

AMONG SAVAGE TRIBES.

HOW HE REPRESENTED THE GREAT WHITE QUEEN.

He Made a Colossal and Unique Portrait of Victoria and Thus Impressed the Savages by Physical Attributes Alone—They Don't Like Female Rulers.

M. de Rougemont made an interesting speech at a banquet at the recent British Association meeting at Bristol, which was presided over by the Marquis of Dufferin, says Tib-Bits, spoke to the following effect:—

It should be clearly understood that the savage tribes among whom he had lived for nearly thirty years, far from looking upon him as a mere cast away, regarded him rather, and he must say he led them so to regard him, as a direct representative of the White Queen—(applause)—who had sent him into their midst to convey some adequate idea of the majesty of her mighty Empire. (Applause.) To his dismay there was a wonderful falling-off in the effect produced by his glowing descriptions of Her Majesty when it was found that the all-powerful ruler was a woman. (Laughter.) Indeed, so strongly marked was the disappointment of the natives that he had speedily to give them ocular demonstration of the great White Queen's wonderful powers.

This demonstration took the form of a colossal drawing, executed in the pigments with which the savages decorated themselves, and it adorned the precipitous side of a huge rock. (Laughter and applause.) This, he ventured to say, unique portrait of Queen Victoria was more than seven feet high, the blacks being solely impressed by physical attributes, and Her Majesty's crown was composed of the feathers of a rare bird, which only a redoubtable hunter could obtain. Her Majesty, let it be confessed at once, was not over-burdened with clothing, not to put too fine a point on it—(laughter)—for clothing these cannibal savages knew not, and any portrayal of it would simply lead to confusion. Her Majesty's biceps stood out in a most phenomenal manner—(laughter)—and her sceptre was a mighty waddy or club, such as could be wielded with deadly effect upon enemies. (Laughter.) He must say that, even from the civilized point of view, the tout ensemble was both striking and impressive. (Hear, hear)

He then pointed out to the natives his own large and windowless house, and in order to convey to them some notion of the magnitude of the great Queen's dwelling, he declared that her retinue was larger than the whole of his tribes put together, and that they lived in one enormous house, such as he could not build if he worked at it the whole of his lifetime. (Laughter and applause.) He then proceeded to give his people some idea of the diverse races found in the British Empire, from the fair Saxon, personified for the nonce by himself, to the jet-back inhabitant of British Africa. (Applause.) He demonstrated the various hues of skins by means of pigments rubbed upon his own body—(laughter)—and he was obliged to tell his people that the Empire embraced the whole universe—(laughter and applause) because, of course, they could not follow the distinction between Scotland and France or England and Turkey.

In order to remove any lingering disappointment their might be over this mighty ruler being a female, he pointed out that she had a much-beloved, a most redoubtable son, the Prince of Wales—(applause)—and his powers he epitomized by assuring his hearers that the prince was a very great warrior and hand repair thrower—(laughter)—and led his tribes into battle and strange places where the great Queen-Mother could not venture [Laughter]. He even made a colossal clay statue of the Prince, representing him armed with many throwing spears, but unfortunately the hot sun caused him to go to pieces more quickly than he could have wished. [Laughter.] Here, then, they had in a few words the strange and humble part he played in the government of the British Empire. (Applause).—Westminster Gazette.

Freaks of Sleep-Walkers.

A well-known physician gives an account of an Irish gentleman who swam more than two miles down a river got ashore, and was subsequently discovered sleeping by the roadside, altogether unconscious of the extraordinary feat he had accomplished.

Professor Fischel, of Bale, writes of a young student of Wartemburg who used to play hide-and-seek while fast asleep. His fellow-students knew of his propensity, and when he began walking threw bolsters after him, which he always eluded, jumping over bedsteads and other obstacles placed in his way.

A gentleman was once discovered at one o'clock in the morning in a neighbour's garden engaged in prayer, evidently under the impression that he was in church, but otherwise in a deep sleep.

A young girl given to sleep-talking was in the habit of imitating the violin with her

lips, giving the preliminary tuning and scraping and flourishing with the utmost fidelity. It puzzled her physician a great deal until he learned that when an infant the girl lived in a room adjoining a fiddler, who often performed upon his instrument within her hearing.

