THE HERALD.

VOL. I., NO. 50. FREDERICTON, N. B., MONDAY, NOVEMBER 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 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 [illegible] is always supplied with every delicacy available. The Cooking is highly commended, and the Staff of Attendants are ever ready to oblige.

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

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

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

☞ A FIRST-CLASS BARBER SHOP IN CONNECTION.

Wm. WILSON,

Barrister, Attorney-at-Law,

NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.

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

Office: CARLETON STREET.

RAILROADS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

New Brunswick Division.

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

ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS

In Effect October 12th, 1890.

LEAVE FREDERICTON.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

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

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

RETURNING TO FREDERICTON FROM

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

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

LEAVE GIBSON.

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

ARRIVE AT GIBSON.

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

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

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

1889 SUMMER ARRANGEMENT 1889

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

TRAINS WILL LEAVE ST. JOHN:

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

A parlor car runs each way daily on express 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.

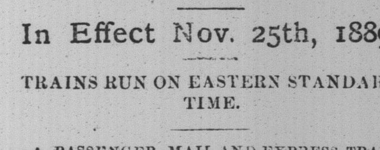
All trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

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; [illegible], 3:30; Cross Creek, 4:10; Boiestown, 5:20; [illegible]town, 6:10; Upper Blackville, 7:00, Blackville, [illegible]:25; Upper Nelson Boom, 8:00; Chatham Junction, 8:25; arrive at Chatham, 9:00.

RETURNING, LEAVE CHATHAM

6:30, a. m.; Chatham Junction, 7:00; Upper Nelson Boom, 7.15; Blackville, 8:05; Upper Blackville, 8:35; Doaktown, 9:25; Boiestown, 10:20; Cross Creek, 11:30; Durham, 12:10, p.m.; Marysville, 12:45; Gibson, 12:55, arriving at Fredericton, 1:00.

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

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

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

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

THOMAS HOBEN, Superintendent.

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

COOKED CODFISH.

Ask your Grocer for

COOKED SHREDDED CODFISH,

And Try It.

Parsons' Pills

These pills were a wonderful discovery. Unlike any others. One Pill a Dose. Children take them easily. The most delicate women use them. In fact all ladies can obtain very great benefit from the use of Parsons' Pills. One box sent post-paid for 25 cts., or five boxes for $1 in stamps. 30 Pills in every box. We pay duty to Canada.

The circular around each box explains the symptoms. Also how to cure a great variety of diseases. This information alone is worth ten times the cost. A handsome illustrated pamphlet sent free contains valuable information. Send for it. Dr. I. S. Johnson & Co., 22 Custom House Street, Boston, Mass. "Best Liver Pill Known."

Make New Rich Blood!

HEALTH FOR ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

THE PILLS

PURIFY THE BLOOD, correct all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys and Bowels. They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For Children and the Aged they are priceless.

THE OINTMENT

Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It [illegible] and Rheumatism. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal.

FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS,

Glandular Swellings, and all Skin Diseases, it has no rival; and for Contracted and Stiff Joints it acts like a charm.

Manufactured only at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment,

78, NEW OXFORD STREET, (late 533, OXFORD STREET), LONDON

and are sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. [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

R. C. MACREDIE, Plumber, Gas Fitter.

AND

TINSMITH,

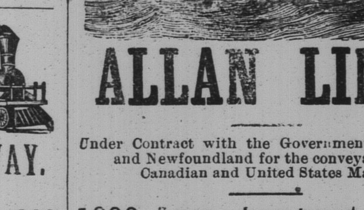
WOULD inform the people of Fredericton and vicinity that he has resumed business on Queen Street,

OPP COUNTY COURT HOUSE,

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

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL BELL HANGING, Speaking Tubes, &c.

STEAMSHIPS.



ALLAN LINE.

Under Contract with the Government of Canada and Newfoundland for the conveyance of Canadian and United States Mails.

1890, Summer Arrangements, 1890.

This Company's Lines are composed of double-engined, Clyde-built IRON STEAMSHIPS. They are built in water-tight compartments, are unsurpassed for strength, speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experience can suggest, and have made *the fastest time on record.*

The Steamers of the MAIL LINE TO LIVERPOOL (Calling at Rimouski and Moville to land mails and passengers), are intended to be despatched from Liverpool on THURSDAYS and from Quebec on THURSDAYS, as follows:

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

Liverpool, Halifax and Portland Service, Calling at Londonderry.

