Board of Works

THE HERALD.

VOL. I., NO. 11. FREDERICTON, N. B., MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 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 [illegible] floor; and is capable of accommodating O[illegible] HUNDRED GUESTS.

[illegible] 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.

NEW BRUNSWICK RAILWAY CO.

ALL RAIL LINE
TO
BOSTON, &c.

THE SHORT LINE TO MONTREAL, &c.

ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS

In Effect December 30th, 1889.

LEAVE FREDERICTON.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

7.00 A. M.—Express for St. John and intermediate points.

10.00 A. M.—For Fredericton Junction, St. John, and points East; Vanceboro, Bangor, and points West; St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Houlton and Woodstock.

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

RETURNING TO FREDERICTON FROM

St. John, 9.40, 11.20 a. m.; 4.10, p. m. Fredericton Junction, 11.35, a. m.; 1.17, 5 37, p. m. McAdam Junction, 11 10, a. m.; 2.00, p.m. Vanceboro, 10.45, a. m., 12.25, p. m. St. Stephen, 8.50 a. m. St. Andrews, 8.05, a. m.

Arriving in Fredericton at 12.45, 2.10, 6.40, p.m.

LEAVE GIBSON.

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

ARRIVE AT GIBSON.

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

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

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.

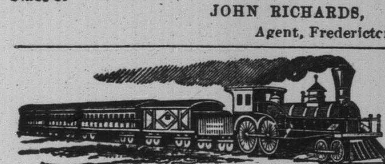
All trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

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 [illegible], 4:10; Boiestown, [illegible]; Doaktown, 6:10; Upper Blackville, 7:00, [illegible]ville, 7:25; Upper Nelson Boom, 8:00; Chatham Junction, 8:25; arrive at Chatham, 9:00.

RETURNING, LEAVE CHATHAM

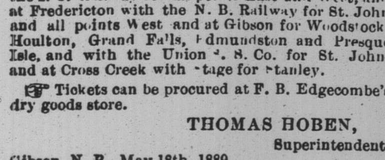
6:30, a. m; Chatham Junction, 7:00; Upper Nelson Boom, 7 15; Blackville, 8:05; Upper Blackville, 8:35; Doaktown, 9:25; Boiestown, 10:20; Cross Creek, 11:30; Durham, 12:10, p.m; Marysville, 12:45; Gibson, 12:55, arriving at Fredericton, 1:00.

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.

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

THOMAS HOBEN,
Superintendent.

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



NORTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

ON AND AFTER

MONDAY, October 1st,

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.

THOS. HOBEN,
Superintendent

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. [illegible]d., 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. Winter 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

WEEKLY MAIL LINE,

Sailing from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, and from Halifax on SATURDAYS, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched as follows:

LIVERPOOL AND HALIFAX.

From Liverpool.	Steamships.	From Halifax.
16th Jan	POLYNESIAN	8th Feb
23rd do	PERUVIAN	15th do
30th do	NOVA SCOTIAN	22nd do
13th Feb	CASPIAN	8th Mar
27th do	SARDINIAN	22nd do
6th Mar	PERUVIAN	29th do
13th do	PARISIAN	5th Apl
27th do	POLYNESIAN	19th do
10th Apl	CIRCASSIAN	3rd May

A considerable reduction has been made in the ocean rates during the winter months, the rates of Cabin passage now being $50 and $60, according to accommodation, from Halifax, and the Intermediate and Steerage, $25 and $20 respectively.

Glasgow and Philadelphia Line (via Halifax.)

Steamships.	From Glasgow.
MANITOBAN	7th Feb
PRUSSIAN	21st do
NESTORIAN	7th Mar
———	21st do
———	4th Apl

These Steamers call at Halifax en route to Philadelphia, and do not carry Passengers on voyage to Europe.

Rates of Passage to Liverpool.

SALOON (According to accommodation)	$50 to $60
RETURN	$100 to $110
INTERMEDIATE	$25
STEERAGE	$20

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

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

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.

