THE HERALD.

Board of Works

VOL. I., NO. 27. FREDERICTON, N. B., MONDAY, JUNE 16, 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, OF and BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED DINING ROOM on Ground Floor; PERFECT VENTILATION and SEWERAGE throughout; LARGE and AIRY BEDROOMS; COMMODIOUS BATH ROOMS and CLOSETS on each floor; and is capable of accommodating ONE HUNDRED GUESTS.

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

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

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

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

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

☞ A FIRST-CLASS BARBER SHOP IN CONNECTION.

Wm. WILSON,

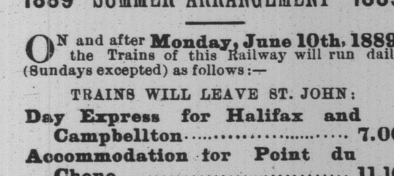
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law,

NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.

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

Office: CARLETON STREET.

RAILROADS.



INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

1889 SUMMER ARRANGEMENT 1889

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

TRAINS WILL LEAVE ST. JOHN:

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

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

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN:

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

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

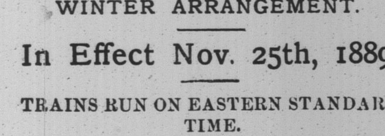
All trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

D. POTTINGER,
Chief Superintendent.

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

For Tickets and other information, apply at the office of

JOHN RICHARDS,
Agent, Fredericton



NORTHERN & WESTERN RAILWAY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

In Effect Nov. 25th, 1889.

TRAINS RUN ON EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

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

LEAVE FREDERICTON

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

RETURNING, LEAVE CHATHAM

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

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

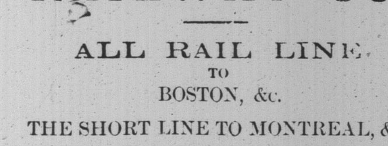
All Trains will Leave and Arrive at Fredericton Station, West End of Bridge, instead of Gibson as heretofore.

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

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

THOMAS HOBEN,
Superintendent.

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



NEW BRUNSWICK RAILWAY CO.

ALL RAIL LINE TO BOSTON, &c.

THE SHORT LINE TO MONTREAL, &c

ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS

In Effect April 7th, 1890.

LEAVE FREDERICTON.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

6.05 A. M.—Express for St. John and intermediate points; Vanceboro, Bangor, and points West; St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Houlton, Woodstock, and points North.

11.20 A. M.—For Fredericton Junction, St. John. and points East.

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

RETURNING TO FREDERICTON FROM

St. John, 6.15, 8.55 a. m.; 4.45, p. m. Fredericton Junction, 7.45, a. m.; 12.50, 6.25, p. m. McAdam Junction, 11.05, a. m.; 2.20, p.m. Vanceboro, 10.45, a. m., 12.10, p. m. St. Stephen, 9.00, 11.55 a. m. St. Andrews, 6.30, a. m.

Arriving in Fredericton at 8.55 a. m., 2.00, 7 20, p. m

LEAVE GIBSON.

8 00 A. M.—Mixed for Woodstock, and points north.

ARRIVE AT GIBSON.

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

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

The New Drill Book.

INFANTRY DRILL, 1889.

PRICE 35 CENTS.

For Sale by
McMURRAY & CO.
Bookseller And Stationer.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT Established 1810.

—UNLIKE ANY OTHER.—

Positively Cures Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Colds, Tonsilitis, Hoarseness, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Influenza, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Nervous Headache, Sciatica, Lame Back, Soreness in Body or Limbs, Stiff Joints and Strains.

AS MUCH FOR INTERNAL AS FOR EXTERNAL USE.

It is marvelous how many different complaints it will cure. Its strong point lies in the fact that it acts quickly. Healing all Cuts, Burns and Bruises like Magic. Relieving all manner of Cramps and Chills.

ORIGINATED BY AN OLD FAMILY PHYSICIAN.

All who buy direct from us, and request it, shall receive a certificate that the money shall be refunded if not satisfied. Retail price by mail 35 cts.; 6 bottles, $2.00. Express and duty prepaid to any part of United States or Canada. ☞ Valuable pamphlet sent free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

GENERATION AFTER GENERATION HAVE USED AND BLESSED IT.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED

TO THE EDITOR:
Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy **FREE** to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and Post Office Address. Respectfully,
T. A. SLOCUM, M.C., 186 West Adelaide St., TORONTO, ONTARIO.