IN THE IMPERIAL SERVICE.

Officers Pay and Marks of Rank in the Army and Navy.

The regimental daily pay in the various arms of the English service is as follows: A colonel or lieutenant-colonel in the Household Cavalry, £1 13s 6d.; in the Cavalry, 2s. less; in the Horse Artillery £1 4s. 9d., in the Field or Garrison Artillery, 18s.; in the Royal Engineers the same, as also in the Foot Guards, Infantry of the Line, or Army Service Corps.

A major receives 25s. 6d. a day in the Household Cavalry, or 18s. after two years' service; in the Cavalry, 15s., an additional 2s. after two years; in the Horse Artillery, 18s 6d.; in the Field or Garrison Artillery, 2s. 6d. less, as also in the Royal Engineers; and 13s. 6d. a day, or 16s. after two years, in the Foot Guards, Infantry of the Line, or Army Service Corps. A captain with higher brevet rank receives 15s. 6d. a day in the Household Cavalry, a plain captain 2s. less; in the Cavalry, 15s., and 13s. respectively; in the Horse Artillery, 17s. and 15s. respectively; in the Field or Garrison Artillery, 13s. 7d. and 11s. 7d. respectively; the same in the Royal Engineers, Foot Guards Infantry of the Line, and Army Service Corps.

A lieutenant in the Household Cavalry receives 9s. a day; in the Cavalry 7s. 8d.; in the Horse Artillery, 8s. 10d., with 1s. extra after seven years' service; in the field or Garrison Artillery or the Royal Engineers 6s. 10d. a day, with 1s. after seven years, and in the Foot Guards, Infantry of the Line, or Army Service Corps, 6s. 6d. a day with 1s. extra after seven years. A second lieutenant receives 6s. 8d. a day in the Household Cavalry, the same in the Cavalry, 1s. more in the Horse Artillery, 5s. 7d in the Field of Garrison Artillery of Royal Engineers and 5s. 3d. in the Foot Guards, Infantry of the Line, or Army Service Corps. Of course, there are various ways in which an officer can increase this salary very considerably. Adjutants, for instance, holding the position of major, receive 5s. a day with a position of captain 2s 6d a day extra and lieutenants 3s. 6d. a day extra.

The rank of military men can easily be discerned by a glance at their shoulder-straps and an inspection of the badges placed thereon. A field-marshal will be known by crossed batons on a wreath of laurel, with a crown above; a general by a crossed sword and baton, with crown and star above it; a lieutenant-general, by a crossed sword and baton, with a crown above it; a major-general, by a crossed sword and baton with a star above; a brigadier-general by a crossed sword and baton only; a colonel, by a crown and two stars below; a lieutenant-colonel, by a crown and one star below; a major, by a crown, a captain by two stars; a lieutenant, one star and second lieutenant, no badge at all.

Officers of the Civil branches of the Navy can be distinguished in much the same way as executive officers, by the bands of gold lace round the cuff, they wearing the same number as officers of corresponding rank in the executive branches. The only alteration is that the Civil branch do not wear the curl above the rows of lace, and the space between the rows is of colored cloth. Thus the medical branch have scarlet between the rows; the accountants' branch, white; the engineers' branch purple; and naval instructors, light blue.—1 it-Bits.

WOUNDED SIXTYSEVEN TIMES.

Fought in 27 battles, 57 Skirmishes and had 100 Hand-to-Hand Encounters.

Probably no man in the whole history of adventure has had so many narrow escapes from death as Major Fontaine, who is now following the peaceful pursuit of a civil engineer at Lyon Massachusetts.

From his earliest boyhood young Fontaine courted danger, and if there was a risky escapade he was sure to be in it. His brushes with death, however, began in the Crimean War, through which he served as a Russian soldier; and he was personally decorated by the Czar with the Russian Iron Cross of Honour.

In the Crimean War, and, later, in the American Civil War, in which he served as confederate scout and courier for four successive generals, his career was one long record of reckless daring. He was foremost in every charge, and in the thickest of every fight.

He fought in twenty seven pitched battles and in fifty-seven skirmishes, and on

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no fewer than 100 occasions he was engaged in hand-to-hand conflicts with the enemy. His lungs were pierced thirteen times, and he was wounded no fewer than sixty-seven times; in many cases barely escaping with his life. Five times he was left on the field as dead; and on two occasions he was so desperately wounded in his chest, that by an arrangement of mirrors he could see his heart beating.

