

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1895

### WANT HIGHER SALARIES.

THE HALIFAX CIVIC OFFICIALS ARE DISSATISFIED.

The Committee on Salaries Have Received Applications for Increases—Officials Who Would Never be Missed—The Funny Action of a Prominent Alderman.

HALIFAX, Dec. 5.—A majority of the city council at its last meeting did a remarkable thing, when they resolved to add \$200 each to the three city assessors, some months ago the council appointed a committee to investigate the whole question of civic salaries. They got to work very slowly, to be sure, but they have done something, and will it be expected, be ready to report at the next meeting of the council. In the face of this, a majority of the council deliberately passed over the salaries committee, and added \$200 each to the salaries of Chief Assessor Poelan and his two assistants, Messrs Cairns and Foster. This it is needless to say, was the result of a lot of "log-rolling" and assiduous personal canvassing by the "supplying" officials. It is a well-known fact that several of the aldermen, who voted for that increase, have over and over again expressed themselves as dissatisfied with the work of some of the assessors whose administration has more than once been the subject of committee investigation. Now, in the face of their former public utterances, and despite the existence of a committee on salaries appointed for the very purpose of looking into such matters as this application for a raise, more than half the council deliberately voted away \$600 of the city's money, into the pockets of officials, whose administrative record, in some particulars at least, is not above question. One alderman who had voted for the increase, asked how he could reconcile such action with what he had formerly said and done, replied:

"This city assessors must be paid a salary worthy of their office. We do not want to keep them down to a barber's pay or to a dry goods clerk's wages. We must pay them a respectable salary to uphold the dignity of their office. If they are not competent we should not only reduce or keep down their pay, but should dismiss them. Whether they are any good matters not, so long as they occupy the position their salary must be kept up to high water mark."

These are the sentiments of an alderman who is well known to have decided opinions regarding the alleged incompetency of some, at least, of the assessors, and yet who enthusiastically voted to add \$200 annually to the pay of each of them. He knew he was talking nonsense when he made the flimsy excuse for his peculiar vote. Ald Mosher is on the salaries committee and yet he voted against having the assessor matter referred to the committee. He voted want of confidence in himself, much to the amusement of observers.

The city hall, a competent aldermanic authority states, could be run for one half what it now costs the tax payers, if useless officials were weeded out, and the whole service was reorganized on common sense principles. Official after official could be named, in receipt of large salaries, who are of no earthly use whatever. Were they gone "they never would be missed," why cannot they be superannuated or got clear of in some way. The rate of civic taxation is sure to be very much higher this year than last, and it is little short of cruelty that the honest toilers of this city must continue to endure to see their money taken not only to pay many needless civic salaries that already exist, but that salaries which are high enough in all conscience, should be increased, as is proposed to be done in the case of these city assessors.

The committee on salaries have several applications for increases. City Treasurer W. L. Brown now thinks he should have \$400 a year more, though he deliberately gave up \$1200 a year in his old place in the water works department for \$1000 in his present, an understanding that when his predecessor, who draws a liberal superannuation allowance should cease to need it, Mr. Brown was to receive the full amount. Now it seems he is desirous of anti-ipating that time, and asks for more money from the civic treasury at once.

Why not recognize the city hall staff, all the way down from the board of works collector to the board of works office, so as to get more efficient work and more economical services. It could easily be done, if "log rolling" and personal interests were only kept in the background. Try it, aldermen, in the name of struggling, tax-ridden citizens, try it!

The committee on salaries has applications for increases also, from Foreman of streets McDonald, and where is this business to end?

The Topsail schooner.

A vessel of a rig not often seen in these waters is the topsail schooner, so called to distinguish it from the schooner carrying the ordinary gaff topsails, says a New

York paper. There is, perhaps, but one sailing from this port. She is a two-masted schooner, with the usual foresail and mainsail, but carrying on her foremast two square sails, an upper and a lower topsail. There are more topsail schooners sailing from Nova Scotia ports than there are from here, and the rig is more common in English waters. There are two three-masted Nova Scotia schooners that carry each two squareupper sails on the mainmast.

