Board of Works

THE HERALD.

VOL. I., NO. 29. FREDERICTON, N. B., MONDAY, JUNE 30, 1890. $1.00 PER YEAR.

HOTELS.

QUEEN HOTEL,

Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

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

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

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

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

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

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

A FIRST-CLASS BARBER SHOP IN CONNECTION.

Wm. WILSON,

Barrister, Attorney-at-Law,

NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.

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

Office: CARLETON STREET.

RAILROADS.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

1889 SUMMER ARRANGEMENT 1889

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

TRAINS WILL LEAVE ST. JOHN:

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

A parlor car runs each way daily on express 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.

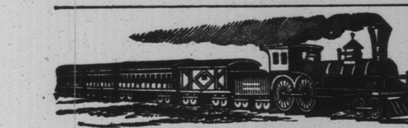
All trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

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, 3:20; 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, 8:06; 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-buit IRON STEAMSHIPS. They are built in water-tight compartments, are unsurpassed for strength, speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experience can suggest, and have made *the fastest time on record.*

The Steamers of the

MAIL LINE TO LIVERPOOL

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

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

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

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

Rates of Passage to Liverpool.

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

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

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

INTERMEDIATE $30
STEERAGE $20

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

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

GLASGOW LINE.

Direct sailings from Glasgow to Halifax.

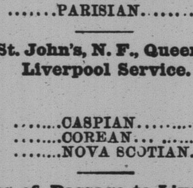
Scandinavian .... 8th July
Manitoban .... 5th Aug

No cattle of any description carried on Allan Mail Steamers.

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

For Staterooms, Tickets, or further information apply to

WM. THOMSON & CO., Agents,
ST. JOHN N. B.
No. 5.



INTERNATIONAL S. S. CO.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

Four Trips a Week.

FOR BOSTON.

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

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

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

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

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

COOKED CODFISH.

Ask your Grocer for

COOKED SHREDDED CODFISH,

And Try It.

ADAMS BROS.

FUNERAL

—AND—

FURNISHING - UNDERTAKERS,

OPP. QUEEN HOTEL,
FREDERICTON.

Caskets, Coffins,
Robes, Mountings, &c.

and everything required in the Undertaking Business kept in stock.

☞ *Special Prices for Country Orders.*

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

ADAMS BROS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

IT IS ONLY A SHORT WHILE SINCE

LUCY & CO.

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

Boot, Shoe,

—AND—

READY-MADE CLOTHING

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

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

LUCY & CO.

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

R. C. MACREDIE,

Plumber, Gas Fitter,

AND

TINSMITH,

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

OPP COUNTY COURT HOUSE,

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

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL

BELL HANGING,

Speaking Tubes, &c.

C. C. GILL,

PAINTER,

House and Sign Decorator.

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

SHOP AND RESIDENCE:

59 Brunswick Street.

FARMING MATTERS.

HINTS USEFUL TO THE FARMER.

Fodder Corn and the Silo.

BY JAMES W. ROBERTSON.

THE SILO.

The prejudice against the construction and use of silos is fast disappearing from the minds of observant farmers. The partial failures of some of the first efforts to introduce into this country the ensilage system of preserving fodders, originated a timidity and opposition which are now uncalled for. The causes of those failures are understood, and can be so guarded against, remedied or removed that satisfactory results may be obtained with certainty. In the handling of perishable commodities the damage and loss that may be sustained, will be proportionate to the absence of applied knowledge and skill. All rational and successful human effort is the result of some person's accurate observation and clear thinking. A clear knowledge of "how to do it" and the "doing of it" just that way will enable farmers, as well as other men, to cope successfully with the thing most difficult to do well. The curing of a crop of fodder corn in the silo is now an easy and invariably satisfactory work to the farmer who follows right directions with reasonable prudence. It used to be stated that there was a loss in the feeding value of fodders when put into or taken from the silo. When the ensilage was partially decayed, of course that was the case; but a similar depreciation of quality and consequent loss in the feeding value would result if the hay, grain and straw were allowed to become rotten in the mows or granaries. The spoiling was and always is a result from unsuitable conditions or treatements. These the silo intended to remove and guard against. Let me make clear the use of the new names. A silo is simply an air-tight building, box, tank, compartment or pit, into which fodders in a succulent state are put for curing and preservation. Silage, or, as it is sometimes written, ensilage, is the feeling substance after it has been so cured and preserved. Hence, we have corn ensilage, clover ensilage, oats and peas ensilage, etc., etc.

