THE HERALD.

VOL. I., NO. 48. FREDERICTON, N. B., MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1890. $1.00 PER YEAR.

Board of Works

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.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

New Brunswick Division.

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

ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS

In Effect October 12th, 1890.

LEAVE FREDERICTON.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

6.20 A. M.—Express for St. John and intermediate points; Vanceboro, Bangor, and points West; St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Houlton, Woodstock, and points North; 10.30 a. m. for Fredericton Junction, St. John and points East.

3.15 P. M.—For Fredericton Junction and St. John.

RETURNING TO FREDERICTON FROM

St. John, 6 30, 7.35 a. m.; 4.40, p. m. Fredericton Junction, 8.10, a.m.; 12.10., 6.25, p. m. McAdam Junction, 10 47, a. m.; 2.15, p. m. Vanceboro, 10.25, a. m., 12.45 p. m. St. Stephen, 7.45, 10.15 a. m. St. Andrews, 6.55, a. m.

Arriving in Fredericton at 9.20 a. m., 1.20, 7.20 p. m.

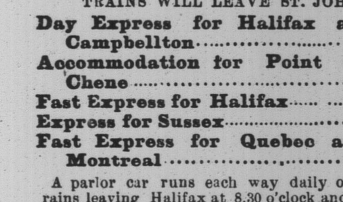
LEAVE GIBSON.

6 20 A. M.—Mixed for Woodstock, and points north.

ARRIVE AT GIBSON.

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

C. E. McPHERSON, Dis'. Pass. Agent. H. P. TIMMERMAN, Gen'l Supt.



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 rains 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.

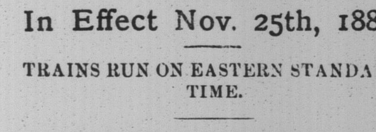
All trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

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:—; Durham, 3:30; Cross Creek, 4:10; Boiestown, 5:—; 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.

COOKED CODFISH.

Ask your Grocer for

COOKED SHREDDED CODFISH,

And Try It.

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 post-paid 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!

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 [illegible] 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

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.

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.
18th Sep	PARISIAN	9th Oct
2nd Oct	CIRCASSIAN	23rd do
9th do	SARDINIAN	30th do
16th do	POLYNESIAN	6th Nov
23rd do	PARISIAN	13th do

Liverpool, Halifax and Portland Service, Calling at Londonderry.

From Liverpool.		From Halifax.
6th Nov	CIRCASSIAN	29th Nov
20th do	SARDINIAN	13th Dec
4th Dec	PARISIAN	27th do
18th do	CIRCASSIAN	10th Jan
1st Jan	SARDINIAN	24th do
15th do	POLYNESIAN	7th Feb
29th do	CIRCASSIAN	21st do

and fortnightly thereafter.

These steamers sail from Halifax about 1 p. m. Saturdays, or as soon as possible after the arrival of the Intercolonial Railway train, due at Halifax at noon.

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

From Liverpool.		From Halifax.
30th Sep	CASPIAN	27th Oct
14th Oct	*CARTHAGINIAN	10th Nov
28th do	NOVA SCOTIAN	24th do
11th Nov	CASPIAN	8th Dec
25th do	*CARTHAGINIAN	22nd do

*The Carthaginian will carry only Cabin passengers from Halifax.

Rates of Passage to Liverpool.

SALOON (According to accommodation) $40 to $65
RETURN .... $80 to $120
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 — Outward, $25; Inward, prepaid, $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.

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. 8.

INTERNATIONAL S. S. CO.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Three Trips a Week.

FOR BOSTON.

ON and after MONDAY, May. 5th, the Steamers of this Company will leave St. John, for Eastport, Portland, and Boston, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY morning at 7.25 Standard.

Wednesday's Steamer will not touch at Portland.

Returning will leave Boston same days at 8.30 a. m., standard, and Portland at 5.00 p. m., for Eastport and St. John.

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

Special Notice—On and after Aug. 16th, and up to and including Sept. 13th, a Steamer will leave St. John for Boston direct, every SATURDAY EVENING, at 6.25 Standard time.

C. E. LAECHLER, Agent,
Reed's Point Wharf, St John, N. B

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.

