THE HERALD.

VOL. II., NO. 47. FREDERICTON, N. B., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1891. $1.00 PER YEAR.

Board of Works

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 O[illegible]

HO[illegible]S 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,

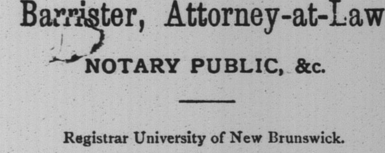
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law,

NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.

Registrar University of New Brunswick.

Office: CARLETON STREET.

RAILROADS.



CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

ATLANTIC DIVISION.

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

ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS

In Effect October 5th, 1891.

LEAVE FREDERICTON.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

6.15. 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.

3.20 P. M.—For Fredericton Junction, St. John, etc.

RETURNING TO FREDERICTON FROM

St. John, 6 25, 7.15 a. m.; 4.40, p. m. Fredericton Junction, 8.10, a.m.; 12.15, 6.25., p. m. McAdam Junction, 10.50, a. m.; 2.30, p.m. Vanceboro, 10. 25, a. m., St. Stephen, 7.45, a. m. 9.50 p. m. St. Andrews, 7.00, a. m.

Arriving in Fredericton at 9.20 a. m., 1.25, 7.20 p. m.

LEAVE GIBSON.

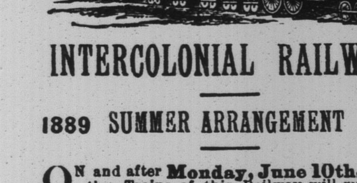
6 20 A. M.—Mixed for Woodstock, and points north.

ARRIVE AT GIBSON.

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

D. McNICOLL, *Gen. Pass. Agent,* MONTREAL.

C. E. McPHERSON, *Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agent,* ST. JOHN, N. B.



INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

1889 SUMMER ARRANGEMENT 889

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.

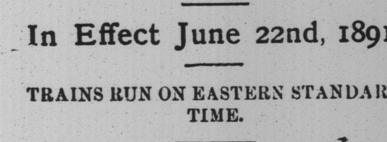
All trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

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



CANADA EASTERN RAILWAY

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

In Effect June 22nd, 1891.

TRAINS RUN ON EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

AN EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Fredericton daily (Sunday excepted) for Chatham.

LEAVE FREDERICTON

3:00 [illegible] ison, 3:05; Marysville, 3:13; Durham, 3:43; Cross [illegible]ek, 4:17; Boiestown, 5:20; Doaktown, 6:15; Upper Blackville, 6:52, Blackville, 7:25; Upper Nelson Boom, 8:05; Chatham Junction, 8;35, arrive at Chatham, 9:00.

RETURNING, LEAVE CHATHAM

7:00, a. m; Chatham Junction, 7:35; Upper Nelson Boom, 7.50; Blackville, 8:35; Upper Blackville, 9:00; Doaktown, 9:42; Boiestown, 10:25; Cross Creek, 11:35; Durham, 12:10; Marysville, 12:47; Gibson 12:57; arriving at Fredericton, 1:00 p. m.

Connections are made at Chatham Junction for all points on the I. C. Railway and Upper Provinces; at Fredericton with Canadian Pacific Railway for St. John, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, and all Western points, and River Steamers for St. John and points on St. John River; at Gibson, with Canadian Pacific Railway for Woodstock, Houlton, Grand Falls, Edmundston and Presque Isle, and at Cross Creek with Stage for Stanley.

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

THOMAS HOBEN, Superintendent.

COOKED CODFISH.

Ask your Grocer for

COOKED SHREDDED CODFISH,

And Try It.

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

STEAMSHIPS.

ALLAN LINE.

1891. Autumn Arrangement. 1891.

This Company's Lines are composed of double-engined, Clyde-built 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 some of the fastest trips on record.

Liverpool, Londonderry, Quebec and Montreal Service.

From Liverpool.		From Montreal.	From Quebec.
24 Sept.	*NUMIDIAN	14 Oct.	....
1 Oct.	CIRCASSIAN	17 "	18 Oct.
8 "	SARDINIAN	24 "	25 "
15 "	*MONGOLIAN	4 Nov.	....
22 "	PARISIAN	7 "	8 Nov.
29 "	*NUMIDIAN	18 "	....

Last Sailing of the Season.

*S. S. Mongolian and Numidian will carry cattle and only Cabin Passengers to Liverpool, and do not call at Quebec on the homeward voyage, but from Liverpool they carry all classes of passengers and call at Quebec.

