THE HERALD.

VOL. I., NO. 30. FREDERICTON, N. B., MONDAY, JULY 7, 1890. $1.00 PER YEAR.

HOTELS.

QUEEN HOTEL,

Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

THIS HOTEL has been REFITTED AND PAINTED IN THE MOST ATTRACTIVE STYLE. AN ELEGANT GENTLEMEN'S PARLOR, OFFICE, and BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED DINING ROOM on Ground Floor; PERFECT VENTILATION and SEWERAGE throughout; LARGE and AIRY BEDROOMS; COMMODIOUS BATH ROOMS and CLOSETS on each floor; and is capable of accommodating ONE HUNDRED GUESTS.

It is rapidly growing in popular favor, and is to-day one of the LEADING, as well as the MOST COMFORTABLE HOTELS IN THE DOMINION.

The Table is always supplied with every delicacy available. The Cooking is highly commended, and the Staff of Attendants are ever ready to oblige.

There are two of the largest and most conveniently fitted up SAMPLE ROOMS in Canada, having street entrances and also connecting with Hotel Office.

HORSES and CARRIAGES of every style are to be had at the LIVERY STABLE of the Proprietor, immediately adjacent to the Hotel.

The "QUEEN" is centrally located, directly opposite to the Steamboat and Gibson Ferry Landings, and within a minute's walk of the Parliament Buildings, County Registrar's Office and Cathedral.

☞ A FIRST-CLASS BARBER SHOP IN CONNECTION.

WM. WILSON,

Barrister, Attorney-at-Law,

NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.

Secretary-Treasurer York.
Registrar University of New Brunswick.
Agent Glasgow and London Insurance Co's.

Office: CARLETON STREET.

RAILROADS.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

1889 SUMMER ARRANGEMENT 1889

ON and after **Monday, June 10th, 1889,** the Trains of this Railway will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

TRAINS WILL LEAVE ST. JOHN:

Day Express for Halifax and Campbellton 7.00
Accommodation for Point du Chene 11.10
Fast Express for Halifax 14.30
Express for Sussex 16.35
Fast Express for Quebec and Montreal 16.35

A parlor car runs each way daily on express trains leaving Halifax at 8.30 o'clock and St. John at 7.00 o'clock. Passengers from St. John for Quebec and Montreal leave St. John at 16.35 and take sleeping car at Moncton.

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN:

Express from Sussex 8.30
Fast Express from Montreal and Quebec 10.50
Fast Express from Halifax 14.50
Day Express from Halifax and Campbellton 20.10
Express from Halifax, Pictou and Mulgrave 23.30

The trains of the Intercolonial Railway to and from Montreal are lighted by electricity and heated by steam from the locomotive.

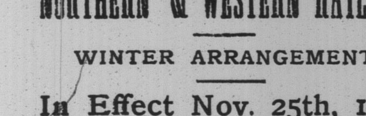
All trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

D. POTTINGER,
Chief Superintendent.

Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., June 8th, 1889.

For Tickets and other information, apply at the office of

JOHN RICHARDS,
Agent, Fredericton



NORTHERN & WESTERN RAILWAY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

In Effect Nov. 25th, 1889.

TRAINS RUN ON EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

A PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Fredericton daily (Sunday excepted) for Chatham.

LEAVE FREDERICTON

2:40 p. m; Gibson, 2:45; Marysville, 2:55; Manzer's Siding, 3:20; Durham, 3:30; Cross Creek, 4:10; Boiestown, 5:20; Doaktown, 6:10; Upper Blackville, 7:00, Blackville, 7:25; Upper Nelson Boom, 8:00; Chatham Junction, 8:25; arrive at Chatham, 9:00.

RETURNING, LEAVE CHATHAM

6:30, a. m.; Chatham Junction, 7:00; Upper Nelson Boom, 7:15; Blackville, 8:05; Upper Blackville, 8:35; Doaktown, 9:25; Boiestown, 10:20; Cross Creek, 11:30; Durham, 12:10, p.m.; Marysville, 12:45; Gibson, 12:55, arriving at Fredericton, 1:00.

Connections are made at Chatham Junction with the I. C. Railway for all points East and West, and at Fredericton with the N. B. Railway for St. John and all points West and at Gibson for Woodstock, Houlton, Grand Falls, Edmundston and Presque Isle, and with the Union S. S. Co. for St. John, and at Cross Creek with Stage for Stanley.

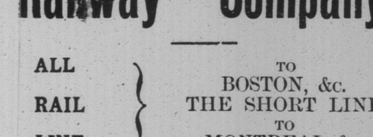
All Trains will Leave and Arrive at Fredericton Station, West End of Bridge, instead of Gibson as heretofore.

All Freight to and from Fredericton will be received at Fredericton Station. Freight to and from Gibson will be received at Gibson Station.

☞ Tickets can be procured at F. B. Edgecombe's dry goods store.