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.

NEW YORK STEAMSHIP CO.

THE REGULAR LINE.

THE IRON STEAMSHIP,

VALENCIA,

1600 tons, (Capt. F. C. MILLER), will leave

COMPANY'S WHARF, Rear of Custom House,

ST. JOHN FOR NEW YORK

via Eastport, Me, Rockland, Me., and Cottage City, Mass., every

FRIDAY AT 3 P. M.

(Standard Time.) Returning, steamer will leave

Pier 40, East River, Foot of Pike Street, New York, EVERY TUESDAY at 5 p. m.,

For Cottage City, Mass., Rockland, Me., Eastport, Me., and St. John, N. B.

Freight on through bills of lading to and from all points south and west of New York, and from New York to all points in the Maritime Provinces.

CHEAPEST FARES AND LOWEST RATES.

Shippers and importers save time and money by ordering goods forwarded by the New York Steamship Company.

Through Tickets for sale at all Stations on the Intercolonial Railway.

For further information address

N. L. NEWCOMB,
General Manager, 63 Broadway, New York,
Or FRANK ROWAN, Agent,
N.Y.S. S. Co's wharf, rear of Custom House, St. John, N .B.

SIXTY-SEVEN DROWNED.

The Result of the Collision off Barnegat on Thursday Night.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—At 3 o'clock this afternoon the list of those rescued after the collision of the Spanish steamer Vizcaya and the schooner Hargraves foots up 42, thus leaving 67 persons missing. From accounts given by First Mate Perring and Second Mate Walker of the Hargraves, it is apparent that the Vizcaya was to blame for the collision. They say that their lights were in their places, and that a flare was burned to show the Spaniard that a sailing vessel was approaching, but the steamer's course was not changed until too late. The Hargraves struck the steamer amidships, and very soon both vessels went down. Many of the Vizcaya's people rushed on board the Hargraves, but they found there a poor refuge.

A peculiarly pathetic incident is thus related by Mate Walk:—

"There were ten of us on the Hargaves, all told. For a moment I did not know what to do. I saw my comrades mounting the rigging with a crowd of Spaniards at their heels. I felt the schooner sinking and fearing that she would be submerged, masts and all, I grabbed a big gang plank and jumped overboard with it. I went under water and when I arose to the surface again men were jumping off the schooner into the water all around me. Finally I counted thirteen of the Vizcaya's people clinging to the gang plank with me. One was a gentle-faced Spanish lad about sixteen years old. The sea was quite calm, but there was a heavy, long swell. We were all sitting astraddle of the gangplank. Suddenly an extra heavy sea turned our frail raft bottom up and we all went over with it. Down into the water I went, feeling arms and legs kicking all about me. When I got to the surface again I climbed back on the plank and then, one by one, the others came back, until I counted seven. A minute later another big wave washed us all over again. When I got back to the gangplank there were only five of us all told. One of these was the handsome Spanish lad. He could speak a little English and he had great nerve. 'Our chances are mighty thin,' he said to me. I acquiesced and he continued, 'Every time the old gangplank turns over I grow weaker and weaker. I don't think I can last much longer.' 'Well, I guess we all have got to go,' I told him, 'but let us hold on as long as we can. When we go under hold your breath, don't swallow the salt water.' 'I don't know how long I can live, but I will live as long as I can,' the poor lad returned, smiling sweetly, and a few minutes later his head fell forward on the board. I tried to work my way up to him, but before I could reach him he gave a great choking sob and rolled over into the deep. He seemed to sink like lead. There were only four of us left. I could see that the others could not last long. They were in the water, hanging to the gangplank with their hands and arms, too exhausted to climb astraddle of it. Their heads lay on the board, and only for the convulsive tightening of their arms when the sea washed over them I would have thought they were dead. One by one they slipped quietly off and drowned. I was left alone before 9 o'clock. The moon arose about that time and you cannot imagine the terrible feeling of fear despair that took possession of me. I had to battle with myself all the time to keep from giving up and sliding away; intense quiet reigned. Where at first there was an endless chorus of screams and prayers for help, there was now nothing but silence and I felt that my mind was going."