HEALTH FOR ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

THE PILLS

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

THE OINTMENT

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

FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS,

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

Manufactured only at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment,

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

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

☞ Purchasers should look to the label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 533, Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

13-10-83

I CURE FITS! THOUSANDS OF BOTTLES GIVEN AWAY YEARLY.

When I say Cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then have them return again. I MEAN A RADICAL CURE. I have made the disease of Fits, Epilepsy or Falling Sickness a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to Cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my Infallible Remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address:—H. G. ROOT, M.C., Branch Office, 186 WEST ADELAIDE STREET, TORONTO.

STEAMSHIPS.

ALLAN LINE.

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

1890, Summer Arrangements, 1890.

This Company's Lines are composed of double-engined, Clyde-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.
1 May	PARISIAN	22nd May
15th do	CIRCASSIAN	5th June
22nd do	SARDINIAN	12th do
29th do	POLYNESIAN	19th do
5th June	PARISIAN	26th do
19th do	CIRCASSIAN	10th July
26th do	SARDINIAN	17th do
3rd July	POLYNESIAN	24th do
10th do	PARISIAN	31st do
24th do	CIRCASSIAN	14th Aug
31st do	SARDINIAN	21st do
7th Aug	POLYNESIAN	28th do
14th do	PARISIAN	4th Sept

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

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

Rates of Passage to Liverpool.

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

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

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

INTERMEDIATE $30
STEERAGE .... $ 0

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. 5.

INTERNATIONAL S. S. CO.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

Four Trips a Week.

FOR BOSTON.

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

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

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

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

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

COCKED CODFISH.

Ask your Grocer for

COOKED SHREDDED CODFISH,

And Try It.

ADAMS BROS.

FUNERAL
—AND—
FURNISHING - UNDERTAKERS,
OPP. QUEEN HOTEL,
FREDERICTON.

Caskets, Coffins,
Robes, Mountings, &c.

and everything required in the Undertaking Business kept in stock.

☞ *Special Prices for Country Orders.*

Orders in the City or Country attended to with promptness.

Residence over Warerooms.

ADAMS BROS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

IT IS ONLY A SHORT WHILE SINCE

LUCY & CO.

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

Boot, Shoe,
—AND—
READY-MADE
CLOTHING

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

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

LUCY & CO.

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

R. C. MACREDIE,

Plumber, Gas Fitter.
AND
TINSMITH,

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

OPP COUNTY COURT HOUSE,

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

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

C. C. GILL,

PAINTER,

House and Sign ecorator.

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

SHOP AND RESIDENCE:

59 Brunswick Street.

HORSES AND HORSEMEN.

OF INTEREST TO OUR READERS.

Folly of Follies.

The following article is from the Maine Farmer, but is as applicable to New Brunswick as to the neighboring state: If ,tis folly to expect to make a silk purse out of a sow's ear, it is equally senseless to hope to hold a high standard in breeding by using mares of no positive virtues, and about which we know nothing. Yet this is just the course being pursued by a large per cent, of the farmers in some portions of Maine. They have bred some good colts, and demonstrated the worth of their mares but because somebody else sees merit in them, and offers a fair price, away they go, and the owners turn to the sale stables and buy others coming from Canada, Iowa or Kansas, knowing nothing and caring less, save the one fact that perhaps one hundred dollars have been saved by the transactian. Present gain has blinded the eyes entirely to future work. No more suicidal policy could be marked out than this, ond yet, in spite of reason, in the face of entreaty, and against the force of all logic, the native bred mares are going into the hands of the few, while the many are being supplied from this outside nondescript stock. One man is selling about thirty a week, and most of these are going out on the farms, a good per cent, being mares. They are of good size, sound in limb and body and possessing fair to good road qualities, bvt of and about them, no one khows anything. What their breeding is no one can tell, unless in style or size one discovers the mark of the Percheron or Clydesdale, and even then there is no knowing how the blood crept in, whether from pure or grade stock. These horses are valuable in their place, but that is not on the farms of Maine, to take the place of our own home bred stock.

