THE HERALD.

VOL. II., NO. 51. FREDERICTON, N. B., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1891. $1.00 PER YEAR.

HOTELS.

QUEEN HOTEL,

Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

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

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

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

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

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

The "QUEEN" is centrally located, directly opposite 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.

WILSON & WILSON,

Attorneys-at-Law,

SOLICITORS and CONVEYANCERS

Offices: Carleton St., East Side,

Directly opp. Dr. Coulthard's office.

Accounts Collected and Loans Negotiated.

WILLIAM WILSON, M. P. P.
GEO. L. WILSON.

H. B. RAINSFORD,

Barrister, Attorney-at-Law,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Clerk of the Peace and Division Registrar, Real Estate Agent. Loans Negotiated.

Office: Lower flat of County Court House.

Adjoining the office of the Registrar of deeds.
Fredericton Nov. 16th, 1891.

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.

WILLIAM ROSSBOROUGH,

MASON,

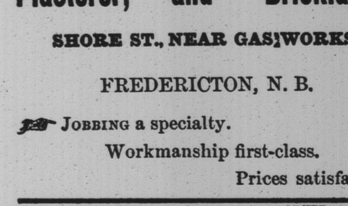
Plasterer, - and - Bricklayer,

SHORE ST., NEAR GAS WORKS,

FREDERICTON, N. B.

☞ JOBBING a specialty.
Workmanship first-class.
Prices satisfactory

RAILROADS.



CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

ATLANTIC DIVISION.

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

ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS

In Effect Nov. 30th, 1891.

LEAVE FREDERICTON.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

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

10.35 A. M.—For Fredericton Junction, St. John and points East. Vanceboro, Bangor, and points West. St. Stephen, Houlton and Woodstock.

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

RETURNING TO FREDERICTON FROM

St. John, 6 00, 10.00 a.m., 4.30 p. m.
Fredericton Junction, 8.25 a.m., 12.15, 6.25 p.m.
McAdam Junction, 10.50 a.m., 2.50 p.m.
Vanceboro, 10.25 a.m., 2.30 p.m.
St. Stephen, 9.00, 10.30 a.m.
St. Andrews, 8.00 a.m.

Arriving in Fredericton at 9.35 a. m., 1.25, 7.20 p.m.

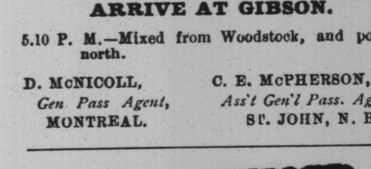
LEAVE GIBSON.

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.



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 ... Gibson, 3:05; Marysville, 3:13; Durham, 3:43; Cross Creek, 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.

Oil. - Oil.

JUST RECEIVED:
PER S. S. HISTORIAN

13 CASKS Paint Oil. 1 Cask pocket Cutlery, Door Springs and Shelf Hardware.
and for sale by
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 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

ST. JACOBS OIL

CURES

RHEUMATISM--NEURALGIA,

Sciatica,
Sprains,
Bruises,
Burns,
Frost-Bites,
Backache.

IT IS ABSOLUTELY THE BEST.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER COMPANY, Baltimore, Md.
Canadian Depot: TORONTO, ONT.

STEAMSHIPS.

ALLAN LINE.

1891. Winter Service. 1892.

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 and Portland Direct Service.

From Liverpool.			From Portland.
5 Nov.	SARDINIAN	Thursday,	26 Nov.
19 "	PARISIAN	Tuesday,	8 Dec.
3 Dec.	*MONGOLIAN	"	22 "
17 "	*NUMIDIAN	"	5 Jan.
31 "	PARISIAN	"	19 "
14 Jan.	*MONGOLIAN	"	2 Feb.
28 "	*NUMIDIAN	"	16 "

*S. S. Mongolian and Numidian will carry Cattle and only Cabin Passengers to Liverpool.

