in the ointment, and that was, first, the fact that the team had been scored against, for the first and only time this season, and secondly, the alleged cause of the score. The Wanderers claim that that try made by the St. John's should never have been allowed by the referee. The allegation is openly made that it was an off-side play and that no referee should have hesitated a moment in calling the ball back. On the other hand friends of the Wanderers are almost equally positive that a play made by Moffat earlier in the game should have been allowed to the Wanderers and a try counted before Bede made either of his subsequent scores. The Wanderers do not blame the St. John players, but they do censure (among themselves) the referee. The most charitable construction they place on his ruling is that he was disposed to be too generous to the team representing the club of which he was not a member, rather than have the appearance of favoring his own colors. Not one man in a hundred makes a good referee, and even then "his lot is not always a happy one."

Touching for King's Evil.

Between the years 1661 and 1682 as many as 92,107 persons were touched for the King's evil. Each of them received a gold coin, with a hole in it, which—the coin, not the hole—"was suspended from the neck by a ribbon." It became necessary to limit the number of patients to be touched, and at last no person was allowed in the King's presence for that purpose who had not previously obtained a certificate from the minister of the parish in which he or she lived that he or she was suffering from the disease.

Hambleton, Bucks, 1685, May 17—Mary Wallington has a certificate to go before the King for a disease called the King's evil.—Parish Register, P. 81, R. E. Chester Waters.

By a proclamation issued by Charles II. dated Jan. 9, 1683, appointed the times at which the touch should be administered. "And all such as hereafter come or repair to the court for this purpose shall bring with them certificates under the hands and seals of the person, vicar, or minister, and of both or one of the church wardens, testifying according to the truth, that they have not at any time before been touched by his Majesty, to the intent to be healed of their disease. And all ministers and churchwardens are hereby required to be very careful to examine into the truth before they give such certificates, and also to keep a register of all certificates they shall from time to time give."—Notes and Queries.

Twelve Series of Perfumes.

A leading authority on perfumes divides the entire list into twelve series: 1. Floral, as of the rose, violet, and the like. 2. Herbal, as of bergamot, mint, and other aromatic plants. 3. The grass series, comprising several fragrant grasses which grow in Ceylon or India, as the orange grass which contains an essential oil identical with that of the orange, and ginger grass, which has the perfume of the ginger root. 4. The citrine series, comprising the orange, lemon, and their combinations. 5. The spice series, derived from the clove, cinnamon, allspice, and the like. 6. The wood series, as the sandal wood, sassafras, rosewood, which derives its name not from

the fact that it has the color of roses, but from the odor exhaled by it when freshly cut. 7. The root series, as the orris root and many others. 8. The seed series, as the caraway and vanilla. 9. The balsam and gum series, of which there are many varieties. 10. All perfumes and essences derived from fruits. The eleventh series consists of combinations of the foregoing varieties, and the twelfth comprises all animal perfumes of whatever nature.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

TERRORS OF THE RED SEA.

Characterized as Literally Infernal in Its Intense Heat.

"The veritable hell of our earth," remarked the Calcutta representative of a New York firm, home on his biennial vacation, the other day, when he saw a cable dispatch stating that the invalid soldiers of France's Madagascar campaign would be returned via the Suez Canal, instead of voyaging around the Cape of Good Hope. "It is a sea that is literally infernal in its heat. It does not look large on the maps, but it stretches for nearly 1,500 miles between the incandescent shores of Egypt and Arabia, and its greatest width is less than 200 miles.

"I have traversed it six times, and I have been on the verge of collapse every trip when we reached Aden or Port Said, so I think it likely that many of the French sick and wounded soldiers will not survive the journey.

"The heat is terrible. For nine months in the year the mercury remains at about 98 degrees in the shade, and when there is a breeze from the torrid deserts to the west or east it is as hot as the breath of a furnace. A year frequently goes by without a drop of rain falling, and I have heard incredible stories of the heat which the desert sand along its banks seem to store up. I have never cared to land to verify any of them, but an Englishman told me that he put a thermometer in the sand once, and the mercury slid up to 178 degrees.

"The water of the Red Sea, as may be imagined, is also very warm, and I have heard it asserted that it loses by evaporation each year enough to make itself an aqueous blanket twenty-three feet thick. Naturally it is one of the saltiest bodies of water on the globe. It is really a sort of an arm of the Indian Ocean, you know, and receives no water to speak of from any other source. It has been estimated that if it supply were cut off by closing the Strait of Babel Mandeb and the Suez Canal it would take only a few years for the fiery sun to dry it up entirely. "It takes the P. and O. steamers about a week to run from Aden, at the southern end, in Arabia, to Port Said, on the canal, and going either way the boats always stop at one or the other of these to take on a gang of Arab firemen, for no other race has been found that can stand the awful heat of the furnace-room in this torrid climate. These Arabs are thin, muscular fellows, almost as dark as negroes, and it is worth running the risk of fainting to get a glimpse of them when they are at work, stark naked, down in the boiler-room of the vessel, looking like a band of devils feeding the infernal fires."—New York World.