At the best, there is an element of chance in breeding, and to succeed, one must seek continually to reduce this to the minimum. How often one hears the remark, "Mr. So and So ought to breed good stock, he has the mares as well as stallions." And yet, these mares, in many cases, came from the farms and were sold by the men who are now complaining. Outside parties are scanning the State for Knox mares, for good specimens of Drew stock, for the daughters of Constellation, Black Pilot, Olympus, Dictator Chief, Nelson, Col. West, Judge Advocate, Messenger Knox, and the host of others which might be named, and they are picked up to be carried away and used elsewhere as brood mares. Men pay liberally for these, because they know that here is a foundation where they may build with better prospects than upon mares of unknown breeding. Having these, breeders succeed; and for want of them the original growers fail, simply and only because they sell what has merit, and buy they know not what. If there is any fact established in breeding, it is that the mares must possess positive virtues. For these we have been breeding year after year, and doing this, there has come a gradual improvement in the character of the stock. To go back and begin at the bottom of the ladder, when so much has been secured, seems to be the folly of follies, yet this is what is being done by many all over the State. Instead of gaining by the exchange, there comes positive loss through the character of the offspring. The average of Maine bred stock is kept down far below where it should be, because men sell the mares and fillies they should use, and continue to use what they should discard. In the crowd of horses coming to the front, the best only will be wanted, and in seeking after this class, the brood mare must play an important part.

SHE HAS SLEPT OVER 80 DAYS.

The Strange Case of Pretty Grace Gridley.

A despatch from Amboy, Illinois says:—

In a quiet room on the shady side of one of Amboy's pleasant homes stands a dainty bed, upon which, with rosy cheeks, lightly closed eyes and half smiling lips, slumbers pretty Grace Gridley, the daughter of one of Amboy's prominent merchants, the "Sleeping Beauty," as she has come to be known.

On the night of March 15, 1890, she retired to rest as usual in perfect health, so far as her parents know. The next morning she did not appear at the breakfast table at her usual hour. Her mother went up to call her, and found her sleeping so soundly that she decided not to awaken her, saying: "It will do her good." So Grace slept all that day, and when supper time came she was still sleeping, and her mother found it impossible to arouse her. Becoming alarmed the family called in physicians, but every method know to them was applied but every method known to them was applied but every method known to them was applied unsuccessfully. Medical gentlemen came from other cities, and a consultation was held, but they could not solve the puzzle. They had all had cases of trance and had read of cases similar to Grace's, but never in their experience had they encountered a case like this.

Only once since falling into her long sleep has Miss Grace shown the slightest consciousness. When she had been asleep for about a week the nurse left the room a few moments. Upon her return she found that Grace had arisen from her bed and left the room. In another apartment, not far away, she was found. where she had apparently gone for the purpose of reading a Bible, as the book lay in front of her where she had apparently dropped it after reading awhile, and had again returned to her strange slumber. She was placed in her bed again and has not since shown the slightest signs of awakening.

The young lady has, strange to say, lost but little flesh during her long sleep, and appears to rest as calmly and easily as a child in gentle slumber. The beating of her heart and her respiration are natural, her flesh is warm and natural in tint, and the sleep appears to be perfectly normal. Food is given in a liquid form, but not in very large quantities. After being placed in her mouth the food passes into the stomach without any apparent effort at swallowing.

There are many surmises as to the cause of her strange condition, but only one that meets any favor. During the winter there was a religious revival in Amboy. Among the most enthusiastic was Grace Gridley. Every night saw her present, taking part in the exercises with ever increasing fervor. On the night of the 15th of March the meeting was attended by more than usual religious excitement, and, it is thought, culminated in complete prostration of the young lady's nervous system.

McCormick—I want two poached eggs on toast. Waiter—Yes, sir. "And be sure and have them fresh laid." "Yes, sir; I'll have 'em laid on the toast, sir."

LORD BOYLE PROBABLY DEAD.

A Victoria, B. C., correspondent of the N. Y. Herald writes:—In accordance with your instructions I have been making diligent inquiries concerning the fate and whereabouts of Lord Boyle. I have received two letters which in my opinion indicate beyond a doubt that if Boyle is alive he must be somewhere in Alaskan mining districts, but the probability of his being still alive is not very encouraging.