THOMAS HOBEN,
Superintendent.

Gibson, N. B., May 18th, 1889.



NEW BRUNSWICK Railway - Company.

ALL RAIL LINE } TO BOSTON, &c. THE SHORT LINE TO MONTREAL, &c.

ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS

In Effect June 30th, 1890.

LEAVE FREDERICTON.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

6.00 A. M.—Express for St. John and intermediate points; Vanceboro, Bangor, and points West; St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Houlton, Woodstock, and points North.
3.05 P. M.—For Fredericton Junction and St. John.

RETURNING TO FREDERICTON FROM

St. John, 8.45 a. m.; 4.45, p. m. Fredericton Junction, 11.55, a. m.; 6 25, p. m. McAdam Junction, 10 40, a. m.; 2.15, p.m. Vanceboro, 10.20, a. m., St. Stephen, 7.40, 11.25 a. m. St. Andrews, 7.00, a. m.

Arriving in Fredericton at 1.15, 7.15, p. m.

LEAVE GIBSON.

7 00 A. M. — Mixed for Woodstock, and points north.

ARRIVE AT GIBSON.

4.45 P. M.—Mixed from Woodstock, and points north.

A. J. HEATH, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent. F. W. CRAM, Gen'l Manager.

The New Drill Book.

INFANTRY DRILL, 1889.

PRICE 35 CENTS.

For Sale by

MCMURRAY & CO.

Bookseller And Stationer.

Parsons' Pills

These pills were a wonderful discovery. Unlike any others. One Pill a Dose. Children take them easily. The most delicate women use them. In fact all ladies can obtain very great benefit from the use of Parsons' Pills.

One box sent postpaid for 25 cts., or five boxes for $1 in stamps. 30 Pills in every box. We pay duty to Canada.

The circular around each box explains the symptoms. Also how to cure a great variety of diseases. This information alone is worth ten times the cost. A handsome illustrated pamphlet sent free contains valuable information. Send for it. Dr. I. S. Johnson & Co., 22 Custom House Street, Boston, Mass. "Best Liver Pill Known."

Make New Rich Blood!

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED

TO THE EDITOR:

Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and Post Office Address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, M.C., 186 West Adelaide St., TORONTO, ONTARIO.

HEALTH FOR ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

THE PILLS

PURIFY THE BLOOD, correct all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys and Bowels. They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For Children and the Aged they are priceless.

THE OINTMENT

Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal.

FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS,

Glandular Swellings, and all Skin Diseases, it has no rival; and for Contracted and Stiff Joints it acts like a charm.

Manufactured only at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment,

78, NEW OXFORD STREET, (late 533, OXFORD STREET), LONDON

and are sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box or Pot and may be had of all Medicine Venders throughout the World.

☞ Purchasers should look to the label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 533, Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

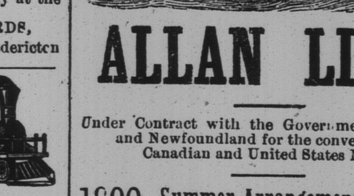
13-10-83

I CURE FITS!

THOUSANDS OF BOTTLES GIVEN AWAY YEARLY.

When I say Cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then have them return again. I MEAN A RADICAL CURE. I have made the disease of Fits, Epilepsy or Falling Sickness a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to Cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my Infallible Remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address:—H. G. ROOT, M.C., Branch Office, 186 WEST ADELAIDE STREET, TORONTO.

STEAMSHIPS.



ALLAN LINE.

Under Contract with the Government of Canada and Newfoundland for the conveyance of Canadian and United States Mails.

1890, Summer Arrangements, 1890.

This Company's Lines are composed of double-engined, Clyde-built IRON STEAMSHIPS. They are built in water-tight compartments, are unsurpassed for strength, speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experience can suggest, and have made *the fastest time on record.*

The Steamers of the

MAIL LINE TO LIVERPOOL

(Calling at Rimouski and Moville to land mails and passengers), are intended to be despatched from Liverpool on THURSDAYS and from Quebec on THURSDAYS, as follows:

From Liverpool.		From Quebec.
1 May	PARISIAN	22nd May
15th do	CIRCASSIAN	5th June
22nd do	SARDINIAN	12th do
29th do	POLYNESIAN	19th do
5th June	PARISIAN	26th do
19th do	CIRCASSIAN	10th July
26th do	SARDINIAN	17th do
3rd July	POLYNESIAN	24th do
10th do	PARISIAN	31st do
24th do	CIRCASSIAN	14th Aug
31st do	SARDINIAN	21st do
7th Aug	POLYNESIAN	28th do
14th do	PARISIAN	4th Sept

Halifax, St. John's, N. F., Queenstown and Liverpool Service.

From Liverpool.		From Halifax.
27th May	CASPIAN	23rd June
10th June	COREAN	7th July
24th do	NOVA SCOTIAN.	21st do

Rates of Passage to Liverpool.