He owes his escape from death largely to his wonderful skill with the rifle, and revolver; for he was recognised as the most skillful marksman as well as the most reckless soldier in the two armies. Major Fontaine has kept a diary of all his thrilling adventures and escapes; and when it is published it will make the wildest fiction appear tame and paltry.

A Canadian Medicine.

WHICH HAS MADE A WONDERFUL REPUTATION THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Every Cure Published is Investigated by a Responsible Newspaper—the Advertiser has Looked Into and Gives Below the Particulars of One of These Cures.

From the Advertiser, Hartland, N. B.

The Advertiser has come across still another instance of the remarkable curative powers of the famous Canadian remedy, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Mr. William Tedlie, of Lower Brighton, a prominent lumberman and farmer, came very near being a cripple from rheumatism, the dread disease so prevalent along the St. John River. Mr. Tedlie is now 65 years of age. Five years ago he was taken with the first symptoms of rheumatism—over exposure, the stream drives and the general hard life of the lumberman, paved the way for the lodgement of the excruciating disease. The symptoms first manifest were pains through the legs, arms and hands. Gradually conditions grew worse. At intervals there would be an abatement of the malady, but for months each year he was very nearly helpless. The pain was agonizing that sleep was out of the question, and to work was impossible. The afflicted man had so often read of the wonderful efficacy of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in cases similar to his own, that he resolved to try them. He says, however, that he was not hopeful of receiving much benefit, as he had tried many medicines without any good result following. He began the use of the Pills and by the time a couple of boxes were used he found they were helping him. Thus encouraged he continued the use of the medicine and gradually the pains and soreness left him, he was able to sleep soundly, and enjoyed an excellent appetite. In fact after using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for less than two months Mr. Tedlie says he found himself in the best of health. He is now a warm friend of this great medicine and urges similar sufferers not to experiment with other medicines but at once begin the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, nervous headache, nervous prostration, and disease depending upon humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc., all disappear before a fair treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They give a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions. Sold by all dealers and post paid at 50 c. a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. Do not be persuaded to take some substitute.

The Medical Record.

The Medical Record for October 1st contains no less than eight original articles of merit. Dr. Simon Baruch writes well in regard to the use of water in the treatment of typhoid fever, and points out that a clear understanding of the therapeutic principles enunciated by the lamented Brand makes the physician independent of method, and in its application will save many lives. Chas. E. Namack, M. D. gives his experience in Bellevue Hospital N. Y. with three hundred and sixty sick soldiers sent there from Cuba, Florida, Chicamauga and Montauk Point. The cases were all classified as malarial fever, typhoid fever, or typhoid fever complicated with malarial infection. The differential diagnoses were made by microscopical examinations of the blood. Widal's test proved disappointing in cases of undoubted typhoid from Chickamauga. Dr. Thomas J. Hillis comes gaily to the defence of the much abused midwife and contrasts her kindly and quiet helpfulness with the heartlessness of modern young medico who arrives on the scene with a change of clothing in a dressing case and an immense gipsack stuffed with bursting with all sorts of nameless but cruel implements which he immediately proceeds to display for the benefit of all concerned. Dr. Hillis wants to know if the self-confident young man can and will wash the baby and cook the poor man's dinner. Dr. Carl Beck contributes an il-

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Illustrated article on the "Technique of closing caecal Fistula." Dr. Rodman who has tried Schleich's method of producing general anaesthesia in seven hundred cases says it is not a success. Dr. C. C. Warden describes a case of tuberculosis of the mammary gland. Dr. Wm. Cheatham tells of some of the germs found in inflammation of the middle ear, and Dr. Ingraham gives a practical method for administering Iodine in cases of consumption. "Some medical lessons of the war," "The Investigating Committee and the conduct of the War," "The fly as a propagator of typhoid fever," and "Hunting Accidents" are dealt with editorially. Many interesting paragraphs are grouped as News of the Week. There are full reports of the meetings of the American Gynaecological Society, and the Medical Society of the county of New York, several pages of interesting correspondence, medical items and therapeutic hints and the usual weekly report on the prevalence of contagious diseases of the world over. Published weekly by Wm. Wood and Company, N. Y.