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

and fortnightly thereafter.

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

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

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

*The Carthaginian will carry only Cabin passengers from Halifax.

Rates of Passage to Liverpool.

SALOON (According to accommodation) $40 to $85
RETURN ... $80 to $120
Children, in saloon, between 2 and 12 years, half fare; under 2 years, free.
Clergymen and their families are allowed reduction of ten per cent. from these rates.
INTERMEDIATE — Outward, $25; Inward, prepaid, $30.
STEERAGE, $20.

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

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

GLASGOW LINE.

Direct sailings from Glasgow to Halifax.

No cattle of any description carried on Allan Mail Steamers.

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

For Staterooms, Tickets, or further information apply to

WM. THOMSON & CO., Agents,
ST. JOHN N. B.
No. 8.

INTERNATIONAL S. S. CO.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Three Trips a Week.

FOR BOSTON.

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

Wednesday's Steamer will not touch at Portland.

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

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

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

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

ADAMS BROS.

FUNERAL —AND— FURNISHING - UNDERTAKERS,

OPP. QUEEN HOTEL,

FREDERICTON.

Caskets, Coffins, Robes, Mountings, &c.

and everything required in the Undertaking Business kept in stock.

☞ *Special Prices for Country Orders.*

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

ADAMS BROS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

IT IS ONLY A SHORT WHILE SINCE

LUCY & CO.

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

Boot, Shoe, —AND— READY-MADE CLOTHING

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

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

LUCY & CO.

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

C. C. GILL, PAINTER,

House and Sign Decorator.

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

SHOP AND RESIDENCE:

59 Brunswick Street.

NEW YORK STEAMSHIP CO.

THE REGULAR LINE.

THE IRON STEAMSHIP,

VALENCIA,

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

COMPANY'S WHARF, Rear of Custom House,

ST. JOHN FOR NEW YORK

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

FRIDAY AT 3 P. M.

(Standard Time.) Returning, steamer will leave

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

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

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

CHEAPEST FARES AND LOWEST RATES.

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

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

For further information address

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

THE SLAVE GIRL'S DEATH.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The following letter has been addressed to the Times by Mrs. Jameson, together with the inclosures which are referred to in it:

To the Editor of The Times:

DEAR SIR—As the Emin Relief Committee appear to consider the duty of publishing my late husband's refutation of the cruel charge made against him by Assad Faran (which charge, long ago withdrawn. Mr. Stanley has now thought fit to bring forward) devolves upon me, I would ask you to insert in the Times the documents annexed, consisting of a letter of my husband to Sir William Mackinnon on August 3; 1888, so far as it relates to this horrible charge, and Assad Faran's retraction, dated September 28; 1888. I will only add that my poor husband died within a fortnight after the date of his letter, therefore he had no opportunity of taking further steps to clear his character, which he at that time contemplated.

Yours faithfully, ETHEL JAMESON.

The following is the part of the letter referring to the cannibal story written by Mr. Jameson at Stanley Falls August 3, 1888:

William Mackinnon, Esq., President of the Committee of the Emin Relief Expedition:

SIR—As you will see by Major Barttelot's letter, Assad Faran, the dismissed Arabic interpreter, has written the most false and cruel statements about me after leaving Yambuya camp. As an officer of this expedition it is my bounden duty to you to clear my character from such statements.

I will tell you now the simple narrative of the whole matter, which, much as it shocked me at the time, I little dreamed could be turned to such use against me. My whole time since my arrival here has been taken up with the affairs of the expedition and I have not had a moment to get the necessary papers signed by the witnesses of everything mentioned by Assad Faran before a Belgian officer, as I mean to do, and forward them to you.

The facts of the case are these: On my return journey from Kasongo, the day after our arrival at Raba, the chief sent for me. On arriving at his house I witnessed a very curious dance performed by some Wacasu slaves he informed me that these people, had a number of deaths among them, had gone away into the bush for two months, where no one had seen them, had returned, having finished their medicine meeting. Tippoo Tib, who was at the house, said: "This dance is generally followed by a lot of people being eaten," and he told me a lot of cannibal stories.

