THE HERALD.

VOL. II., NO. 20. FREDERICTON, N. B., MONDAY, APRIL 27, 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 Office.

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

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

☞ A FIRST-CLASS BARBER SHOP IN CONNECTION.

WM. WILSON,

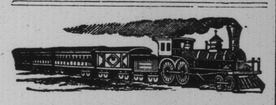
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law,

NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.

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

Office: CARLETON STREET.

RAILROADS.



CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

New Brunswick Division.

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

ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS

In Effect October 12th, 1890.

LEAVE FREDERICTON.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

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

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

RETURNING TO FREDERICTON FROM

St. John, 6.30, 7.35 a. m.; 4.40, p. m. Fredericton Junction, 8.10, a.m.; 12.10., 6.25, p. m. McAdam Junction, 10.47, a. m.; 2.15, p.m. Vanceboro, 10.25, a. m., 12.45 p. m. St. Stephen, 7.45, 10.15 a. m. St. Andrews, 6.55, a. m.

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

LEAVE GIBSON.

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

ARRIVE AT GIBSON.

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

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

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

1889 SUMMER ARRANGEMENT 1889

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

TRAINS WILL LEAVE ST. JOHN:

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

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

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN:

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

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

All trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent.

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

For Tickets and other information, apply at the office of

JOHN RICHARDS, Agent, Fredericton

CANADA EASTERN RAILWAY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

In Effect Dec 1st, 1890.

TRAINS RUN ON EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

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

LEAVE FREDERICTON

7.10 a. m; Gibson, 7.20; Marysville, 7.30; Durham, 8.10; Cross Creek, 8.50; Boiestown, 10.10; Doaktown, 11.25; Upper Blackville, 12.30, p. m.; Blackville, 1.10; Upper Nelson Boom, 2.10; Chatham Junction, 3.12; arrive at Chatham, 3.40.

RETURNING, LEAVE CHATHAM

7.15, a. m.; Chatham Junction, 8.00; Upper Nelson Boom, 8.15; Blackville, 9.05; Upper Blackville, 9.40; Doaktown, 11.00; Boiestown, 11.50; Cross Creek, 1.05, p. m.; Durham, 1.45; Marysville, 2.22; Gibson, 2.32; arriving at Fredericton, 2.35.

Connections are made at Chatham Junction with the I. C. Railway for all points East and West, and at Gibson with the C. P. Railway for all Western points and St. John, and at Cross Creek with Stage for Stanley.

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

THOMAS HOBEN, Superintendent.

COOKED CODFISH.

Ask your Grocer for

COOKED SHREDDED CODFISH,

And Try It.

Per S. S. Nova Scotian.

1 1-2 TONS assorted sizes of CABLE CHAIN, from 3-16 to 7-16 of an inch. Just received at

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

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,

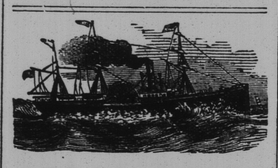
78, NEW OXFORD STREET, (late 533, OXFORD STREET), LONDON

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

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

1891. Winter Arrangement. 1891.

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

Liverpool, Londonderry and Halifax Service.

S. S. PARISIAN sails from Halifax.....18th April
S. S. POLYNESIAN " " .....2nd May

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.
16 April	SARDINIAN	7 May
23 "	MONGOLIAN	14 "
30 "	PARISIAN	21 "
7 May	CIRCASSIAN	28 "
14 "	POLYNESIAN	4 June
21 "	SARDINIAN	11 "
28 "	MONGOLIAN	18 "
4 June	PARISIAN	25 "

Halifax, St. Johns, N.F., Queenstown and Liverpool Service.

From Liverpool.		From Halifax.
14 April	NOVA SCOTIAN	11 May
28 "	*CARTHAGINIAN	25 "
12 May	CASPIAN	8 June
26 "	NOVA SCOTIAN	28 "

*The Carthaginian will carry only Cabin passengers from Halifax.

Rates of Passage to Liverpool.

SALOON (According to accommodation) $50 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 a reduction of ten per cent. from these rates.
INTERMEDIATE $30
STEERAGE $20

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

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

GLASGOW LINE.

Direct sailings from Glasgow to Halifax.