Mail steamers are despatched from Montreal at daylight on day of sailing. Cabin, Intermediate, and Steerage passengers desiring to embark at Montreal can do so (without extra charge) after 8 o'clock the preceding evening. Steamers sail from Quebec at 9 a. m.

Liverpool and Portland Direct Service.

The first sailing from Portland will be the S. S. "Circassian," 26th, November. Steamers in the Portland Service will not call at Halifax on either the outward or homeward voyages.

Liverpool, Queenstown, St. John's, Halifax and Baltimore Mail Service.

Liverpool to Baltimore via St. Johns and Halifax.		Halifax via St. Johns, N.F. to Liverpool.
15 Sept.	CASPIAN	12 Oct.
29 "	NOVA SCOTIAN	26 "
13 Oct.	*CARTHAGINIAN	9 Nov.
27 "	CASPIAN	23 "
10 Nov.	NOVA SCOTIAN	7 Dec.
24 "	*CARTHAGINIAN	21 "

And fortnightly thereafter.

*The Carthaginian will carry only Cabin passengers from Halifax.

Rates of Passage to Liverpool.

SALOON .... $40, $50, and $60.
" RETURN .... $80, $90, and $110.

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

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

INTERMEDIATE $30
STEERAGE $20

NEW S. S. MONGOLIAN and NUMIDIAN.

REDUCED CABIN RATES.

As these steamers carry cattle on voyage to Liverpool, it has been decided to fix the rates at the following low figures:

CABIN .... $40 and $45 Single
" .... $90 and $95 Return

The cabin accommodations are first-class in every respect, and the steamer is lighted throughout by electricity.

The arrangements for carrying cattle are so complete on these steamers, that the usual objections made by passengers to sailing on Cattle boats cannot be applied.

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

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

Reduced rates on railroads are allowed Allan Line passengers.

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

GLASGOW AND HALIFAX LINE.

Direct sailings from Glasgow to Halifax.

*MANITOBAN	15 Oct.
*HIBERNIAN	29 "
*NESTORIAN	13 Nov.
*MANITOBAN	27 "
*HIBERNIAN	11 Dec.

And fortnightly thereafter.

Glasgow, Londonderry, and New York Service.

(Late State Line Steamers.)

From Glasgow.		From New York.
25 Sept.	STATE OF CALIFORNIA	15 Oct. 1 p. m
9 Oct.	STATE OF NEVADA	29 " 1 p. m.
23 "	STATE OF NEBRASKA	12 " Noon.
6 Nov.	STATE OF CALIFORNIA	26 " Noon.

Rates of Passage New York to Glasgow.

Saloon .... $35 to $65
" Return .... $65 to $120

Special Railway fares from Glasgow to Liverpool, $2.50; to London, $5.00; Londonderry to Belfast, $1.30; to Dublin, $1.85. Passengers have their choice of lines and are allowed 10 days stop over at Glasgow or Londonderry if desired.

For Staterooms, Tickets, or further information apply to

WM. THOMSON CO., Agents,

ST. JOHN N. B.

Oct. 10.

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.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

UNLIKE ANY OTHER. As much For INTERNAL as EXTERNAL use. In 1810

Originated by an Old Family Physician.

Think Of It. In use for more than Eighty Years, and still leads. *Generation after Generation* have used and blessed it. Every Traveler should have a bottle in his satchel.

Every Sufferer From Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, Diphtheria, Coughs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Cholera-Morbus, Diarrhœa, Lameness, Soreness in Body or Limbs, Stiff Joints or Strains, will find in this old Anodyne relief and speedy cure.

Every Mother Should have Johnson's Anodyne Liniment in the house for Croup, Colds, Sore Throat, Tonsilitis, Colic, Cuts, Bruises, Cramps and Pains liable to occur in any family without notice. Delays may cost a life. Relieves all Summer Complaints like magic. Price, 35 cts. post-paid; 6 bottles, $2. Express paid. I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

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.

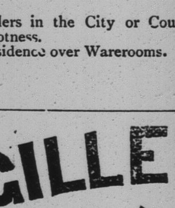
☞ *Special Prices for Country Orders.*

Orders in the City or Country attended to with promptness.

Residence over Warerooms.

ADAMS BROS.

GILLETT'S PURE POWDERED 100% LYE



PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap, Softening Water, Disinfecting, and a hundred other uses. A can equals 20 pounds Sal Soda.

Sold by All Grocers and Druggists.