### THEY DREW A BIG PRIZE.

It Brought Litigation to the Lucky Ones and Costs to the Lawyers.

On Dec. 9, at the Court House door in Lexington, Mo., United States Marshal Joe Shelby will sell, under execution issued from the United States circuit court here, 532 acres of fine farm land located near Odessa, in Lafayette county. The case will close a hard fought and historic case. It is the old lottery claim between Louis Cohn against Alvin Kensler, partners in the purchase of a lottery ticket that proved a winner and drew the capital prize, \$75,000, in the famous old Louisiana State lottery in its palmy days. The cash has been productive of everything but comfort to all interested parties since it was paid out by the lottery company, a dozen years ago.

During the fall of 1883 Louis Cohn and Alvin Kensler were the best of friends. Both lived here in Kansas city, and for a long time had been partners in the purchase of lottery tickets, and had jointly investigated \$5 each month in search of a fortune. One day during the fall Kensler was given \$250 by Cohn to make the accustomed purchase. Later in the day Cohn asked for the money, saying he was called out of the city and would need it. He asked Kensler to advance the amount and he would be the partner, and this agreement, so he says, was duly understood. His visit was prolonged until after the drawing, and then Kensler learned to his astonishment that he held the ticket that called for the capital prize, and was entitled to \$75,000. Just about that time Cohn came back and tendered him the \$250 for his half in the ticket, but Kensler answered him nay. Then there was a row.

In the due course of time Kensler deposited his ticket with the express company, and it was paid and the cash was turned over to him. Cohn at once began suit for his half of the sum, and employed Major William Warner as his attorney, while Kensler employed Senator George Vest to defend his case and his cash. The case was filed in the Federal Court in Kansas City, Dec. 16, 1884, and asked for one-half of the amount. The case was in the court for three years, and on Nov. 1, 1887, the verdict was rendered for the plaintiff for the sum asked for, with legal interest to date.

The legal battle attracted a great deal of attention. Major Warner fought for his client with remarkable zest, and Senator Vest, who was paid \$5,000 to defend Kensler, made a stubborn defence. It was a tilt between trained and experienced litigant gladiators, and is remembered by other attorneys and the officials.

But Kensler did not stop fighting at the close of the litigation. He had staked a large portion of the cash in a farm of 532 acres down near Odessa, and married, so that his wife would be able to have a claim in the property. A baby was born, and another legal complication was precipitated. The farm was deeded to others, and every day Cohn was resorted to in order to delay or defeat settlement. Finally Mrs. Kensler died, and some years later the baby died, and Kensler is said to have completely abandoned the case and gone to the Pacific coast, where he has accumulated some property and abandoned lottery enterprises.

The attorneys for Cohn watched the legal complications, and at the proper time judgment was assigned to Isaac V. Awt, and in his name was revived and is now in force. The matter was at once put into motion, and an execution was issued and the property seized and sold advertised. The advertisement has been satisfied, and on Dec. 9 the sale of the lands will take place at Lexington.

The farm is one of the best in Lafayette county, and is worth, so interest-d parties claim fully \$50 per acre, and while it will not satisfy in judgment of the plaintiff, it will be a big factor. The judgment, with the legal interest added, now stands at \$44,567.27—Kansas City Journal.

A North Carolina Ruling.

In North Carolina the judges of the superior courts "rotate," i. e., ride each circuit of the whole State in regular succession. When Judge Shipp, of one of the mountain courts, in regular rotation came to ride a circuit on the sea coast, he was much pleased with claims, which were new to him. He had a clam supper, with the result that he had a most violent illness, and could not hold court for two or three days. When able to sit on the bench, the first case tried was an affray in which one man used a pistol, and the other knocked him down with a club (in the shell). Mainly appealing for the State, introduced a witness to prove that one claim, so used, was a deadly weapon. "Stop there, Manly," said the Judge, earnestly: "the court will hear evidence whether or no a pistol is a deadly weapon, but the court knows without further evidence what a claim is."—San Francisco Argonaut.

### GOOD CARE OF THE HAIR.

HOW IT SHOULD BE TREATED TO KEEP IT PROPERLY.

