Boardof Works

THE HERALD.

VOL. I., NO. 25. FREDERICTON, N. B., MONDAY, JUNE 2, 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 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,

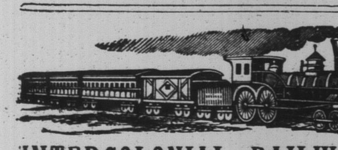
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law,

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, Picton 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.

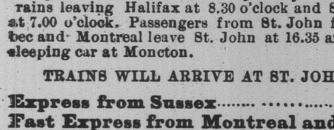
All trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

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.

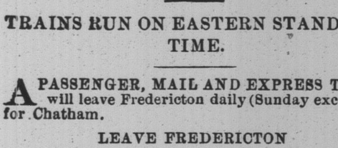
All Trains will Leave and Arrive at Fredericton Station, West End of Bridge, instead of Gibson as heretofore.

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 CO.

ALL RAIL LINE TO BOSTON, &c.

THE SHORT LINE TO MONTREAL, &c

ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS

In Effect April 7th, 1890.

LEAVE FREDERICTON.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

6.05 A. M.—Express for St. John and intermediate points; Vanceboro, Bangor, and points West; St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Houlton, Woodstock, and points North.

11.20 A. M.—For Fredericton Junction, St. John, and points East.

3.20 P. M.—For Fredericton Junction and St. John, Connecting at the Junction with Fast Express via "Short Line" for Montreal and the West; Houlton and Woodstock.

RETURNING TO FREDERICTON FROM

St. John, 6.15, 8.55 a. m.; 4.45, p. m. Fredericton Junction, 7.45, a. m.; 12.50, 6.25, p. m. McAdam Junction, 11.05, a. m.; 2.20, p.m. Vanceboro, 10.45, a. m., 12.10, p. m. St. Stephen, 9.00, 11.55 a. m. St. Andrews, 6.30, a. m.

Arriving in Fredericton at 8.55 a. m., 2.00, 7.20, p. m

LEAVE GIBSON.

8.00 A. M.—Mixed for Woodstock, and points north.

ARRIVE AT GIBSON.

5.55 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.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

Established 1810.

—UNLIKE ANY OTHER.—

Positively Cures Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Colds, Tonsilitis, Hoarseness, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Influenza, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Nervous Headache, Sciatica, Lame Back, Soreness in Body or Limbs, Stiff Joints and Strains.

AS MUCH FOR INTERNAL AS FOR EXTERNAL USE.

It is marvelous how many different complaints it will cure. Its strong point lies in the fact that it acts quickly. Healing all Cuts, Burns and Bruises like Magic. Relieving all manner of Cramps and Chills.

ORIGINATED BY AN OLD FAMILY PHYSICIAN.

All who buy direct from us, and request it, shall receive a certificate that the money shall be refunded if not satisfied. Retail price by mail 35 cts.; 6 bottles, $2.00. Express and duty prepaid to any part of United States or Canada. ☞ Valuable pamphlet sent free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

GENERATION AFTER GENERATION HAVE USED AND BLESSED IT.

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.

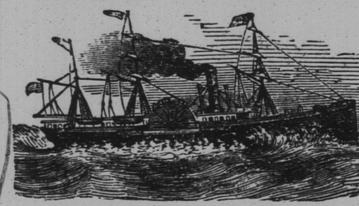
13-10-83.

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.
17th April	SARDINIAN	8th May
24th do	POLYNESIAN	15th do
1 May	PARISIAN	22nd do
15th do	CIRCASSIAN	5th June
22nd do	SARDINIAN	12th do
29th do	POLYNESIAN	19th do
5th June	PARISIAN	26th do

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

From Liverpool.		From Halifax.
15th April	CASPIAN	18th May
29th do	CARTHAGINIAN	
13th May	COREAN	
27th do	CASPIAN	23rd June
10th June	COREAN	
24th do	NOVA SCOTIAN	21st July

Rates of Passage to Liverpool.