SALOON (According to accommodation) $45 to $80
RETURN .... $95 to $150

Children, in saloon, between 2 and 12 years, half fare; under 2 years, free.

Clergymen and their families are allowed reduction of ten per cent. from these rates.

INTERMEDIATE $30
STEERAGE $20

Rates of Passage to St. John's, N. F.

Saloon, $20; Intermediate, $15; Steerage, $6.

GLASGOW LINE.

Direct sailings from Glasgow to Halifax.

Scandinavian .... 8th July
Manitoban .... 5th Aug

No cattle of any description carried on Allan Mail Steamers.

Steerage Tickets issued to and from the principal points in Great Britain and the Continent at cheap rates.

For Staterooms, Tickets, or further information apply to

WM. THOMSON & CO., Agents,
ST. JOHN N. B.

No. 5.

INTERNATIONAL S. S. CO.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

Four Trips a Week.

FOR BOSTON.

ON and after MONDAY, Aug. 12th, the Steamers of this Company will leave St. John, for Eastport, Portland, and Boston, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY morning at 7.25 Standard.

Returning will leave Boston same days at 8.30 a. m., standard, and Portland at 5.30 p. m., for Eastport and St. John.

In addition to above, a Steamer will leave every SATURDAY EVENING, at 6.25 Standard, for Boston direct; also, a Steamer leaves Boston same evening for St. John direct, until Sept. 14th.

Connections at Eastport with steamer ROSE STANDISH, for Saint Andrews, Calais and St. Stephen. Freight received daily up to 5 p. m.

H. W. CHISHOLM, Agent,
Reed's Point Wharf, St John, N. B.

COOKED CODFISH.

Ask your Grocer for

COOKED SHREDDED CODFISH,

And Try It.

ADAMS BROS.

FUNERAL
—AND—
FURNISHING - UNDERTAKERS,

OPP. QUEEN HOTEL,
FREDERICTON.

Caskets, Coffins,
Robes, Mountings, &c.

and everything required in the Undertaking Business kept in stock.

☞ *Special Prices for Country Orders.*

Orders in the City or Country attended to with promptness.
Residence over Warerooms.

ADAMS BROS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

IT IS ONLY A SHORT WHILE SINCE

LUCY & CO.

started their present undertaking, and they can now with pride boast of having one of the best

Boot, Shoe,
—AND—
READY-MADE
CLOTHING

Business in the City. This has been accomplished in the short space of eighteen months, and it shows what pluck and perseverance will do when backed by fair dealing and close attention to the wants of the people. Their goods are bought and sold for CASH, and this is the real secret of their success.

They wish to call the attention of Christmas buyers to the fact that Presents bought at their Store are not only ornamental, but also useful to those who receive them. Respectfully,

LUCY & CO.

Their stock is now complete and they are receiving NEW GOODS every week.

R. C. MACREDIE,

Plumber, Gas Fitter,
AND
TINSMITH,

WOULD inform the people of Fredericton and vicinity that he has resumed business on Queen Street,

OPP COUNTY COURT HOUSE,

where he is prepared to fill all orders in above lines, including

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL
BELL HANGING,
Speaking Tubes, &c.

C. C. GILL,

PAINTER,
House and Sign Decorator.

Tinting in OIL or WATER COLOR.
PAPERING and GRAINING.
EXPRESSES and WAGONS Painted at Short Notice.

SHOP AND RESIDENCE:

59 Brunswick Street.

HORSES AND HORSEMEN.

OF INTEREST TO OUR READERS.

Axtell, the $105,000 stallion, was listed by Mr. Ijames, one of his owners, at $100, as was Jersey Wilkes and 38 mares. The township assessor turned Axtel in at $75.-000. The Farmers Alliance took up the case and appeared by representatives before the county board of equalization to have the assessors amount stand. The board by a close vote, finally fixed the assessed value at $8,000 for the great stallion.

Dr. Seward Webb, of Shelburne, Va, has just received a consignment of twenty-five English-bred hackneys, nearly all being from Mr. Burdett-Coutts place, Brookfield, England. The Live Stock Journal said of the shipment: Not since Messenger left British shores to found a new breed of horses in America has such an important consignment of our best equine representatives sailed out of a British port. Nearly all prize winners. W. K. Vanderbilt by the same boat received half a dozen French coach horses.

TEN BROECK'S MILE RECOBD REDUCED.

WASHINGTON PARK, CHICAGO, June 28.—An extra race was down on the card making six events for the afternoon. Six thousand, people were present. In the first race the favorite, Ja Sa, won in a canter three and a half lengths in fast time. The second race an extra race, had for a starter the fast three-year-old California horse Racine, by Bishop imp. Fairy Rose, owned by Senator Stanford. The field was of that order which should indicate that to win Racine must lower or ran very close to record. He was away in front, and fought for his head from the first quarter to the head of the stretch, at which point he was let go, and when home an easy winner in the remarkable time of 1.19½ beating the record of Ten Broeck a quarter of a second, made at Louisville, May 24, 1877. Time for different distances as follows: One eighth mile, 12¼; one quarter mile, 24½; three eighths, 36½; half 48½; five-eighths, 1.01; three quarters, 1.13¼; seven-eighths, 1.26½; mile, 1.36½.