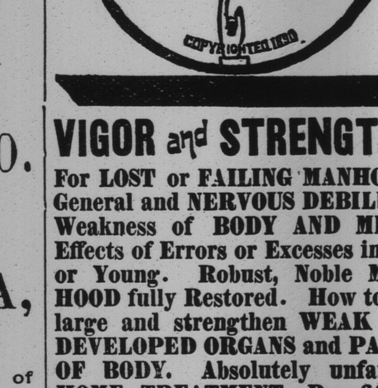
E. W. GILLETT, Toronto.

I CURE FITS!

When I say I 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 worse 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.

H. C. ROOT, M. C., 186 ADELAIDE ST., WEST, TORONTO, ONT.

BE A MAN!



VIGOR and STRENGTH!

For LOST or FAILING MANHOOD, General and NERVOUS DEBILITY, Weakness of BODY AND MIND, Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Robust, Noble MANHOOD fully Restored. How to enlarge and strengthen WEAK UNDEVELOPED ORGANS and PARTS OF BODY. Absolutely unfailing HOME TREATMENT—Benefits in a day. Men testify from fifty States and Foreign Countries. Write them. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) FREE. Address

ERIE MEDICAL CO.,

2 BUFFALO, N.Y.

PATENT AUTOMATIC POCKET KNIFE.

NOTHING better made. Easily opened without looking for nick in blade. Opens by simply pushing a button.

Made from the best of steel. Call and see them.

For sale by

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

WANTED

RELIABLE PUSHING MEN to sell choice Nursery Stock. Complete assortment. Splendid opportunity offered for Spring work. My Salesmen have good success, many selling from $100 to $200 per week. Send for Proof and Testimonials. A good pushing man wanted here at once. Liberal Terms, and the best goods in the market. Write, R. G. CLYNE, Nurseryman, Perth, Ont.

MOORISH WEDDINGS.

Peculiar Ceremonies Performed in Morocco.

It was evening when we started off to a Moorish wedding, one of the most interesting sights of Morocco, writes a correspondent of the London Graphic. We found our way to a low white-washed house, which the ladies of the party entered. The gentlemen had to remain outside, as no man is permitted to look on a Moorish lady. We found ourselves in a short passage leading into the "patio," a square hall round which the rooms are built. The patio was crowded with women squatting on the floor, some sipping tea or eating sweet cakes; others (the paid musicians) sing in a low, nasal chant to the accompaniment of tom-toms.

Passing through these we came into the room where the bride sat in state. The atmosphere was stifling. She was surrounded by lady friends and relatives, many of whom held long lighted candles. The women were smartly attired and had their faces and eyes highly painted. The room was long and narrow. Its ceilings were painted in brilliant colors and the whitewashed walls for about six feet were hung with a handsome dado of crimson velvet in panels, each panel being a Moorish arch applique in green broche with gold embroidery. Behind white lace curtains at each end of the room stood a bed with white pillows incased in Moorish embroidery on silk, a valance of the same reaching to the ground. On one of these beds sat the bride, tailor fashion, with a veil of checked muslin entirely enveloping her. This was presently raised and disclosed the lady to our view. She was a girl of fourteen, and being very fat was considered a beauty. To be fat is considered a woman's greatest attraction. Indeed, when nearing the marriageable age, it is common for girls to lie for weeks covered with warm blankets, passing their time in dozing and feeding on a fattening diet of milk, "boos koosoo" (the native dish), oil, peas, or a certain bean, supposed to be infallible as a fat producer.

Her face presented the most extraordinary appearance, being paintod white with a delicate pattern in pale blue, yellow and black on a three-cornered patch of crimson on each cheek and chin. The eyebrows were indicated by a thick line of dense black, and from the corners of the eyes which were blackened, extended a fan-shaped design in black to the top of the ears. The tips of her fingers and toes were dyed terra cotta with henna. Aysha (so she was called) was clad in a gorgeous kaftan of red silk and gold brocade, embroidered in gold and reaching to her ankles. Her undergarments were pure-colored brocade and her waistcoat green velvet and gold. Over the kaftan hung a light gauze garment open down the front and confined by a band of gold and silk in many colors. Her headdress was composed of silk handkerchiefs, pinned round so as to show a narrow edge of each on the forehead. Above these came a band of black velvet with a close design of seed pearls and emeralds. Her neck was encircled by many necklaces, principally strings of pearls with occasional uncut emeralds and amethysts. She further wore a number of rings, and bracelets and anklets of a costly but clumsy description. The most remarkable piece of jewelry was the earrings, which were as large as an ordinary bracelet, the part going through the ear being a tube of gold quite half an inch diameter.