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.

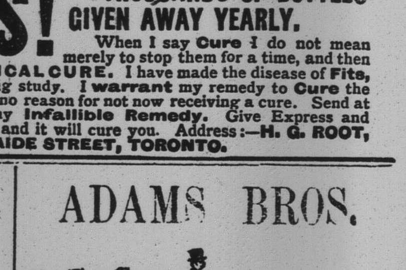
H. W. CHISHOLM, Agent,
Reed's Point Wharf, St John, N. B.

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.

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.

IMPERIAL CREAM TARTAR BAKING POWDER

TRADE MARK

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST,
CONTAINS NO
ALUM, AMMONIA, LIME, PHOSPHATES,
or any injurious materials.

E. W. GILLETT, TORONTO, ONT. CHICAGO, ILL.
Man'f'r of the CELEBRATED ROYAL YEAST CAKES.

HORSES AND HORSEMEN.

OF INTEREST TO OUR READERS.

The word Addallah is really composed of two other words, Abd and Allah. In Arabic it means the Servant of God. The most celebrated Abdallah for whom horses were named was the father of Mahomet, and was represented to be so beautiful that two hundred virgins broke their hearts on his marriage from disappointed love.

Last year one hundred and eighteen dashes of a mile were won over the various tracks in this country in less time than 1:43. Five years ago 1:43 was beaten in only twenty-four races. Of the fast mile records last year seven were made at Washington Park and thirteen at West Side Park, Chicago. Maori's 1:39 4-5 at Washington Park heads the list as the fastest mile ever made in a race.

The Detroit Driving Club has selected July 22 to 25 as the dates for its summer meeting, at which $30,000 will be given in purses and stakes for the four days' racing In all probability the $10,000 stake for the 2:24 class, that was won last season by Hendryx, will be renewed, with a five per cent. entrance fee. Under such conditions it should bring out a strong field, and prove as great a surprise as when the Dauntless gelding secured the prize in straight heats.

C. H. Nelson reports Nelson as wintering in the pink of condition. He is jogged regularly and is in good flesh. He will be allowed twenty mares this season and then prepared for the campaign. "I will start him in one of the Western circuits," said Mr. Nelson, "and strike the Grand Circuit later on. His mark before the year is out will be from 2:10½ to 2:12. He is certainly good for more than two seconds better than his present record, and it is my desire to give him the top stallion mark. I intend to do my own driving in races this year.

HORSE BREEDING IN FRANCE.

There are at present in the twenty-two national depots of France 2,514 stallions (196 English thoroughbreds, 129 Arab thoroughbreds, 124 Anglo-Arab thoroughbreds 1,765 half-breds, 302 train), to whom 180'000 mares are sent during the year. The commission sent last year to Syria returned with six stallions and 15 mares. Including all expenses, each stallion cost 5,324 fr,(£213), each mare 6,000 fr. (£240). The amount annually expended for promoting the breeding of horses in France is 8,000,000 fr. (£350,000), of which 1,180,000 fr.(£47,500) are for prizes, and 7,000,000 fr. (£280,000) are donations for horse-racing, of which 2,000,000 fr. (£200,000) are given by the companies. In 1888 France imported 11,212 horses, and exported 34,528.

THE HORSE AND THE SNAKE.

Australian papers tell of a curious instance of a horse's whim, the animal in question being the great Australian stallion Chester, winner of the Victorian Derby and Melbourne Cup in 1877, and sire of the colts now being trained in England for the Derby of next May. The old horse saw a snake in his box at Mr. White's Kirkham stud, and wouldn't lie down afterwards. He stood up night and day until he lost flesh and became a perfect skeleton. Unable to get him to sleep they took him to the Ranwick race course. Immediately he seemed contented, lay down slept and gained flesh, but on being taken back to his home at Kirkham again he refused to lie down and began kicking at the side of his box. It was found necessary to remove him to Ranwick, where he is quite contented, and his health is good. Mr. White prefers to humor his old pet, and sends his mares to him at Ranwick, saying if the horse does not like his old quarters he shall not be forced to occupy them.