SALOON (According to accommodation)	$50 to $80
RETURN	$100 to $150
INTERMEDIATE	$25 to $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.

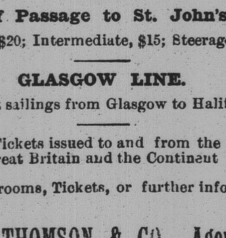
Steerage Tickets issued to and from the principal points in Great Britain and the Continent at cheap rates.

For Staterooms, Tickets, or further information apply to

WM. THOMSON & CO., Agents,

ST. JOHN N. B.

No. 1.



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.

New Victoria Hotel,

248 TO 252 PRINCE WM. STREET, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

J. L. McCOSKERY, Prop.

One minute's walk from Steamboat Landing. Street Cars for and from all Railway Stations and Steamboat Landings pass this Hotel every five minutes. 50-88.

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.

Gen. Brisbin on the Bronco.

The bronco was produced by crossing the American stallion with the Indian mare pony. In my opinion this is all wrong. Generally, the viciousness is with the mother. The Indian mare is the sum total of utter cussedness in horse flesh, and she naturally imparts her temper and habits to her foal, giving the bronco his ugly disposition. On the other hand, the Indian stallion is not so bad, and frequently quite a well disposed fellow. If he were bred to the American mare, I think we would get just the horse we want for cavalry purposes, and to export for use in the armies of Europe. While such a cross would preserve the sire's strain of blood for his colts and give us the larger and tougher beast we require, he would not impart to his offspring the ugly and vicious temper that seems to afflict the females of his tribe.—American Agriculturist.

THE FILLY THAT WON $50,000.

Probably the most striking illustration of the whims of fortune in connection with the turf is the story of the Warnke family and their beautiful filly, Reclare, says a New York paper. Henry Warnke was a switch-tender on one of the small roads that run to Coney Island at a small salary that was little more than sufficient to keep himself and family. His eldest son was of small statue, and with the hope that he would make a good jocky the boy was sent to Jimmy Shields, at Sheepshead Bay. He made some progress and rode in a few races, but nature soon clamored for her rights, and young Warnke found that he was much too big and heavy to ride any longer without weakening himself by reducing. About this time the father, who had put by a couple of hundred dollars, clubbed his savings with the earnings of his son and set off for the sale of Commodore Kittson's yearlings at Erdenheim. A handsome black filly, by Reform out of imported Clara, caught their eyes, and when she was put up at auction they went their limit and secured her for $425.

The filly was brought to Brighton Beach and a stable constructed for her near the little cottage where the switch tender made his home. Reclare was the name bestowed upon the filly by Mrs. Warnke, and, as the winter passed, the young miss improved in appearance, until she was the finest looking youngster around the Brighton Beach track. When spring came and Reclare began to take her gallops, young Warnke, now trainer and exercise-boy combined, found that the black filly had a world of speed, and visions of big winnings at Gravesend and Sheepshead Bay filled his mind. The first time Reclare ran was at Sheepshead Bay in a big field. She was a very long shot in the betting, and every member of the Warnke family was there to see her debut. Johnny Reagan had the mount, and after the first furlong there was nothing in it but Reclare, the filly winning under a double pull. Mutual tickets costing $5 yielded a dividend of $195 on the race. From that time forward Reclare was the champion of her age and sex, suffering defeat but three times. Her earnings in stakes and purses alone footing up close to $25,000. It is a modest estimate to place Mr. Warnke's fortune at $50,000, besides which he still owns Reclare, and should she train on as a three-year old and retain her form of last season he can with perfect safety write down his winnings at $25,000 perhaps double that sum.

A PLAGUE OF RATS.

Texan Farmers Kill them by the old Sulphur Process.