I laughed, saying: "Since I have been in the country I have heard many such stories, but I do not believe them." Another Arab present, who had been very kind to me on my way to Kasonga, told me another horrible story which I told him flatly I did not believe could happen in any country in the world. He, laughing, said: "Give me a bit of cloth and see."

I only thought this was another of their plans for getting something out of me, and having some cloth of my own, as he had been kind to me, I sent my boy for a small piece of six handkerchiefs, which I gave him. Then followed the most horrible scene I ever witnessed in my life. Assad Faran even here cannot help lying. The whole thing happened so quickly that had I wished I could not have sketched it. I had nothing with me to sketch with, they all being in my house.

The girl never looked for help. She seemed to know what was her fate and never stirred hand or foot or head except when she had to move to the place of execution. How the girl was obtained I do not know, but I will send you all particulars signed by the witnesses as promised. * * *

(Signed) JAMES S. JAMESON.

The following is the copy of Assad Faran's retraction of the statements made to the Belgian officers regarding the cannibal story, but he subsequently repeated it to Mr. Stanley under oath March 4, 1890, at Cairo.

September 25, 1888.

I, Assad Faran lately interpreter with the Emin Pasha Relief Expedition declare most solemnly that the story of Mr. Jameson buying a girl has been altogether misunderstood by the missionary at Lutele. The story is entirely untrue. Such a charge against Mr. Jameson I declare to be unfounded. The six handkerchiefs given by Mr. Jameson were a present, and had no reference whatever to the occurence with which through the above misunderstanding they have been erroneously connected.

(Signed) ASSAD FARAN.
Witnessses: P. L McDERMOT.
W. BURDETT COUTTS.

At a meeting of the Balloon society it was determined to forward a letter of sympathy to H. M. Stanley with regard to the attacks now being made upon his character as a leader and a man.

THE LARGEST CHECK ON RECORD.

A minor controversy has arisen about the "largest check" that ever was written. It was announced that to the check drawn the other day by the Great Indian Peninsular railway company on the London and County bank for £1,250,000 belongs the distinction. It was at the same time stated that one drawn by Vanderbilt for £700,000 had hitherto headed the list. The statement, however, is inaccurate (says the Bullionist). At least four of the London clearing banks have paid checks for considerably over £2,000,000 on more than one occasion. A few years ago the Manchester Ship Canal company, when buying out the Bridgewater Trustees, drew one check for £1,750,000 on Glyn & Co., and this document can still be seen at the offices of the Ship Canal company Deansgate, Manchester, where it is framed as a curiosity. A check for an enormous amount passed through the "house" in 1879 or 1880. The amount was upward of £3,250,000, and was in settlement of an arbitration award. When the Alabama claim was settled, and the Halifax fisheries question was decided, large amounts of money changed hands.

Like Lightning.

The rapid action of the "great pain cure," Polson's Nerviline, in relieving the most intense pain, is a matter of wonder to all who have used it. There is nothing surprising in its results, for it is made of the strongest, purest and most efficient remedies known in medicine. Nerviline cures toothache instantly; cramps in five minutes; neuralgia after two applications; rheumatism is at once relieved by its use; and the same may be said of all kinds of pain. Sample bottles, costing only 10 cents, at any drug store. The large bottles only 25 cents. Polson's Nerviline sold by druggists and country dealers.

"I haven't had an outing for two years," complained Mrs. Jaysmith.

"That's too bad," replied her husband, sympathetically. "I'll look at the advertisements and see if there isn't a free excursion to a sale of lots you can go to."

VOLAPUK.

The New World Language Grows in Favor.

Volapuk was invented eleven years ago by Johann Martin Schleyer, a humble Roman Catholic priest of Littzelstettin, in Konstanz, in the province of Baden, Germany. From his earliest birth he had been an ardent student of languages, and he had perfected himself in the grammatical construction of over fifty languages, while he is said to be proficient as a linguist in thirty of them. Thus equipped for the task, he set about, in 1879, to prepare his grammar of the world speech, which appeared shortly afterwards as a modest eight-page pamphlet. It sprang at once into popularity, recommended alike by its simplicity and its perfect adaptation to the necessities which called it forth. It became at once the solution of that problem which for centuries had been the *ignas fatus* of philosophers.

