Board of Works

THE HERALD.

VOL. I., NO. 52. FREDERICTON, N. B., MONDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1890. $1.00 PER YEAR.

HOTELS.

QUEEN HOTEL,

Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

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

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

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

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

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

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

☞ A FIRST-CLASS BARBER SHOP IN CONNECTION.

Wm. WILSON,

Barrister, Attorney-at-Law,

NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.

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

Office: CARLETON STREET.

RAILROADS.

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, 10.35, 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.

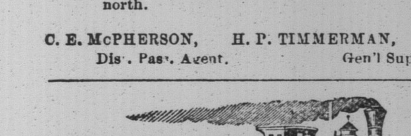
LEAVE GIBSON.

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, Dis. 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.

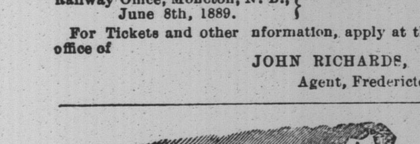
All trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

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

RETURNING, LEAVE CHATHAM

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

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

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

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

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

THOMAS HOBEN, Superintendent.

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

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 postpaid 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 is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal.

FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS,

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

Manufactured only at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment,

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

and are sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box or Pot and may be had of all Medicine Vendors 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,

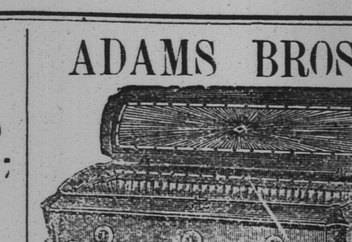
where he is prepared to fill all orders in above lines, including

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL

BELL HANGING,

Speaking Tubes, &c.

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.

STEAMSHIPS.

ALLAN LINE.

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

1890, Winter Arrangements, 1891.

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

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.		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 $65
RETURN $80 to $120
EXTRA CLASS CABINS on Parisian $70 to $80
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. 9.

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.

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.

CANADIANS IN NEW YORK.

A Short Sketch of a Few Enterprising Canadians.

For the past decade of years says the N. Y. Press, the exodus of Canadians from their country to this has been phenomenally large. In the great rush of immigrants from Europe and also because the people of this country have begun to regard Canada as a sort of annex, attention has not specifically been directed to the numbers who have come across the line. Nevertheless it is extremely questionable if any one people have contributed more largely to our population in these later years, or if any one have evinced a more wholesome and manly desire to acquire all the rights of citizenship.

In many walks of life they have been successful, and in all they are ever enterprising. The average Canadian — that is the average English speaking Canadian—is active, energetic and thoroughly ambitious, firm in friendship, resolute and somewhat inclined to be dogmatic, but a good fellow for all that. He never yields an inch of ground once taken unless it pays him well to do so, and then he will move a mile if necessary. In this city, as in others throughout the country, many of them have achieved brilliant successes.

Naturally, perhaps, in speaking of Canadians, Erastus Wiman is the man who firsts presents himself for consideration. He is known in both countries and is generally reputed in this to represent the aspirations and the heart throbbings of his native land, much to the undisguised chagrin of many Canadian politicians who come here with schemes only to find that their surest avenues for representation of these schemes lies through Mr. Wiman.

When Mr. Wiman goes home there is a very general suspicion among his good old friends, who picture him as reigning on Staten Island in feudal style, that this country has sent him to plead for reciprocity. Mr. Wiman's only fault is that he persists in remaining a Canadian, a fact which must always militate against his influence here for Canada and Canadians. Outside that fact, and it is forgotten in those social qualities which make him so widely sought, he is a charming man, thoroughly abreast of the times, a million and more ahead of the game of finance, clear headed and always emphatic. He has all the canniness of the true Canuck in using his money, but entertains with a lavish hand. He is the foremost Canadian socially and commercially, whose life centers about Manhattan Island, is a very heavy landed invester, controls a small railway and a ferry line, is the main man in a commercial agency which rivals Bradstreet's, and is ever ready to engage in enterprises that promise either distinction or wealth.