A HOE HER ONLY WEAPON.

Brave Fight of a Mother with a Gigantic Panther.

The wife of Morris Kapper, a ranchman owning an extensive plaec in Texas had an adventure with a large female panther, in which the lady succeeded in killng the animal with a hoe, says a despatch from Harrold, Texas. Her husband had requested her on leaving the house at dinner to send him some medicine which he was taking at regular intervals when these intervals occurred, which she did, dispatching her son, of nine or ten, to his father, who was employed in his vegetable garden, situated about three huhdred feet from the house. Her second child, a little girl of three, begged several times to go instead of her brother, so in the cool of the evening Mrs. Kapper, to gratify the child, sent her instead with medicine.

The path, though bordered with tall bushes, was all the way in plain view of the piazza where the lady sat watching the little girl as she toddled off, but removing her eyes for a moment to examine her work she lost sight of her and the next moment was horrified to hear the child scream out in sudden pain or affright. Running as fast as she could down the path she found that the little girl was no longer in it, but crushed grass and broken bush on one side showed that some large animal had just left it. The mother following the trail which was perfectly distinct, soon came upon a panther dragging the child by its little dress along the ground, but the weight prevented the animal from going faster than a walk, so without its detecting her she ran back and caught up the hoe her husband had left in the garden and returned. The panther had then dropped the child, but was still standing over it, and on seeing Mrs. Kapper began to snarl, showing its pointed teeth.

She ran up to it, when it again seized its prey in its teeth, but the heroic lady tore her child from its grasp, and putting it behind her met the panther as it rushed at her, infuriated by the loss of its booty, with a blow of the hoe which, missing the head, yet severed its left ear from it. The panther paused in its attack on her, and began to try and reach the wound with its mouth, screaming and tearing up the earth. Mrs. Kapper then brought the hoe down on its head with such force as to crush its skull, and the next moment the animal lay dead at her feet.

Turning to the child she found it insensible from fright, which accounted for its silence while being dragged by the panther. The little thing is still in a precarious condition from the nervous shock it sustained. Mr. Kapper who had left the garden for a few minutes, on his return was surprised to see his wife crawl in sight, and instead of calling to him signaled him to approach. When he did so he found her so exhausted by her late excitement that she could not stand on her feet nor speak other than in a gasping whisper. He carried her and the child home, where they were placed in bed. The heroic lady, though she managed to tell her adventure to her husband, cannot hear it mentioned without going into violent hysterics.

The carcass of the panther was brought to town this morning to be preserved as an interesting relic and instance of a mother's devotion. It was a large one, measuring nearly nine feet from the muzzle to the tip of the long, curling tail, and of the family known as the "tawny-bellied.

AN IDEAL BEDROOM.

For bedroom use nothing is more convenient than one or more low ottomans. As a seat before the dresser for hair dressing purposes it is preferable to a chair, and whenever a low chair would be used in making one's toilet an ottoman is equally suitable. Upholstered and with springs ottomans are quite expensive affairs, but almost any one can get up a useful and pretty one with a little ingenuity and labor. Grocers generally have boxes that are right as to size and shape for such a bit of furnishing, so a foundation can easily be procured.

If merely a seat is wanted a box turned upside down is the beginning, and the covering may be as varied as individual tastes can make it. Excelsior should be put over the top to pad it out comfortably, and over this a piece of ticking or stout muslin should be tacked to hold it in place and make it easier to fit on the outer cover. If the box is smooth enough the sides can be stained and a tassel fringe of silk, cotton or wool put on as deep as the box itself. Plush, turcoman or the velour squares in a pattern may be used as a top covering. The cretonnes that come in tapestry designs are very pretty, with cotton tassel fringe.

HER LETTER WRITTEN IN BLOOD.

Superintendent James M. Fuller of Fuller's Detective Bureau has succeeded in rescuing one of the four girls who were enticed to this city from their Connecticut homes for unlawful purposes. A few days ago the following letter, written in blood, was received by the father of the young girl who was recently decoyed from Meriden by a woman bearing a strong resemblance to the once notorious Blanche Douglas:

DEAR FATHER—I am locked in a room at a large white house surrounded by trees in the country. The place is on the road from West Hoboken or near the high Palisades of New Jersey. Oh, in mercy's name come or send for me, or I shall kill myself before standing any longer the terrible treatment I am being subjected to by the people here, who are all in a plot of crime against me. You can reach me by the Hoboken Ferry, as I know I was brought here that way in a carriage. I will be looking for you from a window at the back of the house on the top floor where no one can see me. I am held a prisoner, and only by the kindness of a sympathizing servant woman was this letter got to you for me. Come quick, for your own daughter's dying sake.