Some of the Common Causes of Baldness and Gray Hair—How the Spanish Women Do in Making Their Heads Attractively Useful Receipts Given.

The early grayness of hair on the temples has a variety of causes, writes Shirley Dare in the Chicago Inter Ocean. The wearing of bangs spoils the front hair, for bangs, especially if curled, get more washing and wetting than is good for them. Also fine ashes and furnace dust settle at the roots and change the color, especially in house-keeping women. If domestic women wish to keep good hair, they must never sweep make a fire or poke it, without having the head closely covered. A coquettish sweeping cap is only partial protection. A kerchief or clean towel brought square over the eyes and pinned snugly over the ears and back hair is better and can be made picturesque as you please.

One great cause of poor hair is the small bonnets worn in windy, cool weather. Set up neuralgia along the front of the head or take cold in the ears, and the hair will show it along the course of the nerve affected. A decayed tooth will also affect the hair in certain connection with the nerves on the same side. Women go out in summer with stiff sailor hats and faces tied up in white veils which oblige them to take more of their own breath than is good or refined, and in fall take to bonnets comprising a bow and aigrette, leaving the wind to dry the moisture of the hair and chill the skin, which always tends to blanch the hair. A veil over the forehead and ears, with fur or leather collar high about the cheeks, is good for the complexion, and postpones white hair and blue noses. Stiff derby and straw hats with leather inside bands ruin hair. Light weight, flexible hats and bonnets are the only wear for those who would have good hair under their millinery. Sweat confined to the scalp by air-tight bands or hats is the promptest cause of grayness and loss of hair recorded. The secretions quickly change, the perspiration grows acid or in warm weather a fungus starts which gives damp hair its musty smell. Keeping bonnets on hour after hour in the senseless custom at public meetings or in travel is the origin of much grayness and thinness of partings, and here lies another plea for good hairdressing. If women's hair were properly and well dressed they would be less reluctant to lay aside their bonnets abroad. One can promptly recognize the "bonnet baldness" of public women.

Dr. Shceaker tells us that "whatever depresses the health of the skin is liable to alter that of the hair and nails, which are modifications of the cuticle."

With this clue it is easy to detect the causes of early grayness and loss of hair. The close air of offices and public building over changes hair very quickly. Over and over I have watched the luxuriant hair of girls who took their places in publishing houses and libraries, notoriously ill-ventilated resorts, and seen them in half a dozen years fade and turn from gray to white. The same ghastly change follows in the workrooms of large stores where it is a penalty for a customer to wait while a gown is tried on. If employers knew how much better spirits and service they might have from their people by thorough ventilation, they would straight way change their windows for the English swing casements, which one begins to find here and there in this country, and keep them all wide open when it is not actually storming. When women realize how much of their youth, vitality, and good looks disappear in the noxious air of their workrooms and lodgings, they would rebel against the needless sacrifice, and insist on wide open windows and disinfected halls and closets. It is not bad feeling on the part of owners and employers which leads to these defects, for they are found on the premises of really humane and enlightened men, who do not know the risks which underfed workingwomen and slim clerks run in these rooms which breathe the air of dungeons.

Women are just as cruel to themselves in their own homes, in their close little sitting rooms which smell of woolen, their artistic little bedrooms; the bits of silk and crape hung on the corners of pictures frames and mantles, the leather cushions and triple curtains give off the odor absorbed from the abomination of a smug-up bedstead, no matter of what pattern. Good air is impossible in a room with a shut-up bed of any sort, which becomes so saturated with the secretions given off by sleepers that one detects its presence by the odor at once. The best beds need more airing than to get, but the closed beds are a source of unsuspected contagion and malaria. The only form of masked bed tolerable to health is the sofa in which the back drop lets down to make half the couch. The cushion, being always open to the air while not in use, cannot become stuffy and illconditioned, and as there is no patent on this kind of bed it should come into common use. Unaired pillows and

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mattresses have more to do with the impairment of health, catarrhs, and falling of hair than any one suspects. Growing intelligence and refinement of the senses mask recognition of the minor causes of impaired vitality. Despised singly, but persistent when joining their petty forces as conditions of early life, they eat away the strength and desire of nations.