If any newspaper man, however, or any man whose tastes or business have led him into Newspaper square in this city within the past quarter of a century were to be asked to name the most popular Canadian he would undoubtedly say Ashley W. Cole, the present manager of Kiernan's Financial News Agency on Broad street and Exchange place. Big hearted and brainy, with an eye that always looked everything square in the face and that never frowned on a friend. Ashley Cole is an ideal newspaper man in all that that implies. He is a man who made his own fortune, who served this country with distinction both with his sword and his pen, and is essentially a believer that the world grows better as it grows older.

He has held responsible positions on all the great dailies in this city and has fully as wide an acquaintance of men and affairs as any man in town. Mr. Cole came from Montreal when he was only a boy, and, although a thorough going American, who proved his fealty to his adopted land during the civil war, he has ever a slight partiality for a Canadian. He is still athletic in build and action, a splendid conversationalist and a charming teller of reminiscences. When nobody else can tell you what you want to know of some local history or event within twenty years go to Ashley Cole.

Ex-Congressman Jack Adams, who has recently been the subject of some wagers as to his true political proclivities, is another Canadian. He comes from New Brunswick, where his home lay by the far famed Miramichi and in which province some of the remaining members of his family have achieved political distinction. Jack, like the rest of his family, could never bear the lash of the party whip, however, and so he is to a certain extent a free lance. He has been in this county many years now, coming to it with little save an active brain, plenty of heart and a fair share of ambition. He enjoys a good practice at the bar, has been engaged in cases of importance, served in congress, and altogether is a typical "down Easter," as the men from his province are termed.

James D. Leary, the big timber merchant, who has achieved fame through his leviathan rafts, in which he sought to import unsawn lumber in immense quantities from the lower British provinces, is himself a Canadian, or rather was one, as he long since renounced his allegiance to the union jack. Mr. Leary is in his particular line of business, probably one of the largest operators in the country, and from small beginnings has, through energy and enterprise, placed himself among the list of millionaires.

These are but a few of the individuals who have grown into eminence in this city and who originally hailed from Canada. In shipping circles, particularly in sailing vessels, Canadians practically rule the trade of the port. Perhaps the firm best known among them is that of J. W. Parker & Co., a thoroughly provincial concern, which does a business second only to Scammell Brothers of Beaver street. The latter cannot legitimately be classed with them, however, as the members of the firm are native Americans, although their business relations and interests are very largely colonial.

In the ship outfitting and chandlery business in the dry docks and in lumber operations generally, the fields are mainly made up of Canadians who seem to take to those branches naturally. In the older professions there are only a few. In newspaper work there is only a fair sprinkling, but in telegraphy it is a fact worthy of special notice that of the entire force of available telegraphic experts in this country to-day at least one-third are Canadians born.

Very few of them retain their allegiance to England or belong to that strange and discourteous but insignificant body who pledge themselves to not become citizens. As a rule they assimilate readily with the people here, are willing to be part of the country, to bear the burdens as well as reap its rewards. They are not clannish and learn quickly that with proper application they may solve the problem of success in this land equally with those who were born within the limits of this city. They have a club here patronized by a few, mainly Upper Canadians, but as a rule prefer to distribute themselves, mix up with the population and become a part of the great community. They have, in a political sense, no leader such as the Germans or other foreigners have, and in this show a good sense worthy of attention and commendation.

TEN PONIES FOR A WIFE.

Among the Tibetans a man marries only one wife whom he purchases from her parents, a belle often costing as much as ten ponies and thirty yaks. The price to be paid for the wife is arranged by a relative or a friend who acts as go-between, and the only marriage ceremony is a grand spree lasting as long as the bridegroom can afford to keep it up.

The life of a Tibetan woman in that part of the country cannot be deemed a hard one. She makes the tea, it is true, but with that the housekeeping ends; for no one ever dreams of cleaning the kettle afterwards, and every one has to mix his own tsamba and lick his own bowl clean when he has finished. Every four or five years she may have to sew a new sheepskin gown for herself or for some one of her family, but certainly not oftener. She cannot herd the cattle or sheep; men must do that, as there is danger from marauders. She passes her time spinning yarn, weaving a coarse kind of cloth out of which bags are made, turning a prayer wheel, and destroying too voracious vermin.