MANITOBAN ..... 16th April
CANADIAN ..... 14th May

And fortnightly thereafter.

No cattle of any description carried on Mail Steamers.

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.

For Staterooms, Tickets, or further information apply to

WM. THOMSON & Co., Agents,

ST. JOHN N. B.

No. 3.

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.

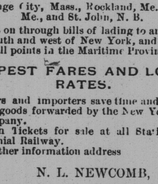
Shippers and importers save time and money by ordering goods forwarded by the New York Steamship Company.

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. Co's wharf, rear of Custom House, St. John, N. B.



INTERNATIONAL S. S. CO.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Three Trips a Week.

FOR BOSTON

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

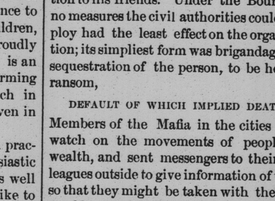
Wednesday's Steamer will not touch at Portland.

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

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

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

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



PARSONS' PILLS

Make New, Rich Blood!

These pills were a wonderful discovery. No others like them in the world. Will positively cure or relieve all manner of disease. The information around each box is worth ten times the cost of a box of pills. Find out about them, and you will always be thankful. ONE PILL A DOSE. They expel all impurities from the blood. Delicate women find great benefit from using them. Illustrated pamphlet free. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cts. in stamps; five boxes $1.00. DR. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., 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.

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. MACKEDIE,

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.

THE

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSETS, 1ST JANUARY, 1889, - $39,722,809.59
ASSETS IN CANADA, " - 870,525.67

Fire Insurance of Every Description at LOWEST CURRENT RATES.

WM. WILSON, Agent.

GEO. A. HUGHES, B.A. JNO. W. WETMORE, B.A.

HUGHES & WETMORE,

Attorneys and Solicitors,

NOTARIES, CONVEYANCERS, &c.

OFFICES: WILEY BUILDING, Opp. Normal School, QUEEN ST. } **Fredericton, N.B.**

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

Seen by an American Observer With Sharp Eyes.

There was an American sparkle in the London atmosphere. The afternoon was so fine that I took a dash through Hyde Park. I was skirting along the path immediately outside the Kensington gardens, which adjoin the park, when my attention was attracted by a mounted policeman who seemed in great distress. He had galloped up alongside of a watering cart that was leisurely sprinkling the drive, and was shouting to the driver to shut off the water and draw to one side. Naturally enough the driver was slow to understand why he was interfered with in this summary manner, and he neither stopped the water of his cart nor pulled his horse to one side.

"H'out of the road," cried the policeman, "'er majesty comes be'ind," and with those words he caught the sprinkling cart horse by the bridle and pulled him as well as he could out of the way.

Then a large landua drawn by four horses, on which rode postillions, rolled swiftly along the road. On the box of the carriage sat two men, two more sat behind, while in the front on both sides, and in the rear rode a dozen grooms on horseback. On either side of the equipage was an equerry, a gentleman of distinguished appearance, who kept very close to the wheels and exactly opposite to the occupants of the vehicle.

This was the way Victoria, Queen of the English, took a quiet afternoon's drive. She was by the side of her daughter, Princess Beatrice, while two ladies-in-waiting sat on the seat in front of her. The confusion caused by the obstruction of the watering cart was noticed by her majesty, and she sat upright for an instant, while a swift look of apprehension passed over her features. One of the equerries leaned forward, and, removing his hat, informed her that there was nothing to fear, whereat her majesty settled back among her cushions and became her placid again.

As the cavalcade swept round into the drive, the fashionable carriage way of the park, the great throng of equipages melted to the side of the road, leaving a clear path for the Queen's company to pass through. Hats were raised and her majesty slightly inclined her head to the right and left. At Hyde Park Corner a large crowd was collected, and as the royal party dashed under the arch a cheer went up. Traffic stood still in Piccadilly as the potential one was whirled across the thoroughfare, and then the carriage and its guard sped along under the drooping branches of the Queen's Drive—where several attempts have been made on her majesty's life—curving grandly round through the huge gateway of Buckingham Palace, which then shut them out from public view.