Educated people throughout Europe took it up and studied it with avidity, and the grammar and vocabularies were soon translated into more than thirty languages. With this stage, however, its progress remained stationary, and it was not until 1887, when the first international congress of volapukists was held at Munich, in Bavaria, that it became an established world language. The impetus which was given to the movement by the success of that congress and the formation of an academy of enthusiastic and zealous adherents in every part of the world, brought it prominently before the notice of the public. Through the efforts of Auguste Kerckhoffs it was introduced into the public schools of France, and through the efforts of other educated people it was made a study at the universities at Halle, Dresden, and Munich. It is now estimated that upwards of three million people throughout the world have studied the language, and about one fourth of them are sufficiently proficient to use it. Over one thousand books and publications have been issued in and about the language. Thirty five regularly published magazines, in almost as many different countries, assist in the propagation of the language, and the number of adherents is rapidly increasing. The Boston school committee was the first in North America to take up the matter officially, and last winter a large and enthusiastic class was formed in the evening high school. There are clubs in almost all the larger cities of the world, and a strong North American association has been formed, which held its first annual convention in Boston, during last August, and which met with great success in calling public attention to the movement. The president of the association is Col. Chas E. Sprague, of New York, a well-known businessman of that city, and chairman of the New York school board, and the general-secretary is Charles Currier Beale, of Boston.

A LETTER WHICH NEVER WENT.

People who think the country is progressing at a gallop never visit the rural hamlets. I was in a small village in New Hampshire the other week, when a woman came into the postoffice, which was in the back end of a general store. She had a letter in her hand marked "in haste."

"Mr. Stubbs," she said to the post-master, "won't a cent carry this letter?"

"No, Mrs. Judy."

"Is postage stamps down any?"

"Just the same."

"Will you lick on the stamp?"

"Yes'm."

"It's a letter I've writ to my sister in Massachusetts."

"Yes'm."

"There ain't no money in it."

"No'm."

"It's jest fam'ly news, you know."

"Very well."

"Didn't know but it might git open, and so I used paste to stick it."

"Yes'm."

"When will it go out?"

"In the morning."

"And when'll she get it?"

"In two days."

"Will you warrant it?"

"Can't do that, Mrs. Judy."

"You can't! Then what's the use o' my sending it? That's what I told 'em when you was appinted postmaster. I says: 'Will Jim Stubbs, who once beat my husband out of a load of hay, warrant our mail to be all wool and a yard wide, or will the colors run on us and the dye crack?" That's what I asked, Jim Stubbs and nobody has answered me yit."

"Do you wish to send your letter, Mrs. Judy?"

"No! I don't take no chances. She might git it, and then agin she mightn't. Samuel is goin' down that way in the spring and he can take it hisself, and two cents don't grow on every bush, Jim Stubbs!"—New York Sun.

HOW TO PRESERVE THE VOICE.

"My advice to all singers is: Do not impose upon yourself and you will preserve your voice," says Campanini, in a striking article. "How to train the voice," in the November Ladies' Home Journal. "Good health is necessary to keep a voice in good condition. Dissipation of any kind is of the greatest injury to a voice. The vocal chords are very sensitive and susceptible, and what effects the physical condition will sooner or later effect them. What regimen a singer should follow depends upon the constitution. Some singers can smoke continuously and not suffer from the effects, while others have been seriously injured. It is, therefore, very hard to lay down any cast iron rules and say that they should be followed. What is poison, you know, for some, is food for others.

"Again I must urge young singers to beware of trying to force their voices; it is dangerous and means the early loss of the voice. The man who builds an organ would not think of having some one try to play on it when the reeds are not properly adjusted, and in like manner the young singer should not tax his voice unless he is prepared to stand the effort.

"Amateurs and non-professionals do not, of course, require the long and rigorous training of professionals. It would be a waste of time and money, and while it might be a satisfaction to the young lady or young man to have a professional education, in a few years through lack of constant practice, he or she would probably sink to the level of the perfunctory parlor singer."

ADVANTAGES OF HORSE RACING.

Foreign Visitor—I understand that your national game, base ball, is not so popular as it was. Why is that?