Walker and others were saved by the pilot boat Charles H. Marshall.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1.—Second Mate Perring, of the schooner Hargreaves, said here to-night that the steamer Vizcaya was to blame for the collision. The steamer paid no attention to the schooner's light or steam whistle, but kept on her course when she should have given the schooner right of way. The steamer did not seem to notice the schooner until the latter was almost upon her.

MUSINGS ON MONKEYS.

Monkeys are brighter than they look, and strange stories come from Africa of their ways and their tricks and their manners. People who have been accustomed to try to floor the evolutionists with the question, "Did any one ever see a monkey evoluting?" may now be answered, "Yes." There are chimpanzees in remote African forests which are acquiring human qualities and developing reasoning faculties, if we are to believe travelers' tales, with all the facility and dispatch to be expected under the circumstances of their environment. When the missionary societies take note of the rudimentary soul of the chimpanzee and seek to enlarge the mental horizon of the most benighted ourang-outangs, we may learn strange things of which we do not now dream, of the powers and possibilities of these forlorn elder brothers, so to speak, of the human race, brought up without the later branches' advantages. Nearly every one who has ever frequented a circus or zoological garden has been visited with the sudden startled sense of kinship which came to the small boy who declared: "That monkey knows me, and is trying to make me remember him." Stanley quotes Emin Pasha in the following remarkable statement which we give in evidence:

"The forest of Msongwa is infested with a large tribe of chimpanzees. In summer time, at night, they frequently visit the plantations of Mswa station to steal the fruit. But what is remarkable about this is the fact that they use torches to light the way! Had I not witnessed this extraordinary spectacle personally I should never have credited that any of the Simians understood the art of making fire."

From torch-lighting to gunning is a short step in evolution, and the intelligent ape that guards an African railway crossing—told for fact in "Nature"—may be a type of a class in the future. Basolow, the young African student, in his lately published "Story of an African Prince," tells an old black hunter's story, which out-Ingomars Ingomar. An African princess who was lost in the forest tamed a savage gorilla chief and led him captive to her sweet will, so that when a band of her own people stumbled upon a gorilla neighborhood she was able to persuade the gorilla not to summon his awful crowd to tear the blacks to bits. As for herself, she preferred to stay and rule in the forest. Of course, she never wrote a book on the home life of the gorilla women, and if she had, being a proud princess, she would probably never have subscribed to the evolutionist doctrine that they were but a little lower than the low tribe from which she sprung. At all events, she preferred to be a queen in the forest rather than a princess on the uplands, and who can tell what contributions to science may be made by her remote descendants?

AT THE BOTTOM OF THE SEA.

At the depth of about 3500 feet waves are now felt. The temperature is the same, varying only a trifle from the ice of the pole to the burning sun of the equator. A mile down, the water has a pressure of over a ton to the square inch. If a box of six feet wide were filled with sea water and allowed to evaporate under the sun, there would be two inches of salt left on the bottom. Taking the average depth of the ocean to be three miles, there would be a layer of pure salt 230 feet thick on the bed of the Atlantic. The water is colder at the bottom than at the surface. In many bays on the coast of Norway the water often freezes at the bottom before it does above.

Waves are very deceptive. To look at them in a storm one would think the water traveled. The water stays in the same place, but the motion goes on. Sometimes in storms these waves are 40 feet high and travel 50 miles an hour—more than twice as fast as the swiftest steamship. The distance from valley to valley is generally 15 times the height, hence a wave 5 feet high will extend over 75 feet of water. The force of sea dashing on Bell Rock is said to be 17 tons for each square yard.

Evaporation is a wonderful power in drawing the water from the sea. Every year a layer of the entire sea, 14 feet thick, is taken up into the clouds. The winds bear their burden into the land and the water comes down in rain upon the fields, to flow back at last through rivers. The depth of the sea presents an interesting problem. If the Atlantic were lowered from 6564 feet, the distance from shore to shore would be half as great, or 1500 miles. If lowered a little more than three miles, say 19,680 feet, there would be a road of dry land from Newfoundland to Ireland. This is the plain on which the great Atlantic cables were laid. The Mediterranean is comparatively shallow. A drying up of 660 feet would leave three different seas and Africa would be joined with Italy.

