BoardofWorks

THE HERALD.

VOL. I., NO. 22. FREDERICTON, N. B., MONDAY, MAY 12, 1890. $1.00 PER YEAR.

HOTELS.

QUEEN HOTEL,

Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

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

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

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

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

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

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

☞ A FIRST-CLASS BARBER SHOP IN CONNECTION.

Wm. WILSON,

Barrister, Attorney-at-Law,

NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.

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

Office: CARLETON STREET.

RAILROADS.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

1889 SUMMER ARRANGEMENT 1889

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

TRAINS WILL LEAVE ST. JOHN:

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

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

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN:

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

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

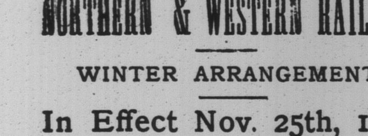
All trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

D. POTTINGER,
Chief Superintendent.

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

For Tickets and other information, apply at the office of

JOHN RICHARDS,
Agent, Fredericton



NORTHERN & WESTERN RAILWAY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

In Effect Nov. 25th, 1889.

TRAINS RUN ON EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

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

LEAVE FREDERICTON

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

RETURNING, LEAVE CHATHAM

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

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

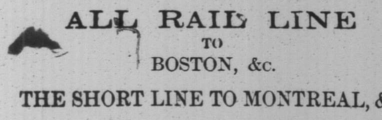
All Trains will Leave and Arrive at Fredericton Station, West End of Bridge, instead of Gibson as heretofore.

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

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

THOMAS HOBEN,
Superintendent.

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



NEW BRUNSWICK RAILWAY 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.

[illegible] 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.

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!

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.

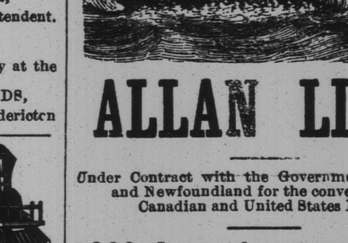
13-10-88

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	26th do
13th May	COREAN	
27th do	CASPIAN	23rd June
10th June	COREAN	7th July
24th do	NOVA SCOTIAN	21st do

Rates of Passage to Liverpool.

SALOON (According to accommodation)	$60 to $80
RETURN	$110 to $150
INTERMEDIATE	$25
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.

Prof. Loisette's MEMORY

DISCOVERY AND TRAINING METHOD

In spite of adulterated imitations which miss the theory, and practical results of the Original, in spite of the grossest misrepresentations by envious would-be competitors, and in spite of "base attempts to rob" him of the fruit of his labors, (all of which demonstrate the undoubted superiority and popularity of his teaching), Prof. Loisette's Art of Never Forgetting is recognized to-day in both Hemispheres as marking an Epoch in Memory Culture. His Prospectus (sent post free) gives opinions of people in all parts of the globe who have actually studied his System by correspondence, showing that his System is *used only while being studied, not afterwards; that any book can be learned in a single reading, mind-wandering cured, &c.* For Prospectus, Terms and Testimonials address

Prof. A. LOISETTE, 237 Fifth Avenue, N.Y

HORSES AND HORSEMEN.

OF INTERST TO OUR READERS.

Edgewood Stock Farm's chestnut mare Flash, by Nutbourne, dam by Kearsarge, has foaled a chestnut colt by Meander.

Trotting has taken a strong hold on the continent of Europe. During the year there will be four meetings in Austro-Hungary, twenty-two in the German Empire, six in France, eight in Italy and three in Denmark.

J. I. Case has sold to Osborn Bros., Anamosa, Iowa, the bay three-year-old colt Phallas Prince, by Phallas, dam Lady M., by Almont; second dam Black Girl, by Cassius M. Clay, Jr. 22. This colt is promising, stands 16 hands and weighs 1,150 pounds and Mr. Case thinks him a sure trotter. Price $2,500.

A. H. Clark, of Moulton, England, a breeder of prize Shire horses, has suffered heavy loss through the death of Hitchin Conqueror. The animal was found dead in his box, having died from what was supposed to be a cold. The horse, which had just commenced to travel for the season, was a well-know prize-winner, and the best of Mr. Clark's stud, and was considered to be worth over 1,000 guineas.