American—Well, you see, it's this way: When you bet on a base ball game you have to wait all afternoon for the result, but when you bet on a horse race you can lose your money in two minutes.

SUCCI'S GREAT FAST.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Public interest in Signor Giovanni Succi's experiment in fasting forty-five days is steadily increasing and the spirits of the plucky little Italian rise in proportion to the number of people that are in the hall when he awakens. To-day, when he opened his eyes on the ninth day of his fast, a number of visitors were watching him. His cheery "good morning" to his physicians as he jumped out of bed was evidence that the sight of the spectators had put him in good humor. His first act was to step on the scales and be weighed. He prophesied yesterday that during last night he would lose less than a pound of flesh and his watchers crowded about him to see whether he had predicted correctly. The scales proved that he knew what he was talking about. He weighed 130½ pounds, just half a pound less than he did at the same hour yesterday. Had he lost strength or gained? was the physicians' question. In response the Italian grasped the dynometer and the little brass hand moved around until it registered 50½ kilos, neither a gain nor loss of strength. Signor Succi then consulted his diary, made up of newspaper clippings of former fasts. He does the same thing every morning to see whether he has run behind or ahead of his programme. What he saw

EVIDENTALLY PLEASED HIM

and he called for his breakfast with a smile. The breakfast consisted of three ounces of Croton water. His pulse was at that time 68 and his temperature 98. The staff of the Roosevelt hospital and the Mount Sinai hospital may visit him today, and the Roosevelt hospital physicians will bring a celebrated chemist with them. The latter has analyzed for the government any amount of mysterious drugs and was always successful in telling just what their ingredients were. He has promised to analyze Succi's mysterious elixir, and Succi has purchased all the necessary aids for the test. Succi claims that no chemist can tell what the elixir is, as it is not known outside of a race of dwarfs who roam about a portion of the forests of Africa. It is made from roots and herbs, and takes the place for a time of food in a person's stomach and

PREVENTS THE FORMATION OF CANCER.

The physicians and chemists who have examined it so far claim that there is nothing nourishing in it and Succi claims that himself. He says that the chemist will not find out what it is, but he would like to see the trial anyway. Succi has lost more weight during his present fast than he did on any other fast. At the Aquarium, London, he lost sixteen pounds in the first eight days. Here he has lost seventeen pounds. Succi took some of his elixir last night. About midnight he began to feel pains in his stomach, so twenty drops of the elixir were given to him in three ounces of water. He then went to bed and fell asleep within a few minutes. He slept without awaking until nine o'clock this morning. He says sleep does him good. He forgets in slumber

THE DESIRE TO EAT,

although the latter seldom troubles him. After the first days he says he looks forward to his two or three ounces of water with the same avidity that a hungry man gazes at a nice juicy, tenderloin steak. What puzzles the physicians most is the fact that Succi can sleep like a child for nine or ten hours with an empty stomach, and after having fasted eight days. They admit that they can understand it, partially, at least, while he is awake and moving about. His tremendous will power, and the little Italian possesses an enormous quantity of force, bears him up then. While he is asleep, however, his body is at rest. Why is it that the craving for food does not return with redoubled force? Is it his elixir.

BROTHER AND SISTER WED.

A Strange Romance Which Began at Castle Garden 25 Years Ago.

A romance of unusually unfortunate and pathetic details has been revealed at Kansas City, when two detectives from Toronto discovered in Mr. and Mrs. Asa Barr, of Kansas City, Kan., the relationship of brother and sister and the heirs to fortunes left by Mrs. Barr's deceased mother. Two waifs—mere babies, brother and sister—were abandoned twenty-five years ago by German immigrants at Castle Garden. They were legally adopted—one by a man named Asa Barr, the other by a Mrs. Evans. Mrs. Evans moved soon to Philadelphia, where she brought up her daughter, giving her a comfortable home and a good education. Twenty years later, the boy grown to manhood and having taken his adopted father's name, moved also to Philadelphia, where he followed the trade of a painter.