Passing from the local causes of decay in hair, one great cause of gray hair in women and baldness in men is nervous strain. It may be nothing more than anxiety of business or family cares and social efforts in a woman whose strength is not equal to the tasks her ambition sets her, or it may be the manifold tag of teaching or the care of young children or invalids. The work is beyond the strength and calls most of the blood to the brain to devise, contrive and adjust, the back and lower muscles are strained by being on one's feet too much, which calls on the nervous force to these two centers of effort, nervous dyspepsia ensues, and affections of the skin and hair betray the defective nutrition. Nervous shock, sudden fright, or intense grief is often followed by falling or grayness of the hair, although fright and grief may have passed out of memory before the symptoms manifest themselves. We go through a good deal in life without knowing it, and we must reverently thank heaven that we forget much as soon as it is over. It is rather a satire that a woman will find her fish black and blue with menacing spots, any one of which would insure her a divorce if shown as the blow of a hasty husband's hand, yet she will not be able to tell how she got them, in knocking around, stumbling in entering a car, being jostled at a shopdoor or striking the corner of a bedstead, the pain and the occasion being alike unnoticed. How often a little experience repeats itself, like this which happened to a woman I know. In the crowds of convention week she found herself in crossing a street just in front of a rapidly advancing electric car from which a very lively jump saved her. In less than an hour she began to feel a queer faintness, dragged herself home and was poorly for a week. A week after her hair began coming out in quantities, to her dismay, but it was not until her strength was brought round and the hair trouble checked by daily pomade that she put cause and effect together. Persons who habitually work up to the limit of their strength are apt to feel these shocks in a measure quite out of proportion to the exciting cause.

Perhaps this will suffice to satisfy ladies who write begging to know why their tresses which were their pride half a dozen seasons since are losing gloss and color. They may sum up the occasion of hair troubles in bad air, perverted nutrition, nervous dyspepsia, and, following these predispositions, some nervous shock or strain. We have seen the care needed to keep the hair in good condition, it remains to learn how to cure its common maladies by simple means. Unless the hygiene of abundant rich nutrition, pure air and plenty of sleep is observed, hair restorers and lotions will not give satisfaction. Nature is very grateful for the right drug in sickness or the right cosmetic in toilet practice, to help the effect of good living. Where results count neither can do its best without the other.

When the hair turns gray before the age of 50 it is not unreasonable to believe that thorough renovation of health will restore color to the hair. Too many instances are on record where men and women have regained good hair after baldness and loss of color to discredit this theory. Electrization of the scalp, beginning with a very weak current, not over one cell of the battery, will check falling of the hair and bring it to its natural color. Magnificent suits of hair can be cultivated with the aid of the electric current, in addition to good care in other respects. But it is likely that impatient people will rush to take all the electricity their skin can bear that I hasten to remind them that a little too much of the current will surely

create baldness. Electricity is not like cold tea, to be used in unlimited dosage, and the daily use of weak currents has a better effect than taking all one can bear. The current should never be applied save by a physician experienced in the use of electricity. If the truth were known, more harm than good is done by small batteries in the hands of amateurs who "give them selves." The use of electricity as a remedy should be foridden to all except physicians. One hardly ever hears of a private battery for medical use without also hearing of some students who worked by its aid until he or she went into paralysis or nervous breakdown. For cultivating a higher order of hysteria probably nothing is so certain as a portable battery in the hands of a half-taught woman. Sojourns in the insane asylum are not infrequently related to the use of electricity by some woman who wanted to do the work of three by the aid of electric baths or daily treatment. Electricity is the most powerful stimulant known, and if the system is not supported by the conditions of high health in all that pertains to food, air, and sleep, one may as well take to the absolute habit for quick and utter nervous ruin.

Pilocarpine, the extract of the South American drug jaborandi, has produced notable direct restoring gray hair and eyebrows to their natural dark brown or black, but in view of the rashness of women in trying new remedies I almost hesitate to mention it. So powerful a medicine is only to be given by a careful physician, and it is not a little significant that the report of the most striking case of restored color in a woman of 60 is cut short by the death of the patient, helped or hindered by pilocarpine—who shall say? These new remedies are given to develop unexpected complications, and one would rather not be the subject of experiments at such risk.