Steamers sail from Portland about 1 p. m.

These steamers are lighted throughout by Electricity. Passengers desirous of spending Christmas in Europe should take the Parisian, 8th Dec. voyage, and application for berths must be made in advance.

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

Liverpool to Baltimore via St. Johns and Halifax.	STEAMSHIPS.	Halifax via St. Johns, N.F. to Liverpool.
27 Oct.	POLYNESIAN	23 Nov.
10 Nov.	CASPIAN	7 Dec.
24 "	*CARTHAGINIAN	21 "
8 Dec.	POLYNESIAN	4 Jan.
22 "	CIRCASSIAN	18 "

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

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 to Great Britain and the Continent at cheap rates.

GLASGOW AND HALIFAX LINE.

Direct sailings from Glasgow to Halifax.

MANITOBAN ... 27 Nov.
HIBERNIAN ... 11 Dec.

And fortnightly thereafter.

Glasgow, Londonderry, and New York Service.

(Late State Line Steamers.)

From Glasgow.		From New York.
23 Oct.	STATE OF NEBRASKA	12 Nov. Noon
6 Nov.	STATE OF CALIFORNIA	26 " Noon
27 "	STATE OF NEBRASKA	17 Dec. 10 a.m
18 Dec	STATE OF CALIFORNIA	7 Jan 9.30 a m
8 Jan	STATE OF NEBRASKA	28 " 8 a m

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.

Nov. 20.

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.

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, Tonsillitis, 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.

BE A MAN

All men can't be Apollos of strength and form, but all may have robust health and strong nerves and clear minds. Our treatment makes such men. The methods are our own exclusively, and where anything is left to build upon, the VIGOR OF MEN is easily, quickly, permanently restored. Weakness, Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the result of over-work, sickness, worry, etc., forever cured. Full strength development, and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanations and proofs mailed (sealed) free. Address,

ERIE MEDICAL CO.,
BUFFALO, N.Y.

3

GILLETT'S

PURE POWDERED 100%

LYE

PURETS, 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.

HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL

FOR EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL USE.

The Quickest, Surest and Best Remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sore Throat, and all Stiffness, Soreness and Lameness. It stops all pain, and cures Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Frost Bites, Chilblains, Deafness, Chafing, etc. For Croup, Colds, Quinsy, etc., from 10 to 30 drops on sugar taken internally, gives quick relief. Price 25c.

HAGYARD'S PECTORAL BALSAM

CURES COUGHS COLDS HOARSENESS ETC.

Nails. Nails.

By the last boat

60 KEGS Steel Cut Nails. 20 Kegs Wire nails.

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

Timely Hints Useful to the Farmer and His Household.

But little improvement has been made in storing of turnips, cabbages, carrots, beets, etc., for winter use, compared with the methods in use in the past. When there is no room under shelter the crops are stored in pits or mounds outside, but there are disadvantages to be met with as well as the advantages of the pit system, and if farmers will try a few experiments in storing crops they will be benefitted. Experiments are necessary, as crops that can be kept easily in some sections do not keep well in other places. Apples grown on the southern coast of New Jersey cannot be kept over winter as easily as apples grown and stored in Ontario, while the severity of the winter is also to be considered.

STORING IN PITS OR MOUNDS.

The object of storing crops outside of the barn or cellar is followed to a large extent because the outside room costs nothing and because it entails less work to store a large crop in that manner. But there are times during the winter when the ground is frozen to a depth of a foot or more, and it is then difficult to get the stored crops for the use of stock. The object in pit storing is also to keep the roots at a temperature that avoids freezing or too high a degree of warmth. Cabbages are buried, the heads being cut from the stalks or, the stalks remaining, the roots up. Even apples are sometimes buried.

CELLAR AND BIN STORAGE.