BUILDING A SILO.

If a silo be erected as a separate structure, its foundation may be a low stone or concrete wall, or durable sills treated with tar, or charred to prevent decay from contact with the soil. An earth floor will be cheapest and best. The immediate surroundings of the silo should be well drained, to prevent the entrance of water to its floor.

To preserve the inside lumber, it should receive a coating of crude petroleum, which is much easier of application than coal tar, and seems to leave the ensilage in immediate contact with it in a good condition. I take the following from my last annual report as Professor of Dairy Husbandry at the Ontario Agricultural College, to show the effects on the ensilage from different styles of finishing the inside of a silo:

The finish on the inside of the studs was different on each of the four sides of the silo.

On one side a lining of inch lumber dressed on one side, was nailed on the studs; this was covered with a sheeting of tar-paper; on the tar-paper was put a lining of inch lumber dressed on one side, tongued and grooved.

On another side the construction on the inside of the studs was similar, with only the difference that the inside lining of lumber was not tongued and grooved.

On the third side the studs were lined on the inside with tar-paper; on that was nailed horizontally a sheeting of inch lumber, tongued and grooved and dressed on the side next the inside of the silo.

On the fourth side the finish on the inside of the studs was made by the use of only one thickness of inch lumber, neither dressed nor tongued and grooved; it was nailed on the studs horizontally.

The following concise statement may help to make the differences of inside finish, clear to the minds of the readers who have had no experience in silo building:

First side; studs 2″ x 10″; inch lumber dressed on one side; tar-paper; inch lumber dressed on one side, tongued and grooved.

Second side; studs 2″ x 10″; inch lumber dressed on one side, tar-paper; inch lumber dressed on one side, but not tongued and grooved.

Third side; studs 2″ x 10″; tar-paper; inch lumber dressed on one side and tongued and grooved.

Fourth side; studs 2″ x 10″; inch lumber as it came from the saw.

The lumber on all sides was put on horizontally. The purpose of the differences in the construction of the sides was to discover the cheapest way of building one that would preserve the silage.

I may here anticipate by reporting that up to the time of writing, with the exception of a short distance from the top of the silage, there was practically no waste or spoiling against the first, second and third sides. Against the fourth side the silage was decayed or moulded for a space of from 4 to 6 inches in from the side, for the first 6 feet from the top of the silage; below that the waste was confined to a space of about 4 inches around the seam between each two boards.

From within 4 feet from the bottom of the silo there was no waste, even close to the seams. If air finds admission through a knot-hole, or crack, or down the sides, from neglect of tramping, or otherwise, after the ensilage is settled, it will carry spores with it and so cause mould and decay.

FILLING A SILO.

Three conditions or treatments seem to be essential to the obtaining of the best quality of ensilage without appreciable waste from fermentation, moulding or decay:

1. The plants should be grown to a stage almost mature;

2. They should be wilted in the sunlight until the water which they contain is less than 75 per cent. of the total weight;

3. The ensilage around the sides and in the corners of the silo should be tramped and packed thoroughly while it is being filled.

For the economical filling of a silo, the tools, implements and conveniences should, as far as possible, be adapted to the cheap and easy performance of the work. For the cutting of the corn I prefer and recommend a common corn knife or old-fashioned reaping sickle. A strong reaper may do the work by horse power; but if the crop be heavy and the corn from 10 to 12 feet high, the rakes will not clean the table and stalks will be dragged behind.