The British Channel is more like a pond, which accounts for its choppy waves. It has been found difficult to get the correct soundings of the Atlantic. A midshipman of the navy overcame the difficulty, and a shot weighing thirty pounds carries down the line. A hole is bored through the sinker, through which a rod of iron is passed, moving easily back and forth. In the end of the bar a cup is dug out and the inside coated with lard. The bar is made fast to the line and a sling holds the shot on. When the bar, which extends below the ball, touches the earth, the sling unhooks and the shot slides off. The lard in the end of the bar holds some of the sand, or whatever may be on the bottom, and a drop shuts over the cup to keep the sand in. When the ground is reached a shock is felt as if an electric current had passed through the line.

PROF. KOCH'S CONSUMPTION CURE.

Prof. Koch of Berlin, refuses to say more on the subject of his discovery of the cure for consumption than has been published in the National Zeitung. No further particulars are obtainable except that metallic salts are used in the preparation of the lymph. The lymph, having killed the baccilus, acts as a medium to reestablish the patient's health by its inheritent healing powers, and also fortifies him against the further invasion of the baccilus. The lymph is obtained by a long and extremely difficult process at great cost, and the cure will therefore be available only for the wealthy, if the remedy is not bought by the governments of the different countries for the general benefit of humanity. It is expected that long standing cases of lung consumption cannot be cured by the invention, as in such cases other parasites beside the tuberculosis baccilus eat their way into the lung, while Prof. Koch's lymph only kills the baccilus proper. But it kills it immediately and stops the process of consumption. Prof. Koch refuses to answer any questions, as they interfere with the progress of his experiments. The doctors who have seen it working declare that the new invention is superior to the discovery of chloroform. Prof. Koch is making experiments at the present time in Prof. Senator's ward of the charity hospital in this city on slight cases of consumption. The patients have signed papers declaring they will uudergo the treatment of their own free will without holding Prof. Koch responsible if the results should unfortunately prove fatal. The professor has one assistant, who is bound by oath not to breathe to anyone the slightest information of anything he sees or hears. From a reliable source a reporter learns that the great difference in the lymph used to fight smallpox and that used in the battle against consumption is that Prof. Koch inoculates only persons who are already strickenwith phthisis. This fact proves that it is not a preventative as the smallpox lymph is. The celebrated Prof. Leiken is the only person in Koch's confidence, and has the very greatest hope of the discovery He said that Prof. Koch would have remained silent if his success were not assured. Prof. Koch will announce his invention by means of an illustrated lecture, which will soon be delivered before the medical society.

The excitement over the abolition of the separate schools in Manitoba is waxing warm. In an application to quash a city byelaw for the collection of school taxes, heard before Judge Killam, counsel for the Roman Catholics attempted to show that the recent school legislation was unconstitutional. Attorney general Martin appeared in person, and made out a strong case for the province. He cited the New Brunswick case in support of his argument. The general opinion of the large number of lawyers who heard his argument is that it was incontrovertible. He filed an affidavit from Rev. Prof. Bryce, setting out that the Presbyterians are the most numerous in Manitoba, and that it is their firm belief that the Public school system will produce a moral, religious and intelligent people. Alexander Polson and John Sutherland, old settlers, made affidavit that the schools existing prior to Manitoba entering Confederation were purely private schools. Their affidavits were filed to offset one made by Archbishop Tache, setting out quite the contrary. The judgment in the case will be looked forward to with great interest, as the present case is undoubtedly a test of the constitutionality of the recent school legislation.

WHO WOULDN'T.

She adjusted his tie,
And he? Why, he kissed her.
There was no one else by,
And she wasn't his sister.
She adjusted his tie.
Who wouldn't have kissed her?

HE WANTED TACKS.

A Wag Makes it Unpleasant for a Stammering Friend.

A hapless youth in a maritime province town was afflicted with an incurable stammer for which he had faithfully tried every "Infallible remedy" known to science or to quacks. After each application of cure he was generally a good deal worse for a time, but just as his friends and relatives had made up their minds that he was rapidly growing dumb and that one more scientific experiment in the way of cures would land him safely in an asylum for mutes, he would gradually get back to the spot from which he started, settle down to his normal stutter and be quite himself again. He was a great favorite in spite of his infirmity, and "amongst his many friends," as the social correspondents say, there was one who was an incorrigible wag, and who poked fun at the un-cured Demosthenes, whenever he got a chance, which was not often.