While we were gazing at her we heard a cry in the patio, which was quickly taken up by the women in the bridal chamber. The bridal veil was immediately dropped and the women assumed their helks, a long white woolen shawl. The reason of this commotion was the entrance of Aysha's brother, a tall Moor in dark blue cloth djellabea and white turban. He seated himself on the bed front of his sister, and the latter, putting her arms around his neck, was carried pickaback into the patio. Here the women were congregated around a curious wooden box, swathed in bridal clothes. At one side was an opening, where the Moor knelt. The bride climbed over his head and into the box. Draperies were dropped over the opening, and Aysha, in her cage, was hoisted on a mule at the door of the house. The procession then formed up, the musicians, playing drums, leading the way, followed by Moors carrying brass candlelabras with colored candles. Then came the bride's box, surrounded by twenty or thirty Riffians doing a wild, fantastic "powder play" with their long brass or silver-mounted guns. Then more candles and a long array of friends. In this way is the bride borne to her husband's home; no matter how far it may be, in the box she must remain until she arrives there. Then the box is lifted down to the threshold, and the bridegroom's mother comes with a bowl of milk, a loaf of bread and salt for the bride to taste. The keys are then delivered to her, and, the old lady keeping in front of the box, the bride crawls out, crawls on to her mother-in-laws's back, and is carried to the bridal chamber, there, still veiled, to be locked in alone. The mother then delivers the key of the room to her son, who goes to unveil and look for the first time on his bride.

IN MEMORIAM.

He came with a poem, and dire intent,
And up the sanctum stairs he went;
Hope and a smile on his face were b'ended,
And this is the manner in which he ascend-ed

He bearded the editor in his lair,
And began a-reading his poem fair;
But the editor stopped him before he had ended.
And this is the manner in which he descended

DR. T. A. SLOCUM'S

Oygenized emulsion of pure cod liver oil. If you have any throat trouble—Use it. For sale by all druggists. 35 cents per bottle.

DEATH OF A MISER PRINCE.

Nicolai Jussupoff, His Vast Wealth and His Beggarly Ways.

Prince Nicolai Jussupoff, who died recently in St. Petersburg, was as eccentric and miserly as any nobleman in history. He was the last of a fine family from the region of the Don. His grandfather was an intimate friend of Voltaire, Diderot and d'Alembert, and by his passion for art he filled a private museum with copies of the old masters. Nicolali Jussupoff had greater wealth than his grandfather and the same taste for literature and art, but he satisfied them only at the expense of others, and in his wonderings through Europe he confined his visits to art galleries and curio museums to the free or half-price days.

The prince's attire was always poor, even to the extreme of raggedness. One day at Baden-Baden the empress Augusta met in the park a bent old man in tattered and greasy garments. She drew a five-dollar gold piece from her pocket and reached it under his bowed face. The old man raised his face with a grim smile and the empress was abashed to find herself face to face with prince Jussupoff.

Despite his parsimony prince Jussupoff was long master of ceremonies at St. Petersburg court. When visited by the members of the imperial family in his splendid palace he laid before them entertainments of classical magnificence, but the minute the doors closed behind them he hurried from room to room extinguishing the lights and admonishing everybody in the house that he was on the verge of bankruptcy.

The one person whom the eccentric old man loved was his only child—a girl of remarkable beauty and mind. For her sake St. Petersburg society always treated him with indulgence. She was expected some time ago to marry Alexander, of Battenberg, but the czar disapproved of the union. When she became the countess of Sumarokon-Elston European dailies spoke of her as the richest heiress on the continent. The vast estates of her father are hers, and his title will be borne by her husband.

BLOWING OUT A CANDLE.

Some Novel Tricks to Perform in the Home Circle.

(From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.)

There are many ways of blowing out a candle and there are ways a candle can be placed so that it cannot be easily extinguished with a puff. The most startling, though, perhaps the most dangerous way of putting out the flame is by a quick, strong inhalation of the breath a short distance from the candle. It will appear as if the flame had been literally swallowed. To learn the trick it is first necessary to learn the proper distance from the face to hold the candle, but this can be done after one or two trials.

Another pretty trick with a lighted candle can be done to show the peculiar way air currents will travel. Place the candle on a table and in front of it and a few inches away put an ordinary bottle. Blow directly at the bottle. A variation can be made by using two bottles instead of one. Place the bottles side by side, about a quarter or half an inch apart. Right behind the space between the two bottles place the lighted candle. If the distances are properly adjusted they can be so arranged that it is impossible to blow out the candle by blowing through the spaces between the bottles. There is another trick which is likewise as interesting. Take a round disk of cardboard, or one of the common tin side shades and hold it between your mouth and the candle. Then blow right at the card and you will find that the flame of the candle will bend toward you and the cardboard instead of in the direction you are blowing.