A large Percheron horse at David City, Neb., attacked his groom, inflicting such injuries that it is feared the man will die. The horse got the man down, picked him up by the breast and shook him as a dog would a rat. He bit off the middle finger of his left hand, drawing the cord from his arm eight inches. Had not two resolute men been on hand to assist in freeing the groom from the enraged beast he would have been killed outright.

Senator Leland Stanford signifies by his action in intimating to his agent at Lexington, Ky., not to sell any more of the get of Electioneer that he intends to husband the progeny of this greatest of living sires, whose career in the ordinary course of nature must be drawing to a close, for he is now completing his twenty-second year. This decision of the Senator will enhance the value, of the sons and daughters of Electioneer purchased at the Palo Alto sale in March last, which sale may be considered as the final public offering of the get of the son of old Hambletonian and Green Mountain Maid, unless Miller & Sibley should conclude to test the market with the numerous and choice scions of the family which they have domiciled at Prospect Hill Farm, Franklin, Pa.

A TERRIBLE AUDIENCE.

Having had a long rest from acting, I returned to Melbourne to play a short engagement with my former partner at the Haymarket, and then sailed for Van Diemen's Land, now called Tasmania. This lovely island had formerly been a convict station, where life-sentenced prisoners from England had been sent. There was at that time I speak of, and is now a most refined society in Tasmania, though among the lower classes there was a strong flavor of the convict element. I acted "The-Ticket of-Leave-man" for the first time in Hobart Town, and there was much excitement in the city when the play was announced. At least one hundred ticket-of leave-men were in the pit on the night of its production. Before the curtain rose, I looked through it at this terrible audience; the faces in the pit were a study. Men with low foreheads and small, peering, ferret-looking eyes, some with flat noses, and square, cruel jaws, and sinister expressions, —leering low, and cunning, —all wearing a sullen, dogged look, as though they would tear the benches flom the pit and gut the theater of its scenery if one of their kind was held up to public scorn upon the stage. This shows the power of the drama. An author might write an article abusing them, or an artist paint a picture showing up the hideous deformity of their features —all this they could bear and even laugh at, but put one of their ilk upon the stage in human form, surrounded by the sympathetic story of a play, and they would no more submit to an ill-usage of him than they would to a personal attack upon themselves.

The first act of the play progressed with but little excitement. These men seemed to enjoy the humorous and pathetic side of the story with great relish, but when I came upon the stage in the second act, revealing the emaciated features of a returned convict, with sunken eyes and a closely shaved head, there was a painful stillness in the house. The whole pit seemed to lean forward and strain their eager eyes upon the scene; and as Bob Brierly revealed to his sweetheart the "secrets of the prison house," there were little murmurs of recognition and shakings of the head, though they fully recognized the local allusions that they so well remembered; deep-drawn sighs for the sufferings that Bob had gone through, and little smothered laughs at some of the old, well-remembered inconveniences of prison life; but then, Bob was a hero, and their sympathies were caught by the nobleness of his character and his innocence of crime, as though each one of these villains recognized how persecuted he and Bob had been.

As the play progressed, their enthusiasm increased. Whenever Bob was hounded by a detective, or ill treated by the old Jew, they would howl their indignation at the actors; and when he came out unscathed at the end of the play, a monument of perfect innocence, they cheered to the very echo. This performance rendered me extremely popular with some of the old lags of Hobart Town; and I was often accosted on the street by these worthies and told some touching tale of their early persecutions. In fact they quite looked on me as an old pal. These courtesies were very flattering, but the inconvenience that I was caused by being poked in the ribs and winked at now and then, as much as to say; "All right, old boy, we know,—you 've been there," rendered my favoritism among these fellows rather irksome.

THE "TWIN-BED."

In many summer cottages the double bedstead has been superseded by the "twin bed." This is an arrangement of two single beds side by side, varying in width each from three feet to three feet six inches, and ornamented with a continuous pattern of carving, which is fully seen when the two beds are together. This is an English fashion which is excellent except for the fact that it takes up more room than can be allowed in our narrow American town houses, or in small country cottages. The gigantic proportions of the modern bedroom sets copied from English models are utterly unsuitable for the average American house. English manor houses must be built to hold this massive furniture, in which the tiled washstands become behemoths. Moreover, this furniture is difficult to move, and liable to injury in moving about from room to room. They call to mind an old story. "Yes, I tackled that bureau," said the Irish furniture-mover, shaking his head at a certain massive piece, "but it was a race betwixt us which got to the bottom of the stairs first."