THE WILD HORSE OF AUSTRALIA.

It may be some twenty years or so ago that a settler lost two valuable mares. The sand-flies were bad, and, driven by them, now walking and now trotting, these mares, one followed by a noble colt foal, never touched by man's hand, and with blood in him that could tell of Epsom and the Grand National, journeyed on towards the west. Fifty miles from their owner's home is reached; but the country is rugged, and not to their taste, and on they go. Another fifty miles, and a pleasant valley affords good water and plentiful grass; but a sudden panic — caused, perhaps, by a party of blacks chasing native game—starts them afresh, and still westward they go, till finally they rest in peace far from the dwellings of men—far from the sound of clanging hobble-chain or tinkling horse-bell. Month after month rolls on. Each mare foals again, and two strangers, straying from some other part, join themselves to the little herd of five, and raise their number to seven. Then another summer begins, and four additional little foals bring up the total to eleven. The next recruits arrive with hobbles on their legs, and, could they but speak, would tell the others a strange, sad tragedy. Not thirty miles from here, while they thus hobbled, fed quietly on the green grass within sight of their owner's camp, they had seen their master at sunrise advancing slowly, bridle and halter in hand, towards them. Then from the ground, as it were, a black stump suddenly grew into a black man; then another appeared, and another, then a short dialogue between the one white man and the fifty black devils, followed by a death-cry and the yells of many demons. Fear lent them wings, and, manacled as they were, they flew many a weary mile, till now, with a joyous neigh and the sense of safety in numbers, they threw themselves into the little group who stand shaded by the leafy curragong. These trot round in some alarm, and snort at the jangling hobble-chain; but the older mares are soon reconciled, and the young stallion, the sire of countless future brumbies, adds these two last comers to his increasing harem. Such, then, was the origin of the brumbies. Daily they grew wilder and more on the alert for danger; constant gallops from imaginary enemies strengthened their sinews and improved their wind. Recruits began to pour in as civilization invaded the wild West, and when finally they were first really determidedly hunted by the white man, he succeeded in taking but a few of the quieter ones, while those who escaped became sharper than the sharpest, wilder than the wildest, and fleeter than the fleetest roebuck.

A funny story is going the rounds of a young lady who found a horseshoe and wishing for good luck placed it under her pillow in company with her false teeth. In the morning in the hurry of dressing she substituted the shoe for the teeth and wore it for some time before the mistake was discovered. This story was told a young lady, and with great astonishment in her voice she exclaimed "and never washed the shoe!" She was evidently more surprised over the lack of cleanliness than the size of the girl's mouth.

NEVER HAD EYES.

A Whole Family of Nine Children Totally Blind.

"The Blind Twaddles," as they were known in the neighborhood of Moorestown, O., were one the most remarkable families of the state, and perhaps of the United States, and Andrew, who died during divine service on the Sunday after last Christmas, was the last one left. Sixty or seventy years ago this family attracted almost universal attention from physicians and scientific men generally throughout the civilized world. The parents, who have long years ago gone over to the majority, had nothing out of the common to distinguish them from their neighbors. They were a simple, homely, healthy couple, who had married and were seeking to make themselves a home by farming.

But there were born to them a large family of children—nine in all—and of these the first seven were born entirely blind and the last two had but partial eyesight. Scientific men are utterly at a loss to account for this phenomenen. The father and mother had excellent eyesight, and the eyes of their children were large, brown and bright, but sightless. They were without optic nerves. In all other respects they were bright, healthy and intelligent children. The scientific journals and newspapers of that day had long accounts and various theories regarding this, but why it should have been so is yet a mystery.