Experiments made in Northern Illinois, where the temperature is sometimes as low as thirty degrees below zero, show that all kinds of roots can be kept in bins in the cellars if the roots are packed in dry sand or earth, a plan which permits of their use at any time. The injury to all kinds of stored roots arises more from the rapid thawing after they have become frozen than from the effects of the cold itself, for as long as roots are frozen they will keep, and it has been demonstrated that if they slowly thaw they will also keep well. The sand or earth is intended to prevent sudden changes of temperature. In some sections, where the temperature does not go below zero except occasionally, cabbages are stored with the roots in the ground and the heads out, a covering of leaves being given. The stalks throw off a crop of early greens after the heads are removed. It is not advisable to make radical changes in storing roots, but this is an excellent time to try experiments with small lots, in order to determine climatic effects in storing crops.

CURING PORK.

Following plan for curing pork has the experience of years to back its excellence: The barrel in which the pork is to be pickled must be perfectly clean. If a barrel is used for this a second time it must be cleansed perfectly, for if a suspicion of taint remains the meat will spoil. A barrel which has held any kind of liquor will not keep pork, but a molasses barrel does nicely.

Cover the bottom of the barrel with salt. Put in a layer of pork, turning the riands toward the side of the barrel, and packing the pieces as closely as possible. Fill all spaces and cover the meat with salt. Continue to pack in this way until the cask is nearly full, using an extra allowance of salt for the top. Fit a board to the top of the meat, and keep in place with two or three clean stones. Now fill the barrel with saturated brine, and be assured that your side pork is well packed. It is wise to watch the brine, however, if the weather is warm, and if it looks the least red or mouldy pour it off, scald and skim it, and when cold drain it into the barrel. If there is not enough brine to cover the meat, put as much salt into a pail of water as it will dissolve, and drain it into a barrel.

Ham and Bacon.—Pack the meat in a sweet clean cask, and cover with brine made as follows: Take half as much water as will cover the meat, and put in all the salt it will dissolve; add the other half of the water required, with two quarts of molasses and a quarter of a pound of saltpetre for each hundred pounds of meat. In six weeks the meat will be ready for smoking. It should be hung in the smokehouse for a day or two before the smoking begins, to dry off. In dry weather a dark smokehouse is necessary, to guard against flies. As soon as the meat is sufficiently smoked, which is largely a matter of taste, each piece should be enveloped into a strong paper bag fastened securely so no insect can get through where it is tied, and hung in a dry place. Our last ham was cooked early in July and was perfect.—S. A. L., in Country Gentleman.

WEED SEEDS IN MANURE.

There is a popular idea that rotting manure in large heaps entirely destroys the vitality of weed seeds they may contain. This as regards many fully ripened seeds is a mistake. They are very hard, and even when they pass through stomachs of animals are scarcely at all injured for vigorous germination. Many weed seeds are distributed by birds, the seeds passing through the gizzard unbroken, and growing wherever the bird casts its droppings. To suppose that such seeds must be destroyed by the heat of a manure heap is plainly an error. In the middle of the heap the heat may be sufficient to destroy vitality of the germ; but on the outer edges and the larger portion, if seed is made unable to grow it is more apt to be by starting the germ and then destroying it. In this way a manure heap turned twice or more may have most of its weed seeds destroyed if care is taken at each turning to put the outside of the previous heap in the center of the new one.

A MIXTURE TO MAKE FOWLS LAY WELL.

The following mixture is found by an experienced breeder to be admirable for supplying egg material and for producing strong, healthy bodies: Three sacks (six bushels) wheat, two sacks of broken corn, two sacks of oats and one bushel of ground oyster shells, one bushel of broken charcoal, one gallon of sulphur and one-half bushel of salt; all of this thoroughly mixed. Town raised chickens need some meat, and this, boiled and chopped fine, is given them two or three times a week. In the country where they can pick up worms and catch insects in summer the meat is not needed. So delicate and nourishing food as an egg is well worth all it costs. It is just as easy to have hens laying at any season of the year as to have cows give milk.—Montana Farming and Stock Journal.