Her toilet requires rearranging only four or five times a year — when she visits Kumbum or some other fair; she never washes herself or her garments, and her children cannot outgrow their clothes; they have only to let out a little the folds of the gown, their unique garment tucked up around the waist, and it will fit them until they are grown up.

NO MALAGA GRAPES COME HERE.

Malaga grapes, or at least what are sold for Malagas on the streets here and elsewhere, are, it is said, really not Malaga grapes at all, but are a grape that grows in the almost inaccessible mountain regions of Spain, in the district of Almeria. The true Malaga grape is so tender and delicate a fruit that it will not stand shipment well, and even when it arrives in good condition is so perishable that unless quick sales are made the importer will have his labor for his pains. Nearly all the Malaga grape crop is made into raisins. The white and pinkish white grapes sold here as Malagas are a hardy fruit. The region in which they are grown is wild and primitive, and the grapes are all transported from the vineyards to Almeria on donkeys, a distance of fifty miles, there being no roads to the hills. The country between Almeria and the vineyards is infested by wild beasts and outlaws, and tourists have not yet ventured to include that part of Spain in their wanderings. As the average grape crop of the district is 400,000 barrels of forty pounds each, the task of carrying it all that distance on donkeys may be imagined. The vineyards are all small holdings and yield about five tons to the acre. The packing in barrels is all done at the vineyards, the fine cork dust in which the fruit is packed being backed in on the donkeys the same as the grapes are brought out. The harvesting of this unique grape crop is done during August. The grapes begin to reach here about the 1st of October.

THE FRENCH STOVE.

Eli Perkins thus describes the French stove: "The stove is about the size of an ice water tank in a Pullman car. It is loaded with two quarts of coal, the small three inch pipe adjusted to the chimney and the coal lighted. After burning a while the draft is shut off, and the stove wheeled around the room. The room is warmed in sections. First it is wheeled up to the old man, who throws out his fingers, then across to the lady, who embraces it and then up to the baby. Then it is wheeled back to the chimney, the draft opened and the fire rekindled. There are usually two chimney holes about the room."

"After one room has been treated to a fire the stove is rolled into the hall or into another room, or taken by the handle and carried upstairs. The same stove is used in the bedroom to dress by, rolled into the breakfast room like a baby carriage, then into the sitting room. It is multum in parvo. It is a cook stove, fireplace and furnace. The American who burns ten tons of coal in a range, twelve tons in a furnace and two tons in grates is amazed when he sees a whole house in Paris warmed with one ton of coal. The twenty tons used by the American would warm the Boulevard des Italiens. Such overstrained economy has, however, its disadvantages in loss of health, and occasionally of life itself."

NOT TO BE BRIBED.

Colonel Ludlow, who was chief of the water department of a large city, one day received a call from a wealthy manufacturer, whose establishment had many favors to ask of the department. Before this man made his requests he handed the colonel a $50 bill, which the colonel laid upon the desk before him, without saying a word. When his visitor rose to go, however, he inquired:

"Now, my dear sir, what is this for?" holding up the bill.

"Oh, that's to buy cigars for the boys!"

"Yes; then I suppose you are fond of the weed?"

The manufacturer acknowledged that he did like a good cigar.

"Then allow me," said the chief, in his most genial manner, "to insist upon your trying one of these."

He took two cigars from a box, lighted his own with the fifty dollar bill, and passed the burning paper to his amazed visitor. The man said nothing, but he never made a second attempt to bribe Col. Ludlow.

No one doubts that Dr. Sage's Catarrh remedy really cures Catarrh, whether the disease be recent or of long standing, because the makers of it clinch their faith in it with a $500 guarantee, which isn't a mere newspaper guarantee, but "on call" in a moment. That moment is when you prove that its makers can't cure you. The reason for their faith is this: Dr. Sage's remedy has proved itself the right cure for ninety-nine out of one hundred cases of Catarrh in the Head and the World's Dispensary Medical Association can afford to take the risk of you being the one hundredth.