ORIGIN OF HIGH HEELS.

Formerly Blocks of Wood Fastened upon Sandals.

Heels, it is said, owe their origin to Persia. where they were introduced upon sandals in the shape of blocks of wood fixed underneath, such being the root idea of these deformities to which lovely women owes so many of her woes. A high unsteady heel, it is an open secret, injures the leg tendons and effects the spine, as well as the internal organs, which are liable to be displaced by the thrown-forward position entailed.

In Persia, the home of the high heel, says the New York Press, these blocks of wood were used simply to "raise the feet from the burning sands of the country, and were about two inches high." With the Persian women these blocks were vastly higher than those erected by the men, their highest being from eighteen inches to two feet, thus becoming more of the nature of stilts than anything else.

Strangely enough, many years after, a similar fashion came into vogue in Venice, but the motive in this case was comically different; "by its means jealous husbands thought they would be able to keep their wives at home." The supports of such shoes in Venice were called "chapineys," and to appease the vanity of the ladies, and doubtless also to sugar the pill, were made highly ornate.

The height of these chapineys determined the rank of the wearer, an extra coating for ihe pill, "the noblest dames being permitted to wear them one-half yard or more high."

THE BEAUTY STANDARD.

The standard of female loveliness varies greatly in different countries and with individual tastes. Some prefer the plump and buxom type; some admire the slender and sylph-like, and some the tall and queenly maiden. But among all people of the Caucasian race one point of beauty is always admired—a pure, clear and spotless complexion—whether the female be of the blonde, brunette, or hazel-eyed type. This first great requisite of loveliness can be assured only by a pure state of the blood, active liver, good appetite and digestion, all of which are secured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is guaranteed to accomplish all that is claimed for it, or money refunded. If you would have a clear lovely complexion free from eruptions, moth patches, spots and blemishes, use the "Golden Medical Discovery."

GENERAL COMFORT.

Friend—"I see your little boys have their hair clipped close to their heads."

Mr. Baldhead—"Yes. I find the fashion a great comfort."

"They are certainly cooler."

"I was not referring to them, but to myself. When the boys are around the flies sort o' divide themselves up and give me some piece."

SUNOL'S PERFORANCE.

Gotham's Solar Light Focussed Upon Sunol and Her Wonderful Mile.

An old expert, says the New York Sun, asked whether the trotting record had been beaten, would say that it had and it hadn't; that Sunol's mile of 2.8¼, compared to Maud S's was but as a name to a substance. It leaves the trotting in the same uncertainty as Salvator left the running turf when he flew over a straighaway mile in 1.36½. That was a tremendous jumb over the previous record of 1.39¾. Yet we suppose a group of turfmen could scarcely have been got together without including some staunch advocate of undisturbed supremacy for Ten Broeck. The measure for comparison between a straight mile and an oval mile was too uncertain to shut out all difference of opinion.

A kite-shaped track like that at Stockton is so much faster than the standard oval form that in comparing performances on them the horse and the track must be considered somewhat in the nature of a double team. All that the record shows is that Sunol and Stockton are better than Maud S. and Cleveland. Mated differently, the superiority of Maud S. would not be measured by a mere half second, and, were the two mares to test each other side by side, there would be three heats only, and the third would see Maud almost out of hearing of her beaten opponent's hoofs.

We have no thought of discrediting Sunol. No great performance can ever be without the old friends of former champions reviving their recollections of great feats done upon older and poorer courses and with inferior paraphernalia and under more difficult circumstances, and holding these up as still unsurpassed. But the advantage which Sunol has enjoyed over Maud is too radical not to make it necessary to qualify her record with the obvious conclusion that it is better in figures only and not in fact. She is a mare so rank in courage that her store of electricity inclines to go off at the first contact. It has been next to impossible so to repress her efforts in the first half mile that she may have equal strength to come on to the wire. But, although her breeding is high and her development has been precocious, we cannot but think that there is an improvement yet to come during the next year or two which will carry her so far to the front that she will be queen of the turf in the face of all comparison.

Apart from Sunol's achievement, though, as an exhibition of phenomenal racing speed, there was a lesson in it of practical value for the owner of every horse with four legs. It is only about two months since it was suddenly announced, after a long summer's preparation had brought her nearly into the desired form, that she was lame. She had strained herself getting up, or she had stepped into a hole, or she had rheumatism. We will venture to say not one of these explanations entered her owner's head. The result of Mr. Bonner's study of the horse has not caused him first to account for casual lameness upon such theories. All that he did, probably, was to telegraph composedly to Sunol's trainer. "Lower the inside of her hoof." Within a month came the report that the mare was herself again and had gone a mile in 2.16. A few intermediate attempts and she had made a new record. It is not every horse that can trot in 2.08¼, but a great many lame horses can be cured by lowering the inside of the hoof or by any one of the many other variations ol treatment which the philosophical professor of the department of Ungulatics knows how to apply.