PRIMITIVE COURTSHIP.

All through the mountains and villages of what was once know as Albania, but which now is lost on the map of Europe as a separate nation, the old and primitive customs still exist, and the maiden of to-day is wooed and won as was her great grandmother in her youth.

Young girls throughout all this region have more liberty than any other of the Oriental nations, except the Montenegrins, partly because they are upright by nature and partly because of an unwritten law that makes a young girl sacred in those half savage lands.

Every male member of the young girls family through countless generations would be bound to a perpetual vendetta against every man of every branch of the family whoever would wrong any girl, and as the men of these two nations are perfect marksmen and men of the fiercest courage, any man would think many times before he would dare insult one of these girls. Thus the girls go about on the mountains with their little flocks and herds in security and at sunset they all go with their earthen pitchers to the village fountains or to the natural spring, from whence they obtain the drinking water for the night.

The girls and women all stand about, brown and barefotted, with bright eyes and gayly colored embroidered garments, and with tinkling little pendants in their hair and around their necks and wrists. All their wealth is thus spent, and the barbaric display is attractive. Homes are simply shelters and places to sleep in, and in even the well to do families little attempt is made at decorating them, all the family putting into dress and ornament their surplus, and what they buy goes down to grandchildren, and it is always of sterling though crude value. Many girls have a string of gold coins around the neck which constitutes the dowry, so that the suitor can see at a glance her fortune.

These gatherings at the fountain, aside from their useful purpose, serve for the dissemination of news, and the matches are also made there, for when a young man feels that he wants a particularly young girl for his wife he first tells several of his young men friends and then takes his rifle and starts with them toward the fountain, and tries to time his arrival so that he will reach there just as this particular young woman has lifted her cruse of water to her head and started toward her home. He then raises his rifle and shoots directly at that cruse and breaks it, letting all the water fall on the girl, after which he steps forward and takes her hand and they walk bashfully to her parents, who quickly understand the matter and bring out bread and wine and dried fruits, which two latter have been saved for the occasion of their daughter's betrothal.

Sometimes the parents object, but very seldom, and the girl almost never. The young man who would break a cruse and afterward refuse the young girl's hand would be instantly killed by the girl's relatives, and, failing relatives, other men would do it as a just and religious vengeance. The young men gather at the fountains and chat and laugh freely with all the girls, but never one word of love making is allowed or said before the open declaration by breaking the cruse of water. After that the young couple can wander unchecked among the flowers and trees until the wedding, which is never very long delayed.

Girls marry very young in these places, and make contented and loving wives. They labor hard and are very ignorant, and their highest ambition is to embroider the richest and finest jacket and cloak for their husbands and to have at least 1,500 pieces of snowy linen in his fustanelle or white kilt which he wears. They are adept in this gold embroidery. It is quite possible that the young couple understand each other in some occult way before the final declaration is made.

SHE KISSED HIM IN THE PULPIT.

Mary Nelson, the erratic young woman from Arkansas, whose hysterical actions in a Main-street cable car on Saturday night caused much excitement at Twelfth-street, figured in another sensational episode last night, says the Kansas City Times. Mary, after her break of the night before, was sent to the City Hospital. On the way there she insisted on kissing and hugging the police officers in whose care she was, and they were compelled to submit to her caresses.

The hospital authorities released her, and she immediately began a repetition of her antics. She caused quite a sensation along Twenty-first street, running up to every man she met with an entreaty to be kissed. Word of her exploits was telephoned to the police station and the ambulance was sent after her. When the officer reached Twenty-first street she had already disappeared, and the wagon followed along on her trail. She was heard of all along the route, and, finally, after some three hours' hunt, she was located in a small Baptist church on Twentieth street, near Indiana avenue. She had invaded this edifice after the beginning of the service, taking a back seat, and for a time no one noticed her. The eloquence of the preacher seemed to have an exhilaration effect upon her, however, for she suddenly left her seat and electrified the congregation by rushing up the aisle to the pulpit and throwing her arms about the neck of the astonished preacher.