This was the day preceding the first drawing room of the season. The Queen had come down from Windsor to receive the girl debutantes and the matrons hitherto unpresented at Buckingham Palace. On the day of the drawing room she met less than half of the company, giving way to the Princess of Wales, and going out for her regular drive, which she is not willing to miss, even to comply with the usual royal functions. It was certainly somewhat paradoxical, that while a long line of splendidly attired women were going through the tortuous ordeal of being presented to the Queen, the Queen herself was spinning round Hyde Park, her mind occupied by the picture of spring-time promise spread about her, and oblivious, no doubt, of the uncomfortable throng that her obliging daughter-in-law was welcoming by proxy.

If her majesty is a red-faced and somewhat dowdy old lady of a not highly cultured type, her daughter, the Princess Beatrice, does great honor to the purity of blood that is supposed to flow in royal veins, and the august mother may point with pride and say that it was not necessary for her (the Queen) to have granddaughters to show that the line of beauty was by no means obsolete in the family of Guelph. Princess Beatrice possesses one of the purest, best-modelled and sweetest faces I have seen in England. The poise of the head, the fineness of the features, the soft expression of the eyes, and the tender smile combine to create an effect that can only be associated with women of queenly character. She is high-bred to her finger tips, that is evident at a glance, and, unless all indications are deceptive, she is as pure and modest in heart as she is lovely of mein.

Beatrice is the Queen's youngest daughter, and is 33 years old. Like all the younger children of monarchs, she has been kept in the background during the greater part of her life, and it was not until she married Prince Henry of Battenberg, six years ago, that the public became acquainted with her. Her marriage with Battenberg has not brought any prestige to her. For some reason that young man is not regarded with much respect by the English people, and is generally ridiculed in all the public prints whenever he performs any official act in capacity as son-in-law-in-waiting to her majesty. The Queen being especially attached to her youngest daughter, has her with her a great part of the time, and Battenberg, as husband, is permitted to linger near. This German Prince, who is in such public disfavor, is a slender young man, with a delicate, and not altogether happy countenance, that as adorned by a pretty little pointed beard. In appearance he is distinctly the inferior of his handsome wife, and, as I saw him with the royal party at the horse show, he seemed quite destitute of that perfect grace of manner, that savoir faire, without which royalty misses its first characteristic. He is thought very handsome, but his beauty is that of a provincial cotillon leader, or the unpleasant prettiness of a fascinating dry goods clerk.

The condition of great-grandmothership is such an old story to the Queen that the anticipation now agitating the House of Fife has not very much excitement in it for her. Her enterprising young grandson, the Emperor of Germany, conferred the additional title upon his serene grandmother some years ago and has strengthened it with great regularity on several subsequent occasions. There is no sentiment, however, existing in England for the little German great-grandchildren, and the Duchess of Fife will have the gratification that she deserves—of delighting the nation with a royal child of the fourth generation.

It is rather startling to find the opinion expressed in some of the disrespectful London publications that it would be a rather pleasant change if the good old Queen could be comfortably disposed of and the gay prince allowed to ascend the throne. With Victoria in power the English court has become the dullest in all Europe. Her majesty is decidedly a "home body," and cordially dislikes the effort of formal entertainment. She loves to withdraw to Osborne, Balmoral or Windsor, call to her presence some fine old congenial duchess, and with her, one or two younger ladies in waiting, and her daughters Beatrice or Louise, idle away the peaceful days in gentle converse, casual drives and occasional music. The contemplation of a large function oppresses her, and she consents to take part only in those events from which it would be inexcusable negligence to absent herself. Her manner of shirking all but a few moments of a drawing room is an example of her exceeding apathy toward all social formalities. In consequence of this the palaces of the Queen are never made the scenes of such brilliant festivities, as dazzle and delight other nations, but are gloomy, solemn and silent. The most her majesty will do in the way of pleasurable indulgence is to command a leading actor to bring his company to her palace and give a private performance to the household. Like all her children, she is fond of the drama, and proudly boasts that her daughter Beatrice is an actress of great gifts, that charming princess having shown herself such in many threatrical performances given in the presence of her mother.

In view of this habit of isolation practised by the Queen, the enthusiastic younger portion of the nobility, as well as the big middle classes, would like to see the prince crowned, in order that the court should be smartened up to something like the gayety of the rest of Europe. The beautiful Princess of Wales is herself getting old, and it will not be many years more that she can show a strong personal interest in festal entertainment. Therefore, it is quite essential, if England is to have any fashionable sport of an imperial character, that the present incumbent make room for the fresh generation before it, too, grows too antique to enjoy the fun.