The only question is — are you willing to make the test, if the makers are willing to take the risk? if so, the rest is easy. You pay your druggist 50 cents and the trial begins. If you're wanting the $500 you'll get something better — a cure.

A WEIRD SPECTACLE.

A Whole Family of Sisters Who Sleep in Their Coffins.

La Presse publishes a most interesting account of a visit said to have been made by two young merchants of Montreal to the semi-monastic residence of Dr. Jacques, on Amherst street, to which reference has frequently been made in the columns of the Montreal newspapers. Some of the things alleged to have been seen in the premises are of the most extraordinary nature. In the yard adjoining the building is a grotto, a calvary and stations of the cross. Here the inmates attend to their religious duties during the summer months and Dr. Jacques is said to claim that as many miracles take place there as at Ste. Anne de Beaupre. In reply to a question put by one of the visitors, the Doctor stated that for a long time he had heard a voice in his soul telling him to found a religious community, and having devoted himself to the worship of the Holy Face he visited several monasteries in Europe. Upon his return he devoted himself to the care of smallpox patients during the epidemic and attended gratuitously to fifteen cases. A family from St. Jerome named Aubin, composed of the father, mother and six children, who had lost their all, came to him striken with the terrible plague. He cured them, and the daughters, having manifested a desire to become nuns, he kept them in his own house under the rules of a religious community and with a costume consisting of red garments and white veils. The father and mother are there also attending to the work around the house. The sisters keep perpetual silence except during one hour each day. They rise at 4 a. m. and go to bed at 8 p. m. The plates and dishes are made of wood and the bill of fare is most simple. In one of the halls is a pillar, 4 feet high, with chains, a crown of thorns and instruments of discipline. On days of public rejoicings, when God is most offended, the sisters get chained in turns to this pillar and carry a crown of thorns upon their heads, the penance lasting one hour for each. Two or three times a week they whip themselves on the bare skin. The sisters, six in number, are aged respectively 24,20, 18, 15, 13, and six years. They sleep in separate cells, their bed being a coffin with no other bedding but a pall. The doctor's own bed is also a coffin and his pillow a piece of wood, the only covering being a white sheet with a large red cross in the middle. Dr. Jacques says that he does not intend to increase the number of the nuns for the present and expects soon to have his new community recognized by the religious authorities. Such is the extraordinary story related by La Presse.

MADE IT ALL HERSELF.

One of the remarkable women in the Northwest is Mrs. H. E. Houghton of Spokane Falls. Mrs. Houghton's career is a living illustration of what pluck and grit can accomplish, and teaches the lesson even to energetic young men of the country that they must look well to their laurels or get left.

There are many Eastern young women in the new State of Washington who have made money chiefly by taking up timber, pre-emption and homestead claims, and by buying town property, but Mrs. Houghton is, so far, ahead of all.

She came here six years ago from Wisconsin. Her husband, H. E. Houghton, is a lawyer and a State Senator. The boom was just striking Washington at that time, and Mrs. Houghton got to investing money on her own account.

She bought timber and coal lands and desert acres, good if irrigated. Besides this she became interested in numerous town sites, notably at Bonner's Ferry and Post Falls.

Everything has gone her way, and she is now worth some $500,000, all realized from an original investment, it is said, of but $100. Mrs Houghton is not boastful about her success, however, and says that what she has done can be done by any other young woman, and that she feels the great West is the place for the young women of the crowded East, whether they want to obtain wealth or husbands.

Mrs. Houghton is but little more than 30 years old. Though naturally one of the most retiring of women, she has been known to make long trips by rail to Tacoma and St. Paul to consult with railroad officials and others in regard to land deals.

She has also made many a perilous trip by stage over the wild and mountainous sections of Eastern Washington and Northern Idaho. Where many men would hesitate to set out on a journey because of snow or rough roads. Mrs. Houghton sees in such obstacles an incentive for her energy. She has acquired nearly all her wealth since 1887.

Emulated by Mrs. Houghton's example, many young ladies from the East are locating on the public lands of the State. About Olympia, Tacoma and other towns of Eastern Washington many of these young ladies have made and are now making locations. Many of them have come from the far East, principally from New York and Boston.