The farmers of Hay, Caldwell, Auadaloupe, Gonzales, De Witt, Karnes and other counties in the western and south western portions of the state, says a San Antonio (Tex.) letter, are suffering from a pest that is at once novel and costly. It is the first of its kind in the history of the state and has already cost the loss of thousands of dollars. Last autumn the yield of cotton was so unprecedented and the labor so scant that corn was neglected for the fleecy staple, and was left standing in the fields until such time as it could be cribbed. When late in the season the farmers went to gather it they found that but little remained. Its presence standing in the fields had been a temptation to millions of rats, which poured down from the mountains and up from the river beds and infested the conntry. All fall and winter the work went on. What they gathered in November they stored and ate during the cold months and when the spring came they were ready for a fresh change of food. The rats are of the large variety, nearly as large, in fact, as a squirrel, and are capable of doing a vast amount of damage. As fast as the young corn has appeared above the surface of the ground they have cut it off, in some cases going down for the parent seed.

Capt. George S. Deitz, who does a great deal of travelling in the country precincts, states that along the roads and rivers it is no uncommon thing to see fifty rows on either hand cut down as though by frost In the dusk of evening the rats come from their retreats in hordes, and cross the highways in defiance of passing vehicles, men and dogs. So many of them have been killed that the stench is discernible for miles, and their rotting carcasses are seen everywhere. Up to date, owing to their depredations, it has been found necessary to replant tens of thousands of acres of corn. The damage done amounts to thousands of dollars.

To get rid of them a novel expedient has come into use, and it is working so successfully that it is though the rats will be exterminated within the next two weeks. The farmer finds a furrow in which from fifty to 100 rats reside.

Every crevice save one is carefully stopped. At this one is placed a common iron tea-kettle. Opposite the spout is bored a hole in which is inserted a piece of gaspipe about one foot long. Over the spout is placed another piece of pipe, which is run into the opening leading to the burrow. A fire is then built in the kettle and a couple of handfuls of sulphur thrown on the coals. The door being closed, the fumes are driven into the burrow by a hand bellows, the nozzle of which is inserted in the top pipe. Some of these burrows are fifty yards in length, the fumes go through all its passages, and in five minutes every old and young rodent is dead. The kettle is then removed, the hole closed and the rats buried. Of late the blacksmiths of the county seats have been busy filling orders for this machine.

A business done on tick—Telegraphing.

Where everything is a miss—In a girl's boarding school.

The lovesick maiden is most always too small for her sighs.

When Columbus first appeared upon the stage he made his egg-sit.

HUNTING SNAKES IN GEORGIA.

Last week the fires were raging in every direction upon the island, and some of us went out to fight against them for the purpose of saving from destruction the buildings and fences exposed.

The fire drove the rabbits from their beds, and their name was legion. "The hunt was up." The hunters came, both white and black, men and boys — some with guns and others, the boys mainly, armed with two short, stout sticks, and it was most surprising the skill displayed in throwing those sticks and the success had in securing the game. I saw one boy with seven rabbits hung over his shoulders, which he had killed with his sticks.

Among those who came to the hunt was William Cromley, the keeper of the Doboy Light. Mr. Cromley had his gun, it is true, but it soon became apparent that rabbits were not the animals for which he was in search, but a game far more dangerous, namely, the rattlesnake, the most deadly reptile known to our country; and, although he had his gun, it was the last weapon he proposed to use in his conflict with them. He searched for them himself about the stumps and requested others to do the same, and if a den was found to let him know of it. He presently found a "rattler," but it was too small to do anything with successfully.

In the course of the day information was brought him that a den had been discovered. All gathered to it. Upon examination, there they were, sure enough, and of large size, as was evidenced by the sound of their rattle when they were disturbed. All present joined in a request that he should postpone his capture of them to a given day, so that all who felt an interest in the proceeding could be present to witness it. To this he consented and proceeded to secure them in their hole under an old pine stump by driving sticks close together across the opening of their den.