It was a rather remarkable sight at the horse show to see the Prince of Wales receiving his mother and the royal party in his capacity as president of the Hackney Society. He showed toward his mother all the formal politeness that he would had he indeed been nothing more than an official delegated to the ceremony of welcoming the Queen and attending to her comfort. As the royal party sat in a group during the parade of the horses the Princess Beatrice and the Princess of Wales were undoubtedly the only members upon whose features was impressed the unmistakable seal of royal breeding. The Prince was the gentleman to the tips of his varnished shoes, and would have lent dignity to the chair of a bank president; the Queen was a large and comfortable dowager of the stage pattern; the Empress Frederick of Germany was a natural replica of the mother; the Duchess of Connaught was entirely elegant; but only in the faces and bearings of the Princess of Wales and Beatrice was the final touch of nobility that would have marked them royal in a desert island. It was not anything of pomposity or pride that distinguished them from the others, but an air that was supremely feminine, and therefore supremely great.

AN INDIAN CHARACTER.

The amusing story comes from Washington that old Geronimo, the famous Apache chieftain, and probably one of the ablest as well as one of the most cruel savages ever born on this continent, has developed into a Sunday school teacher at Mt. Vernon barracks, Omaha, where he is now confined. The despatches relate that he is the bright, particular star of the religious community of the little Indian colony, and works vigorously in the Sunday school every Sunday as a "preserver of discipline and expounder of doctrines." It is easy to believe that he is a good preserver of discipline; that he would be a good expounder of Christian doctrine is a little harder to accept. Yet it will be recalled that as a wild man Geronimo was never a small man. Those who knew him admired him as well as feared him. As a general he was one of the first in the line of able Indian chieftains who have figured in the history of this country. His escape from the Indian agency at Arizona with all the men, women and children of his band in the face and eyes of so vigilant a foe as the United States army, has been pronounced admirable by military critics. On the war path he was cruel and relentless, as all Indians are, especially as all Apaches are. But he was not lacking in some of those qualities which make more civilized and humane men admirable. One exploit of his life was worthy of an Ivanhoe. In one of his raids through Arizona and into Mexico his band was hard pressed by the United States troops; so hard pressed in fact, that in an engagement Geronimo's squaw was captured by the troops. Geronimo and the survivors of his band escaped to the recesses of the mountains. But he had no thought of deserting the helpless partner of his savage life. There may be little of sentiment in the breast of a murderous Apache raider; but it is difficult to conceive what else but sentiment could have impelled Geronimo to the deed which he did. With a few trusty companions he crept up to the camp of the soldiers one dark night. Fortune favored him in that an old Indian woman, a captive like his wife, chanced to come beyond the line for some purpose. Geronimo seized her, and threathening her with death if she should make an outcry, managed to obtain from her an accurate description of the place where his wife was confined. That very night the Apache chief crawled into the camp of his pursuers, rescued his squaw from their midst, and got away with her safely to the mountains. There are few more daring exploits in the annals of war. Had Geronimo been a white man that act would have made him a famous hero. Is it altogether improbable that beside the old savage ferocity of the Apache there may have been other qualities of soul from which may have been developed the spirit of a good Sunday school teacher?

HAVE YOU THOUGHT OF IT?

For four thousand years or more the world groaned, suffered, and fumed about its corns, for there was no positive relief—no certain and painless cure until Dr. Scott Putnam gave to the world his great Corn Extractor. If there is suffering now it is a result of carelessness, for the remedy is at hand. Try Putnam's Corn Extractor. It is sure, painless, and prompt. Beware of substitutes. N. C. Polson & Co., proprietors, Kingston.

St. Joseph News: The man who always does just as his wife tells him may not be so independent as others, but when things go wrong he will have somebody to blame.

THE MAFIA IN SICILY.

Home of the Secret Society.