One day our waggish friend was strolling along the street in all the blissful idleness of Saturday afternoon, seeking whom he might devour, when chance sent the stammerer across his path. "Halloa Jack!" he called out, cheerfully, "where are you bound for?"

"I-m gug-gug-gug, going d-d-d-down to mum-mum-mum Mill er's, to buy some g-g-old headed t-t-t-tut tacks," said the sufferer with difficulty. "C-c-cue come along?"

"No," said the wag, who had been struck by a sudden idea, "I can't this afternoon, I'm in a hurry, ta, ta!"

And he evidently was in a hurry, judging by the celerity with which he cut through a cross street and hastened into Miller's hardware shop. The clerk was a new one, a stranger in the town, and of a most cheerful and obliging disposition, so he hastened to wait on the excited customer, who stood gasping at the counter and evidently struggling with some inward emotion. He even tried to help him out with what he was trying to say.

"Have you g-g-gug-gug-got any g-g-g-gold h-h-h-headed t-t-tut-tut—" "tacks sir?" suggested the clerk, kindly. "Yes, sir, plenty."

"W-w-w-well, th-th-th-then, g-g-gug go and sus-sus sit on them!" chuckled the victim of impeded speech, gracefully backing out of the shop.

"The next gibbering idiot who comes stuttering around this store," said the clerk, addressing the errand boy, "I'll fire him out of the door before he has time to open his mouth—good afternoon, sir, anything I can do for you?"

It was the genuine Demosthenes who entered at this critical juncture, and after a few struggles and contortions, began mildly: "Have y-y-you g-g-gug-got any gug-gug-gug-gold h-h-h-headed——"

"I'll show you whether we have or not, you gold headed parrot," yelled the clerk skipping over the counter with the agility of a monkey, "I'll teach you to make fun of your betters," and the astonished customer found himself seated with unexpected force upon the sidewalk, with the shop door banged and locked behind him, while a German band in the distance played softly: "Out in the cold world, out in the street." And just around the corner a sound as of stifled laughter floated softly on the air.

SHE'LL BE LADY MARY YET.

William Hosford and Mary Cahalane were married yesterday by Father Callaghan of the Mission of Our Lady of the Holy Rosary. The young couple arrived on Friday on the steamer Britannic. They told stories about themselves which conflicted so much that General O'Beirne decided to hold them until yesterday. Mary was sent to Father Callaghan's home and William disappeared. Yesterday morning he went to the Barge Office and listened while Mary told her story.

Some months ago, she said, she went to service with Sir Roger Hosford of East Cork, Ireland. Sir Roger had a large estate and an only son. The latter was handsome, manly and strong, and preferred to work much better than to live the life of a gentleman of leisure. The young couple were thrown much together, and soon their acquaintance ripened into love. It came to the ears of William's parents that the son that they idolized was in love with the family servant. The father become wroth and swore that his son should never marry the girl.

Many such scenes were enacted, and the girl fell sick. She decided to give up her position, her lover—everything—and go to America to make a living. She told her plans to William, who protested against her leaving, but when she said it must be he said that he could never live without her. He packed up his few possessions and took the train to Queestown, managed to board the steamer in which his sweetheart was, and they arrived on Sunday.

Father Callaghan obtained a special dispensation from the Archbishop to marry the couple, as William was a Protestant and Mary a Catholic. They will remain in this city for a few days to see if they cannot get work for both, taking charge of a farm.

AN EXTRAORDINARY JOURNEY.

An opportunity will occur within a few months to make a trip around the world under novel conditions and in a manner not likely to be repeated. Advantage will be taken of the early sailing of the new and magnificent twin-screw steamships now being built for the Trans-Pacific service of the Canadian Pacific railway company, to afford to the public a "Round the World" excursion of a most extraordinary character.

The Steamshid Empress of India will sail from Liverpool for Hong Kong, about the 15th January, 1891. At Hong Kong she will take her place in the trans-pacific line for which she has been built, sailing via Yokohama to Vancouver, the Pacific termination of the Canadian Pacific railway.