The state of Ohio, by a especial act of its legislature, deeded to the parents for the support of their children a quarter of a section (160 acres) of the best of the agricultural lands of eastern Ohio, and the farm is known to this day as the "Blind Twaddle section." Upon this farm the young men and women—there were seven boys and two girls—grew up in fatal darkness, became useful citizens, married, and settled in the surrounding community, and reared families in which no trace of blindness is shown. The blind people all lived the prophet's allotment of three score and ten. They were a fine-looking family, and when it is considered that these people, who were born blind and lived out their long and useful lives in total darkness, became successful farmers. millers, distillers, etc., it must be conceded that they were remarkable in more senses than that of being blind.

They were able to go any place upon their farms or to the surrounding towns and perform all their necessary farm work without attendance or help as if they had perfect eyesight. They cut timber in the woods, made rails, built fences, ploughed their lands, sowed and harvested their crops, ran their grist mill and a distillery, worked oxen and horses, and, in fact, learned all of that by intuition which is supposed impossible for people without sight. Many are the queer stories recited by old residents of Lee, London and Fox townships regarding feats performed by this family. Their lands were intersected by numerous deep creeks. which were crossed by foot logs, and these people would go unhesitatingly anywhere along these farm path, crossing the precarious foot bridges and treading the most intricate ways unerringly.

They could name any tree in the forest by feeling of the bark, select the best ones for any desired purpose and fell them in the most convenient manner for working. Out of such timber they would make rails and build fences when they desired, having them better and straighter than many farmers with eyes. They could take to pieces, repair and place again in working order any kind of machinery with which they were called upon to be familiar and two of them successfully conducted a flourishing mill for the farmers of the vicinity for years.

But perhaps the most remarkable, as well as the best authenticated of their acquirements was the power of telling the colors of animals by touch. They were all great lovers of horses and by placing their hands upon the coat of a horse they would instantly tell the color and by feeling its head tell to which sex it belonged. They were excellent judges and by a few slight touches here and there and hearing it walk or trot would pronounce an unfallible opinion as to its merits.

A good many years ago one of the "Blind Twaddles" came to Morrestown on some business. At that time a famous hostelry was kept there by James Patton yet a resident, and Twaddles stopped and quartered himself and horse at his tavern. His presence at the hotel gave rise to a discussion of his wonderful powers regarding horses, and it was agreed among some of the parties to test it. The landlord had a splendid sorrel team, of which one, however, was a good deal better than the other. When Mr. Twaddle, who was riding a brown mare, called for his horse the stableman placed the trappings upon one of the sorrels and led it forth. As Twaddle, put his hand upon the animal's neck preparatory to mounting he stopped and said: "You've made a mistake; this is not my horse. I'm riding a brown and this is a sorrel horse." The hostler apologized and, changing the bridle and saddle, brought out the other of Mr Patton's sorrels. Twaddle perhaps suspecting a joke, as he listened intently as the other horse was led up, went forward, placed his hand upon the horse's head and said at once:

"This is another sorrel horse, a single-footer, and a much better one than you showed me before. But please bring out my brown mare, as I am in a hurry to start home."

This story, as well as many others equally remarkable as instancing the wonderful intuition of these people, is well vouched for. By the death of Andrew the last of the family has vanished, and the "Blind Twaddle section" is now occupied by people with eyes.

A PLUCKY LITTLE FELLOW.

The Belgian papers of about two years ago gave the following account of a brave little boy, only eight years old, the son of a laborer named Malbarxy, living at Francesdnest: One evening he was sent by his mother to fetch a loaf from the baker's on the opposite side of the railway. On his return, when passing a level crossing near the Farretimes Station, he saw a train approaching, and in his hurry he stumbled and fell. He nevertheless had the presence of mind to fall into the space between the rails and the sleepers. Unhappily, the clearing-iron caught his blouse and dragged him alone till the train stopped at the station; the wheels had meanwhile passed over one of his arms, and cut it nearly off. When he was set free, looking at his mangled arm, he faid: "Pray do not tell mother," and he asked the bystanders to fetch his loaf. It was found necessary to cut off the arm, and though the chloroform did not make him insensible, he bore the operation with the utmost courage, and only asked once or twice if the surgeons would soon have done. His arm soon healed, and the little fellow returned to school as gay and as cheerful as his companions.