Last Wednesday, the day appointed, quite a company, ladies as well as gentlemen, assembled at the spot. All things were as they had been left, and it soon became manifest from the sounds below that the rattlesnakes were there likewise. All things being ready, the sticks enclosing the hole were removed, and digging commenced. In a short time a snake was discovered moving about, and presently the ominous rattle was heard from below. It was short work to bring the reptile a full-grown "rattler" near 6 feet long, to the surface. With reared crest, glittering eye, quivering forked tongue and continuous rattle, he warned us that he was ready on the instant to put in his deadly work.

Mr. Cromley, who is a skillful taxidermist, came forward armed only with a looped twine string supported upon a stick about the size and length of a walking cane, and placing the noose around the snake's neck, just below the jaws, instantly and most dexterously captured him and held him swinging and writhing in the air. He at once hung him at a convenient height to a limb, against a tree. He then, with a long pair of surgeon's forceps, proceeded to open wide the snake's jaws. Then was presented the most revolting sight of all. The great white open mouth, the fangs nearly an inch long strongly protruding, the poison spurting and dripping from them. Mr. Cromley with a long pair of surgeon's scissors, clipped off the fangs close, after cramming the mouth full of lint cotton with his forceps, the snake all the while writhing and rattling at a dreadful rate.

He then with a scalpel began deliberately to take the skin off, holding the same with the forceps, beginning at the head at the end of the upper jaw. This he did dexterously and expeditiously, going carefully around the eyes and breathing-holes down to the lower jaw in the same way and to the same point. He then took the skin off well down on the neck, behind the jaws, and cut off the head. All this was done, the snake the while writhing squirming and rattling most fearfully. He buried the head and all things to which poison could have attached, took the body down from its suspended position and placed it in a basket with a lid, such as fishermen use hung at their side in which to carry fish.

While Mr. Cromley was going through with the one as above described another was taken, not quite so large, a male "rattler" placed in the basket to be taken home, from the same den. He was suspended and taken through in all respects the same pocess as was his mate, and there at more leisure to finish the skinning, and to be carried through all the details practised by the taxidermist in preparing his subject to present a most lifelike appearance.

TAMED BY A PERFUME.

Wild animals are completely fascinated and can be tamed by perfumes. There was a Mrs. Lee, in India, who had a tame leopard that played in the house with her children. He was very inquisite, as all of the cat tribe are, and loved to stand on his hind legs and with his fore paws on the window sill look at the passers-by.

When the children wanted the place for themselves they would all take hold of his tail and pull him down by that. He was generally very amiable, but some times, his claws being very sharp, the children were scratched. So Mrs. Lee taught Sal to keep his claws sheathed by giving him when he did so a little paper tray on which lavender water had been dropped.

This would throw him into transports of delight. He would tear the paper into bits and roll over them on the floor. With nothing but a bottle of lavender water I have become the best of friends with a leopard, a tigress and a lioness in a menagerie.

THE DREAMY CUBAN WOMAN.

The Cuban woman goes through the world in an easy, shiftless sort of a way, lounges only too gracefully in a hammock or lolls in her rocking chair, her mind intent on only one idea—how to keep cool. The grace of the woman is set off by the marvellous way with which she uses her fan. Not for a moment is it at rest; it flutters, waves idely, is opened and shut in the space of a second; falls to the side, and again rises to take part in the conversation. The type of the face which beams above every fan in Cuban high life is difficult to describe. The complexion varies from olive to white; deep black hair is the prevalent hue; but the eyes! Luminous, dreamy, so large, dark and vivid. La Senorita, with her certain childlike frankness, but with a provoking richness and fire of nature in her features, ensnares many a heart as she sits at her open window twirling her fan and watching the curling smoke from her cigarette, and, while she is kept under the strictest surveillance, she is a woman, and romantic and many are the proofs that "stone walls do not a prison make."

FARMING MATTERS.