THE NEW LANGUAGE.

Our Weekly Lesson in Volapuk

Note. Lesson I was published Oct 10th with outline of the plan and full instructions for revision of the exercises.

Lesson IV

COMPARISON

of adjectives is formed by the addition to the adjective of um for comparative and ün for superlative degree. The adverb is compared by adding o to the corresponding degree of the adjective.

Ka (than) is the conjunction following the comparative.

NUMERALS.

Bal (one): tel (two): kil (three): fol (four): lul (five): mäl (six): vel (seven): jöl (eight): zül (nine).

These follow their nouns as adjectives. Their multiples are formed by adding s, as bals (ten): fols (forty) and units and tens are coupled by e, as balsebal (eleven): kilsefol (thirty-four).

The ordinals simply add id to the cardinals, as balid (first): velid (seventh).

The distinctives add o to the ordinals, as telido (secondly): velido (seventhly).

The iteratives add na to the cardinals, as balna (once): kilna (thrice).

Fractions are expressed by suffixing dils to the cardinal representing the denominator, and writing after it the number indicating the numerator, as teldil bal (one half, i. e. two parts one): luldils fol (four-fifths, i. e. five parts four).

EXERCISES.

Cil gudikum—Mans badikün—Binom pul gudikum e binof vom gudikün—Sedom lolis svidikün mote olik—Binof gudikum ka mot ofik—Flols svidikün binoms lols—Luls—Lulsefol—Velselul—Kilsevel Telsekil—Logom omi keli tidol—Flapob telna u kilna cili obik—Kidom balido moti omik e telido fati omik—Pul balid sedom flolis mote okik, ab pul telid flapom fati okik—Kim kidom balsna moti okik?—Man balid binom gudikum ka ut kel tidom cili velid voma et—Foldils kil—Telsedils kil—Kilsedils vel.

Seven eighths—Five sixths—Three quarters—Seventy—Twenty-five—The boy is worse than the father—I send him flowers in the first place and books secondly—His picture is better than his father's—Twenty is a quarter of eighty—The first flower is a rose—Two boys and three women kiss that bad child—He sees worse than his child—She strikes her child four or five times—The books which she sends me are better than the flowers which she sends you—The men are more friendly than the women, but the child is most friendly—Whose (of whom) is most friendly?—Which book is the best and which rose is the sweetest?—Whom do the mothers teach?—Who teaches the friendly children?—Twice two are four—He sees the men; he kisses the women, and he beats the children: he is the worst man.

PILES! PILES! ITCHING PILES.

SYMPTOMS—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists, or by mail, for 50 ents. Dr. Swanye & Son, Philadelphia.

THE QUEEN'S HIGHWAY.

Fourteen Hundred of the Royal Marines and Sailors to be Carried Over the Line in December.

Arrangements have just been completed between the Canadian Pacific railway company and the British director of transports for the trial of the Canadian Pacific as a route for the carriage of imperial troops. The trial takes place in December, when detachments of about seven hundred marines and sailors each, with officers, will be exchanged between Halifax and Vancouver and vice versa.

The imperial authorities have accepted the company's terms.

The necessary preparations will be made forthwith. This is the first full formal recognition of the Canadian Pacific for imperial military purposes, and is sure to attract world-wide attention to the route as a British highway to the east and a rival to the Suez Canal.

The force to be transported westward through Canada will comprise the usual reliefs for the fleets on the Pacific and China stations, and that coming eastward will comprise men whose term of duty on foreign stations has been completed.

The Montreal Star says: D. McNicoll, general passenger agent of the Canadian Pacific railway, corroborated this information and supplemented it with some further details. This negotiation with the imperial government had been going on sometime and was now about complete. Early in December next the marines of the two war ships, Pheasant and Champion, belonging to the North Pacific naval station, would be paid off and sent home to England as their term of service at that station would then expire. Their places would be filled by new crews to be brought out from England. Hitherto the practice has been to transfer the men or send them home by an inward bound ship. However, this year an experiment is to be made, and the advantages of the Canadian Pacific line as a new route to the east put to the test. The homeward bound marines will be landed at Vancouver and brought across to Halifax and taken to the Pacific coast over the same line. The whole force to be so transferred will be 609 men and officers. The C. P. R. will provide everything required for both trans-continental journeys, cars, berths, meals at resturants dining cars; they will take the force up at one ocean and put them down by the other, one ready to take up their duties in the North Pacific squadron and the other ready to sail across the Atlantic to England. The immediate purpose of the imperial authorities is to transfer their marines and sailors, but beyond this there is no doubt they have in view the testing of the Canadian Pacific line as a means of transferring troops to and from the East. The journey of these marines and sailors will therefore, be of considerable interest both here and in Great Britain.