A truck or wagon with low wheels and a large platform may be used. A low platform may be put upon the running gear of a common wagon, by hanging the front of it to the under side of the front axle and attaching the back part of it to the under side of the back axle. A cheap and convenient platform for such work may be made by placing the ends of two poles 14 or 16 feet long on the front bolster of a common wagon and attaching the other ends of them to the under side of the hind axle by the use of a piece of stout rope. If boards be nailed across on these poles, between the front and hind wheels, the platform thus made may be easily loaded and can carry from one to two tons of stalks, if a stake be put in at each corner of it. After the corn is cut, it should be left to wilt for one or two days in small bunches on the ground. It may be filled into a silo without cutting; but more labor would be involved and the work of feeding would be rendered more difficult. Any strong corn or straw-cutter, with capacity for a large quantity per day, will serve the purpose. Carriers should be attached, unless the cutter stands on a level with the top of the silo, which ordinarily is neither practicable nor desirable. Horse power or an engine may be used. From 6 inches to a foot of cut or uncut straw should be spread over the bottom of the silo before the filling is commenced. At the silo, the corn can be fed into the cutter, directly from the wagon platform. The horses may meanwhile be changed from the loaded to an empty wagon. At the cutting box, two men will be required. A 2-inch cut is as good as a shorter one. During the filling, care should be taken to level the heavier parts of the stalks out against the sides of the silo occasionally. The filling may proceed every day, every second day, or every third day, as may be convenient. In any case, the contents should be tramped around the sides and in the corners before the addition of a new layer. Though the corn stalks be wet from rain, they may be put into the silo without any damage from that cause.

COVERING THE ENSILAGE.

When it is full, after the lapse of two days, the sides and corners should be thoroughly tramped again, after which the whole surface should be covered with a layer of from 2 to 3 feet deep of any kind of straw, cut or uncut. It should be packed closely around the sides and into the corners; and for that reason cut straw is rather preferable. The ensilage may be left to cure and to keep until wanted, be that time four weeks or ten months. When the ensilage is uncovered for feeding, unless the silo be frost-proof overhead, it becomes chilled, and is then not in the best condition for being fed to cattle. That may be guarded against by the putting of movable poles across the top of the silo and the placing of a layer of straw upon them.

SIZE AND COST OF SILOS.

A silo 18 by 20 by 18 feet deep, inside measurement, will hold about 100 tons of settled corn ensilage. That allows for the ensilage to settle to a depth of 14 feet. Every hundred acre farm should have one of at least that capacity. The probable cost may be easily calculated. If built inside of a barn the total cost, (lumber at $10 a thousand and tar paper at from 2½ to 3 cents per square yard put on), need not exceed $70 for a silo of 100 tons capacity. If erected outside, the cost will vary according to the finish of the building, the quality of lumber used. the price of materials, etc., etc. Twelve tons of ensilage per acre may be reckoned upon with certainty in nearly every district in the Dominion. Every two tons of ensilage, from corn which has been well matured, have a feeding value equal to one ton of ordinary hay for the production of milk or the maintenance of cattle, horses and sheep; and 100 tons of ensilage can be grown and cured at a total cost for rent, seed, labor, etc., not exceeding $1.75 per ton in almost any part of the Dominion.

A QUEEN'S OLD CLOTHES.

It is not generally supposed that any society woman in New York arrays herself in anybody's old clothes, but a few of them have done so, and been proud enough of the fact to tell about it, though it does not seem to have reached the ears of those gifted and imaginative writers for some of the papers whose vivid descriptions of the petticoats and night-gowns of society leaders who they do not hesitate to specify would seem to indicate a remarkable intimacy in the boudoirs of those ladies. But there are women of abundant wealth and refined taste who wear second hand clothes, though they do not go down to Bleecker street to buy the gorgeous satins and cottony velvets which hang at the doors of the old clothes shops in such tempting magnificence.

No, the possession of the castoffs implies a voyage across the sea, and stamps the owner at once as a woman of means and opportunities. For they are the once or twice worn tenets of royalty, and are only to be obtained by the fortunate few who can get in to the annual sale of costumes of Queen Margherita of Italy. And it by no means follows that because they are second hand they are cheap. The modern kings and queens appear to have degenerated from the lavishness of splendor attributed to old time sovereigns and to have a thrifty satisfaction in turning an honest penny.

Queen Marggerita is a beautiful woman, and is said to be one of the best dressed in Europe. The exigencies of court life, with its brilliant pageants and ceremonials, require a great many splendid toilets in the course of the year, as the same one can only figure at two or three of these grand functions. Nor can it be supposed that any pretty woman neglects to live up to her opportunities and to fulfill these requirements. So at the end of the year the accumulation of scarcely worn fine gowns is sold to the highest bidders by a court chamberlain or some other royal functionary with much pomp and circumstance.