They have taken up their lands under the timber, pre-emption or homestead act mainly, and in some cases they have gone out into the woods, put up cabins and made their nominal home in the wilderness, while engaged for a part of the time in the towns from eight to a dozen miles away in teaching or typewriting.

A SPOON LUNCHEON.

A spoon luncheon was the very novel entertainment given by a recent bride to the bride maids and ushers who were to attend the wedding. The table cloth was white linen with delicate drawn work, over pale blue satin, the china white and gold, crossed spoons made of forget-me-nots were in front of each plate, and the central decoration was a mound of white and pink rosebuds, supported by china Cupids, each holding a large spoon made of forget-me-nots. The souvenirs were, for each lady, a silver spoon with the combined monograms of the bride and groom, and the date; and for the gentlemen, scarf pins shaped like tiny spoons, with a turquois in the bowl of each.

HER OUTRAGED FEELINGS.

A Texas family has a colored servant, who, while very attentive to her duties, has never been known to give anybody a civil answer. Purely as an experiment, the lady of the house bought her a new calico dress and gave it to her, saying:

"I am glad to have the pleasure, Matildy of giving you this dress."

"Yer mout hab had dat pleasure long er go ef yer had had any regard fo' my feelings," was the gracious reply.

MAY YOU LIVE LONG AND PROSPER.

You will live longer if your cook uses only Imperial Cream Tartar Baking Powder. Always reliable, purest and best.

CITIES UNDER WATER.

The floods in Germany are causing terrible damage. In Rhenish Prussia, Westphalia, Hesse and Erfurt districts, and along the seacoast, the damage is counted by millions. It is reported that the water is subsiding in some places. The city of Cassel is still threatened. The lower part of the city is flooded to the depth of four feet. The town of Kolher is in a similar condition. In the town of Oeirich eight houses gave way before the flood, and five people were drowned. The lower town of Cologne is being abandoned and merchandise carted away. Two bridges have been destroyed in Elberfeld, and five people drowned.

At Barmen the water works have been destroyed and the factory closed, causing great suffering. In Dresden a repetition of the summer floods is feared, as the Elbe is rising rapidly. In Thurinzla the floods have proved as destructive as in 1881. All railroad communication has ceased, and 12 villages and small towns have been inundated. At Erfurt a dam has given way, inundating three-quarters of the city, and causing immense damage and loss of life. The village of the Iser, in Bavaria, is inundated, and terrific storms have been raging for the last 24 hours. In most of the streets of Carlsbad, in Bohemia, the water reached a height of three metres, but it is now falling rapidly; after doing damage to the city to the extent of 1,600,000 marks. Five people have been drowned, and the burgomaster Knoll died of fright on seeing the immense destruction which was being done. The water forced in the doors of houses and stores and carried away the merchandize out of the shops. It also tore down and swept away the celebrated marble statute of Goethe. Dispatches from the minister of Westphalia say that hundreds of head of cattle and acres of wheat and potatoes have been destroyed, and the peasants are greatly alarmed. The Schleswig coast is threatened, and the Baltic is making inroads upon the strand. The harbor districts of Lubeck are inundated, and the railroad connection with Travemund is stopped. Only part of the merchandise in the harbor could be saved, and large quantities of corn and herrings were swept away. At Rostock, on the Warnow river, the timber yards are submerged, and at Warnemunde, the out-port of Rostock on the Baltic, the esplanade has been destroyed.

THE FOREIGN SUITOR.

Why he is Attractive to the American Girl.