Chance drew the brother and sister together. Barr was captivated with the girl and wooed, won and married her. Soon after they moved to Kansas City, Kan., where Barr continued in his trade. Not long ago Mrs. Evans died. Quickly following her death occurred that of a relative in London, Canada, who died rich and intestate. His fortune would have passed to Mrs. Evans as the nearest relative, but her death having occurred her adopted daughter became the heir. The attorneys sent detectives to trace the heiress and in their investigation of the case they discovered the true relationship of Mr. and Mrs. Barr to be that of brother and sister. They arrived at Kansas City and revealed to the unfortunate couple the fact.

The terrible knowledge prostrated Mrs. Barr, and her husband is grief stricken. No issue has resulted from their marriage. Legal proceedings will at once be instituted to sever the marriage bond and Mrs. Barr will go to London, Canada, to claim her fortune.

Queer world! Queer people! Here are men and women by thousands suffering from all sorts of diseases, bearing all manners of pain, spending their all on physicians and "getting no better, but rather worse," when right at hand there's a remedy which says it can help them because it's helped thousands like them. "Another patent-medicine advertisement," you say. Yes—but not of the ordinary sort. The medicine is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and it's different from the ordinary nostrums in this:—

It does what it claims to do, or it costs you nothing!

The way is this: You pay your druggist $1.00 for a bottle. You read the directions, and you follow them. You get better, or you don't. If you do, you buy another bottle, and perhaps another. If you don't get better, you get your money back. And the queer thing is that so many people are willing to be sick when the remedy's so near at hand.

Teach a genuine respect for the best thought and the best life of the day.

KOCH'S TRIUMPH.

Excitement in Berlin Over the Tuberculosis Cure.

BERLIN, Nov. 15—Professor Koch holds supreme sway over public interest. The publication of the Professor's statement has intensified the excitement both here and abroad, and from every centre of Europe and America telegrams of inquiry are pouring in on Koch, Pfuhl, Cornet, Bergmann, and other medical men who are known to be engaged in treating by the new method. Koch's clinique in Albrecht's strasse, the Imperial Sanitary Institute, Reichagesundheitsanit, where Cornet and other Kochists are at work, are swamped with letters and personal applications. Many medical men, including a number of American and English physicians, have been studying the process under Dr. Levy in the small wards of a private hospital at No. 26 Preuzlauer strasse, where Professor Koch first achieved striking results with small means.

Here since October 8, prominent cures of consumptives have been in progress. Dr. Levy every morning shows his patients to the visiting physicians in his private laboratory, Dr Levy said: "The remedy not only attacks particular places and groups of bacilli, but rapidly annihilates all tuberculous bacilli with which bodies are infested. We now know that the curative matter acts equally upon all groups. The first care is to free the organism from bacilli. To attain this end we apply massage at an early stage of the treatment, to the glands, joints &c., affected by tuberculosis in order to force the bacilli, which have encased themselves in crysts, into the blood channels where we can more easily reach them than when they are in those parts where the circulation has little influence. After the massage and the injection subdue the bacilli all that remains to be done in cases of tuberculosis of the bones is to remove the dead pieces of bone and to restore the general health of the patient." In order to meet the pressure of cases another hospital is about to be established in the Alexander platz, where the Hytel Germania is being transformed into wards, having one hundred and fifty beds for consumptives.

CURE OF LUNG TUBERCLES.

Dr. Pfuhl reports a strikingly rapid cure of lung tubercles. The patient was a man aged forty-two years. He had been ill for six years and his case was apparently hopeless. The first injection was made on November 5. The usual symptoms followed after the injection. The increase in fever and sickness was followed by a distinct change in the character of the sputum and a notable cessation of the characteristics of consumption. Dr. Pfuhl promises the patient that though it cannot replace the parts of the lung that are gone, the remedy will insure a healthy retention of the smallest portion left. The secret of the composition of the lymph has been communicated to Professors Bergmann, Fraentzel, Brieger, Levy and other intimates of Professor Koch here, also to Professor Weigart, of Frankfort; Dr. Rast, chief of the Hamburg Hospital and Professor Nothnagel of the Vienna University.

Professor Nothnagel, addressing the students of the university, said:—"We face one of the greatest intellectual achievements in the province of medicine for centuries past. Professor Koch's discovery has a far wider scope than Jenner's and is perhaps the grandest feat in the history of our science. What inspires me with admiration is not so much the actual discovery as the method of bacterological research, which must serve as the base of all future discoveries in that line. The present moment is among the most sublime that humanity has known."