Haypy is the American woman with money in her purse who gets into one of these most exclusive auctions; but oh! thrice and four times happy, as Mr. Virgil remarks, the woman who brings home with her, as did the wife of a rich New Yorker lately, a sumptuous gown of green velvet, with a train of royal length and strange, unique metallic embroideries, calculated to make every woman who saw her in it mentally inquire: "Where in the world did she get that gown?"

ACTOR AND PREACHER.

A sensation has been created throughout the South by the announcement from the Rev. Virgil Maxey, the noted Southern revivalist and Baptist minister, that he will go on the stage on September 1st, he having been engaged by T. Stutts, the theatrical manager, to play prominent parts during the coming season. Mr. Maxey, in an interview, stated his objeet to unite the pulpit and stage. He will be on the stage six days in the week and preach on Sundays. He is a nephew of ex-United States Senator Maxey.

TEACHING ENGLISH.

A writer in the American Kindergarten Magazine says: Almost all mothers realize, to some extent at least, the importance of watching against the formation of bad habits in their children. Years ago "anybody" was thought capable of teaching "the rudiments," but the public is better informed at the present day, so that care is taken, if Mamie is to "begin music," or Johnnie to "take up" French, that the first instructor should be thorough—one who will not let little errors slip by unnoticed. Yet in nine families out of ten, children are engaged in one important study under careless and incompetent teachers. The parents hear children make mistakes and smile benignly—it sounds "so cunning!" I refer to the study of the English language. How very common it is to hear children talk of "loving" bananas and chocolate, of "setting down" to dinner, or of "a pretty man!" It sounds so infantile and sweet to hear Mamie talk of "buyeau" for bureau, or slide over the l's in her words, but very often the habit

GROWS SO WELL ESTABLISHED

that Mamie lisps all her life or never learns to enunciate certain consonants. Then—when too late—the mother regrets that she was not more careful, or, more often, mothers never trace these infirmities to their right source. "Mamie never could talk plainly," the mother says, resignedly, and providence has to bear the blame! No child should be allowed to speak incorrectly. If you do not teach your little one to enunciate clearly at first, it may be impossible later on. But not only be careful as to enunciation, but as to the use of words. Take pains to explain why one word is correct, another incorrect. When your child says: "I love bananas," don't simply tell him, "you must say 'I like bananas;'" but explain that we can only love that which is

CAPABLE OF RETURNING OUR LOVE.

The fact that two negatives make a positive can be very practically taught when Tom insists "I don't want no medicine." If he does want no medicine he sees that he declares he wants some. So, too, with words of different shades of meaning; children enjoy learning them practically out of school. A carefully trained child would never think of speaking of a "pretty idea" in relation to some spiritual truth. Then again, how many times are children allowed to mumble over their words. The mother, with her ears quickened by love, may understand the smothered tone, but a stranger must strain every nerve to hear understandingly. Teach your child how to open the lips well; do not allow him to talk altogether in one key and take care that any nasal twang

IS CAREFULLY CORRECTED.

If a boy talks in a high, effeminate voice, cultivate his chest tones patiently, but firmly—he will bless you in later years for what at present sorely tries his patience. Be careful that your girl has that "most excellent thing in woman"—a soft voice. Any inclination to stammering should be watched; the child should be trained to read aloud very slowly and deliberately. As it may prove helpful to some one, I will quote a set of rules given by Charles Kingsley to cure stammering, only promising that a child could be taught to hold the upper lip down with his finger during his half hour of practice:

I. Open your mouth.
II. Take full breaths and plenty of them, and mind your stops.
III. Keep your tongue quiet.
IV. Keep your upper lip down.
V. Use your lower lip.
VI. Read to yourself out loud.
VII. Read and speak, slow, slow, SLOW.

WONDERFUL MEMORY.

The point to which reliance on the memory may be carried safely by proper training is thus illustrated by Frederic Pincott. "Ranjit Singh could neither read nor write, but he knew all that was going on in every part of a kingdom as large as France. He was an able financier, and knew at all times accurately the contents of all his treasuries, the capacities of his large and varied provinces, the relative power of his neighbors, the strength and weakness of the English. The architectural triumphs of India were nearly all built by men who could neither read or write. The Indian druggist may have hundreds of jars, one above the other from floor to ceiling, not one of them marked by label or ticket; yet he never hesitates in placing his hand on the right vessel whenever a drug is required. The ordinary washermen go round to houses with their donkeys and collect the clothes, some from one house, some from another. These they convey to the river and wash, and in returning with the huge pile, never fail to deliver each particular article to its rightful owner."