The first letter is from W. T. Manning, Deputy United States Marshal at Juneau, Alaska, dated May 12, and in answer to one I had sent to him requesting him to send me whatever details he may be in possession of regarding Boyle. He says the lord was there a year ago and is supposed to have gone to the Yukon River, one thousand miles north of there, some miners who came from there having heard of Boyle mining in that district and making plenty of money. Mr. Manning said he was unable to learn whether Boyle was still there or whether he had gone south by way of the mouth of the Yukon.

The second letter is from Mr. Edward C. Gardner, of Sitka, which I received the same day as the others. It is as follows:—

WITH INDIANS OR DEAD.

"I hear that you are making inquiries about Viscount Boyle, the rich lord who was in the country last year mining. I knew him very well, and I believe now that if he did not get in among some bands of Indians for the winter months just past, he is dead. It was at the beginning of September that I last saw him. He was then with three other men who had formed a party to leave Kingsford Crossing 1,500 miles from the mouth of the Yukon, and ascend the river mining for alluvial and nuggets for six weeks, and then intending to return to Kingsford and come down to Sitka for the rest of the winter.

"His companions were James Keast, of Omaha; Richard P. Winter, of the same city, and James Hartley, of Regina, Northwest Territory, who, I believe, came up to Alaska with Boyle last year.

"Nothing has since been heard, to my knowledge, of the whereabouts of any of the four men, except Keast, and although Keast was heard from some four weeks after they started by miners coming into camp who had passed him, yet they state that he was quite alone and never told them anything about having had a party with him.

"Both Keast and Winter were experienced miners and thorough explorers. This is the only hope entertained that they may yet be safe among the Indians.

COULD NOT SURVIVE THE COLD.

"They could not possibly have survived last winter's cold without having substantial shelter, such as old Indian tribes in the region could afford them.

"It is probable, but extremely unlikely, that Lord Boyle and his companions managed somehow to sail back and get down to the mouth of the Yukon in some craft of their own making, but even if that were the case they should have been heard from by this time.

"Boyle was commonly supposed to be making a lot of money, and was undoubtedly always spending a good deal in the townships. He spoke a great deal about the prospects and expectations that he had voluntarily abandoned by (as he expressed it) burying himself alive and cutting off all connection with his family. He was very proud, however, of his title, and never lost an opportunity of telling people who and what he was."

MRS. MACKAY'S DINNER.

No American in Europe attracts more attention or has a more assured position than the wife of Bonanza Mackay. One of her entertainments is thus described in a cable despatch:

The dinner and reception given by Mrs. John W. Mackay at her house, No. 7 Buckingham Gate, on Thursday night is the talk of fashionable London. It was undoubtedly one of the most brilliant of the many brilliant entertainments ever given by Mrs. Mackay. The dinner was a somewhat exclusive affair, only thirty guests being present; but these guests represented some of the greatest and oldest names in the United Kingdom. The dinner consisted of more than twenty courses, and each guest was supplied with a menu bearing his initials, crest and family motto in diamonds and rubies.

The reception which followed the dinner was attended by 1,500 guests. The house itself, with its lights, its music and its masses of flowers, had for the occasion been turned into a veritable fairy palace. The broad main stairway was one mass of flowers, and here and there minature fountains gushed forth perfumed waters, which flashed back the brilliant light in multicolored rays. Bands of trained musicians, entirely concealed from view in floral arbors, furnished the music, interspersed with which could be heard the songs of birds concealed in the masses of flowers and greenery. It was like a scene in fairyland.

Mrs. Mackay was dressed in a costume from Worth, her sole ornament being her famous pearl necklace, worth a king's ransom. She was at her very best as an entertainer, and looked absolutely dazzling. After midnight, when the number of guests had somewhat thinned out, dancing was indulged in.

Archdeacon Farrar has contributed to The Manchester Guardian two interesting articles on the Passion Play at Oberammergan, in which he describes, in sympathetic and picturesque language, the impression made upon his mind by what he calls the dress rehersal of the sacred play. He staid at the humble home of Joseph Mayer, who represents the part of Christ, and after repelling the assertions made against Mayer as being an averacious hypocrite, charged with ambitious self-seeking and the abuse of the sacred feelings for personal ends, he states that he believes him to be "an entirely devout, sincere, humble-minded man, who does not love that fame of the world which is always disfame, and then draws a picture of the simple artizan as a man and a portrayer of Christ in words of exceeding sweetness and strength. The Archdeacon believes with Mayer and his comrades that the world has outgrown the needs of the passion play, and that the vulgar curiosity of the tourist in his thousands tends to rob it of all reverence. Some months ago the ancient cross on the summit of Kobel was destroyed by a great storm, and the tradition runs that when it should fall the peasants of the little Tyrolean valley should cease to represent the passion play, and they are said to accept the omen.