On her voyage to Vancouver she will call at Gibraltar, Naples, Port Said, Suez, Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama, stopping a day at each of the ports named, and at Port Said sufficient time will be allowed to enable passengers to visit Cairo and the Pyramids.

In connection with this voyage tickets will be issued "Around the World," including choice of Steamship Lines across the Atlantic and a rail trip over the Canadian Pacific railway from the Pacific to the Atlantic.

The rate for this wonderful journey will be $600, including meals and berths. Programme with maps showing the route, and giving full information as to stop-overs etc., can be had at any of the Canadian Pacific railway offices.

The second and third steamships of the line will leave Liverpool about the 15th February and 15th March, 1891, respectively, taking the same route.

HOW FLIES DIE.

Like many other insects house-flies are subject to the attacks of a parasitic fungus which destroys great numbers of them, especially towards the end of autumn. We sometimes see the corpses of such as have met this fate glued to the window-panes in the attitude of life, with legs widely spread and wings raised as if in preparation for flight, but with a white halo on the glass all around them and with bodies pale, unhealthy looking and distended. The spores of the fungus, which are excessively minute and are present in the air, are carried against the fly's body, and such as strike its under surface may become adherent, when each spore sends out a long tubular projection, which penetrates the skin and enters the body. Once there its host's doom is certain, for it meets with suitable nourishment in the shape of the fluids of the fly's body, by aid of which it will speedily propagate itself until its victim, drained of its life support, finally succumbs. The thread-like tube first produces a series of detached, rounded bodies, something like the cell of the yeast plant. These cells, which have an indefinite power of self-multiplication, are carried by the blood to all parts of the body, and thus the disease spreads. They, in their turn, give rise to a number of branching tubular threads, similar to those of the earlier stage, which in process of time penetrate the skin. Each thread which thus makes its appearance outside gives rise to a sort of head, which contains spores like those with which the series started. These are cast off with considerable force, and multitudes of them no doubt perish, while others are ultimately wafted against the bodies of other flies, to deal destruction among them as among their predecessors. The particular species of fungus which makes havoc with the house-flies is called Empusa muscæ, and is one of a group which are distinguished by their habit of subsisting upon living insects. The maturation of the fungus involves the death of the fly, the fluids of whose body serve as food for the parasite. Under its attack the fly becomes gradually feebler, and finally quite enable to move, and then the viscid secretion from the pads on the feet hardens and glues the insects to the surface to which it is clinging, while the fungus spreads round it and leaves some of its spores adhering to form the halo above described.

A REMARKABLE OFFER.

For several years a Boston business house has made persons on farms, in towns and the suburbs of cities who keep poultry, few or many, remarkable offers of premiums payable in gold, some as high as fifty dollars to the first and not less than five dollars to any winner of a premium. The best thing about these annual offers, is that the firm making them is strictly reliable and the premiums have always been promptly paid as agreed in gold coin. Fifty dollar premiums do not "grow on every bush" as the old saying is, and we have no doubt to many who competed for them, the amount received came in handy to help pay the necessary bills of a hard winter, or if not, buy some luxury that the family absolutely needed, but otherwise could not afford. This same firm, I. S. Johnson & Co., 22 Custom House St., Boston Mass., authorize us to state to our readers that they have prepared an offer of similar premiums this year as heretofore, with one very important improvement and that is, so that the first winner stands a fair chance of getting premiums amounting to one hundred and fifty dollars in gold. Why! that is as good as fifty dollars per month for the three winter months. It's worth trying for any way.

Another valuable feature of the offers this year is that no one who competes need fail to get something out of the several offers; either in premiums or commissions. Johnson & Co., will send full particulars free to any person who sends them their address on a postal card. These premium offers are made in connection with the use of Sheridan's Condition Powder to make hens lay. That Powder has been manufactured and sold for over thirty years. I. S. Johnson & Co., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass., (the only makers of Sheridan's Condition Powder,) will send for 50 cents, two packs of Powder; for $1.00 five packs; for $1.20 a large 2 1-4 lb. can, post-paid; six cans for $5, express prepaid. Six cans will pay a good dividend. I. S. Johnson & Co., will also send to any one asking for it a copy of the best poultry magazine published free. The paper one year and a large can of Powder for $1.50

THE WOODSTOCK MURDERER.