The religious services were suspended at once, and all the efforts of the entire congregation were directed toward quieting the young woman, who again began her hysterical performance, passing from one swoon to another. The arrival of the police ambulance released the preacher and his flock from their embarrassing position, and she was again returned to the hospital.

A HEN TENDING TO KITTENS.

A wonderfully ambitious bantam hen is owned by the register of deeds of Ionia county, at his home in Sebewa, Mich. The hen has adopted a litter of kittens, and cares for them with the most unremitting solicitude. Let a prowling dog approach and try to worry her brood, and he is most thoroughly henpecked; a grown cat is handled with the same devoted courage, while in times of piece the little hen covers the kittens with her wings and keeps them as warm and comfortable as ever she could a brood of her own hatching.

IN SPRING TIME.

When spring appears in smiling pride
  And cold no man distresses;
When sealskin sacques are put aside
  And fur trimmed winter dresses.

When gloomy winter's reign is closed
  And green become the grasses,
The little children should be dosed
  With sulphur and molasses.

FARMING MATTERS.

HINTS USEFUL TO THE FARMER.

Farm Mortgages in the United States.

General Butler recently delivered an address upon the position of farming in the United States. After showing some of the difficulties under which farmers labor in that country he said:—

What has been the effect upon the farming interests of this condition of reward of farm labor? The first is that the farms are passing out of the ownership of the tillers of the soil, and they are becoming simply tenant farmers, the worth of the land having escaped them in spite of their industry. A single fact, however, which speaks volumes, is all upon this topic that I care to give you. In 1877 the state assessors of New York made their report after a careful investigation of fourteen of the best farming counties of that state. They say that they found, as a rule, that farm lands had depreciated in value, while city property has increased in value for a series of years. State Assessor Wood reports that, in his opinion, "in a few decades there will be none but tenant farmers in this state. Year by year the value of farm lands depreciates." Taking simply the agricultural lands, the farms of the western states, exclusive of city, county and town property, there will be found to be invested in farm mortgages the stupendous sum of $3,450,000,000, at a rate of interest averaging from seven to nine per cent., to say nothing of costs and the commissions of agents which have been taken from the farmers for procuring the loans of the money, which may be safely said to be not less, on the average, than seven per cent. The human mind at once does not take in the results of these vast sums. To give you an illustration—the whole national debt of this country in 1865, at the close of the war, was $2,800,000,000, very nearly one-quarter less than this mortgage debt. But there is another fact or two to be taken into consideration. This country has been twenty-five years with all its immense resources, engaged in paying—some time anticipating its payment—the national debt, and has reduced it to only $1,600,000,000, or fifty-seven per cent. And the national debt has had a much lower rate of interest, and may be refunded any day at three per cent.

There is no way of refunding or reducing this fabulous mortgage debt, with its oppressive and destructive rates of interest. To redeem it, if done within the same time that the national debt has been cancelled, so far as it has been cancelled, would require the payment of considerably more than double the amount of the national debt at the end of our war. So that the payment of these mortgages is simply impossible. The payment of the interest upon them is also impossible, because, as we have seen, they call for from seven to nine per cent. and all statistics show that the average profits on farming industry are between four and five per cent. only—hardly over four. These mortgages never will be paid, if for no other reason, because they never can be paid, if the debtors were ever so much disposed to pay them. But they will not be disposed to pay them, for by reason of the deductions of the commissions and costs at the rate of seven per cent. there is left a burden upon the mortgagors of over $241,000,000 of debt, for which they never have received any value, which therefore diminishes so much their ability to pay, and which they look upon as having been a cheat upon them.

They have cyclones out west, accompanied with thunder, lightning, heavy rains and hail, which are very destructive. Look out for a financial cyclone where no building or institution will be strong and tight enough to protect the business of this country from the destruction which will follow in its path.