Lady (calling on friend) — Oh, isn't it splendid? I have made six calls, and you are the only one I've found at home.

"Do you think I look pretty in this habit, Jack?" "Pretty? You're as pretty as a picture—and I'd like to take the picture."

FARMING MATTERS.

HINTS USEFUL TO THE FARMER.

Canada's International Exhibition.

The prize list of the exhibition association of St. John, N. B., which is now in the press, will possess, more than ordinary interest for our readers; we therefore take pleasure in giving a short summary of the sections and amounts to be offered. The competition for which is open to all the maritime provinces.

In the live stock section they offer prizes amounting to $7,337, divided as follows: Horses $2,139, cattle $2,835, Sheep $708, pigs $492, poultry and dog show $1,163, in addition to which $1,750 is offered for the horse race competition. In the farm produce section, prizes amounting to $1,560, including $492 for fruit and vegetables, $342 for field products; 241 for butter and cheese, and in addition, Messrs. Manchester, Robertson & Allison, of St. Joen, offer the following special prizes with a view to stimulate and increase the knowledge of good butter making in the maritime provinces, and their wish is that the money should go to the Farmer's wives and daughters.

First prize $50, second $30, third $20, fourth $10. Butter to be in crocks or ferkins of not less than 15 lbs.

The above prize will be given to each province, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. Each province to compete separately and will be judged by an unprejudiced expert. Butter must be the product of a bona fida farmer, who is engaged in no other business.

A further prize of $50 to be called the sweepstake prize will be given for the best 30 lbs. of butter or over in crocks or ferkins. This prize will be open to all three provinces and will not be confined exclusively to farmers, but must not be creamery butter.

In the horticultural, apairy, natural history, ladies and childrens departments, prizes amounting to $537 are offered.

Messrs. D. A. McCaskill & Co., of Montreal, offer the following special prizes for carriages varnished with their celebrated varnishes:

Extension top carriage, drop front or surrey, 1st $30, 2nd, $20; single drop front buggy, sun shade or top, 1st $16, 2nd, $10; single square piano box or corning, open or top, 1st $14, 2nd, $8; single Bangor buggy or concord, 1st $12, 2nd, $6; double seated sleigh, 1st $12, 2nd, 6; single seated sleigh, 1st $12, 2nd $6; single seated ash pung, 1st $9, 2nd, $5; double seated ash pung, 1st $9, 2nd, $5.

Best collection of carriages in the above section, first prize gold medal; second a silver medal; third a bronze medal.

The publisher of the Maritime Agriculturalist, Robt. Jarvis Gilbert, Dorchester, N. B., offers a silver (gold-lined) cup, to be awarded to any son of a farmer residing in the maritime provinces, for the best essay written by him, on the subject.

THE BEST MEANS OF INDUCING THE BOYS TO REMAIN ON THE FARMS.

All essays to be sent to the secretary of the exhibition association, St. John, N. B., on or before the first day of September 1890, and judgment to be passed by the editor of the above journal and two directors of the said association. The successfull candidate will receive his prize during the holding of the exhibition and his essay will be published in the columns of the Agriculturalist in the issue following the closing of the exhibition.

The exhibition association in addition to which a large number of diplomas and other special prizes will be awarded according to the regulations of the association.

The directors have already received very encouraging reports of the prospect of an attractive display of the products of the West India Islands, and with the large number of special attractions which are being secured this exhibition promises to surpass anything that has ever been attempted in the maritime provinces.

The association finding their buildings and grounds in the city unable to accommodate the number of applicants coming in have secured the splendid grounds and buildings of the Moosepath Driving Park Association, where the stock exhibit will be held, and arrangements are being made for rapid transit between the exhibition buildings and these grounds during the exhibition.

Our agricultural readers should not loose a moment in securing space for their exhibit.