The recent tragedy at New Orleans furnishes a terrible commentary on the character of the Italian secret societies of which the chief is the Mafia in Sicily and the Camorra in Naples. The Mafia, under one designation or another, dates back into the middle ages. It then punished crimes against itself by the same standards the government established with one exception—it had no degrees of penalty; death was the only punishment it could inflict. A man who had injured one of the Maflosi had his hand cut off; if he overheard the secrets of the association he had his ears cut off; and if he had seen too much he had the skin of his forehead flayed and turned down over his eyes—but these were only the tokens of the reasons for his removal; he was killed first and the mutilation was only the intimation to his friends. Under the Bourbons, no measures the civil authorities could employ had the least effect on the organization; its simpliest form was brigandage and sequestration of the person, to be held to ransom,

DEFAULT OF WHICH IMPLIED DEATH.

Members of the Mafia in the cities kept watch on the movements of people of wealth, and sent messengers to their colleagues outside to give information of them so that they might be taken with the least trouble, and the spies had their percentage of the ransom. When Sicily was annexed to Italy, the outlawry was increased by the addition of the partisans of the Bourbons, who pretended to be in insurrection. The disorders were suppressed by the bersaglieri, who scoured the country and tried by drum-head court-martial all the men they caught with, or who were accused of brigandage and shot the condemned on the spot. Since the re-establishment of the civil law in the island, there has been a slight recrudescence of the Mafia, and a few cases of sequestration of the person, but foreigners have been respected for the most part with great scrupulousness. Minor crimes are still to a large extent protected by the organization, but the policy of the Government has been one of steady legal pressure and venue to the continent for the trial of the criminals, and this is

GRADUALLY PARALIZING THE MAFIA.

The organization is probably stronger to-day in Louisiana than in Sicily, for the active pursuit of the actual offenders has driven many of the worst of them out of the country, and their best field of operations seems to have been in the Southern states, whose climate agrees with their habits, and where wealth offers them attractions. It is well known in Italy that the dregs of the criminal population of Sicily and Naples are in Louisiana; and, transplanted to a new, and almost virgin soil, where, too, a certain old infirmity of the law has predisposed to violence and short roads to justice, it was certain that the Mafia would become a danger to society. This is so well recognized by reasonable Italians that they admit a palliation for the summary justice of New Orleans, and acknowledge that the case is a difficult one to deal with by strictly lawful means. The first expressions of indignation were naturally very, strong but there is a moderation in the later comments due to the facts having come to knowledge and to previous acquaintance with the terrima csusa of conflict. The flagrantly criminal character of a large potion of the Italian emigration to the Southern states is too well known here to permit their countrymen at home to doubt that the authorities at New Orleans, have

A KNOTTY PROBLEM TO DEAL WITH

in the Mafia, and it is admitted that the extermination of the organization is necessary to order, and that the longer the efficient remedies are neglected the worse the evil will become. The only efficient remedy is the suppression of the Mafia. There is no question that at present the tendency of the criminal classes in the south of Italy, where those classes most abound, is to emigrate to the Southern states of America, and something might be done to check the influx by a law that every immigrant must be furnished with a passport in which his non-responsibility to the Italian law shall be stated and indorsed by the American consul at the port. Every emigrant from Sicily is suspicious, and the authorities, in default of of any pressure on the part of the American Government,

WILL TAKE NO PRECAUTION.

to prevent a known criminal from escaping to the United States, where he will give the Italian authorities no further trouble. This is natural, but the desire to protect the honest and industrious Italian emigrants to America may induce the King's government to enter into arrangements which will secure this, and at the same time lead to the discovery of some of the criminals wanted for offences at home. The honest Sicilian is an emigrant whose value to the United States is great, but the proportion of such in the mass of emigration is very small, and should be looked after. The late and present prime ministers of Italy are both Sicilians, as have been many of the ablest statesmen of Italy during the years since the annexation. I have been surprised, in making the acquaintance of the islanders and seeing their work, at their energy and administrative ability, so different from what we are accustomed to associate with in the south-Italian mind; but the fact is that they are

SUPERIOR IN THIS RESPECT.

to the inhabitants of the southern provinces of the peninsula. This coupled with their prolonged existence under the Bourbons, which was only the recognition of illegality and official robbery, is probaply the cause of the long persistance of the condition of brigandage and secret organization against the law which has prevailed in the island. However this may be, I can assure the people of New Orleans that unless they take some radical measures against the Mafia as such, so as to make the belonging to it an offence against the law, they are not likely to suppress it, unless by expelling from the state all Italians—which is more difficult.