APPLE KEEPING.

Apples for winter use are almost universally gathered too late. I make it a rule to begin gathering as soon as the seeds are fairly colored; and such is the practice in Russia. If allowed to ripen on the tree the fruit has a richer flavor, but then it will not keep. But early picking is not all, nor half. As rapidly as possible after picking the fruit should (after sorting) be carefully conveyed to a deep, cool, well-ventilated cellar. By opening the cellar windows during cold nights and keeping them shut at all other times, the temperature can be kept very low; and the cellar should not be permanently closed, so long as it is safe to do otherwise, which is until water will slightly freeze there. Cellars not under buildings are preferable, but these must be deep, ceiled overhead and floored above, the intermediate space filled with sawdust, moss, or some equally good non-conductor. Over all should be a roofed storeroom, with an air-lock stairway and passage into the cellar, so that the fruit can be taken out when desired in winter. Following this method a good many of the fine late fall apples grow in our northern tier of states, and in Canada, are easily kept until the rush of such fruit is over, and can then be sold at a good price, before the later winter apples are fit for eating. Maine grown Gravensteins can be found in the Boston market far into winter in perfect condition, and this method is capable of considerable expansion wherever there is a fair amount of real winter weather. Early picking, careful handling, and a low and even temperature are the essentials of success. Of course none but perfect fruit should be stored.—Orchard and Garden.

REMOVING STONES FROM LAND.

The amount of labor that can be afforded in improving land is more a question of location and its value after improvement than is often supposed. Near a large city, land freed from stones is valued highly for many uses, and the stones themselves may often be sold for more than the cost of getting them out for foundations of buildings. Where the stones are not useful for some purpose it makes dear land to dig them out or sink and bury them if they are very numerous. The farmer can do this if he is willing to count his own labor little or nothing. Not many farmers in these days are thus willing, though it was common enough when the country was newer. Yet there is a satisfaction in removing eyesores, where excessive labor is not required, that makes it worth while to do the work, even though the land secured be not worth what it cost. We recently saw a farmer digging out a rock in the centre of a large field. It probably cost him at the rate of fully a thousand dollars an acre for the space the stone occupied to rid the field of the one nuisance that had always disfigured it. Yet the farmer was well satisfied, and he had reason to be. The improvement was not alone in the land reclaimed to use, but every acre in the whole field was made more valuable thereby. Thus the expense, though apparently extravagant, was fully justified by the good results gained.—American Cultivator.

LINSEED FOR POULTRY.

Linseed meal is highly nitrogenous, but contains a large proportion of the carbonaceous element also, and for that reason should not be fed too heavily to hens that are liable to become fat. It is an invigorating food for hens that are moulting or debilitated, and also for growing stock. It promotes digestion, and assists in forming new feathers when the old feathers are becoming replaced by the new. A gill of linseed meal three times a week to ten hens is ample, as too much is not beneficial.—Farm and Fireside.

THE TREE OF KNOWLEDGE.

THE Bible contains 3,566,480 letters, 810,697 words, 31,175 verses, 1,189, chapters, and 66 books. The longest chapter is the 119th Psalm; the shortest and middle chapter the 117th Psalm. The middle verse is the 8th of the 118 Psalm. The longest name is in the 8th chapter of Isaiah. The word and occurs 46,627 times; the word Lord 1855 times. The 37th chapter of Isaiah and the 9th chapter of the 2d book of Kings are alike, the longest verse is the 9th of the 8th chapter of Esther; the shortest verse in the 35th of the 11th chapter of John. In the 21st verse of the 7th chap. of Ezra is the alphabet. The finest piece of reading is the 26th chapter of Acts. The name of God is not mentioned in the book of Esther. It CONTAINS KNOWLEDGE, WISDOM, HOLINESS AND LOVE.

A HORSE'S JOKE.