THIRTEEN ENGAGEMENT RINGS.

There is a young woman in an eastern town who has worn about her white throat during the past season, a very handsome diamond necklace set with thirteen single stones of considerable value. As the parents of the young woman were not persons of wealth, the ornament naturally was the occasion of considerable speculation among her women friends. Finally one young woman, more privileged or more audacious than the rest remarked on the beauty of the necklace, and asked how she came to have it. With charming frankness she replied:

"Of course it is a very valuable thing, but really its chief value is in its associations. Each one of these stones has a separate and sweet memory for me. You see, it's a composite, and it is made out of the diamond engagement rings that I have worn at different times. There were thirteen of them, and naturally I couldn't go on wearing them, and as I didn't return them for fear of wounding the feelings of the men, I just had them all set together in a necklace. And now I can wear them all at once comfortably, and besides, you see how handsome an ornament I have."

FUN AT THE TABLE.

A Austin man read in a paper that the family should always be the scene of laughter and merriment, and that no meal should be passed in the moody silence that so often characterises those occasions. The idea struck him so favorably that when his family was gathered around the table that evening he said, "Now, this sort o' thing of keeping so blamed mum at meals has got to stop. You hear me? You girls, put in an' tell stories, an' keep up agreeable sort o' talk, like; an' you boys, laugh an' be jolly, or I'll take and dust your jackets with a grapevine till you can't stand. Now begin!" The glare that he sent around the table made the family as funny as a funeral.

The greater liar a man is, the more apt he is to have a little wife who believes everything he says.

A COWBOYS DUEL WITH LARIATS.

A novel duel was fought near Moore's station between two Mexican cowboys named Jose Carrasco and Manuel Bosco, Carrasco was in possession of a fine mottled cow which Bosco claimed belonged to him, and had been stolen some time previously. The two men met in the roadway. They were both on horseback and their lariats hung from the pommels of their saddles. Bosco hailed Carasco and demanded the return of his cow. The latter became furious at the suggestion that he had come into possession of a stolen cow, and his Mexican blood began to boil. Words of a sulphurous nature began to pass between the cowboys, when Bosco called Carrasco a liar.

Scarcely had the words been spoken when, quick as a flash, the irate Carrasco grasped his lasso from his saddle, and, twirling it with a quick movement over his head, sent it with a swish toward Bosco's neck. The latter ducked his head. and grabbed his lariat as he did so. Then began one of the fiercest bloodless battles that has ever been recorded. Up and down the roadway the two horsemen dashed, the lassoes of the duellists flying and circling in the air. Not a word was spoken.

As fast as the lassoes fell short of their mark, they were jerked quickly together and with a twirl over the head each cowboy endeavored to encircle the other's neck.

The horses were flecked with foam, and both of them dashed away in the same direction, seeming to realize the fight to the death going on between the riders. On sped the horses, but not a word said the fighters.

Bosco finally turned his eyes from the other cowboy, for an instant, and quick as a flash, Carrasco dropped the noose of his lariat over his adversary's neck, swung his pony around with a jerk, and putting spurs to the animal, started off in the opposite direction.

Bosco was jerked from his horse's back so suddenly that his neck was broken, and he was dragged over the ground at full speed for more than a mile.

The victor disengaged his lariat from his victim's neck and coolly rode into town.

A MYSTERIOUS PLAGUE.