FARMING MATTERS.

HINTS USEFUL TO THE FARMER.

Something For Farmers to think Over.

A Kansas farmer writes to a Pennsylvania paper to say that just before Christmas he went to Topeka to buy a suit of clothes for himself and a dress for his wife. They came to $45.50. Not a very high price perhaps seeing that an overcoat and a few minor items were included in the bill. In the early part of the present month he went to pay for his purchases and as his principal crop was corn he wanted to know how many bushels of that grain he would have to deliver to pay the $45.60. His breath was about taken away when told it would take 303 bushels. Let New Brunswick farmers think of this. There is nothing they raise which they could not sell at a better price than this. The Maine Farmer says that the farmers of Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa are realizing only four dollars gross per acre for their corn crop. That is like selling oats at from 12 to 13 cents a bushel. It may be asked how do the western farmers live at such prices. The answer is that they carry a burden of debt and are ground down to the earth with interest. There is nothing like this condition of things in any part of Canada.

ONLY FIVE SHEEP.

A man who is farming and does not raise a few shep is almost as bad off as if he had no poultry; yet few people can imagine how profitable a few sheep are. The following is an example, based upon so insignificant a number as five head, yet the resnlt is in no way unsatisfactory. The item is from the Eagle Optic, of Larned, Kansas:—

"Mr. J. P. Kelly, living four miles west of this town, is an example of what live thrift may accomplish in this regard. Less than four years ago this gentleman came to Pawnee County from his Michigan home, bringing with him, in addition to the usual outfit of the granger, five sheep of the Shropshire variety. Friends told him he was foolish for bothering with the sheep, and while he never disputed his friends, yet he held right on to his sheep.

In something over three years he has sold $130.05 worth of wool and increase from his little fold, and now he has a flock of 26 sheep for which G. H. Wadsworth, Pawnee county's veteran sheep man, lately offered him $500 in cash, and the offer was refused by Mr. Kelly. This beats running a newspaper, and if you will figure out the per cent. of gain it will be found that there are but few lines of business that pay as well.

This year he raised sixteen lambs from eleven ewes, this breed of sheep being famous for twins and triplets. When the owner of these sheep remarked to us last spring that he would not trade his best ewe for the finest cow in Pawnee county, we thought him somewhat extravagent, but these facts and figures convince us that he was pretty level headed. Any intelligent farmer may find food for reflection in the avove."

CHARCOAL.

A farmer who has raised turkeys many years, and who takes pleasure in making experiments, writes that charcoal, turkey-fat, and diamonds are alike in some respects. It is a fact that more fat may be gotten out of charcoal than one would suspect. Here is an account of one experiment, from the Poultry World:

"Four turkeys were confined in a pen and fed on meal, boiled potatoes and oats. Four others of the same brood were at the same time confined in another pen, and fed daily on the same articles, but with one pint of very finely pulverized charcoal mixed with their food—mixed meal and boiled potatoes. They had also a plentiful supply of broken charcoal in their pen. The eight were killed on the same day, and there was a difference of one and a half pounds each in favour of the fowls which had been supplied with charcoal, they being much the fatter, and the meat being superior in point of tenderness and flavor."

SEED GRAIN.

The following circular upon the testing of the vitality and vigour of seed grain is self-explanatory:

The summer of 1889 was not a favorable one in some parts of the Dominion for maturing a high quality of seed grain. Rust prevailed to such an extent as to interfere with its usual development and plumpness. Where the rust was severe the grain is unusually light, and its percentage of germinating power has been considerably reduced. This is especially the case with oats. Judging from samples received for testing, this injury has been greatest in the Maritime Provinces, and in some districts in Ontario. The important bearing of well developed, vigorous seed, of high germinating power, on good crops is now recognized by all thoughtful farmers, and no one who has any seed on hand, the vitality of which is questionable, should allow himself to remain long in uncertainty as to its value. The seed testing department at the Central Experimental Farm is now in full operation, and every farmer in the Dominion is invited to send any samples of which he may have doubt to this institution for test. The time occupied in testing is usually about a fortnight; an ounce or two is sufficient for the purpose. Samples may be sent through the mail to the Experimental Farm free of postage, and the returns will be made as promptly as possible, and free of charge. The name and address of the sender should be written plainly, and accompany each package.