HINTS USEFUL TO THE FARMER.

The Barley Experiments.

It is well that, thanks to the enterprise of the Dominion department of agriculture, we are likely to have the possibilities of barley culture in this country pretty thoroughly tested the present season. But there is reason to believe that many oversanguine people have their expectations raised to a pitch that renders disappointment certain. Only the other day, a letter appeared in one of the Toronto daily papers, hailing two-rowed barley in the most extravagant terms, as though it were likely to prove our deliverer from agricultural depression, tariff difficulties, and all present and prospective ills. If all that the most hopeful anticipate, were to be fully realized, it would be many years before any appreciable effect could be produced by the addition of this one to the many other products on which the farmers of Canada have to depend for a subsis. But it is not yet demonstrated that this variety of barley is suited to our soil and climate at all, and even if it can be profitably grown here, it may be considered settled in advance, that it will demand better culture than we have been accustomed to bestow on the varieties of this grain which we have been in the habit of sowing.

The two-rowed barley, to do its best, requires a strong, rich soil, and a moist climate. Both of these conditions are difficult, if not impossible, to be secured in Canada. Our farmers have no idea of the amount of manuring which is though necessary for this and other crops in the old country. Many of them would consider it sheer, downright waste. But, even if the quality of soil were secured, the climatic accompaniments are beyond our control. In a dropping summer, such as, during some rare seasons, we are liable to have, this grain might give an excellent account of itself, and then, again, in one of our droughty years, wnich form the rule rather than the exception, it might prove an utter failure.

It is said the demand for barley is on the decline in the markets of the world, although the production of ale and beer is not lessening. But brewers are discovering other means of putting the desired flavour into these drinks, and it may be, that, before very long, barley will take rank with other grains on the basis of its food, rather than its drink value. It will be better for the agricultural interest when this becomes the case, although perhaps it will be the worse for beer-drinkers, as they will lose the small amount of nutriment they formerly got out of their favourite beverage. But it is always better that any product should stand on a real rather than a fictitious value.

What we would like to impress upon farmers at large is that they cannot be helped by specialties or speculations. Crops take out of the land certain qualities, which, if not maintained by frequent manuring and judicious rotations, infallibly leave the farm and the farmer poorer. It matters not whether two or six-rowed barley be grown, whether grain, stock, or dairy products be raised, either and all must have, pabulum which will not come by magic, and without honest, downright, thorough culture, farming cannot be successfully carried on in this or any other country.

HATCHING CHICKENS.

Stephens book of the farm, new edition, has the following in relation to the laying season, selecting sitting hens and eggs for hatching:—

As soon as the grass begins to grow in spring so early will cared-for hens delight to wander into sheltered portions of pasture in the sunshine, in the warm side of a fence, pluck the tender blades of grass and pick up the insects which the genial air may have warmed into life and activity. With such morsels of spring food and an agreeable temperature their combs redden and their feathers assume a glossy hue; and even by February they will chant, which pleasant sound is a sure harbinger of the laying season.

By March a disposition to sit will be evinced by early-laying hens, but every hen should not be allowed to sit; nor can any hen sit at her own discretion where the practice is, as should be, to gather the eggs every day as they are laid.

It is expedient, then, to select the hens to bring out chickens. Those selected should have quiet dispositions, not easily affrightened nor disposed to wander afar, should be large and full-feathered to cover their eggs well and brood their young amply. Those which have proved themselves good sitters and brooders, careful and solictous of their broods, should be chosen in preference to birds which do not exhibit these characteristics. But it is proper to make some young hens every season sit for the first time.

The eggs to be set should be carefully selected. Every one proposed to be hatched should haue the date of its being laid written upon it. Those of a particular hen desired to be hatched should be kept by themselves, well preserved and set after her laying-time is finished.