A letter to the Herald, from Belize, says For some months past the colony of British Honduros, as well as the neighboring republics. has been under the ban of a disease which, while said by some experts to be yellow fever, is yet so terrible in its character as to kill off without a single exception every one whom it attacks. A young Scotchman, whom Bob Pinkerton met in Belize, died from it a few days ago, and has been followed by Gabb Stan Creek, a thirty-year-old resident of the colony, whose passage had been taken by the steamer Aguan for New York. Great excitement and anxiety were experienced in Belize when it was seen that the Aguan, which had arrived during the night from the south, was flying the yellow flag and was lying in the quarantine grounds. Every one who can do so is leaving Honduras for England or the States and shortly after six o'clock on the morning of the 12th several sailing boats loaded with passengers were making for the steamer, only, however, to be sent back, it being stated that a passenger from Yasabal had died while the steamer was at Livingstone. Inquiries elicited the fact that this man, a Spaniard, had expired from what is termed by the medical men in attendance, pernicious malarial fever, superinduced in all probability, by heavy drinking. The Aguan is crowded with passengers, among whom are a number of time-expired workmen from Nicaragua, and the two children of Marvin Crawford, whose poor wife died from worry consequent on the arrest of E. S. Crawford, the alleged bank robber. New Orleans is closed as tight as a drum against British and Spanish Honduras, and if an outbreak should occur on the Aguan there will be no possible means of getting out of the country except by Mexico. At the Cayo, 75 miles northwest of Belize, it is reported that people are dying like rotten sheep, and the worst of it is nobody really knows what the disease is. The European doctors call it yellow fever, but the American medicos differ from them. The only thing, therefore, positively known is that in the course of five or six days it kills everybody whom attacks, and the survivors are simply asking themselves. "Whose turn next?"

DISTANCE OF THE STARS.

What is the transit of Venus. The orbit in which Venus moves around the sun lies inside that of the earth, and as Venus moves more quickly than the earth, it follows that the earth is frequently passed by Venus; and it sometimes happens that all three lie in the same straight line, at the moment of passing. An observer on the earth, therefore looking at Venus, will see it brought out as a dark spot against the brilliant background of the sun.

That is the transit of Venus marvellously beautiful spectacle and the most important to us of all the movements of the celestial bodies. It is the key to the great problem of the solar system, and buy it astronomers have been enabled to make a correct map of the heavens. We cannot explain to you that gigantic and perplexing geometrical problem by which the sun's distance from the earth is measured, but we can tell you in a few words how the transit of Venus contains all the elements necessary to a solution of it.

Let us make use of a simple illustration. Paste a thin strip of paper in the middle of a pane of glass in a window from which you can see any object, say a tree. Close your left eye, and with your right eye you will see the strip of paper in front of a certain bough where your right eye saw it, but apparently moved over towards the edge of the tree. This apparent change in the position of the strip of paper relative to the tree, and if you move farther away from the window than you were at first, the apparent change will be less.

Hence it will be seen that there is a certain apparent change in the position of the paper at each distance occupied by the observer, and if we can measure this change or displacement, we can also determine how far from the tree the observer is.

This is precisely the principle on which astronomers have measured the distance of the sun from the earth. Still using the illustration, substitute the sun for the tree, Venus for the strip of paper, and two powerful telescopes located at distant points on the earth for the right and left eye, and you have all the conditions of the problem.

"Johnny, how many seasons are there?" "Three; pepper, salt and de base-ball season."

Watching and praying—The fox.

THE DREAD SCOURGE.

Cholera Spreading in Spain.

LONDON, June 21.—The Madrid Medical Commission, reported 85 cases of cholera at Puebla de Rugat and 42 at Senares. Several cases, distinctly choleraic, have occurred at Bergamin as well as several deaths. Cholera is also suspected at Malaga. There are no fresh cases in the town of Valencia. The Spanish government has prohibited the innoculation of cholera virus after the method of Dr. Ferran. The editor of the London Lancet says the present outbreak may fairly be regarded as "local cholera," or "cholera nostra," rather than cholera newly imported from Asia. The history of the disease in Spain, however, is essentially that of true Asiatic cholera. In Paris, M. Constans, on the report of the Sanitary Board that the cholera in Spain is the genuine Asiatic pestilence, has despatched the experts, Doctors Charron and Netter, to superintend the precautionary measures on the Spanish frontier. Iron disinfecting chambers have been sent to all customs houses, and goods coming from Spain are submitted to heat in order to kill the microbes. Officers of health have been ordered to all frontier towns, and quarantine is ordered at Marseilles against all vessels which have touched at any Spanish port. At Cairo, the sanitary department is preparing temporary hospitals for the British troops. The instant

A CASE OF CHOLERA

is known it will be removed and the barracks will be deserted. The Lancet also publishes an article, describing the unsanitary condition of Valencia. There are hardly any cesspools in the city, while the sewers are so constructed that it is impossible to flush them, and the soil pipes are untrapped. The London Gazette publishes telegrams from the English Consuls at Ferara and Lisbon, regarding the enforcement of quarantine relations on arrivals from the southern part of Spain. Portugal quarantines arrivals from all ports from Castillian to Alicante inclusive. Eight days vigorous quarantine is enforced against Malaga on account of reported yellow fever there. Italy decrees rigorous examination of all arrivals from the Spanish ports on the Mediterranean.