"HOW TO CURE ALL SKIN DISEASES."

Simply apply "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT." No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, &c., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for SWAYNE'S OINTMENT.

A lady began to laugh at an amusing incident, and couldn't stop. At last a doctor was called in and he couldn't quiet her. A friend, however, just then chanced to remark that the lady's mouth looked very large when she laughed, and that put an end to the mirth in a minute.

MAN EATING GIANTS OF SERI.

Stories of a Horrible People on an Island in the Gulf of California.

"There are 174 giant cannibals, men and women, living on Seri island, in the Gulf of California, and not sixty miles from the mainland of Mexico," said George G. McNamara at the Palace hotel.

"What I say might seem ridiculous, but it is nevertheless a fact, for I have seen some of them during my travels in Mexico. Who their ancestors were or how long they have occupied the island is not known, but they are now becoming extinct.

"I saw three women and one man, and their appearance and manner gave me the impression that they are brutes by nature and brutes in heart and soul. It was just by chance that I saw them, as few of them venture away from the island except to sell the mats and shawls which they make from the skins and feathers of the albatross. They are cunning thieves, but otherwise their minds are dull—in fact they seem stupified. They have a vacant stare in their eyes, and when not serious an idiotic smile spreads over their faces.

"The island of Seri is about twenty miles long and at places ten miles wide, and I was told no Mexican or white man ever ventures near or attempts to land on it, as they claim the island is their domain and shoot the intruders with poisoned arrows or capture and eat them. They exist on fish and goat meat, which are plentiful. Low houses, built of shrubbery, are their abode. Some live in "dugouts," or caves cut into banks. They roam about the island and lead the laziest life of any people that I have ever heard of. No one can really tell what their daily routine of living is, but it is a fact that the tribe is dying out, and it will not be many years before they will become extinct.

"Their mode of burial is not known, but it was estimated that where there are now a handful there were several thousand not ten years ago, and if they bury the dead, and do not burn the bodies, as cannibals do, the bones of their enormous frames will cover a large area of the island.

"The man I photographed is over seven feet in height. His face was a study when he saw the lens pointed at him, and he could not understand what was being done. He, as are all his race, was superstitious, but we overcame that obstacle by giving him a present of an old pair of trousers, which he immediately tied around his neck. The gentleman standing next to him is about six foot tall, and he had to hold the Indian's hand.

"An old rag encircled the upper portion of the Indian's limbs, and it was tied around the waist. The blanket is made of albatross skin and feathers. The bows and arrows which he holds are the only weapon they know of or use. His legs from the knee down are not covered. The hat he wears is of straw, and he, as he stands there, is the typical Seri Indian.

"The women wear patched dresses made of cloth which they receive for albatross mats and shawls. They are wrinkled and old, very few girls being among the tribe. The bowls on their heads contain broken vessels made of clay.

"They are a wonderful people," continued Mr. McNamara," and no doubt their past history, if revealed, will bring to light facts that relate to the magnificent reign of the Montezumas, or even far beyond the time of Cortez."—San Francisco Examiner.

HAULED DOWN THE FLAG.

Portuguese Outrages in Africa.

Despatches from Durban show that the Portuguese authorities are taking a high hand in Mashonaland. The latest instance of their hostility to the British interests in that district is likely to cause further tension in the relations between the governments of Great Britian and Portugal. There are a number of British colonists who have settled in Mashonaland, and the mails destined to them are carried via Beira, a Portuguese settlement. A short time ago, upon the arrival of the British mail sacks at Beira the Portuguese authorities held them and refused to allow them to be carried to their destination. Great indignation on the part of the British colonists has been aroused by this high-handed proceeding.

Further details regarding the firing upon the British steamer "Agnes," which was conveying the expedition under command of Colonel Willoughby, and the seizure of the cargoes of the boats engaged in the same service show that Willoughby endeavored to secure the release of his vessels by the payment of the usual customs duty of three per cent. imposed by the Portuguese officials. The commanding force which seized the boats refused to accept this and, ordering the British flag to be hauled down, hoisted the Portuguese flag in its place.

The Portuguese declare that the British are excluded from the Pengive river which the boats were navigating when seized, and which is the chief water route to Mashonaland.