In selecting eggs for hatching they should be quite fresh laid within a few days large, of truly ovoidal shape, single, not seeming double-yolked, neither too thin nor too thick, but smooth in the shell. Their substance should almost entirely fill the shell and be uniform and translucent when looked through at a light, which is the best for their examination.

Either eleven or thirteen eggs are placed under a hen. Eleven is more likely to be entirely hatched than thirteen, as few hens can cover thirteen large eggs sufficiently.

FAIR EXCHANGE.

SHE.

Oh, sir, you stole a kiss without my knowing!
For kissing is an unknown knack to me;
I should not stay; I ought to be a-going—
But — please, sir, will you give it back to me?

HE.

You stole away my heart, my little beauty!
You stole it with your winsome, charming lures;
To make amends is now your only duty—
Exchange no robbery is — so give me yours!

—Rhodes MacKnight in Chatter.

PROPER SUBJECT FOR THE ROD.

Uncle Mose—"How are you coming on at school, 'Rastus?"

'Rastus—"Mighty porely, De teacher most pounded de life outen me."

"Whaffor?"

"He asked me how many teef a man had, and I tole him 'a hull mouf full,' an den he climbed right on top ob me."—Texas Siftings.

USEFUL AND INSTRUCTIVE HINTS.

There are certain simple facts in regard to the care of the sick that any young girl should know before she is called upon to preside over a home of her own. Physicians say there are few women capable of making a poultice, a cup of beef tea, or a piece of toast properly. If one has never had care of an invalid, there may be some excuse for not knowing practically how to make a poultice, but one can at least inform herself as far as the theory goes. A cold, clammy poultice is positively harmful. To make a linseed poultice, pour a quantity of warm water into a tin basin, stand on the back of the range, and scatter in the linseed meal, stirring with a knife until a proper consistency. In the use of the water you must be governed by the size of the poultice required. If it is too dry it will not hold together, if too wet it is damp and uncomfortable. It should be moist without being sloppy. Now take a clean piece of muslin a couple of inches larger all round than the poultice is to be, spread it with the mixture, cover with another piece of muslin, and quickly baste over an inch all around. Do this without removing it from the hot dish, on which it should be carried to the bedside. If it is necessary to fasten it on, do this with folds of bandaging, and cover with compress of flannel to retain the heat. A piece of oil silk is less clumsy and will keep moisture from the bed clothes. There are many different formulas for preparing beef tea, but the simplest and best is as follows: Cover one pound of lean beef from the round with a pint of cold water. Have the butcher chop it fine as for Hamburger steak; beat it in the water with a silver fork for ten minutes; place over the fire, simmer for twenty minutes, strain and set aside to cool, in order to remove any little flakes of fat that may form. When ready to serve, make it hot, season with salt only, and serve with thin, brown toast, or little water crackers.

Egg shells burned in the oven and placed upon the pantry shelves will keep bugs away.

A few drops of extract of lavender will prevent mucilage from moulding or becoming sour.

Clothespins boiled a few minutes and quickly dried once or twice a month become more durable.

Soft tissue paper is the best for polishing mirrors. This may also be used for polishing or drying window glass.

The best way to mend torn leaves of books is pasting them with white tissue-paper. The print will show through it.

When you want to take out a broken window pane, heat the poker, run it slowly along the old putty and soften it loose.

If ribbons need renewing wash them in cool suds, made of soap, and iron when damp. Cover with a clean cloth and iron over it.

Paint stains may generally be removed with either turpentine or benzine, but if these have no effect you might try a little chloroform.

To remove the shiny look from black clothes wash well, then dip black cloth in hot tea and coffee, equal parts of each and sponge clothes.

A paste of soft soap and starch will take stains out of bed ticking. Spread it on the spots, and when dry scrape off and wash with a damp sponge.

A firm faith is the best divinity; a good life is the best philosophy; a clear conscience is the best law; honesty is the best policy, and temperance the best physic.