A Mansfield (O.) doctor is the owner of a horse which has a fondness for playing practical jokes. Recently the physician drove out into the country to answer a sick call. Arriving at his destination he tied his horse to a post, near which hung a rope attached to a large bell used as a dinner signal for employes on the place, and went inside. Suddenly the bell rang. The doctor and the man of the house both looked out, but could see nothing except the horse. They had hardly turned away, however, before the bell rang again, and again they looked out but could see nothing.

This was repeated, and the doctor determined to solve the mystery; so at the third ring, instead of going into the house he stepped out and hid in the yard. He kept his eye on the bell rope, and in about a minute was surprised to see his horse lift up his head, smile slyly, and give the rope a good, hard tug. When the physician sprang out and confronted the horse the animal instantly tried to put on a look of innocence, but was unsuccessful.—Boston Herald.

A POPULAR PHYSICIAN.

The popular physician is unassuming pleasant and successful in treating disease. Such an one is Burdock Blood Bitters—unassuming,—only a dollar a bottle—pleasant, agreeable in taste,—successful in nine cases out of ten. In truth it may be said B. B. B. is the popular physician to the people, a tried and trusted family friend in all diseases of the stomach, liver, bowels and blood.

SNAKES IN THEIR MOUTHS.

Horrible Orgies in Vogue Among Moqui Indians.

George Wallace, one of the scouts attached to Fort Wingate, N. M., coming from the Moqui country, in the eastern part of Arizona, where he had been to see to what extent the reports of trouble among the Indians of the tribe are true, says the whole story is the result of two things—indisposition of the Indians to have their children sent away from the reservation and the annual snake dance.

He was a witness of the rites of the snake dance, and gives a most graphic description of the orgies.

This annual festival of the "Most Ancient Order of Snakes" dates back to a period in remote antiquity. It is not a religious ceremony, but is simply a public demonstration of a mysterious secret society similar to the Masonic order in some respects.

Wallace says that the participants were composed of two bodies of men, 35 of whom danced with the snakes, and a smaller number who formed a chorus of singing men.

These latter were the first to come upon the scene, and were dressed in bright colored embroidered kilts, sashes anklets, and with beautifully tanned yellow fox skins hanging down behind the body.

They bore small rattles in one hand, while in the other was held a stick, to which were fastened a couple of turkey feathers. This stick, they claim, carries the necessary protection of one's life, and lets the snakes' tulelary god knows that none of his progeny will be injured or carried to remote lands.

These men made four or five circuits of the small plaza, and then took up a position to the west side of it. In the centre of the plaza was a cottonwood shed.

After they had arranged themselves properly, in a state of extraordinary exultation, the snake men came marching with tremendous energy, as though inspired to bound across the mese with a single stride. This motion adds greatly to the impressiveness of the serious scene, and thrills the spectators to an excited state of mind for the ensuing act.

These dancing men, like their predecessors, made four circuits round a large rock which stands in the centre of the place. They then faced the chorus and a song was gone through with.

After this ceremony the snake men were divided into groups of three men and one man from each three went into the cotton wood shed and extracted a snake from one of the logs, and, after putting it in his mouth and fixing it there with his teeth, he started on his round.

His companion with his hand around his neck, kept the tail of the snake in position with his left hand, while with his right, in which he carried a stick with two long feathers attached, he kept the serpent from becoming entangled in the hair of the dancer.

The snake, after being carried around the circle, was thrown from the mouth when the third member of the group gathered it up and carried it for the rest of the dance, occasionally, however, giving it to one of the spectators to hold which they did in a very modest manner.

At times the serpents would try to make their escape, and would make a dash for liberty through the crowds which surrounded the dancers, and the spectators would scatter in all directions until the snakes were recaptured by the dancers and carried back into the circle and once more securely held.

The visits to the shed were continued until about 150 snakes had been brought from the enclosure, and all appeared to be in excellent condition, judging from the manner in which they had resisted capture after they had been dropped from the mouth.