The women who write for "some harmless wash that will restore color to the ugly white streaks in their hair" ask what women have desired since the days of early Egypt. The relics of the stone age reveal woman's paint and powder for the face, and the next in civilization includes the color for the hair. For dark hair which is losing its color, there is probably no domestic remedy better than the old English wash of black tea. To fulfill its reputation it should be made in an iron pot,—if it be rough and rather rusty, so much the better. Into this put one ounce of black tea, and on it pour a pint of boiling water. Let it steep over night, strain and add two fluid ounces of Jamaica rum, with a few drops of rosemary oil or bergamont to make it pleasant. If this is applied to the hair hot, all the better, but it is made to keep, sponging the roots of the hair with half a cupful two or three times a week at night. Rosemary leaves are substituted for the tea when attainable, and it is good to alternate the two.

Another wash for dark hair is sulphate of iron one troy drachm, rose water one pint, glycerine one half fluid ounce, cologne water the same. This wash is supposed to supply iron to the hair, the combination of iron and sulphur in varying degrees rendering the natural hair lighter or darker brown. The fluid given gradually darkens graying hair, with the advantage that no one suspects the use of any dye.

An old recipe for darkening hair is a handful of green walnut shells steeped in a quart of claret. The shells should be kept in the wine for two weeks.

A very fine old hair restorer which benefits the color is made thus: Take half a pound of green southernwood, the garden plant known as "Old Man" or "Cat's Love," and boil it in a pint and a half of best olive oil for two hours. The oil and herb should only simmer. Strain the liquid, pressing the herb to get its extract and repeat the boiling three times with fresh southernwood. Then add half a pint of red wine, while hot, and add two ounces of bear's grease—or tallow this as much goose fat. Brush this into the roots

of the hair twice a week. A sovereign good thing for the hair goes to waste around every vacant lot of the city. Dockroot simmered in oil rubbed into the roots of the hair daily is a great restorative.

Fresh palm oil is excellent for the hair, especially for darkening sandy locks, if one could get it, but the true palm oil, with its odor of violets, is practically unknown.

Before using any kind of restorative for coloring the hair, it should be washed very clean with one-half teaspoon of borax in three pints of hot water, rinsed in two waters, and dried as quickly as possible before a fire or in the sun. When quite dry the dye is applied. The shoulders are protected by a rubber cloth, the hands of the operator, the face, neck, and scalp at the partings of the hair have cold cream rubbed into them or some bland oil to prevent staining. The dye is poured into a saucer, and a shampoo brush, an exaggerated toothbrush in size, conveys it to the hair which must be thoroughly and evenly wet with the fluid. When a lock or two only are to be colored, they are washed and dried free of oil, combed out smooth, and the color brushed in from tip to scalp. Owing to the herring bone formation of the hairs described before, the color sets better in this way of brushing it in. A piece of thin silk is bound about the head to prevent its drying too quickly, and when dry it is well to expose the head to the light. Some of the best dyes do not turn for a day or two, others need repeated applications, to darken the shade, as the quality of hair alters the effect of the dye. Common dyes need repeating once in a month or six weeks. The next thing after getting a good color is to oil the hair to supply something like natural gloss.

None of the nitrate of silver dyes or leads are given, as they are highly injurious to the hair, and often injure the brain. The worst case of shattered mind I ever saw outside of an asylum was a woman who herself attributed the scattering of her faculties to the use of a dangerous hair dye.

It is comparatively easy to color hair black or dark brown, for when the grease and oil are washed out of it, any dark dye will set for a time from logwood to burnt sugar. In the absence of anything else, fading hair and mustaches may be touched up with writing ink or liquid shoe blacking diluted with alcohol. But the after effect on the hair and the duration of the color are not vouched for.

## Money to Burn

Is a common reply when one person asks another where they get all their good clothes.

The reply is generally given in the form of a joke. We give you a chance to use the term in reality. Send your Laundry to Ungar's and save the wear and tear. Economize and send your old clothes and have them dyed at Ungar's Laundry & Dye Works. Then you will have money to Burn.

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