FRENCH ADVERSE OPINION.

The only sceptical criticisms of Koch's discovery come from French medical men. Professor Brouaruel, *doyen* of the Paris medical faculty, is reported to have written a letter in which he advises incredulity regarding the efficacy of the remedy until its nature is fully known and scientific proof given of its effectiveness. "Until we know," says Professor Brouardel, "the composition of the remedy, the history of the experiments on animals and the prolonged therapeutic effects on patients, no one ought to pronounce definitely on the method."

M. Pasteur and Professor Bouchard are said to be witholding their opinion for similar reasons. Their attitude, however, does not affect the medical fraternity outside of France, who have personally watched the process of the cures by the new system.

ENORMOUS SALE OF KOCH'S STATEMENT.

The rush for Professor Koch's statement increases. A quarter of a million copies have already been sold. The publishers refused 10,000 marks for early proofs. The Sanitary council of Austria will send two of its members to Berlin to procure the lymph and will test the treatment in Vienna hospitals.

THE RIDE ASTRIDE QUESTION.

The great ride astride question, which is producing so much agitation and discussion at present, promises to be presently solved by fair devoters to the cycling craze, which is spreading rapidly just now in Europe. The ardor of our Scandinavian sisters has overcome their feminine ideals of decorum, and they mount their cycles as their brothers do in skirts most decidedly bifurcated. Viennese ladies are quite as enthusiastic riders of the bicycle and tricycle, and they wear a convenient costume composed of full knickerbockers, high boots, a military jacket, and an insignificant little petticoat, which looks almost abashed at being among such masculine accoutrements. This uniform is frequently elaborated to such an extent as to fairly outshine in splendor that of an officer of a crack regiment in all the imposing regalia of full dress. Meanwhile, the ingenuity of man is continually taxed to obviate the necessity of riding en cavalier, by arranging habit skirts, warranted to rip in the case of emergency and leave their wearers covered only with confusion and riding breeches in the midst of the hunting field—riding skirts that are not skirts at all, but only aprons which seem graceful in the saddle, but somewhat embarrassingly curtailed at the hunt breakfast or before the mount; and, last of all a new saddle whose pommels are so secured as to leave the saddle by the weight of the rider in case of a spill. Evidently the masculine element resents the proposed innovation and clings to ancient tradition.

SHE ASKED TOO MUCH.

Impassioned Lover—"Tell me, my angel, what to do to prove my love. Oh that I might, like some knight of old, battle for you, suffer for you, die for you."

Sweet Girl—"I wish you would give up smoking."

Impassioned Lover—"Oh, come now, that's asking too much."

BOSTON MARKETS.

BUTTER.—The demand for butter is not very active, but a fair amount is being sold. The receipts are smaller, and the supply of choice table grades here is not large. Full outside prices are obtained for all choice lots, and each day's receipts clean up well. While these top grades are in a very firm position, the lower grades are also affected to some extent, and the general market is in a good, healthy position. We quote: Extra to fancy Western creamery, soft wood, 27 to 28c; hard wood, 22 to 25c; firsts and extra firsts, 18 to 20c; extra to choice Northern creamery, 28 to 28½c; firsts and extra firsts, 22 to 25c; Eastern creamery, fair to good, 20 to 25c; extra imitation creamery, 18 to 21c; common, 14 to 16c; June creamery, 20 to 22c; ladle-packed, 13 to 15c; Northern dairy, choice, 20 to 24c; common, 14 to 18c. These quotations are receivers' prices for wholesale lots.

EGGS.—The market remains in about the same position as last reported. The supply of held eggs is large and causes more or less of an easy feeling. Choice fresh laid eggs are in small supply and sell at full prices. We quote: Canadian, 24 to 25c; Islands, 25 to 26c; Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, 25 to 26; held eggs, 19 to 22c; limed 18 to 20c.