TO HAVE A BRIGHT LAMP.

In these days when lamps are used so much the care of them is quite an important matter. If the lamps be good and have proper attention, one cannot wish for a more satisfactory light; but if badly cared for they will be a source of much discomfort. The great secret of having lamps in good working order is to keep them clean and to use good oil. Have a regular place and time for trimming the lamps. Put a folded newspaper on the table, so that any stray bits of burned wick and drops of oil may fall upon it. Wash and wipe the chimneys and shades. Now take off all loose parts of the burner, washing them in hot soap suds and wiping with a clean, soft cloth.

Trim the weeks and turn them quite low. With a soft, wet cloth, well soaped, wipe the burner thoroughly, working the cloth as much as possible inside the burner to get off every particle of the charred wick. Now fill the lamps within about one inch from the top, and wipe with a damp towel and then with a dry one. Adjust all the parts and then return them to their proper places. Whenever a new wick is required in a lamp, wash and scald the burner before putting in the wick. With a student lamp, the receptacle for waste oil, which is screwed on the bottom of the burner, should be taken off at least once a week and washed.

Sometimes a wick will get very dark and dirty before it is half consumed. It is not economy to try to burn it; replace it with a fresh one. The trouble and expense are slight and the increase in clearness and brilliancy will repay the extra care. When a lamp is lighted it should not at once be turned up to the full height; wait until the chimney is heated. Beautiful shades are often cracked or broken by having the hot chimneys rest against them. Now, when lighting a lamp be careful that the chimney is set perfectly straight and does not touch the shade at any point. The shade should be placed on the lamp as soon as it is lighted, that it may heat gradually.—Maria Parloa in Ladies' Home Journal.

HOW TO HANDLE GUNS.

A Few Rules that Should be Remembered and Followed.

Having been asked by friends frequently for advice for their boys in handling guns, I send you a digest of same. Perhaps as the shooting season is now on, you might think them worth publication:

1. Empty or loaded never point a gun towards yourself or any other person.

2. When afield, carry your gun at the half-cock. If in cover, let your hand shield the hammer from whipping twigs.

3. When riding from one shooting place to another, or when you have your gun in any conveyance, remove the cartridges, if a breech loader, it being so easy to replace them. If in a muzzle loader remove the caps, brush off the nipple, and place wads on the nipple, letting down the hammers on wads—simply removing caps sometimes leaves a little fulminate on the nipple, and a blow on the hammer when down discharges it.

4. Never draw a gun towards you by the barrel.

5. More care is necessary in the use of a gun in a boat than elsewhere; the limited space, confined action, and uncertain motion make it dangerous at the best. If possible no more than two persons should occupy a boat. Hammerless guns are a constant danger to persons boating.

6. Always clean your gun thoroughly as soon as you return from a day's sport, no matter how tired you feel: the consequence of it always being ready for service is ample return for the few minutes irksome labor.

"I remember Johnson's Anodyne Liniment," said an old man, "when I was a boy," Same now.

ABOUT LEECHES.

How they are Caught and Disposed of to Merchants.

Beyond the fact that the leeches used in medical practice are costly little black reptiles, with a ferocious appetite for blood, few of us know much about them. Leech-catching is, however, quite an extensive business in some parts of France, Spain, Italy, Russia and England, and of late years has been prosecuted on a large scale in this valley of the Nile and Australia. The process of taking them is neither healthful nor agreeable. Leeches affect stagnant and shallow waters, and wherever they abound there is sure to be plenty of intermittent fever. In catching them, the Levitical law of "blood for blood" is literally fulfilled. The fishers wade into the pools with naked legs, and, as soon as the creatures bite, they pick them off and deposit them in bags strapped round the waist like the angler's "creel." The leech-catcher is always a deplorable-looking object—hollow-eyed, livid and emaciated. Half the life is, in fact, drained out of him by the succubi which furnish him with his daily bread. He sells them by the pound—the average number of leeches to the pound being about seven hundred. The wholesale leech-merchant, however, disposes of them by the number to the retailer, realizing one or two hundred per cent on first cost, and the retailer puts on at least one hundred per cent more, so that by the time they reach the sick-room they are very expensive articles. The wholesale merchant pays two or three cents apiece for his leeches; the invalid to whom they are applied, from twenty cents to one dollar, according to the supply of blood-suckers in the market. In France the leech-ponds and marshes are frequently farmed out to speculators at an annual rental, and the lessees employ large numbers of men as fishers. Most of these poor fellows die prematurely, either from loss of blood or from the effects of miasma. In this way hundreds of healthy men are sacrificed that the sick may be relieved. If the homœopathists are right, the game is not worth the candle.