WM. SAUNDERS,
Director Experimental Farm.

Central Experimental Farm,
Department of Agriculture,
Ottawa, February 13th, 1890.

GOLD MINING IN CHINA.

Chu Ling Kwan and Tang Sing Kou, Chinese noblemen have completed arrangements with Frazer & Chalmers, the mining machinery firm for the construction of a 300-stamp mill in the Ta-Shan mountains (province of Shantung), China. The whole plant will cost about $4,000,000. It is said that Chinese miners, who learned the business of gold mining in California and Australia, discovered very rich gold deposits in the Ta-Shan mountains. They formed a company and obtained control of eighty square miles of territory in the gold country. Crude stamp mills have taken from $700 to $10,000 a ton from the ore, and mining on a gigantic and modern scale is now being carried on.

Exasperated Wife.—I want you to have that dog of ours shot. He annoys people with his growling. Husband—That's no good reason for shooting him. If it was you wouldn't stand much show for your life.

ENGLAND'S LITTLE WAR.

England has a war on her hands. It isn't a very big one, but it gives the English papers something to talk about and the geological and ethnological sharps a chance to display their knowledge of distant lands and queer people. The conflict rages this time in a corner of India, between Lower Bengal and Upper Burmah, with a race or races known as the Lushais and the Chins. They live among the mountains, and are a very decent sort of savages, it seems, but for an over fondness for strong drinks and head hunting. It is the latter proclivity that has gotten them into trouble with the British this time. Tne men are strong, honest and brave, though with an idea of courage different from that of the rest of the world. When the English troops first invaded their country, many years ago, the natives shouted to them not to stay out in the open like cowards, but to come into the jungle and fight like men. Each village has its chief, whose will is supreme, and there are recognised one supreme deity and a deputy. The latter is supposed frequently to visit the earth, and often to be seen by the natives. A future state is also believed in, mighty hunters who have killed an elephant and great warriors who have taken many heads going to a happy hunting ground beyond the River Piel. Common folks and all women except girls who die before they are weaned go to the village of dead people. Both in the happy hunting ground and in the village of the dead the native believes that he will live three more lives and then dissolve into mist and sink into the ground forever.

The most peculiar feature of the social life of the people is the manner in which a person can unsex himself or herself. A man dissatisfied with his sex can put on woman's garments and thenceforth be treated as a woman, and a woman may make herself a man in the same way. Women thus made into men even go through the form of marriage with other women, and it is recognised as binding.

The first Lushai expedition of the British was undertaken in 1861 to avenge a series of raids upon English villages, in which many heads heads had been taken, and in which, especially, a white girl named Mary Winchester had been carried off. The girl was rescued uninjured, and the natives were severely punished. Of late years these raids have been renewed, and within a year a band of 600 Lushai raided in two days twenty-four British villages, killing several hundred British subjects and carrying ninety-one away into captivity. The Chins are the eastern branch of the Lushai race, and have been harrying the villages Upper Burmah just as the western branch did those of India. Expeditions started against the marauders from both Burmah and Bengal last year, and succeeded before cold weather set in in inflicting considerable damage upon the natives, and in establishing posts some distance within their territory. This spring it is proposed to advance from both directions, and to open up a permanent way through the country from Burmah to Bengal, and to establish a chain of posts to protect it.

QUITE A STUMP.