True, we have the silver bill now on the tapis in congress, which is to be the panacea of all financial difficulties, certainly in the views of some western men. But it would take all the silver that the mints of the United States can coin, at the rate of four and a half millions a month, and all the silver that the silver mines can produce in that time to pay one year's interest on these mortgages, supposing that no more money is borrowed.

General Butler then ridiculed the project of the government building storehouses and loaning the farmer money on his garnered crops. He called attention to the ante bellum mortgage by the southern planter of his crop to the commission merchant and hoped that this custom had died out. Who does not know that all these certificates will be bought up by the brokers and others, speculators in the products, and so the wheat speculators would control the wheat, and the cotton brokers would control cotten futures with an iron hand, and the middlemen make all the profits and the farmer will thus sell his crop at once and pay the interest on his mortgage, if he wants to pay it, which he probably doesn't very much, and then starve for a year. Besides all this, property being safe in the custody of the United States, it would be free from attachment for debts, and thus the government would become coverer up of the property of fraudulent debtors. It would then be fully, what some think it ought to be, a "paternal government."

He concluded by saying that when the bill was introduced into the senate that the government loan the farmers $3,000,000 to relieve them from their financial difficulties, he calculated that the full amount would only pay two-thirds of a mill on each dollar of western farm mortgage debts alone, or, in other words, would only pay the interest on those mortgages for five days.

HURT BY A FALLING STAR.

One of the most remarkable accidents recorded in history occurred near Marlborough House, London, recently. About 5 o'clock p. m. a gentleman, a well known public official, was passing from St. James Park to Pall Mall, when he suddenly received a violent blow on his right shoulder, which caused him great pain and to stumble forward as he walked. He noted a cracking noise at the time, but had not the slightest idea of the shock he had experienced. Reaching home he disrobed and submitted to a critical examination, but nothing was discovered which in the least accounted for the great pain in both shoulder and arm. A servant sent to brush the gentleman's coat next morning discovered a scorched streak about eleven inches long and an inch wide, extending across the shoulder of the coat and down the back. The mysterious shock was explained; he had been struck by a meteor or falling star.

A PERTINENT QUESTION.

Young Goslin —Mr. Roks, I wish—er—that is, I desire—er— the hand of your daughter.

Roks—What's the matter with the rest of her?

A BRIDGE UNDER WATER.

While the French and English are discussing the construction of a tunnel beneath or a bridge across the English Channel, and Americans and Russians are canvessing the possibility of bridging Behring Straits, a Swedish engineer, Mr. Rudolph Lilliejequist, broaches a project for crossing the Oresund, a sound between Denmark and Sweden, with neither a tunnel nor exactly a bridge, but with a combination of the two—a bridge under water. The distance across this sound, between Elsinore on the Danish island of Sealand, and Helsinborg, on the Sweedish coast, is only about three miles.

The sound is now crossed by a ferry, but the delays caused by the incessant passing of vessels, as well as by frequent stress of weather, are often burdensome to passengers, and some

MORE EXPEDITIOUS MEANS

of transit has long been demanded. A birdge is out of the question, not only on account of the distance, but on account of the great quantity of traffic through the sound; and against a tunnel objections have been made which seem to be insuperable. So it has occurred to this Swedish engineer to resort to a construction which is neither the one thing nor the other.

His proposition is to erect a viaduct under water upon piles, at a depth sufficient to leave ample room for steamers of the deepest draught to pass above it. The viaduct will consist of two tubes, one within the other, the outer tube being of iron and the inner of steel, and the space between them will be filled with concrete. Within the inner tube the railway tracks will be carried.

The "piles" upon which the whole will be supported are not to be ordinary wooden piles, but caissons, or metal cylinders also filled with concrete. They will be placed about a hundred feet apart.

The supports will give the structure the

CHARACTER OF A BRIDGE

while to the passenger in a train the impression will be precisely the same as if he were passing through a tunnel. The joints of the sections of the great tube will rest squarely upon the piles, or abutments, and each point will be enveloped in a coating of asphalt, which besides rendering the tube water-tight, will join it to its supports and render the whole structure firm and solid.

It is maintained that this submarine bridge will be much less expensive than either a tunnel or a bridge above water. A tunnel involves vast expenditure and the immense and solid abutments which would be required in the case of a bridge above the water will be rendered unnecessary by this method of construction.