One reason why American girls wish to marry abroad is that foreigners have, as a rule, a certain enamel of manner which is very attractive to women. The hand-kissing, the flattery, the deferential manner, all these are the most agreeable beginnings of an acquaintance. It is, to an idle girl, a great pleasure to find a man who has all his day to devote to her. The European man has made a study of how to amuse himself all day long, and no doubt he has picked up education and much that is very agreeable along with this effort to get rid of time. The American man has had no such difficulty in disposing of the golden hours; he has worked hard to make his living; he has had a terrific struggle for it, and his love-making has been a thing apart, an interlude in the busy life. He has had no time to enamel himself with foreign manners, and to an idle and a selfish girl he is far less agreeable than a man who can take her to picture-galleries, to races, to the Bois, to dine, who knows all about dress-makers, their prices, their degree of style, and their costumes. A European man is a gazette, a newspaper amongst other things, and he is full of delightful anecdote. He knows all the gossip about the Prince of Wales, about Lady Agatha, and the Duchess of Nowhere; he is selfish in everything else, but he is not selfish in this. He does try to make himself amusing and agreeable, and to do him justice he generally succeeds. If he goes to theatre or opera with a party of ladies, he knows the history — and it is apt to be a piquant one —of every prima donna, every tenor, every basso. He remembers what happened at Nice two winters ago, and he has an amusing story about the Grand Duchess of Pimpernickel. We all know that there is no more fascinating reading for the idle and cultivated than stories in which titles abound. And perhaps, when treated with the genius of "Ouida," they are very good reading for anybody who has nothing else to do.

A LIFE SENTENCE FOR NOTHING.

"The case of James Gray is a strange one, but I have heard of others equally remarkable," says H. A. Manners. "Many years ago in an eastern town there lived two men who were very intimate friends. One day one of them disappeared, and a few weeks later a badly decomposed body was found and identified as that of the missing man.

"There was no clew to the murderer, but after a few days the friend came forward and confessed that he had committed the crime. He was tried and sentenced to the penitentiary for life. Twenty years later the man who was supposed to have been murdered, and who had been in California all this time, returned to his old home and inquired for his former companion. He was told that he was in the penitentiary for the murder of his friend. The prisoner was soon after liberated, and, in explanation of his confession, stated that he had brooded over the disappearance of his companion until he had become possessed with the idea that he had killed him himself." — St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

THE IRISH GIRL OUTWITTED THE CAT.

A New York gentleman has a very valuable Angora cat, and so fine a specimen of her kind that she is famous in a large circle of fashionable folk. She is not rugged in health, yet she cannot be persuaded to take physic. It has been put in her milk, it has been mixed with her meat, it has been rudely and violently rubbed in her mouth, but never has she been deluded or forced into swallowing any of it. Last week a green Irish girl appeared among the household servants. She heard about the failure to treat the cat. "Sure," said she, "give me the medicine and some lard and I'll warrant she'll be ating all I give her." She mixed the powder and the grease and smeared it on the cat's sides. Pussy at once licked both sides clean and swallowed all the physic. "Faith," said the servant girl, "everybody in Ireland does know how to give medicine to a cat."

THEY ARE COMING.

The falling leaves, hills bleak and drear
Betoken that the winter's near.
And soon the softly falling flakes
Will hint at coming
buck-
wheat
cakes.

THE OBLISKS OF CLEOPATRA

How They Have Stood the Wear and Tear of Time.

Although the Egyptian obelisk in the Central Park, New York, is slowly disintegrating, that on the Thames Embankment in England seems to be bearing without injury the vicissitudes of the English climate, so unlike that of Egypt. This seems to be due to the peculiar composition of the granite of which it, as well as all the other known obelisks were cut, and which is marked by the total absence of mica. In all other granites this readily destructible material exists. Centuries have passed away since this ancient monument was erected by Pharaoh Rameses 11. at the main gateway of his great temple at On, the Heliopolis of the Greeks.

There it stood for eighteen centuries, and was, about twenty-three years B. C., removed by order of Cleopatra to the palace she was erecting at Alexandria for her friend and constant visitor, Julius Cæsar. The architect appointed by her was Pontius, the father of Pilate, the Governor of Judæa. The rounded corners of the bases of these two obelisks had doubtless been chipped off by the gatekeepers at On and sold to the pilgrim visitors.

Pontius Architante had eight bronze crabs cast and placed them under the rounded corners of the stones, and on the big claw of one of the two crabs which alone remained was, when the pedestal was cleared of its surrounding sand, found this inscription: "In the sixth year of Augustus Cæsar, I, Barbarus, prefect of Egypt, caused these obelisks to be erected by Pontius, the architect." Since then another nineteen centuries have passed, and even this 3,700 years of weathering has not erased one single portion of the hieroglyphs. — Christian at Work.