RULES FOR A CLEAR SKIN.

You want to keep your skin nice all summer? Well, then, here are some rules for you.

Don't bathe in hard water; soften it with a few drops of ammonia, or a little borax.

Don't bathe your face while it is very warm, and never use very cold water for it.

Don't wash your face when you are traveling, unless with a little alcohol and water, or a little vaseline.

Don't attempt to remove dust with cold water; give your face a hot bath, using plenty of good soap, then give it a thorough rinsing with water that has had the chill taken off it.

Don't rub your face with a coarse towel, just remember it is not made of cast-iron, and treat it as you would the finest porcelain—gently and delicately.

Don't use a sponge or linen rag for your face; choose a flannel one.

Don't believe you can get rid of wrinkles by filling in the crevices with powder. Instead give your face a Russian bath every night; that is, to bathe it with water so hot that you wonder how you can stand it, and then a minute after, with cold water that will make it glow with warmth; dry it with a soft towel and go to bed, and you ought to sleep like a baby while your skin is growing firmer and coming from out of the wrinkles, and you are resting.—Ladies' Home Journal.

AN OATH BY TELEGRAPH.

A correspondent vouches for the accuracy of the following incident:—When the new Bishop of Durham went to Windsor this week in company with Lord Knutsford to take the oath of homage previous to the ceremony of enthronement, the alarming discovery was made that neither of them had a copy of the said oath. In vain was a messenger despatched to the bishop's residence in search of the missing document. The dilemma was serious. To present themselves to her Majesty without the oath was out of the question; to procure a copy in time seemed almost hopeless. In sheer desperation a message was despatched to the Home Office requesting that the terms of the oath might be telegraphed direct to the castle. This was done, and the reply arrived just before the time appointed for the reception. It was such a close shave that there was not even time to make a copy, so the oath was read. from the "flimsy" of the telegraphic office.

THE MONEY IMMIGRANTS CARRY.

Funny Hiding Places from Which Queer Coins Are Brought.

Queer people and queer coins are some of the chief attractions of the barge office, New York, and when visitors are permitted to enter the registry department it is with open eyes and faces full of wonder that they see a man of about 35 years of age, with kindly blue eyes and a dark mustache, jingle about coins in a very lively way and exchange all kinds of foreign money for American legal tender so quickly that it makes an observer's head swim to watch him. The expert is Francis J. Scully, exchange clerk and manager for Austen & Friedsam, who have the contract for exchanging money for the immigrants.

Mr. Scully passed over a score of years at Castle Garden, and until the federal government took charge of immigration, he was employed there in the same capacity that he now occupies. He is proud of the important position that he holds, and can boast of having handled during his life over $50,000,000 in specie. He wears attached to his watch chain a golden eagle, one of the first issued by the United States Government, in 1795. He is able to talk all the languages, and tells many interesting stories about immigrants of various nationalities for whom he has changed money.

All the immigrants who come with money are very suspicious, and some of them do not know what to think of the officials at the barge office. Men who have no money say they have it, and those who have it say they have not. The Italians always carry their money, together with their passports, in long tin tubes. The Italian popular coin is the lire, equal to nineteen cents in American coin. Sometimes one immigrant will have as much as five hundred lire, while on other occasions only one thousand lire are changed by the same number of immigrants.

Englishmen and Irishmen always carry their coin in a sort of watch arrangement, which generally is made to hold twenty soverigns. Very few of the immigrant subjects of Great Britain, however, bring that much wealth to this conntry. At any rate they do not change it when they get here. The Englishman likes to carry the coin of his native land, and it is not unusual for him to offer it in payment for food and railroad fares in the barge office.

The giddy Frenchman carries his money in a short brass tube. The species is generally napoleons or twenty franc pieces. He likes American money and prefers silver dollar pieces because they are similar to his five franc silver piece.

General O'Beirne was standing in the registry department one day and saw a man there who was clothed almost in rags. The man was a Frenchman, who had just passed the registry clerks. The general had some doubts as to whether he would be able to support himself in this country.

"Have you any money?" he asked the immigrant in French. The fellow looked up for a minute and then smiled and unwound a greasy cloth from nis neck. From some hidden spot under his tattered vest he drew a bag filled with gold coin amounting to $5,000. To prove he was not as poor as he looked he also showed a draft for $7,000. The general from that moment believed the old adage that "appearances are often deceitful."