The supports will be subjected to but a tithe of the weight which an ordinary bridge must bear, and, furthermore, will not need to be so constructed as to resist the pressure of winds and ice.

SPRING STYLES ABROAD.

He was a Kaffir bold,
  She was a Zulu maid;
All his deep love he told
  As o'er the sand they strayed.
Pleasant their lives must be;
Theirs was simplicity,
  There was no guile,
Plain in their happiness,
Simple their style of dress,
Shown in no fashion book;
All he wore was a look
Brimful of tenderness—
She wore a smile.

CHAMPAGNE ON HIS DEATHBED.

An Austrian Leaves Life With a Kiss and a Glass.

A most remarkable deathbed scene took place in Vienna three weeks ago. The hero of it was a young professor at the university there. He was a man of great brilliancy and learning. His lectures concerning the inner life of the soul were famous among the students, who visited them in crowds. He was regarded by his fellow professors in the philosophical faculty as the coming man in the department of psychology. Socially also he was a man of considerable prominence.

He had married into a wealthy family and took every opportunity to get for his wife and three children all of the pleasures which the gay Austrian capital affords. At the theater, on the promenade and at the great court balls he was one of the most familiar figures.

Four years ago he fell ill of an incurable disease, and his physician warned him that only a radical change from his gay mode of life could hinder for a short time the progress of the malady. The young professor answered quietly that he would die as a philosopher should die, without an effort to defer his last day.

He ate, drank, studied, lectured and danced exactly as he did before the doctor warned him. A few weeks ago he lay down on his deathbed. He read the same books and talked of the same frivolous amusements as usual up to one evening about three weeks ago. At 8 o'clock the doctor then told him that he would die within a few hours. The young professor discussed many topics, entirely foreign to his fast approaching death, with his wife till midnight.

"I feel very well," he said to her finally, "so well that I would like to drink a bottle of champagne with you before I go. Kiss me — for I may go while you're away — and then have the wine put on ice." His wife obeyed. A few minutes later he took the bottle from the servant's hand, poured out wine for his wife and himself, emptied his glass to her health, flung it to the floor and dropped back on his pillow, dead.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

NEW YORK, May 4.—G. W. Smalley cables to the Tribune: The East End of London has been considering Imperial Federation, the Duke of Cambridge presiding on Tuesday over a meeting at the People's Palace. Mr. Parkin, of New Brunswick, who delivered an address, is an expert on this subject, and his address was described by Lord Rosebery as eloquent. But the London papers have no room for eloquence from New Brunswick. Lord Rosebery spoke briefly and weightly, urging, as Mr. Foster used to urge, that all English-speaking countries, the United States as well as those less fortunate colonies which have remained colonies, should be welded into one great league and so control the world. He does not doubt that in Canada and Australia great nations will arise. They and the other colonies must federate among themselves as the first step to this great league. England remains and will still remain a home to all British subjects. "In these islands are the title deeds of the Anglo-Saxon race. In these islands we mean to keep them." The people in the People's Palace duly cheered these fine sentences.

DEMONSTRATION IN LONDON.

One Hundred and Seventy Thousand Men in Procession—Half a Million Assemble in Hyde Park.

LONDON, MAY 4.—To-day's labor demonstration in Hyde Park was a magnificent success, and excelled in point of numbers and orderly enthusiasm all working class gatherings since the great reform assemblage in 1886. The splendid organization of the different sections taking part in the processions brought together in the park half a million people, who went through their business and dispersed without a single disorderly incident. The leading sections were the Trade Councils, which include eight groups, representing the leather trades, mental and cabinet workers and the shipping, clothing, printing, paper and building trades. These bodies, in which were numerous related trades, mustered in specific districts of the metropolis early in the forenoon and marched, headed by their leaders and with bands and banners, toward the Thames embankment, whence the marshall array was to start for the park. Crowds of sightseers gathered at the embankment, and soon after two o'clock the first column of procession was seen advancing with a brave show of banners toward the National Liberal Club, and before long the embankment, as far as the eye could reach, was a dense mass of moving columns, all

KEEPING ADMIRABLE ORDER.