The envelope bore the postmark of Guttenburg, N. J., and superintendent Fuller, after a long search, succeeded in finding the young girl in a secluded house about half way between Guttenburg and West Hoboken. When superintendent Fuller and one of his detectives entered the house they found that the unfortunate girl was locked in an upper room. The girl was returned to her parents' home, but before leaving here she told Mr. Fuller her remarkable experience.

"She became acquainted with a rather prepossessing woman in Meriden some time ago," said he, "who induced her to come to this city. She accompanied the woman to a flat in the vicinity of Central Park, where she was introduced to a good looking young man wearing a black mustache. After partaking of some wine she knew nothing more until she found herself alone the following morning in the room in the house near Guttenburg. Then she discovered that she had been ruined and that the woman whom she had trusted was responsible for her condition.

"She tried the doors of her room but found them locked. Here she was confined for several days, and subjected to various cruelties. Finally she discovered an old envelope and a scrap of soiled paper under a pile of rubbish. She had no writing materials, but, cutting her gums until the blood flowed, she succeeded, with the aid of a pointed stick, in laboriously writing in letters of crimson the letter to her father disclosing her place of confinement.

"After much difficulty she succeeded in inducing an old woman, who acted as a servant at the house, to mail the letter. The girl said that she never slept after the old woman told her that the letter had been safely deposited at the post office, until she was finally rescued."

The father of the girl called for his daughter and took her at once to his home, but not until he had made arrangements with Mr. Fuller to follow up the vile woman who had decoyed her away.

Superintendent Fuller thinks that he has clews that will lead to the recovery of Amelia Elaves of Southington, Conn., and hopes to be able to return her to her parents in a few days. He told a Press reporter yesterday that he believed that all of the girls had been decoyed from their homes by the same person.

"If the parents of these girls keep their promises," said he, "I hope soon to bring this woman to trial. I will take her to Connecticut to face the fathers and mothers of these girls, and she will be put out of the way of trafficking in innocent children for at least twenty years."

HENRY TUDOR.

Henry 2-der was a 1-der,
(His wife was a 2-der, too)
He got on a bender,
Grew mellow and 10-der,
And made a big blunder, too;
He met number 2-der,
And straightway he wooed 'er.
And told number 1-der,
She'd have to go under;
He couldn't af-4-d 'er.
Then he hacked and he hewed 'er.
And took number 2-der!
Now, wan't he a 1-der,
The son of a gunder?

—Sunbeam.

A STORY ABOUT CHRISTINE NILSSON FROM A VAGUE SOURCE.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 28.—A special from Stockholm, Sweden, states that a remarkable piece of history has come to light through a private letter from Nice: It concerns the world-renowned singer, Christine Nilsson. She has been stopping in Nice for some time, and her presence has been one of the attractions of the place. No end of gossip and surprise has been occasioned, however, by the assertion that Nilsson is a helpless worshipper at the gambling shrine. She is said to have become fascinated with play, and is drawn to the tables as if by magnets. The most of her time is spent in that fashionable gambling hell, Monte Carlo. According to the writer she plays feverishly and loses at times large sums. Utterly indifferent to her losses, she watches the glittering coin upon the tables. It used to be said that the fair Christine's one love was gold. She exhibits the some tendency in her gambling and is buoyed up with the hope of winning fabulous sums. Nilsson has undergone a remarkable change. She is showing age, and begins to look emaciated, a grayish pallor now overspreads her once beautiful face. As a songstress she will never appear in public again, and it is rumored that the deafness which came on two years ago is becoming more severe.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S SQUARE TOED SHOES.

It is a pity that there are not more mothers guided by the Queen's excellent example in the matter of square toed boots and shoes. Not only has Her Majesty persistently worn this shaped chaussure all through her own life, but she insists that the royal children shall all be similarly shod. It is nothing short of absolute cruelty to imprison growing children's feet in the unnatural, pointed toed instruments of torture that we have so long permitted to remain the fashion, and there can be no doubt that the children of unthinking and fashionable mothers do suffer very greatly from this barbarous practice, but perhaps now the fact is made known that not one of the growing members of the royal family is ever seen in anything but sensibly shaped boots, it may induce these foolish women to make their little ones comfortable now and save them from much suffering in after years.—Ladies' Pictorial.

FARMING MATTERS.

HINTS USEFUL TO THE FARMER.

Hay Notes.

Cut hay early.

Cut just after the bloom falls. Cut, when possible, on a bright day.

Keep the knives of the mower sharp.

If the ground is smooth cut low, but if timothy, cut above the bulb at the ground.

Four hours of hot sun will cure sufficiently.

The hay-loader will lessen the cost of the field work.