BOSTON MARKETS.

BUTTER — There is no essential change in the condition of the butter market, but the feeling is quite firm and prices are steadily supported. There seems to be no accumulations in any grade, the trade in progress being large enough to absorb the receipts. 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, 24 to 26c; 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 25c; common, 14 to 18c. These quotations are receivers' prices for wholesale lots. The New York butter market was quiet and unchanged. At Chicago the market was quiet and easier, with Western creamery extras at 26 and receipts of dairy increasing.

EGGS — There is a steady demand for all good fresh stock and full prices are obtained. Trade averages very fair. We quote: Canadian, 24 to 25c; Islands, 25 to 26c; Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, 25 to 26c; held eggs, 19 to 22c; limed, 18 to 20c. In New York eggs are steady at 26 to 27c; and also in Chicago, where 24c is quoted for Western extras.

POULTRY — As usual, immediately after Thanksgiving there is considerable pressure to sell poultry, and, as demand is not large, prices are easier to-day on all kinds. There is considerable poor stock offering. For western turkeys 14c was an outside price, and sales at that price and at 13c are reported. The best northern turkeys could be bought at 16c, and very good ones at 15c per lb. Chickens are also somewhat easier, with sales of northern at 13 to 16c, and western at 12 to 13c per lb.

POTATOES. — The market continues steady and firm for potatoes, and prices are unchanged, trade ruling very good. We quote: 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, 75c to 78c per bush; Houlton Hebrons, 83c per bush; Aroostook Hebrons, 80c per bush; N. B. and P. E. I. Hebrons, 80c; Rose, 75c; White Star, 75c; Chenangoes, 70 to 73c.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS.

This happened away in the backwoods of Arkansas. A tourist going over the State on horseback stopped for the night at one of the popular hotels of a certain locality. The hotel happened to be a log and slab affair of three rooms and the same number of beds, while the proprietor was the parent of nine woolly looking sons under 12 years of age. After a supper of "hog and hom'ny," the following occurred between the host and one of his boys:

"Come, Billy, get the broom straws."

Nine broom straws of unequal lengths were produced by Billy. The father hid them in his hand in such a manner that only an end of each straw could be seen. Then each boy drew a straw.

"Ha, ha!" said the merry parent jovially. "Bill, you an' Buck an' Lige git the short ones."

"What does that mean?" asked the amused guest, whose look of amusement faded away when his host said:

"Mean? Why, that's a little way we have o'settlin' which three of 'em shall sleep with any gent that happens to stop over night with us. I 'spect you'll find Buck and Bill and Lige mighty lively bed fellers, but don't you be afeered to give them a warmin' up with your boot or a bed slab if they get to trainin' to high. Go 'long, boys, an' pile in with this gent and mind that you behave yourselves."

IT IS NOT A DYE.

What a remarkable man that remarkable man George Francis Train must be by this time! He has just returned from a tour round the world, vows he is hypnotized and grows more and more remarkable every day. His snow white hair is returning to its original color, black, and it is not a dye! It's the result of "hypnotism and Paycho." What's to become of hair restorers? Has Mr. Train taken out a patent? How much hypnotism to how much Paycho, and which is which, and how do we know either? These are questions of pith and moment, and Mr. Train should not long keep the world in breathless suspense.

LOOK HERE.

Do you feel blue and despondent? Do pains rack and tear away at nerve and muscle, and have you been disappointed in finding a remedy that will afford certain and speedy relief? If so, go at once to any drug store and buy a bottle of Polson's Nerviline. Polson's Nerviline never fails to relieve neuralgia, cramps, headache, rheumatism, and all internal or external pains. J. B. Carman, druggist, Morrisburg, writes: "All the parties I supply speak very favorable of Nerviline, and always purchase a second lot." Polson's Nerviline is sold in bottles at 25 cents — by all druggists and country dealers everywhere.

FREDERICTON PO