The leaders on horseback guided the different sections toward their proper places and mounted policemen by an arrangement with the Trades Council assisted in the formation of the ranks. At 3 o'clock the gigantic procession moved off amid thunderous cheering and the music of many bands. The route toward the park was along Bridge street, St. James park and Bird Cage Walk, which were lined with spectators. Masses of artisans joined the paraders on the way until on entering the park the estimated number of men in line was one hundred and fifty thousand. Simultaneously with the appearance in the park of the trades columns, sections of the social democratic federation began to enter and some of them had joined the main body on the Thames embankment, while others marshalled in distant suburbs marched from different points converging toward the two platforms in the park especially allotted to Socialist speakers. The railway works union had also special processions, some of the groups of which swelled the embankment columns while others marched isolated towards the platform centres. The total number taking part in the various processions is estimated at 170,000 and these were almost

LOST IN THE VASTNESS

of the assemblage gathered around the thirteen platforms upon which the labor day advocates held forth. Among the far-stretching dense crowd no police were visible. Orders from headquarters to refrain from interfering or co-operating with the organizers of the demonstration had caused the police to judiciously keep in the background. The tact and prudence of the organizers of the demonstration was further seen in the brevity of the proceedings. After the paraders had formed around the platforms the speaking commenced. Shortly after 4 o'clock resolutions demanding that eight hours be recognized as a day's work were put and carried amid the acclamations of the multitude, and by 5 o'clock, when the paraders had re-formed in line, the assemblage began to disperse. At the stands of the Social Democrats, at which all the speakers were socialists, there was an audience of 12,000, of whom three-quarters wore red sashes. The speeches were moderate in tone. The speakers claimed that the socialists initiated the eight hour movement and urged their hearers to regard it as the first step towards securing complete freedom for workmen. Hyndman, who was one of the speakers, apologized for the failure of their brethren on the continent to gather force together in greater force on May day. The socialist orators denounced Mr. Bradlaugh and Mr. Morley.

THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLES.

Boston is often abused without cause, as being the natural home of more cases of throat and lung troubles than any other part of the universe. One proof that this is not true of Boston any more than many other portions of this country, is the fact that during the past winter when the epidemic la grippe, swept over the whole country, Boston fared no worse than many other towns and the death rate from the after effects of la grippe was no greater in that city than elsewhere.

The disease was an epidemic of bronchitis, influenza or catarrhal cold, and as every one knows tended to seriously affect every weak part of the patient's system and augment any natural weekness or disease. Reports from all parts of our country show that the number of persons who have been left with a sort of chronic catarrh larnyngitis, catarrhal sore throat and bronchial affections likely to cause serious throat and lung troubles if not checked, is in proportion to the population about the same the country over. All of these troubles are a more or less serious inflammation of the mucous lining of the nose, throat and bronchial tubes liable to cause death in one place as much as another, from croup, ulcerated sorethroat, pneumonia, bronchitis and consumption; and which ought not to be neglected but treated by means which will allay the inflammations causing the trouble in each case. One of the most effectual remedies for any form of inflammation is an anodyne treatment. The universal verdict is that Johnson's Anodyne Liniment has the past winter as in the last half century relieved and cured more such troubles than any one single medicine. It has been generally used by young and old, rich and poor, physicians and laymen. The wrapper around each bottle contains a vast amount of information about its use, or I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass., will send a forty-eight page pamphlet free to any address sent them on a postal card.

HIS REFORM NOW POSSIBLE.

"Samantha, I wish I could break myself of this slavish habit of smoking!" said Mr. Chugwater, despairingly. "I'd give worlds if I could do it!"

"Will you be guided by my advice, Josiah?" asked Mrs. Chugwater.

"What do you know about such things?" he demanded.

"Never miud what," she replied. "Will you promise to do exactly what I prescribe?'

"For how long?"

"For about two weeks."

"Oh, yes," he said, listlessly. "Go ahead with your prescription."

Mrs. Chugwater left the room and returned in a moment with a box of 100 cigars.

"Josiah," she said, tenderly, "I bought these of a peddler for fifty cents, and I've been saving them for you. You will smoke fourteen of them every day till they are all gone."