Uses of the Banana.

In the West Indies the dried leaves and prepared portions of the stem are used as packing materials. Fresh leaves are used to shade young coffee or cacao seedlings in nursery beds, and to cover cacao beans during fermentation. The young unopened leaves are so smooth and soft that they are used as "dressing" for blisters. In India, the dried stalk of the plantain leaf is used as a rough kind of twine, and the larger parts are made into small boxes for holding snuff, drugs, etc.

In the Malay Peninsula, the ash of the leaf and leaf stalk is used instead of soap or fuller's earth in washing clothes, and a solution of the ash is often used as salt in cooking. In the Dutch Indies, the skin of the plantain is used for blackening shoes. The juice which flows from all cut parts of the banana is rich in tannin and of so blackening a nature that it may be used as an indelible marking ink. In Java, the leaves of the "wax banana" are covered on the under side with a white powder, which yields a valuable wax, clear, hard and whitish, forming an important article of trade. The ashes of the leaves, steam, and fruit rind are employed in Bengal in many dyeing processes. In Siam, a cigarette wrapper is made from the leaves.

Fiber is got from the stems of many kinds of bananas. The most valuable is the "Manila hemp" of commerce, which holds the chief place for making white ropes and cordage. Old ropes made of it form an excellent paper-making material, much used in the United States for stout packing papers. The Manila hemp industry is a large one. About 50,000 tons of fiber, valued at £3,000,000 are annually exported from the Philippine Islands. The Manila hemp plant is grown exclusively in the southeastern part of the Philippines, and all attempts to grow it elsewhere have failed. Many articles are made from Manila hemp—mats, cords, hats, plaited work, lace handkerchiefs of the finest texture, and various qualities of paper. At Woblen, in Switzerland, an industry has been started for making lace and materials for ladies' hats from it. By a simple process it is made into straw exactly resembling the finest wheat straw for plaiting.—Chambers' Journal.

Velocipedes and Tricycles.

There are produced in the United States annually about 300,000 boys' metal velocipedes and about 100,000 metal tricycles for girls. There is one establishment in New York that turns out 1,000 velocipedes and 250 tricycles a week. Of these vehicles about 25,000 are exported annually to Australia, South America, and the West Indies, and some go to Europe.

MOSQUITOES AND SNAKES.

Remarkable Anecdotes of the Kind Found in Northern New Jersey.

One of our young business men, who spent the greater part of the past summer in the northern portion of New Jersey, comes back loaded down with scars received in battles fought with mosquitos, and wonderful tales of the boring propensities of the pernicious insects.

For medicinal purposes he kept a pint bottle of whiskey upon the bureau in his room, and one night, on going to his lodgings, he found about fifty of the large sized mosquitos staggering around on the bureau not one of them able to fly. Missing his whiskey flask, he commenced searching, and finally found it standing on the window sill. Two of the mosquitos had bored through the glass from opposite sides, and in some way their stingers had become clinched together in the center of the bottle, and being unable to extricate themselves they started to fly away with the whole load, but the closed window had stopped them. Innumerable small holes through the sides of the bottle accounted for the befuddled condition of the staggerers on the bureau.

"The snakes up there are almost as rapacious as the mosquitos," said the voracious young man, "and when they can't get anyone to eat, they swallow themselves."

"Did you see any performance in that line?"

"Oh, yes, I was out walking one Sunday near Asbury Park, and saw a big black snake squirming around a stump as fast as it could go, evidently trying to catch its own tail, which wiggled along about six inches ahead of its open mouth. Suddenly the snake turned its head, and darting back the other way, snapping at the tail when it came in sight. In less than a minute the tail and about half the body had disappeared down the snake's throat, and then he stopped a moment to take breath."

The young man also stopped a moment to take breath at this point and then continued:

"It didn't take long to finish the job then, for in a moment more the last inch of his neck was gone, and, presto! The snake had disappeared!"

The Star man whistled softly. "See, here, old man," said the young traveler, "if you doubt my word go up there next summer with Doc Lewis, and he'll show you the stump!"—Washington Star.

The Kaiser and the Tramp.

An anecdote of the Kaiser and the tramp has just appeared in the Berlin papers, Kaiser William, it seems, lately staying at the Jagdschloss Hubertsstock, near the Angermunde, and was one day shooting in that neighborhood. A tramp deserted him from afar, and not knowing it was the Emperor, accosted him with the usual German request for Unterstutzung, or financial propping up, and also wished to be directed as to the road to Angermunde. The Kaiser complied with both requests, conversed with him at length as to his personal and professional views of life, and dismissed him with a wish for a pleasant end to his days journey. The pleasant end was the police station, for one of the Kaiser's servants, who seemed to be of the Scotchman's opinion that it was an awful like business for pair four tae lauk at a king," imagined that the Emperor had been insulted, and telegraphed far and wide for arrest of the pilgrim, with accompaniment of bonds, letters, handcuffs, and so on. The wanderer was run to earth at Angermunde, when he learned several things that he did not know before—inter alia, that he had been speaking with the Kaiser, and was guilty of high treason, anarchism, and the like. Needless to say, he was speedily released by an impetuous telegram from the Emperor, who ordered that he should be fed, comforted, and have a free ticket to Cuxhaven. "where he told me he wanted to go."—Pall Mall Gazette.