POULTRY.—The receipts of western ice-packed lots are falling off, while dry packed lots from that section are a little larger. The arrivals are in poor condition and have a slow sale at low prices. Northern and eastern lots are steady and have a fair sale. We quote: Fresh-killed northern and eastern chickens, choice, 16 to 17c; fair to good, 10 to 15c; turkeys, 18 to 20c; fowls, 13 to 14c; green ducks, 13 to 15c; western iced spring chickens, 10 to 12c; dry packed turkeys, 12 to 16c; chickens, 10 to 12c; Kentucky turkeys, 10 to 13c; fowls, 10 to 12c; old cocks, 6 to 7c.

POTATOES.—The market is well supplied with potatoes and there are some accumulations at the roads. Trade is dull, with prices in the buyers favor. We quote: New Hampshire Rose and Hebrons, 75 to 80c per bush; Vermont Rose and Hebrons, 75 to 80c; Vermont and New York Burbanks, 80c; Maine Rose and Hebrons, $2.25 per bbl; Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Rose and Hebrons, $2.25 per bbl; Houlton Rose, 80c per bush; Aroostook Rose, 75 to 78c; Houlton Hebrons, 83 to 85c; Aroostook Hebrons, 80c; New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Hebrons, 80c; Rose, 75 to 80c; White Star, 75 to 80c; Chenangoes, 78c.

SIGNOR BELLINI.

When an animal in the Zoological Garden gets thoroughly acquainted with visitors who perhaps make frequent calls, and is on friendly terms with them, it makes known its satisfaction in various ways when the familiar faces appear.

There is no animal in the collection more highly prized than is Signor Bellini, known to the common run of the public as the "singing monkey." In no way is the title a misnomer, for the comical looking little fellow can sing a song almost as prettily as a canary bird, and it is not unlike the warblings of the feathered songster, either.

Head Keeper Byrne took a party of friends around the other day directly after he had sent the lions and tigers on a jolly drunk, and gave them a rare treat in vocalism. Members of the party were directed to go into the monkey house and take a stand in a certain corner. Directly after the appearance of Mr. Byrne was the signal for a novel exhibition. All the monkeys in the cage, big and little, with one exception, began to scamper about and chase one another in wild glee. Their joy knew no bounds.

The one exception was the grave and gifted Signor Bellini. He stood erect and walked to the front in a slow and unspeakably comical manner. When close to the bars of the cage he threw back his head much after the manner of the old time choir leader and began to sing. The song did not last long, but what there was of it was really musical. It consisted of a few runs and ended with a long trill that easily reached high C. Nothing could induce the haughty signor to respond to an encore. When the last note died away he turned toward a little bit of a monkey and began to pull him about in a perfectly shameless manner, and ended by robbing him of a savory peanut.

THE BENEFIT OF NEWSPAPER TRAINING.

I believe I have done everything which an editor or publisher ever has to do, from directing wrappers up to the writing the biography of a president within an hour after his death. This means, if the training be continued through many years of life, and if one be under a good chief, that one gains, of necessity, the ready use, at least, of his own language. We newspaper men may write English very ill, but we write it easily and quickly. So that to us, who have been in this business, there is something amazing to hear a clergyman say that he occupied a week in composing a sermon, which was, at the outside, thirty-five hundred words in length. One can understand absolute inability to do it at all; but no newspaper man understands how a man, who can do it can spend thirty-six hours in doing it.

If you have to send "copy" up-stairs, hour after hour, with a boy taking the slips from you, one by one, as they are written, and you know that you are never to see what you write, until you read it the next day in the paper, your copy will be punctuated carefully, and it will be easily read. That is one thing. Another thing goes with it. You will form the habit of determining what you mean to say before you say it, how far you want to go, and where you want to stop. And this will bring you to a valuable habit of life—to stand by what has been decided. Napoleon gave the same advice when he said, "If you set out to take Vienna, take Vienna."

For these reasons, I am apt to recommend young men to write for the press early in life being well aware that the habit of doing this has been of use to me.—Edward Everett Hale in the September Forum.

MRS. PODSNAP'S LOGIC.

"It is said that the average of the length of human lives is greater in Norway than in any other country of Europe." Mr. Podsnap was remarking at the breakfast table.

"Why, of course," said dear old Mrs. Podsnap, "how could it be otherwise? See how much longer the days are in those northern countries."

Our best Physicians and Chemists Certify that Imperial Cream Tartar Baking Powder is made from pure Crystal Cream Tartar and English Soda and is by far the best known. Sold by all grocers.