The hay fork and carrier will lessen the cost of mowing away. If to be stacked in the field the gatherers and stackers will lessen the cost.

With a good variety of grasses the hay harvest can be lengthened and the crop be saved in better season.

See that all the machinery is in good working order, ready for use when needed.

Hay is less liable to spoil in the stack or mow if it can be put up without being exposed to a rain or dew.

Hay can be mowed away much greener if stacked in a tight barn than if stacked out instead in a open mow.

A ventilator put through the centre of a stack or mow, will decrease the liability to spoil.

Orchard grass is first to ripen, then clover, followed by timothy and then red top. If properly cured, all make a good quality of hay.

In a favourable season a second crop of orchard grass and of clover can be readily secured.

Hungarian or millet make a good hay, but they need a good, rich soil, well prepared, to secure a good yield.

Some object to cutting hay early because the stock will eat so much more of it. This ought to be a good reason for early cutting.

Wheat and oats are grown for the grain or seed, but grass for the straw or hay, and each must be cut at the proper stage, to secure the best results.

The seeds of most grasses are a very small proportion of their seeding value as compared with the straw, so that the latter should receive the most attention.

Generally the less hay is handled the less will be the cost and the better the quality of the product for feeding, and generally machinery and horses will do the work cheaper than men.

In keeping or building up the fertility of soil hay is a crop that should be fed out to stock on the farm rather than to sell, as selling hay is selling fertility.

Hay allowed to mature and then cut and allowed to lay in the sun untl thoroughly dried out, loses from one-third to one-half its nutritive value as a feed for stock.

Put either in a mow or shed, or if it must be stacked outside, put up in large ricks rather than in small stacks. The more exposed surface the greater the loss by leaching and evaporation.

In order to realize the largest profits from the meadows a good even stand of grass must be secured. It must be cut in good season and be handled and stored away in an economical manner, and then be fed out to good, thrifty stock on the farm.

WITHOUT ICE.

Many farmers were unable to secure any ice last winter, and the want of it will be severely felt in the dairy this summer. With plenty of cold well or spring water the milk can be cooled sufficiently to raise all the cream when creameries are used or when the milk is set in pans or running water; but there may be trouble in making butter; when the weather is very hot it may be too soft when it comes, and it must be cooled by some means. We think the best way to do this is to wash the butter while in small grains with the coldest water we have—using plenty of it—then put enough water in the churn to reduce the butter to the same temperature as the water. Now make the brine with cold water, and after drawing off the water in the churn pour in the brine. It is now settled and the brine can be at once drawn off and the butter gathered and worked in the churn; but if the weather is very hot and sultry it would be better to leave the butter in grains in the brine—having a larger quantity of brine than would be necessary if there were any ice to use—and take out only a small quantity at a time, work with paddles and print or pack at once. If the butter is printed, wrapped in parchment paper and set in the coolest place available, we have done about the best we can do without the use of ice. When a creamery is used without ice there must be storage capacity for two milkings, because it will take twenty-four hours to raise the cream with well or spring water. This hint is given for the benefit of those who may be about to buy a creamery, and have no experience to guide them.

EXPELLING AIR FROM THE SILO.

The difficulties in keeping ensilage are being gradually understood and overcome. Some of these are due to the fact that farmers took too much pains, and did more work than was needed. Heavy weighting at the top was at first considered necessary. Now it is known to be rather a disadvantage, as the silage under the weight for a distance down is spoiled. The reason when the philosophy of the thing is considered is obvious enough. The weight, being generally solid and not porous, retained the heated and moist air which rises as fermentation begins. As it cannot get away the silage in which it was confined rotted. It was also thought that severe packing of the silo was an advantage; but this also proves to be a mistake. It prevents fermentation by partially expelling the air. Let fermentation begin, and then keep the top of the silage covered with a foot of dry cut straw, and the air will all be expelled through it. Not enough fermentation can occur if air is kept out of the sides and corners to make sour silage. The food will be uniformly good from bottom to top. Pile the green silage somewhat higher at the sides and corners, to allow it to be level when it settles. This is better than trying to pack the sides and corners by trampling them down, which involves much unnecessary labor.

ON THE BORDER.

Said the doctor, as sadly he took his stand
By the editor's dying bed,
"He's nearing the happy, happy land—
One minute and he'll be dead!
He is going away to that better clime,
Where he'll meet with the rest of his tribe;
Ah! weep, good friends, for now is the time—"
Gasped the editor—"To Subscribe!"

YOU CAN SEE SOUNDS.

When our fathers were told that the sun could be made to turn artist they told the early photographist to carry such stories to the marines. Now when we are told that pictures can be made by notes of music we are equally incredulous. But it is true, and Mr. Rowootham, in Cassell's Family Magazine, tells us all about it, as follows:

A lady, Mrs. Watts Hughes, who originally intended to devote herself to the art professionally, through failure of health renounced a public career and undertook instead delicate investigations into the nature of sound. The experiments are conducted as follows: A hollow receiver is procured, over the mouth of which is stretched an elastic membrane. The surface of the membrane is covered with a semi-fluid paste, of such consistency that very light impressions can be easily received.