WOODSTOCK, ONT., Nov. 3.—If the public know much more about the gaol life of J. Rex Birchall, it will not be the fault of the inspector of prisons. He was here on Saturday and stirred the gaol officials up. He directed that hereafter no reporter shall be allowed into the gaol so long as Birchall is there and no manuscript is to be allowed to pass from the prisoner to any newspaper or newspaper representative. Mr. Cameron, the gaoler, declared that he will enforce the order rigorously, and refuse admission to every reporter who presents himself. This regulation applies of course to the manuscript of Birchall's autobiography, a portion of which the prisoner has still to get off his hands. Whether or not Mr. Cameron is responsible for supplying any of the information published in the newspapers, he is apparently held responsible, for the inspector has directed that after this all mail matter for and from Birchall shall pass through the hands of the crown attorney instead of the gaoler.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The reports cabled here respecting the petition in Birchall's favor being largely signed by prominent men in England are quite unfounded. The only petitions sent from here emanated from Birchall's old friends and neighbors in Lancashire, Berkshire and elsewhere.

OTTAWA, Nov. 3.—The petition to Lord Stanley for the commutation of the sentence of Rex Birchall reached Ottawa from England to-day. It does not contain more than two hundred signatures. The petition was immediately laid before Sir John Thompson, minister of justice. The names of titled individuals do not appear on the list, and the handwriting in many instances is apparently the same. The signers include Rev. J. Walker, M. A., Rector of Easton, Hastings; the Dean of Nairn, and Rev. Geo. W. Spooner, B. A., Vicar of Ingarsham, Wilts. The Montreal petition in favor of the prisoner also arrived here to-day.

Her face would stop a clock, 'tis true,
For 't is a face so passing fair
That even time must pause to view
The beauty that's imprinted there

Mrs. Gazzam (to Sadie Bloobumper—"Where's your mamma, Sadie?" Sadie—"She went over to Mrs. Gargoyle's two hours ago to stay five minutes.

BOSTON MARKETS.

BUTTER—The market remains in the same firm position as last reported. Fine table grades are in small supply and have a good request, with prices tending higher. There are no accumulations of the lower grades to speak of. The general demand is quiet. We quote: Extra to fancy western creamery, soft wood, 25 to 26c; hard wood, 22 to 24c; firsts and extra firsts, 18 to 20c; extra to choice northern creamery, 25 to 26½c; firsts and extra firsts, 21 to 24c; eastern creamery, fair to good, 20 to 24c; extra imitation creamery, 18 to 20c; common, 14 to 16c; June creamery, 20 to 22c; ladle-packed, 13 to 15c; northern dairy, choice, 20 to 23c; common, 14 to 18c. These quotations are receivers' prices for wholesale lots.

CHEESE—The demand is not very active, but a fair amount is being sold. The stocks are not large. Prices are steady with sales being made in small lots. We quote: Western, 9 to 10c; northern, 9½ to 10½c; twins, 10½ to 11c; sage, 10½c; jobbing prices higher.

EGGS—There is not much change to report in the market. Prices are steady and it looks as if the top had been reached for the present. Choice fresh laid eggs are in small supply, but there are plenty of held eggs here. Trade is quiet. We quote: Near-by, 30c; eastern extras, 26 to 27c; western, 24 to 25c; Michigan, 26c; Canadian, 25c; Islands, 25c; Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, 25 to 26c; held eggs, 20 to 23c.

POULTRY—A fair demand is reported for northern and eastern fresh-killed lots, some fancy light turkeys selling as high as 22c, but most lots sell at about 20c. The supply is ample for the demand. Western fresh packed poultry is in small supply and not very active. Iced lots are doing better. The supply is not so large and more of a demand is reported. The arrivals are also in better condition. We quote: Fresh-killed northern and eastern chickens, fancy, 20c; choice, 17 to 18c; fair to good, 14 to 16c; turkeys, 20 to 22c; fowls, 13 to 15c; green ducks, 11 to 14c; western iced spring chickens, 10 to 11c; turkeys, 16 to 17c; iced-packed fowls, choice, 10 to 11c; dry packed turkeys, 15 to 17c; chickens, 11 to 11c; fowls, 11 to 13c; old cocks, 7c. Live fowls are steady at 8 to 9c, with chickens at 8 to 9c.