Oddest Parson in the World.

The most remarkable man who has ever occupied a pulpit is probably the Rev. Mr. Kesterson, of Tennessee, who is the tallest parson in the world, and whose career is quite as astonishing as his stature. In his younger days this clerical Anak towered to the height of 8ft., and even in his old age (he is seventy-three now) he reaches 7ft. 8in., while he turns the scale at 309lb. As might be expected of a man who could touch the tallest of our Life-guardsmen under his arm, he has been formidable in his younger days. For many years he was the 'terror of Tennessee' and defied the representatives of law and order, who gave a wide berth to his strong arm and unerring rifle. He is credited with having killed seven men; but the reverend gentleman denies the impeachment, and says the number is wrong. In his unregenerate days he ran a 'moonshine still' on Walker's Ridge; and, although it was common knowledge, no Revenue officer ever dared to interfere with his enterprise. At the age of forty he 'saw the error of his ways,' and entered the Baptist Church, in which he graduated as a preacher. He varies preaching by farming; is a confirmed bachelor; and has been a great smoker and chewer from his earliest youth.

Had no Other to Turn.

Sabbath School Teacher: 'Why Petey Murphy! Fighting again? Did not last Sunday's lesson teach that when you are struck on one cheek to turn the other to the striker?' Petey Murphy: 'Yes'm; but he welted me on the nose an' I only got one.'

EVENING CLASSES FOR WINTER TERM OPENS MONDAY, OCT. 3 Hours 7.30 to 9.30

We hold the right for exclusive use of the latest and best system of Business Practice and Practical Accounting (out only last month) It is just the thing for evening classes. Call and see it. We want everybody to see it. Call or send for terms. S. KERR & SON, Odd Fellows Hall, 87 Union Street.

ASTHMA Beyond Medical Aid For Many Centuries.

CLARKE'S KOLA COMPOUND

Now comes to the aid of all asthmatic sufferers. Below we publish one of the many letters daily received endorsing this wonderful remedy. Physicians advised leaving the country. CLARKE'S KOLA COMPOUND cures.

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 30th, 1898. I have during the past four years been a great sufferer from Asthma, which has been growing worse each year, and for the past four months could not work a day, owing to the loss of so much sleep at nights. My appetite also became so poor that I could eat scarcely anything, and I lost nearly forty pounds in weight. I consulted several of the physicians here, but they all told me, that owing to the extreme dampness of the climate, I would have to leave the country or would not live many months. During my last and worst attack I could do so much that I became black in the face, and my wife thought that I would not recover. One day about the beginning of the year, after three days of almost constant suffering in bed, a lady presented me with a bottle of Clarke's Kola Compound, and in less than two days I was up and around, and less than a week I was back to work. It is just two months since I started the Kola treatment and I have not since had an attack of Asthma. I have regained most of my lost weight and never lost a single night's sleep. I feel it my duty to recommend this wonderful remedy to all who may be afflicted with this most dreadful disease.

(Signed) WM. BROWN, 500 Burrard Street. Three bottles of Clarke's Kola Compound are absolutely guaranteed to cure any case of Asthma or Hay Fever, or money will be refunded. So'd by druggists. A free sample to anyone who has Asthma. Attention the Star. Address the Griffiths & Macpherson Co., 121 Church Street, Toronto, sole Canadian agents.

CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS. Announcements under this heading not exceeding five lines (about 35 words) cost 25 cents each insertion. 5 cents extra for every additional line.

BICYCLE THIS YEARS "MASSEY-HARRIS" FOR SALE. A 1898 model Massey-Harris bicycle, ridden very little, purchased in the middle of June. Nothing at all wrong with the machine, the owner having discontinued its use through ill health. Cost \$75. Cash will be sold at big reduction for cash. The wheel is 22 inch frame and handsomely enameled and nickleed.—Address communication to "Bicycle" Progress Office.

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RESIDENCE at Rothessay for sale or to rent for the Summer months. That pleasantly situated house known as the Titus property about one and a half miles from Rothessay Station and within two minutes walk of the Kennebec Falls. Rent reasonable. Apply to H. G. Fenety, Barrister-at-Law, Pugsley Building. 24 6-11