The singer then approaching the apparatus sings on to the surface of the membrane, exercising the greatest care that his notes are singularly steady and perfectly accurate in the intonation of the given sound. At once the musical note mirrors itself on the paste, and in the most unexpected forms. The forms of flowers, as perfect as if they were drawn, occur among the rest, and, indeed, contribute the majority of the figures. Daisies, with every petal exactly shaped, are common; lilies, as symmertrically made, are not rare. A change of note, or of timbre, will produce a miniature tree on the paste. By some slight variation, impossible to estimate, the figure of a star fish will appear on the surface of the membrane; another imperceptible difference of sound will lay side by side with the star fish an anemone.

Occasionally the vibrations—presumable owing to an unconscious augmentation of force on the part of the singer—will imprint themselves in the form of shells, beautifully voluted, the wrinkles in the scroll being so incisively indented that when photographed they appear as if creases in the picture. Suddenly deserting these marine forms as capriciously as it took them up, the sound will create ferns, suspend bunches of fruit, and otherwise adorn with similar emblems the surface. When the sound is producing flowers on the paste, the singer can at pleasure increase the number of petals by gradually making the tone ascend.

At each fraction of a tone on which his voice raises a new petal is added to the flower. He can thus by a careful management of his voice increase a pigmy daisy that lies first imprinted on the paste to a gigantic sunflower, occupying nearly the whole surface. In the other form—e. g., the shells—this addition of piece by piece does not appear, and the scroll once fashioned remains.

The forms thus produced on the paste are photographed while the membrane is in sonorous vibration; or water color impressions are taken, which are transferred to glass immediately after being produced. The advantage of the latter method is that the minute beauty and delicacy of the forms can be shown to perfection by the use of various colors for different parts of the same object.

A BURIED CITY OF PORTUGAL.

Portugal has a most interesting mystery in the submerged city of Cetobrigo. In the beginning of the present century a fisherman, while rowing along the coast, was astonished at sight of the houses and well-paved streets under the water of the Bay of Setubal. He communicated the news to the inhabitants of the neighboring town of the same name, and excavations were at once begun under the patronage of government. It was soon determined that the ruined city must be Cetobriga, which is sometimes mentioned by old writers, though literature contains little information regarding its fate or history.

Interesting coins, bracelets and pottery were dug out, and in 1814 a number of mental tablets were found bearing curious and ancient inscriptions. These were evidenty of Phœnician orgin.

There is no doubt that the Romans possessed the city long before its destruction, as their remains are encountered on every hand. Medals, grand statues, symmetrical columns of temples, and various other evidences prove a high state of civilization in the people who built the city. There can be no doubt that many wealthy Romans settled here to enjoy the delightful climate, and perhaps also to escape from the turbulance of Rome.

"The remains of this once populous and ancient city," says a Portuguese writer, "stand as an eternal monument of a people who has recently visited it sends to the Scientific American an account of what he saw.

His first task was to explore what had already been excavated. The floors of the houses were exquisitely laid in mosaic, and the colors were as fresh and bright as when they were put on, long ages ago. Nearly every house had its bath-room, and an ingenious mode of heating and conveying water to the pipes. At the back of the house was a large fireproof tank, made of broken shells and pottery cemented together. The fire was built under the tank and the water conveyed to the bath through flat iron pipes.

A block of granite that had formed part of the corner wall of a house had been broken, and then mended by inserting a piece of stone, and making it fast by cement. This cement was of the same color as the stone, and the break could be distinguished only by close observation. When some one attempted to remove the piece, the stone itself gave way before the cement. Such a compound would be invaluable at the present day. Scattered everywhere throughout the submerged city are similar traces of a high civilization.

Some strange and terrible fate must have overtaken Cetobriga. The sea had evidently combined with some fearful earthquake, far worse than the one of 1755, and overwhelmed it in ruin. It is difficult to realize that the waters of the calm, bright bay could have reared their waves so high as to engulf those grand temples and monuments.

John Burke was buried in Chicago on Saturday. Suspicions that he was only in a comatose state began to be circulated and the body was exhumed yesterday. Though life was extinct, the horribly distorted features, tongue bitten in two and clenched hands showed that he had been buried alive.

Country Pleasure.—Auntie (who is on a visit to the country)—What a heavenly morning it is, Nina. I feel as though I should like to make some one supremely happy to-day. Nina (catching the same feeling) Yes auntie, and so do I. Let's go and scratch the pigs back.

WILD ANIMALS.