Two or three instances were noticed of large bull snakes, being held by the neck, entwining their bodies around the legs of the dancers. In one instance the snake had so entwined himself around the performer that he was unable to move for fear of falling.

This predicament caused a great outburst of laughter, but it looked anything but funny to the dancer.

Those who danced with the snakes not unfrequently had three or four in the mouth at the same time, which of all the performance was the most repulsive.

To see these naked human beings going around with the face completely hidden behind a mask of twisting and squirming snakes was enough to make the stoutest hearted man shudder with disgust, yet the other members of the tribe greeted these manifestations with applause.

The applause of the spectators urged the dancers to greater feats, and as the dance proceeded the performance became most horrible to behold.

Some of the dancers would take two large rattlers in the mouth at the same time, and as they slowly swung around the circle would chew on the living snakes until in many instances the serpents would fall to the ground completely bitten in two.

One dancer, who appeared to be a leader, had six snakes in his mouth at one time, and the swinging ends of the reptiles made a gorgon appearance of his head as he whirled around the outer edge of the circle.

This ceremony lasted two hours, and when the dance was over the participants were thoroughly exhausted. While, during the dance, they had been upheld by the ecstatic condition, the reaction was terrible, and while there was no permanent injury to the dancers, it took several days for them to recuperate.

This time was spent in sleeping and drinking a weak sort of broth made from the dead snakes which had perished in the ceremony. During the dance there is a peculiar lustre of the body and eyes which would indicate that the performers had been medicated and prepared for the ordeal through which they were about to pass.

It was supposed by some that the rattle snake had been rendered harmless by the extraction of their fangs, but to show that such was not the case a dog was brought into the circle and was bitten by a snake. In a very short time the unfortunate animal was dead from the effects of the bite.

The battle of life has to be fought, and is unavoidable; but the weapon it has to be fought with, the spirit which is to guide the combatant, the object to be fought for, and the kind of victory to be won, these are all to a large extent within the discretion of every individual soldier.

Don't let rheumatism settle on you this month: Try Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.

A BRIGAND'S DEEDS.

Stories of His Own Villainy Related by a Famous Turkish Bandit.

It was in the early days of his voluntary servitude that I first knew Stephani. Though not in the first fight, he had a well-merited reputation for steady, plodding ruffianism. A small man, with a hook nose and a bright keen eye. He was a very quiet man—full of resources in difficulties, full of camping dodges, and of knowledge on many points on which we were wholly ignorant. Full of quaint superstitions. He wore an elikon in his bosom, charms blessed by a priest on his arms, blue beads on his horse's frontal, against the evil one, and a shred of rope by which an old friend was hanged in his pistol belt, and he would ever make a motion of expectoration and murmur:—"T—th, T—th, Scortho" (Romaic for garlic), to avert all fortune when rash words had been spoken.

At night, in our hut or around the camp fire he would talk. He was full of anecdote, of scenes he had witnessed, or vicissitudes he had undergone, of horrors of which he had taken part. He would give deprecatory hints as to the fearful oaths—he never divulged them—that linked the members of a Klepht fraternity, and bound them to fulfil their compact, be it what it might. In default of ramson, he said, there was no help for a prisoner—nothing could save him. He had known fights, pitched battles, among members of the band, many of whom rebelled against the murder of some poor wretch whose ransom did not come; but always the decree had been carried out.

He pointed out to us one day, as we rode together down a mountain path, a deep ravine, whose iron-stone wall ran sheer down 150 feet besides the roadway, a horrible place. "Here," he said, gloomily. "I executed a sentence. He was a Greek, but Ryah (Turkish subject); we would have let him go, but he had killed one of us. His ransom was fixed at 200 Turkish pounds. It never came. He was with us for a month. We liked him. He nursed me when I had a fever, and he was always pleasant, but always anxious about his ransom, knowing it would not come. A last we named a day, and the governor of Filibe sent troops after us. So we drew lots and it fell on me. We rode along this path, all of us—he and I together, side by side, behind the rest. When we got here I shot his horse in the head. It leaped into the air. He gave one cry, 'Ah, Stephani'" Then he went over."