Racked With Rheumatism.

Unable to Walk, Owing to Excruciating Pain. After ten Years' terrible Torture, Cured by Scott's Sarsaparilla.

A. H. Christiansen, writing from the Clifton House, Niagara Falls, says: "I owe you more than I can ever pay. For ten years I suffered the tortures of the damned with rheumatism. Father had it before me, and I believe it is an hereditary disease. My knee joints would get inflamed, and if I was out in any 'weather' I was sure to be laid up, which to a traveling man is a calamity. In a score of Canadian towns local doctors treated me, some giving relief, others none. I read that Sarsaparilla was a rheumatic cure, and I asked a druggist for 'a bottle of the best Sarsaparilla on the market.' He gave me Scott's, remarking that it was an improvement on all others, and that he could honestly recommend it. I have taken four bottles, and am as free from pain as a man can hope to be. I was out in a rainstorm two days ago and never felt a twinge. As I said before, to Scott's Sarsaparilla I owe more than I can ever repay."

The best remedy for rheumatism, sciatica, and neuralgic pains—all arising from the presence of poison in the blood—is Scott's Sarsaparilla, a modern concentrated medicine, prompt in its curative effects. Doses from one half to one teaspoonful. At \$1 per bottle of your druggists.

Seals Disappearing.

According to advices received by C. S. Shayne, the next annual sale of fur seal-skins, to take place in London Dec. 3, will consist of only 15,000 Alaska skins, 17,700 Copper Island and 55,000 Northwest coast seals. The Alaska and Copper Island offerings, the advices say, represent the whole of this year's catch for those waters. These are the finest furs. The catch is below the

limit allowed by law, and apparently shows a scarcity of seals.

"The only way to prevent the complete extermination of the seal," said Mr. Shayne, "is for Russia, England, and America to unite and stop all sealing for five years. If this is not done the seals will go as did the buffalo. If sealing continues five years scarcely a seal will remain. I think our government should take immediate steps for a conference looking toward the protection of the seal fisheries."—New York World.

Carried off by Vultures.

In the canton of Uri a woman was living in 1854 who had been carried off by a lammergeier, or Alpine vulture, when a baby. At Handwil, in the canton of Appenzell, a child was carried off in sight of parents. On the Silberalp a vulture attacked a little boy who was watching sheep seated on a rock, and had time to knock him over the edge of the cliff before the shepherds could drive the bird away. At Murren, above the valley of Lauterbrunnen a vulture carried an infant to an inaccessible rock opposite the village, and devoured it. But the most striking instance of the child-devouring tendency of these birds occurred in the Bernese Oberland. A child 3 years old, called Anne Zurbuchen, was taken up to the high Alp at hay-making time and left asleep while the father fetched a load of hay. He returned to find the child gone. At the same time another peasant, called Henri Michel, was coming up the mountain by a rough path, when he heard a child cry. At the same time he saw a lammergeier rise and sail away. Running up to the place he found the little girl, unhurt except for wounds in the arm and left hand, where the bird had clutched her. She had lost her socks, shoes, and cap while being transported by the bird, the distance traversed being about 350 yards. The facts were all entered in the parish archives of the village of Hakeren, and the girl, who lived to be an old woman, was always known as "Geir-Anni."—London Spectator.

Fibre Chamois Has Come to Stay.

From November Number of Dry Goods Review.

We live in an age of innovations, where new things in every line of business spring into life, are tried on their merits, and then either disappear from view as failures or else become so much a part of the established order of things that we forget we ever did without them. Not long ago Fibre Chamois was an innovation, but now its practical worth has established it firmly as a necessity to the dressmaker and tailor. The double value it offers makes it desirable for every lady. To get the necessary stiffness, and at the same time a comfortable, storm-defying warmth, and all for 15 cents, is irresistible. In the States nearly all the uniforms of men with outdoor work, such as policeman, railroad people, street car men, and others whose clothing is made by contract, having a lining of Fibre Chamois through the coat and vest. And this is a good point of advantage for a clothing man offering teniers for such work. Great warmth is thus given without adding bulk or weight, and a much lighter cloth may be used, and yet the result will be most satisfactory. Nearly all wide awake clothing men have realized before this that such advantages are going to be insisted on by their customers, and have had lines made up in this way, thus providing an outfit with a better appearance and capacities for comfort unthought of before.

What She Said. "A friend studied Pitman shorthand nearly a year at college, writes 80 words a minute. I write 120 in less than 3 months. I learned a better system; read my notes so well." B. M. SHANKS. Why not do likewise? S. A. SNELL. Truro, N. S.

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