Paris is the great market for these unpleasant-looking vermiculars. At Gentilly, near that city, there is an establishment furnished with reservoirs fifty feet long by thirty feet wide, the bottoms of which are unctuous clay. In these receptacles immense quantities of leeches are kept at all seasons of the year. The entire supply furnished annually by Europe, Asia, Egypt and Australia is estimated at about twenty millions. For exportation, they are usually placed in tubs half-filled with clay and covered with wire gauze.

There is no scarcity of leeches in this country, as every boy who has been in the habit of bathing in our fresh water streams and ponds is well aware; but the common American "blood-sucker" is not the leech of the materia medica, although it is sometimes used as a depletent when the better kind is unprocurable. Upon the whole, it is quite probable that the world is leeched as well as governed "over-much."—N. Y. Ledger.

HISTORY OF THE UMBRELLA.

No one knows whether the umbrella was orginally used as a defence against rain or as a screen from the sun, but it seems probable that the first umbrellas were sunshades, says the Irish Times. In countries where very little clothing is worn rain does not make much difference, but the sun is a power. Why shouldn't the palm-leaf be the first sunshade, with its ribs and handles to order? It hints at the umbrella as well as the fan.

Travelers among the Ainos of Japan often make temporary sunshades of gigantic dock leaves, which are sometimes six feet high, large enough for an account of Gulliver. The umbrella has a very great antiquity. The word itself means a "little shawdow," showing that it was named for its protection from the sun in this case. Horace says:

"Among the military standards the sun beholds an Egyptian canopy."

On coins and in the rock carvings of the ancients the umbrella often shows its familiar form. This goes to prove that Jonas Hanway did not invent the umbrella, but he saw the value of the eastern sunshades, and soon it became the fashion to carry this article of apparel. There must be a great difference between the umbrella of the eighteenth century and the modern steel-ribbed, silk-covered, slender article which it is regarded as a misfortune to get wet.

The desideratum at present is a portable umbrella. There is a fortune for the man who invents a really good umbrella which can be stowed in a valise or trunk. There is an unpatented Corean umbrella that may fill the bill. When it begins to rain the picturesque and stately Corean swell reaches into his sleeve and produces a folded, oiled-paper affair resembling a fan. This is spread and set over the hat like an extinguisher, and is kept in place by two strings held under the chin. It is not very large, but anything that will cover a Corean hat will keep the rain from a Corean.

"JACK THE RIPPER" MURDER.

BERLIN, Oct. 25.—This city has a "Jack the Ripper" sensation. The dead body of an abandoned woman was found horribly mutilated, in her lodgings in a sqalid quarter of the town.

The woman was seen to enter the house with a stranger at 1 o'clock this morning, and ten minutes afterward the man was seen to run away. The woman was found lying on the floor, fully dressed. Her throat was cut and abdomen ripped open. The police suspect a well-dressed young man who was seen accosting women in the street.

The victim was Hedwig Fitsche, and she lived in Holzmaaket Gasse. Portions of the woman's body were cut off and carried away by the murderer.

The person in charge of the building where the body was found drove a good trade for awhile by exhibiting the remains to the public for a small sum of money. The police stopped this horrible business.

Blood was spattered all over the ceilings and walls of the room. It is thought the deed was the work of a madman.

The body of the woman was nearly severed in two, and was ripped from neck downward.

Another woman tried to enter the room before the crime was committed. This disturbed the assailant, who rushed out, pushing aside several persons. The man was pursued, but escaped. The murderer used two knives belonging to the landlady of the house, but the police think the fatal wound was inflicted by a dagger

THE MOON'S INFLUENCE

Upon the weather is accepted by some as real, by others it is disputed. The moon never attracts corns from the tender, aching spot. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor removes the most painful corns in three days. This great remedy makes no sore spots, doesn't go fooling around a man's foot, but gets to business at once, and effects a cure. Don't be imposed upon by substitutes and imitations. Get "Putnam's," and no other.