He told me another story one winter's night. They captured two children, twins, seven years of age. A ransom of 400 Turkish pounds was asked for the children, who meanwhile were well cared for. At length came a heartrending letter from the unhappy father, saying that he had sold all he had in the world and borrowed all he could obtain, and even then all he was able to offer was 220 pounds.

Ultimately he received word to pay what he could, and his children, he was told, would be found at the head of the valley, two miles from his house. When he got there, one child, in new clothes, clean, healthy, and happy, ran to meet him. Her sister, she said was close by, "with the man." She led him to the place—she had but then left it. There sat the little girl alone on a ledge of rock. She, too, was dreesed in new clothes; she had an eikon round her neck and held a boquet in her lap. But her throat was cut from ear to ear and she was already dead.

THE NEW LANGUAGE.

Our Weekly Lesson in Volapuk.

Lesson one was published October 10th, with outline of plan and full instructions for revision of exercises.

The subjunctive is used only in connection with the conditional mode, the subjunctive for the principal clause, the same tense (either past or pluperfect) must be used in each clause. In cases where doubt, uncertainty or supposition contrary to fact are not expressed the if of the English subjunctive is expressed by using the future of the indicative and the could, should or would of the English conditional by subordinate of auxiliary verbs.

VOCABULARY.

Prepositions.	Verbs.
Plo, for.	Golön, to go.
If, if.	Kanön, to be able; can.
Len, at, by, on.	Sötön, to be obliged; ought
Conjunction.	Sagön, to say.
Das, that.	Sibinön, to be; exist.

EXERCISES.

Sötob golön al dom olik. Kat obinom gudik if olabom mugis tel u kil. If olabol cilis kidolöd omis. Isagom das äkanob labön kati omik plo pul smalik. If no okanol golön al dom obik, osedob flolis dome olik. If älabob-la cilis ägivoböv omes bukis e magis. If flens olik ibinoms-la gudik, igivomsöv katis e dogis pules obik. Kiom cilas olik isedomöv flolis vome et if ilabom-la omis? No li-äbinolöv gudik if älabol-la flenis e flolis? Mots e fats cilas et ogivoms omes bukis, magis e nimis. Dog e kat no binoms flenik. Mugs tel sibinoms in dom obik. Flen olik äbinomöv gudikum if ägivol-la ome lolis et kelis labol in dom olik.

Tell me what you would give the children if you had books and pictures and flowers and animals. I ought to go to my home with my friend and send flowers to that good woman who would teach my children if she could. Did you say that you could go to my friends house. What will you give me for my mother? Which month has twenty-eight days? There are three hundred and sixty-five days in a year. The man is at his friend's house giving his children sweet flowers. This is the third day of the month and the sixty-third day of the year; what month is this? Which flower is the sweetest and most brilliant? Will you give my child your large dog? The children should be sent to your friend's house and he will give them the sweetest flowers he has. Will you not be able to see your father and mother? they are at my house with their children. Those women can teach your boys if you will give them (ofes) good books. The animals can run and see and smell. I cannot say which boy is the best.

N. B.—The executive Dilekef of the North American Volapük association have adopted the change in pronunciation made some time ago by the academy (Kadem) viz.: c to be sounded like ch in church, no longer j.

"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.

DISCOVERED BY ACCIDENT.

How Mr. Rogers Revolutionized the Paper-Making Industry.

One of the most important discoveries in the manufacture of paper was the result of a common accident: Old paper manufacturers will recall the excitement that prevailed in the business abont 1852, when it was learned that a process had been found for utilizing newspapers and books as paper stock. Up to that period it had been impracticable to use old books and papers as stock, no way having been devised for the elimination of printer's ink. The history of the process by which this waste of old paper was prevented is soon to be given to the public by the discoverer, who is now an old man of prominence in the town of Manchester, Conn.