Slavonians carry their money in their prayer books. Usually their fly leaves are made of leather, and between them they place all their money. They believe that the plan is a good one, as thieves care for something more useful than articles of worship. Others of the same class use the seam of a coat for carrying their money in. Others use the boot. They do not wear stockings, but wrap the bills around the foot and then put a piece over it to protect the paper. When the money is removed the paper is very weak, but its aroma is otherwise.

Swedes carry their money in pocketbooks. Their money is the krone, equal to twenty-six cents. Usually the Swede has from ten to fifly of them. One Swede presented himself at the money changer's counter a few days ago and changed $40. He was given five dollar gold pieces in exchange, but declined to take them, as he wated American bills.

The Arabs carry very little money, sometimes a sovereign or napoleon, but they have room for the combined wealth of Gould and Vanderbilt in the belts they carry around their waists. When the son of the desert exchanges his filthy lucre he likes to receive lots of money in return, and for this reason he gets coppers and nickels. The money of the Germans and Hungarians is carried in leather pouches or linen bags. Sometimes they have several hundred dollars with them, but they exchange but little of it.

A pretty Irish girl came to Castle Garden about a year ago. She had over one hundred dollars, and for safe keeping sewed it inside the lining of her corset. When she landed she wanted it changed and could not get it from its place of safety. One of the clerks of the Garden was compelled to cut it out for her. The immigrants who come of late carry less money than those of previous years, which shows they ars much poorer and are not as desirable as their predecessors.

THE spruce market at New York and Boston is strong. Orders continue to come in, and the leading dealers keep sold a good ways ahead, with everything that goes into the rough part of a house selling quickly. It is now suggested that the drive on the St. John is likely to be a very early and a very clean one. On that river the cut of spruce was of good size, but on nearly all of the Maine rivers is smaller than usual. Cargoes are very firm. Random spruce cargoes are quoted at $15.50 to $16, dimensions, $16 to $17; frames, $17 to $18. Hemlock is also in very small supply, and the market is quick.—Calais Times.

HERALDISMS.

"That cigar you smoke has its advantages." "Like it?" "No; that's just it. A friend doesn't feel hurt if you don't offer him one."

Daly Grunther (tasting his noodle soup)—Humph! You'd better have a noodle walk through here. Water (suavely)—Are you looking for a job?

A farmer was holding a plough
Hitched up to a crumple-horned cough,
The beast felt o'erweighted
And recalcitreighted
And the farmer's an invalid nough.

Girl (weeping)—I'm so sorry you have to go on the road again. It almost breaks my heart. Drummer—Don't cry, Fanny, I'll manage to pick up another girl somewhere.

"How long was Bearson's speech?" "I don't know. I didn't have my gas meter with me."

Ferocious—A term applied by man to those animals that object to serving him in the capacity of food.

NAMES OF NEGROES.

The Curious Nomenclature That Originated in the Old Plantation Life.