Entire wheat flour is said to require less shortening than ordinary flour. It is a wholesome food, makes good hasty pudding, gems, bread, cakes and even pie crust.

Shrunken, half-warn bed-blankets or comforts, past using on a bed, make good pads to put under a stair carpet. They will be a great saving in the wear of the stair carpet.

Three simple meals a day, as little alcohol as possible, and daily labor, warm clothing, sufficient food, sun and air, are the main conditions upon which health can be enjoyed.

Flannels and blankets may be soaked in water containing one tablespoonful of ammonia to the pail, and a little suds. Rub as little as possible and they will be white and clean, and will not shrink.

Sprinkling the floor with a good allowance of damp salt, or sawdust, after taking up the carpet, and just before sweeping, will be found excellent to prevent the dust rising through the house. It will save also both muscle and lung.

Put a teaspoonful of ammonia in a quart of water; wash your brushes and combs in this, and all grease and dirt will disappear. Rinse, shake and dry in the sun or by the fire. Be sure and let brushes stand to dry with the hair side down.

A little powdered potash thrown into rat holes will drive the rodents away that are so annoying in cellar or kitchen, cayenne pepper will have the same effect on rats and cockroaches, and a mouse will never gnaw through a piece of cotton sprinkled with cayenne that is stuffed in his hole.

ARSENIC IN EVERY STOMACH.

"Traces of arsenic in the stomach after death are by no means certain indications of murder or suicide."

The speaker was a prominent St. Paul attorney.

"Do you believe innocent parties have been convicted on such evidence?"

"I do, most assuredly. I am by no means posing as a medical expert, but I have a theory, founded more upon many practical illustrations than upon science, that every human body contains a certain amount of arsenic, which immediately after death concentrates or crystallizes in the stomach. This theory is buttressed by the fact that so far I have never known a body exhumed and dissected for the purpose of satisfying inquiry into the question of the cause of death in which a certain amount of arsenic was not found. I remember a case in which a man was arrested and accused of having poisoned another man with strychnine, in which all the evidence upon which the prisoner was held to trial was based on the purchase by him of the strychnine and then the results of a post-mortem examination revealed only traces of arsenical poisoning. Were I a juryman in a murder trial of this kind I would attach but little weight to the mere fact of arsenic being found in the victim's stomach. I believe it exists in certain varying quantities in the stomach of every adult corpse."

HER CHOICE.

Said sweet Matilda Jinks,
"I am willing to aver,
If I a widow were,
I'd wed a widower."

"He's a chip of the old block." "Is he? What a stick his father must be!"

JOHN CHINAMAN'S DIET.

There is a time-honored impression to the effect that the average Chinaman can live on next to nothing, can eat anything and can grow fat on a diet that would starve other men. It is almost cruel to upset old traditions, but if a local merchant speaks truly there is very little in this particular tradition.

"It's all bosh. this talk of Chinamen living on a bit of rice or something of that sort," said this gentleman to a reporter.

"It is true that the Chinese are frugal and that they do not throw money away. But it is not true, however, that they starve themselves. I have had a good deal to do with them, and I am free to say that they are better customers than a good many of their critics. Chinamen like good food as well as other people, and if they can afford to buy it they have it. They are so constituted that they do not require as much of certain kinds of food as do Americans, but do not for a moment imagine that they do not know what good food is or that they cannot enjoy it as much as other men. What is more, when John buys he buys the best article of its kind in the market and buys the best price. He has his own dainties, which he gets at the Chinese groceries, but he is also partial to some of the goods sold in American stores.

"I am of the opinion that the Chinese, as a rule, have better food, and perhaps more of it, than most of our ordinary laborers, for most Chinamen have money and most of them spend it more freely than the general public believe.

"No, sir," continued the speaker, John Chinaman is by no means giving to starving himself. If he hasn't the money to buy rich food, of course he can only take what comes cheap, but when he has the money, he attends to the demands of his stomach quite as cheerfully as do other men."