Undoubtedly the largest stump in the State of Washington is the one located just below Snohomish City, on the farm of W. S. Clay. It is a huge cedar, and the diameter is twenty feet—a surface sufficient for forty men to stand upon. The tree was burned down some sixteen years ago, and its wood was used for fence rails, shingles, etc. There was enough material in the tree to furnish rails for the fencing of a large Texas farm.

The wood is red cedar and is similar to the timber from which lead pencils are made, and would also be cherished by any builder for the special wood finish and decoration of a house. The farm upon which the stump is was taken up as a homestead by Royal Haskell in the year 1873. Mr. Haskell continued to improve the farm for a period of ten years. It was by his hands and his sons' that the giant tree was prostrated by the agency of the flames, and its bulk—to other trees as the elephant to the horse—formed an article of plentiful distribution and utility.

A log ten feet in diameter is the largest that can be sawed by any mill now on Puget Sound, and even then there has to be two saws, one above the other, each with an immense sweep. Allowing two feet in every twenty for the tapering of the tree, there would need to be five twenty-foor logs cut off a tree, the diameter of which is twenty feet at the bottom, before it could be sawed by any of our mills. The red woods of California have to be quartered by blasting before they can enter the mills. The same plan has to be followed in Washington, where the tree is of exceptional size.

Two years ago the stump was photographed, when five horses, standing abreast, three feet apart, and thirty men were upon it. Such a photo is now in possession of the writer and others in Snohomish. This was a giant! Poetry has lauded the majestic oak, but its size is often eclipsed by Washington's cedars.

The people of this state are aware of the high estimation of our shingles in eastern markets. They are manufactured entirely from the cedar tree, which is usually larger than the ordinary fir. It is no exaggeration to say that a tree like the giant above mentioned would last a shingle mill of considerable capacity through three months' sawing. No crosscut saw yet manufactured is large enough to make a cut through such a tree at the butt; and, if there were, it would take two men two days to saw a tree of that size down.

FOSSIL ELEPHANTS.

"There are so many strange things in Alaska," said the discoverer of the Muir glacier, in a recent interview, "that have not come to the knowledge of the public, that one who has seen them hesitates where to begin. Elephant remains are found all over the great valley of the Yukon. As a matter of fact they are found everywhere throughout the great western slope of Alaska.

Dana and Sir Charles Lyell startled the world by announcing that hairy, frozen elephants were found wedged among the Siberian icebergs, but scarcely anybody knows that throughout Alaska are the remains of countless thousands of mastodons. You can dig them out and find them on the surface everywhere. So thick are the elephant remains that the native Indians, on finding them buried partially in the ground decided they were some kind of great mole that burrows in the soil.

The collecting of elephant tusks every summer is a regular business in Siberia just over Behring Sea. There are just as many of them on the Alaska side as there ever was in Siberia. Ages ago great herds of elephants roamed over these shores. Perhaps they existed down to a comparatively recent date, too, for the hairy bodies and well preserved bones are evidence of that."

TOPICS OF THE TIME.

A lecturer at Ottawa has been giving what the papers call an "interesting instructive" discourse to the members of the Y. M. C. A., the principal point of which was that 1890 is to be an exceedingly hot year; due to the fact that the sun will be within 30,000,000 miles of the earth and the result will be a stampede for the North Pole.

It seems absurd that an intelligent body of people will tolerate such nonsense, but somehow or other the wilder the theory nowadays the more people can be got to listen to it. There are plenty of colored people in the south who believe the famous "sun do move" notion, and not a few white people have their doubts as to the correctness of the generally received theories.

1890 has not shown as yet a marked tendency towards undue warmth in these parts or on the Pacific slope. There is something very extraordinary in the great snow fall of California, and almost equally so in the very open weather which has prevailed in New York, Ontario and some of the Western States.

The consensus of opinion among the majority of the Presbyterians in the United States is clearly in favor of a revision of the Westminister confession of faith. A majority of the New York Presbyteries have given a very unequivocal declaration to this effect.