Several of the British colonists have been imprisoned, and most of the British settlers have returned from Mashonaland on account of the arbitrary action of the Portuguese.

There is every evidence that a serious rupture is impending between the Portuguese and British authorities.

KILLED WITH A KNIFE.

Israel Robar, a veteran hunter and guide, says he was camping alone in the forest, a few miles from Danforth, when he was awakened one night by the barking of his dog, and looking out discovered a huge bear. He had nothing but a knife to defend himself with, but he at once determined to kill the animal. He went out to interview his bearship and it began to show its teeth and make other warlikes signs. Robar knew if he got a blow from his fore paws it would soon end his career, so waiting his opportunity he grasped the beast by the hair over its shoulders, sprang on its back and began to use the knife vigorously, but with little effect apparently, for the bear started off at a fearful rate with the man hanging on, through clear land, then woods, trying every method to throw him off, till three miles had been passed, when he dropped down dead from the many wounds received from the knife during the journey. The man was smeared with blood over his whole body, but he had accomplished a feat never done before, namely, riding a wild bear through the forest without bridle or saddle, making the distance of three miles in less than 15 minutes.

The devil's tail is a continued story.

RUSSIAN GIRLS.

Nearly All of Them Marry Young Without Long Engagements.

The daughter is a great pet in Russian families, perhaps because there are generally more sons than daughters. Take the younger members of the imperial family as an example, and we find twenty-two grand dukes and only seven grand duchesses, and this may be stated to be about the average proportion in most families. The necessity for men in the rural districts as assistants in the agricultural labors of their fathers has given rise to a saying, "One son is no son, two sons are half a son, but three are a whole son."

Notwithstanding the pride and satisfaction with which the birth of a boy is hailed the little girl is the darling, the object of the tenderest affection and care of parents and brothers, not to speak of other adoring relatives. Much is not expected of her in the way of assistance in the family; she is indulged as far as their means and circumstances permit, and she takes it quietly and as her due, but it is rarely that she does not voluntarily and tacitly contribute her share in helping her mother. Her occupations are much about the same as those of all European girls, but parish work in Russia existeth not for her. She cannot have classes at Sunday schools, as religion is taught by priests or deacons.

It would be thought quite extraordinary and improper were a young unmarried girl to visit the sick or poor in towns, but in villages it is sometimes done under the direction of mamma or grandmamma. She is undoubtedly fond of pleasure, likes to be well dressed and generally adores dancing. Music is not the Russian girl's forte, nor is solo singing. Most of the institutkas, though they thoroughly understand the theory of music, play like a child of twelve. Of course there are exceptions, but it is seldom you find a girl able to play a quadrille or polka off-hand.

Girls marry very young in Russia, and there are very few of those most estimable individuals called old maids. There are no colonies for the Russians to run away to, and statistics show that the births of boys much exceed those of girls.

Long engagements are not approved of; they seldom last longer than a few months, during which time the fiancee is the mistress of the house. Her girl friends assemble to help sew the dowry, the sewing afternoon generally ending in a dance after tea, when the bridegroom drops in with a few bachelor friends. Another wedding is thus often arranged, and so on, little by little, till, like the fifty-one cards in the game of "old maid," they pair off, and one, generally of the sterner sex, is left—forlorn.—English Illustrated Magazine.

CANADIAN MAILS.

The expiration of the contract with the Allan steamship company for the transportation of the Canadian mails to and from Great Britain leaves the Dominion of Canada without a direct Canadian mail service. The contract of the government with the Allans expired a year ago, but was extended for twelve months, as it was anticipated that some arrangement would be arrived at whereby the transportation of the Canadian mails would remain in the hands of Canadian companies. While the contract made by the government was with the Allans, it was subdivided with Dominion steamship line, and the subsidy was for a weekly service at £500 per trip. Promptly on the day that the contract expired, April 12, the government gave notice to the post office authorities to discontinue sending the mails by the Canadian route, and to forward them via New York instead. This order caused some little dissatisfaction on the part of the steamship companies interested, as they thought that those steamships which had left the other side with the mails should have been permitted to carry the mails back again.

The loss by the Canadian steamship companies of the mail contract is likely to have an effect upon the aspirations of Halifax as a winter port. The two large Canadian lines have had, by their