POTATOES—The market is in a good healthy position. A good amount is arriving and all choice lots have a steady sale. Prices are firm. We quote: New Hampshire Rose and Hebrons, 75c per bushel; Vermont Rose and Hebrons, 75c; Vermont and New York Burbanks, 75c; Maine Rose and Hebrons, $2.25 per bbl; Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Rose and Hebrons, $2.25 per bbl; Houlton Rose, 70 to 75c per bushel; Houlton Hebrons, 83 to 85c per bushel; Aroostock Hebrons, 80 to 83c per bushel.

DUELS IN ITALY.

Statistics have been published concerning the duels fought in Italy during the decade from 1879 to 1889. Of course the list is not complete, as many contests took place that were not duly reported. Nevertheless we have before us full details concerning 2700 duels which took place in Italy at the period mentioned. Of this number ninety-five per cent. were fought with swords and rapiers, six per cent. with pistols and only one with revolvers. Strange to say, no less than 3901 wounds were inflicted, so that several combatants must have been wounded more than once and occasionally both combatants were hurt. Of these wounds 1066 are estimated as serious and fifty proved fatal. Thus less than two per cent. of the combatants were killed. The danger of death is, therefore, not very serious; one man in fifty or sixty may be killed.

In analysing the causes of these encounters, it was found that thirty per cent. arose from political divergencies of opinion and newspaper articles concerning the same, eight per cent. only of the duels were fought in consequence of some serious insult, but ten per cent. arose out of discussions on religious topics, and nineteen per cent. from quarrels over cards and other games. It is also a curious fact that the number of duels is five times greater in summer than in winter—a self-evident proof that heat affects the temper; while in the lenten season there are hardly any duels at all, which is, perhaps, an argument in favor of fasting. Out of 100 duellists, it was ascertained that thirty were military men, twenty-nine were journalists, twelve were barristers, four students, three professors, three engineers and three members of parliament.

THE LATEST INVENTION IN GUNS.

It is reported that the Colts of Hartford have bought the American rights to the Giffard gun patents for $1,000,000. The gun is simply a small tube of toughest steel, only nine inches in length, charged with liquefied carbonic acid gas, which is one of the most powerful propulsives known. It is fixed to the barrel of the rifle in such a way that when the trigger is pulled a drop of the liquefied gas is forced into the breech of the gun behind the bullet, where, instantaneously resuming a gaseous condition, it develops a force equal to 500 pounds pressure on the square inch. The bullet is then expelled at any degree of velocity desired, for the power can be increased or diminished by a simple turn of the screw. There is no explosion, no smoke, no recoil, no smell, no heat. A slight fizz like the noise of a soda fountain, is the only sound. It sends a bullet an immense distance, is not affected by heat or damp, and is so cheap that 125 bullets can be fired at the cost of a cent.

A MISSION TO THE WEST INDIES.

The Dominion government, realizing that the McKinley bill, so far as Canada is concerned, is not a tentative measure, has decided to inaugurate a vigorous trade policy. After due consideration it was decided that Hon. Geo. E. Foster, minister of finance, should visit the West Indies and see what could be done in the direction previously hinted at in the Star, of developing closer trade relations with this country. Accordingly Mr. Foster, accompanied by his private secretary, Mr. S. J. Jenkins sailed from New York ex SS. "Caribbee." Mr. Foster will return in time for the season of parliament. He will be vested with considerable authority to see what can be done to negotiate for closer relations. The Barbadoes will then be visited. Afterwards the minister will go as far south as Demerara in South America, stopping at Trinidad en route. He will also visit Jamaica, the Bahamas, Bermuda and probably Cuba.

Dr. Lone Cloud shot a large bear, which measured 6 feet 4 inches at Ponhook lake N. S., last Friday. He sold the skin for $20, secured the bounty for $8, and sent the meat to Halifax for the officers' mess.