Speaking of what he hoped to add to the Central park menagerie in the near future, superintendent Conklin said in an interview with a New York Times reporter, that but few valuable animals are given to zoological gardens in this country as they are abroad, for public interest in "zoos" here lags far behind the popular enthusiasm taken in similar collections throughout Europe. All rare animals for this menagerie must be purchased out of the annual appropriation of $50,000, which must also pay the keepers, buy food for the animals and keep the buildings in repair and the grounds in order. The New York menagerie is one of the four in the world opened free to the public. The remaining three are at Vienna, Paris and Chicago. The one at Vienna is supported by the emperor and is in the castle grounds.

Mr. Conklin is very anxious to secure a mate for the double-horned rhinoceros, but a most serious obstacle to his making the purchase of a very fine one offered in Bremen for $5,000 is the present tariff of 20 per cent. on imported animals. This would add another $1,000 to the cost and make the immediate purchase of the animal impossible. This menagerie has no giraffes. The only pair owned by a zoological garden in this country is at Cincinnati. A good specimen of the giraffe about two years old would cost $10,000 where 10 years ago one could have been bought for $300 or $400. They have been growing scarce of late, as is the case with all North African animals. Mr. Cocklin said that zebras, which 10 years ago could be bought for $300 to $400, now cost $1200. One could hardly give away a lion 10 years ago, but to-day males are scarce at $1000 each. The ostrich has remained unchanged in price, as have all animals brought into domestication. A pair is now worth $600. The kangaroo has changed but little in value.

The war between the English and the Mahdi not only drove the animals further into the interior, but destroyed the posts where those who captured the animals brought and sold them to the agents. These agents then waited until enough were captured to form a caravan, when they started for the coast of the Red Sea and there shipped the animals to Marseilles and from there to Bremen. The animals from India, Australia, Ceylon, and the East Indian islands are sent to dealers in London and Liverpool.

The areas inhabited by wild animals are growing less all over the world, and Superintendent Conklin thought in not at all improbable that in 200 years the menageries would contain all the wild animals in existence. The great auk, a bird living in Arctic regions and resembling the penguin, has become extinct within the last 15 years. Its eggs were nutritious and highly prized by the sailors. Of the 50 or 60 known varieties of deer the menagerie here owns but seven, and the superintendent is very anxious to increase this number.

COMPOSITORS WILL HAVE TO GO.

The compositors on the New York morning newspapers are discussing what they shall do when they are outside from their "frames" by the typsetting machines. They have received a "tip" that the Herald World, Times the Sun, some time in the fall or early winter, are going to have such machines set up, and that at least half the present forces of compositors of those establishments will have to seek other employment. As there are nearly a thousand men at present employed on those papers, either as regulars or substitutes, one can believe that it is a momentous subject. Who will be discharged, who remain, what will those discharged do afterwards, are questions that are asked. The old men who have been on newspaper row for thirty or forty years, whose nights have been spent in getting out newspapers for the public at breakfast, think they will have to make their exit on the entrance of the iron workman. They know that young men, whose fingers are supple, will be the operators of the machines; whether there will be a place for the aged and tried is one of the conundrums which time will have to solve.

Not so very many years ago these men and almost every other compositor scoffed at the idaa that a machine could be made to set type, at least well enough or cheap enough to become a successful competitor with men. They had seen and heard of so many failures of such machines they concluded that it was among the things of the remote future, like single tax. But hundreds of men have been hammering at the idea of a typesetting machine night and day, knowing that the first perfect or nearly perfect invention would bring a fortune to the inventor. It is doubtful if as much money has been spent, or as much gray brain matter used, in bringing any other invention to perfection as in that of the typesetting machine.

BUNGLING AERONAUTS.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 27.—A young woman of this city named Hull, professionally known as Estella Le Boy, attempted to make her first balloon ascension and parachute jump at Beyerles Park last night. The experiment almost resulted in a tragedy. When the balloon had been inflated an employe named Ed. French, who was in the basket, was forgotten, and the great globe was permitted to shoot upward. French attempted to leave the basket. In doing so he became entangled in the ropes and for a time hung head downward. Finally he succeeded in releasing himself and after turning two somersaults struck on his face and was seriously injured.

French, in his struggles, had loosened the fastenings which attached the parachute to the car, so that when an altitude of one hundred feet had been attained they suddenly gave way, and the big umbrella, carrying the aeronaut with it, commenced its downward rush to the ground. As the parachute did not open until some distance had been traversed the speed was terrific. The branches of a tree fortunately broke the force of the fall, and Miss Le Boy reached the ground without having sustained injury. She will attempt another ascension.

HAIR GREW IN THE COFFIN.

Several years ago Wm. A. Walters was buried in Stone Chapel Cemetery in Huntingdon county, Maryland. In 1855 the body was exhumed for the purpose of removing it to Williamsport for reinterment. On reaching the coffin the diggers found the joints and cracks in the box matted and covered with hair. On opening the casket the hair on the head was found to be nearly two feet long, and the whiskers nearly a foot. Persons who were present when Walters was first buried say that his face was clean shaven and his hair cut short.