THEIR HOME IS A HOLLOW TREE.

A Healdsburg special to the San Francisco Chronicle says: About two and one half miles east of this city is a large redwood tree, twenty-four feet in diameter, which is hollow, the inside having been burned out many years ago. The tree is in a lone place, and is seldom visited by any one save an occasional hunter who may stop there for shelter from the storm. A few days ago a hunter was attracted to the spot by sound of voices. What was his surprise to find snugly ensconed in this novel place a family consisting of a man and his wife and three children. To close the opening in the tree a rude door had been constructed of deerskins. Inside the tree benches and tables had been constructed of redwood bark fastened together by wooden pins. The head of the family stated that he came from Oregon last autumn, and, not being able to pay rent for a house, had moved his family into this living home. He had thus far made a living by odd jobs on farms near by, being careful to never state where his home was. One of his children, a lad about 15 years of age, stated that he had caught about seventy-five coons and forty foxes in a steel trap, and had disposed of the skins for enough to clothe the family. The boy himself was dressed in a suit of coonskins. The mother bore the appearance of a once beautiful woman, and her speech showed she had been well cultured. They were all very reticent about their former life ank how they had been reduced to such straits. They expect to spend the remainder of the winter in this sylvan home.

THE ENGAGEMENT BRACELET.

Speaking of Jewelry, the latest fad in engagement bracelets is a band of dead gold from which dangle two translucent moonstone hearts. This is a relic of the fashion of a few years since, when a lover fettered his sweetheart with a bracelet fastened with a padlock, to which he kept the key. Many girls allowed themselves to be thus manacled by love and were proud of their bondage. It wasn't so charming if there came a rupture. I know one girl who spent an entire afternoon trying to release her wrist from its golden fetters. She finally broke it with a shoe buttoner. Before marriage the lover generally wears the key upon his watch chain, afterwards he finds it a nuisance and restores it to his fair prisoner and she secures her bauble herself. But this fashion became so common that it is no longer in vogue save among people who straggle along at the tail of the profession. There was a time when only diamonds were permissible for engagement rings, but now sapphires and rubies are both allowable. Three rings indeed are often given now, each one set with different gems, and worn one above the other. It is also correct for the girl to give her betrothed a ring, an intaglio being very good form for this purpose.

A REMARKABLE BLIND MAN.

One of the most remarkable blind men in America is John B. Herreshoff, of Bristol, R. I., the head of one of the largest shipbuilding firms—Herreshoff Bros.— in the republic. He lost his sight at fifteen, and is now sixty-odd. He supervises the financial affairs of the house and personally superintends every department of his business, employing hundreds of men.

No one seeing him dictating letters, receiving reports, strolling about his shipyards giving orders to his foremen, would suspect his blindness. Not for nearly fifty years has he seen the vessels that ply on the bay; but he carries their outlines clearly in his memory and draws on these for his designs for new crafts. He can get an accurate idea of any model or material body by running his hands over it. He has great executive ability, has all the requisites of an eminent inventor, and it is believed that he would have rivaled John Ericsson but for his blindness.

He has built some of the finest steam yachts now afloat, aud he feels a pride in his calling that has grown with his years. His personality and character are full of interest.

THE EAR.

The ear is worth studying from an anatomical point of view. Beginning with the outer fold or ridge, called the helix, which forms the outline, the ear is composed of thin cartilage and infegument. The next prominent ridge is the antihelix, which some people have very largely developed, but in a well-formed ear projects very little beyond the helix. The little knob that projects from the foot of the antihelix is called the antitragus, and the corresponding knob on the other side the tragus. The deep well in the centre of the ear, the concha, so termed from its shell-like form, plays the most important part in reflecting the vibrations into the inner ear; in fact, all these projections and depressions are of importance to our hearing, and play their own parts in conveying the undulations of sound to the drum of the ear.—Pall Mall Gazette.