Of course on every plantation there were several negroes of the same name, and the negroes, who are apt at such things, used various and peculiar sobriquets to distinguish them. On my father's place there was a Taller Liza, a Black Liza and a Pop-Eyed Liza and an Unker Knock-Kneed Jake. There were in one family three generations of Bens, all possessed of a mental or physical infirmity. The old man, who had been kicked in the head by a mule, was crazy. He spent his days and pretty nearly all his nights standing under a broad China tree preaching of the judgment day. He was Unker Fool Ben. His son, a middle aged man, afflicted with an ulcer that made him lame, was Unker Hoppin Ben. The grandson, who trembled with the palsy and besides was simple-minded, was Unker Chilly Ben. Though able-bodied, he was never required to do any work and wandered about the place without let or hindrance. At the close of the war a large majority of the Southern negroes assumed the name of the family to which they belonged, getting it fearfully twisted sometimes, as for instance, Grim for Graham, Buskey for Arowbuski, &c. some went back in search of names to their former owners in Virginia or Carolina, who had either lost them through debt or raised them to be sold to the negro speculator, who bought them to be sold again to work the cotton and rice plantations. In this way you will now find the grandfather of a family bearing the name of his old master in Virginia, the son that of his owner at the close of the war, while the grandson assumes some fanciful name suggested by circumstances. So I know an old man calling himself Jim Sanders. His son is Jim James, jr. There is not nor ever has been a Jim James, sr. His son, again, is Jim Grandson. Upon the plantations you still occasionally come across the once familiar names of Sambo, Cuffee, Dinah, Sukey, &c., but very rarely even there. Grandsons, Mortimers, Leilas, Nathalies, &c., have taken their places. Bible names, with explanatory prefixes auffixes, are great favorites among the devout portion of the negro community. The man who works my garden is King David Jonsing. My woodcutter is Rev. Solermon Wiseman, who like St. Paul does not disdain with his own hands to minister to his necessities. Besides these, I number among my acquaintance Rev. Simon Surrender and Holy Tabernacle, Brother John the Baptist Tubbs and Elder William Wineglass, a somewhat intemperate name for the calling. Among the more secular are Mr. Jack Hyena and Prince Albert Hardtimes, a happy equality between the aristocrat and the plebeian. The lusty young negro man who, with Webster's spelling book and a hickory, teaches the colored idea how to shoot, has chosen the name of Prof. Sam Cape of Good Hope. A black Vulcan, hammering sparks from his anvil, dubs himself Sampson Lightning. The butcher's boy, who comes whistling into the yard with his basket upon his arm and has a face as black as ebony, answers to the name of Ivory Temple. A little colored female tramp from the country, who comes to me once a week, totin a bundle of lighter'd on her head she offers to exchange for "a nick or two em'ty flasses, (flasks) announces herself as Miss Annerlizer Purse. An empty purse, evidently for she never fails to wind up the trade by asking: "Ain't per got nuthin t'eat yer kin give me."

BETRAYAL OF SCHMIEDE.

Fatal Effort to See the Plans of Cronstadt.

I have received the following further details respecting the attempted purchase of the plans of the defences of Cronstadt. One day a woman presented herself at the Ministry of War, imagining it to be the Ministry of Marine (they are about three minutes' walk from each other), asked for the Fourth Department, and when there expressed a wish to see M. Soboleff, a petty official who does much of the writing of the department. As good or ill luck would have it, there chanced to be an official of that name in the ministry of war as well as in the fourth department of the ministry of marine. He came when asked for, and the visitor requested him to confide to her the plans. "Which plans?" he asked. "You know," she replied, and then recollecting the watchword, "Telegraph," pronounced it. Suspecting something wrong, the official said, "Oh, yes, just wait a moment and I'll get them." He then requested her to be seated and, leaving the room, ordered the two soldiers on guard to keep a vigilant watch on her movements, and not to allow her to leave the premises on any account. He at once went to the head of the department and informed him of what had taken place. This official immediately telephoned to the under secretary of war, Gen. Obrutscheff, who communicated with the perfect of police, Gen. Gresser. The result of all this telephoning and message sending was that two detectives were sent round to the war ministry, and some worthless documents were handed to the woman, who, carefully putting them away in her reticule, left the establishment, followed at a distance by the detectives. She was then dogged to a house not very far away, and to a room in which were two gentlemen, official representatives of foreign powers, seated before a table looking at the documents just brought to them. As the detectives had no power to arrest any one but the female, they requested the gentlemen to sign a paper to the effect that on a certain day, at a certain hour, in such and such a house they were present under certain circumstances described. This, of course, they could have no objection to do.

The woman was at once taken to prison and interrogated. She stated that she was to have gone to the marine ministry, and to have given the watchward "Telegraph" to an official named Soboleff, from whom she was to have received certain plans. This confession led to the arrest of Soboleff, who in turn made a confession incriminating a naval captain of second rank—Schmiede by name, and not Schmitt. This person was arrested at the Naval (Casino) in Cronstadt, taken to St. Petersburg and interned in the fortress. The money paid down for the plans was only 1,500 roubles (about £130), but on delivery ten times that sum was to have been paid.

The Emperor, to whom a detailed report was made, is reported to have said that the delivery of the genuine plans to the gentlemen who were so desirous of obtaining them would not have given him or his government the slightest concern, but that he was grieviously pained to think that Russian naval officers would be guilty of such treason.

The watchmaker knows as much about spring cleaning as his wife does.

The Singalese eat not only the honey and wax of bees, but they devour the insects themselves.