LIVE FROG IN A ROCK.

Many well authenticated stories of the finding of live toads and frogs in solid rock are on record, and that such things are possible was demonstrated here recently, when a workman engaged in Varley and Everill's lime rock quarry, north of the city, broke open a large piece of rock which had been blasted out and a frog hopped out of a pocket in the center of the stone. Of course the occurrence created a tremendous sensation among the workmen, and operations at the quarry were for a time suspended, and the movements of the frog were watched with great interest. The animal was something smaller than the ordinary frog and was perfectly white. Its eyes were unusually large and very brilliant, but the frog was apparently blind. Where the mouth should have been there was only a line, and on the feet there was a dark, horny substance. Mr. Everill at once took charge of the curiosity and put it in a tin can, but the frog died. He brought it down town, and it was examined with interest by a large number of people. It was afterwards presented to the museum, where it will be preserved in alcohol.—Salt Lake Herald.

FRANK LESLIE'S MONTHLY.

FOR JULY 1890.

WHITTIER, Holmes and Tennyson, the three illustrious, "Octogenarian Poets." are discussed by George Makepeace Towle in a charming literary paper, which leads off FRANK LESLIE'S POPULAR MONTHLY for July. Some admirable portraits and views illustrate it. Mrs. Isabella Hinton's article on "Clara Barton and the Red Cross Association in the United States" is made timely by the account given of the Association's work at Johnstown Pa., the first anniversary of the memorable disaster at that place having just passed. Quebec, one of the most picturesque fortress-cities in the world, is described, with copious illustrations, by Elizabeth Taylor. Prof. Vallette's "Roman Campagna." Arthur V. Abbott's "Americen Observatories." and W. I. Lincoln Adams's description of the new Daguerre Memorial, embracing an account of the discovery and development of photography, are all rich in entertainment as in instruction. There are sketches of romance, travel and adventure, short stories by Lieutenant R. H. Jayne, Lucy Hooper, Ella Wheeler Wilcox, Susan A. T. Weiss, and others. The customary departments are unusually full and varied. A notable improvement in the typographical and pictorial make up is also to be observed in this number, which begins Vol. XXX. of the magazine.

A TRIFLE COLD-BLOODED.

"Have you brought any witnesses?" asked the Rev. Mr. Wood of Bathgate, of a middle aged couple who had come to be married.

"No; we ne'r thocht o' that. Is't necessary?"

"Oh, certainly," said the minister; "you should have a groomsman and bridesmaid as witnesses."

"Wha can we get, Jean, dae ye think?"

The bride so addressed suggested a female cousin whom the bridegroom had not previously seen, and, after-consultation, a man was also thought of.

"Step ye awa' along, Jean, an' ask them, an' I'll walk about till ye come back."

Jean set out as desired, and after some time returned with the two friends, the cousin being a blooming lass, somewhat younger than the bride. When the parties had been properly arranged and the minister was about to proceed with the ceremony, the bridegroom suddenly said: "Wad ye bide a wee, sir?"

"What is it now?" asked the minister.

"Weel, I was just goan to say that if it wad be the same to you, I wad rather hae that ane," pointing to the bridesmaid.

"A most extraordinary statement to make at this stage! I'm afraid it's too late to talk of such a thing now."

"Is it?" said the bridegroom in a tone of calm resignation to the inevitable. "Weel, then, ye maun just gang on."—Newcastle Chronicle.

OUR NEW DUKE.

Air—"The Widdy Malone."

Did ye hear of the Duke of Athlone?
Ohone!
He's a son of the Heir to the Throne
Full grown.
Of a prince quite a pictur',
Is young Albert Victor,
Who'll now as the Duke of Athlone
Be known.
He'll be the Great Gun of Athlone!

Foot-pads—Cork soles.