There is in some quarters a feeling that to attempt a revision is to open a door which can never be closed again—a feeling that if it be once admitted publicly that the church was wrong in some points it will be difficult to persuade people that she is certainly right in any. Age lends a weight to creeds that nothing else can give, and once the work of lopping off here and adding there is begun it is not easy to see where it will stop.

All creeds are human inventions, designed as explanations of the great mystery of life and death. In proportion as the creed makers are ignorant, their creeds are more complete. Ignorance shrinks from admitting things to be unknowable. The great Teacher was content to treat as mysteries things that the army of divines since His day have written countless books to explain and confined this teachings to a few simple matters that a child can understand.

Would the world be any the worse off if every book on theology were burned and the church was thrown back upon the four gospels and them alone? Has not the truth been beclouded with explanations?

The revision of the Confession will doubtless be made; but there will be no change in the fundamental principle which lies at the basis of all that is valuable in modern society and modern religion—that we should do unto others as we wish them to do unto us.

SEVEN DAYS ON FIRE.

Some weeks are longer than others, as every school-boy is only too well aware. How long, then, must have been the seven days which an English captain and his crew passed, a few months ago, in a burning steamship! The steamer "Hawkhurst" sailed from London on the sixth of March, bound for Rio Janeiro. When she was seventeen days out dense volumes of smoke began to issue from the ventilators in one of the holds.

The ventilators were at once blocked, and holes were bored in the deck, into which water and steam were poured; but the fire was under great headway, and all efforts to extinguish it proved unavailing. Above it was an iron "between-deck," and above this were stowed seven hundred barrels of oil, tow, tallow, and other highly inflammable materials.

For four days, the captain says, the decks were red-hot. His first thought was to put back to the island of St. Vincent,—about five hundred miles distant,—but a strong headwind made such a course imprudent. He knew, besides, that he should find no facilities there for putting out the fire.

He determined, accordingly, to steam on to Rio, a distance of twenty-three hundred miles. He might have put in at Pernambuco on the way, but he was resolved, if possible, to save the ship and the cargo. At Pernambuco he would have had to fill the hold with water, to accomplish which it would have been necessary to run the ship aground, at the risk of a total loss.

At the end of the the third day the starboard bunkers took fire, but the crew put the flames out in twenty-four hours.

On the day following, the port bunkers began to burn, and this fire it was found impossible to extinguish till after the ship arrived in port. For seven days the burning steamer sailed on. Then she steamed into the harbor at Rio, where the authorities immediately set their fire brigade at work, and in two days the fire was subdued.

GOLD IN THE DOMINION.

Senator McInnis of British Columbia thinks that Canada should mint her own money. He will move a resolution to this effect in the Senate this week, and in the mean time is collecting facts and figures in support of his view. To a reporter he outlined the arguments he intended to advance. He holds that gold coinage is one of the best advertising mediums a nation can have, and that instead of sending Canadian silver bullion abroad to be converted into coin, the Canadians should do the work themselves. "At present," added the senator, "Canada has no gold coinage, although British Columbia alone has sent some $60,000,000 to the mint in San Francisco. Now there is very little British gold in circulation in the Dominion. In fact it does not conform to our decimal currency, so what little there is in use is of American coinage. We had a mint in British Columbia in 1883. It did not cost a great deal, and with the immense impetus lately given to gold and silver mining, I think Canada with her immense resources, should be able to coin her own silver and gold as were the Australian colonies in their early days."

Wellington, brother to Sunol, 2:10½, by Electioneer, dam Waxana, by General Benton, has again changed hands, John E. Madden, of Lexington, Ky., having last Saturday sold him to Judson H. Clark, of Elmira, N. Y., on private terms, but understood to be a long price. He will be located at Macey Bros., farm in Woodford county, Kentucky, to take the place of the burned $51,000 stallion Bell Boy. Wellington was trained at two years old and showed a quarter in 36 seconds. He went amiss shortly after, and has since not been trained. He is sound now, however, and when his stud season is over will be placed in training and driven for a record.