Henry E. Rogers, to whom belongs the credit of the discovery, is a born paper manufacturer. As a boy he worked in a paper mill owned by his father, one of his tasks being to sort out the colored paper that happened to be found with the regular stock. The idea occurred to him that if he could find a process for removing the colors, enabling all the stock to be used in the mill as it was received from the dealers, his fortune would be made without trouble. But it was not until years afterward that he discovered the first clue leading to the execution of his scheme.

Mr. Rogers was a Methodist, and loved singing as the most inviting of pastimes. One evening, while enjoying his favorite recreation, a hymn book fell into his hands on one of the covers of which were a number of discolorations that attracted his attention. The original blue of the cover had been removed in spots, leaving the paper perfectly white. He commenced tracing back the book to the publishers in Boston, believing that somewhere along the way he would discover the reason for the spots, which seemed to hold the key to the discovery which had been the dream of his life.

Two years had been spent in the search, when one morning Mr. Rogers found himself in a Boston publishing house with the hymn book in his hands. Only one or two apprentices were in the rooms. In answer to his inquiry one of them informed him that there was a pile of books in the building exactly like the one he had in his hands, and Mr. Rogers was permitted to select one of the defective books, for which he paid a quarter of a dollar.

Mr. Rogers commenced a series of experiments with colored papers that proved perfectly satisfactory, demonstrating that the process had been ascertained by which colored papers could be used in the manufacture of a white product. While engaged in making his tests, he accidentally found that printer's ink was as easily removed as the colors. This method was so simple that its committal to the patent office in Washington would have defeated the protection which he desired. He was compelled to trust to the loyalty of one or two employes, sharing the secret with them so far as it was necessary in carrying on his work. The selection of assistants was so skillful that he retained the monopoly of the process for ten years, completely revolutionizing the paper industry.

When it became known that discarded newspapers and books could be utilized, the whole of Connecticut was ransacked by purchasers. Thousands of old books were sold for paper stock, many of which would be invaluable with collectors at present. A part of the original charter of the Connecticut colony was found in the streets of this city, having dropped from a load of paper stock that was on its way through the town. It was not an uncommon thing to find volumes published anywhere through the seventeenth century, while publications of great interest issued in the sixteenth could be found in the stock that accumulated at Rogers' mills. Mr. Rogers now has a Bible of considerable antiquity in his possession which was rescued from a lot of old paper that had been bought at half a cent a pound.

Toward the last of the ten years in which Mr. Rogers kept his secret from other paper manufacturers the trust which he had reposed in men closely identified with his work was betrayed, and the great secret which had netted him fortune and distinction began to leak out. When it is stated that potash was at the foundation of the process, it will seem a marvel that the secret could have been kept even for a year.

SAFE, SURE, AND PAINLESS.

What a world of meaning this statement embodies. Just what you are looking for, is it not? Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor—the great sure-pop corn cure—acts in this way. It makes no sore spots; safe, acts speedily and with certainty; sure and mildly, without inflaming the parts; painlessly. Do not be imposed upon by imitations or substitutes.

"It's unaccountable," he said, as he stood on the scales, after a walk on the beach. "I've gained five pounds in one hour." "Have you emptied the sand out of your shoes?" she asked.

OVER A CENTURY OLD.

Many cases are known of persons living to be over 100 years old and there is no good reason why this should not occur. By paying attention to the health by using Burdock Blood Bitters when necessary to purify the blood and strengthen the system much may be added to the comfort and happiness of life even if the century mark is not attained.

Jubbins—"You don't seem to have so many books in your library, as you used to have" Dodger—"No I have made a number of new friends since I came to town."

A VOICE FROM SCOTLAND.

Dear Sirs,—I can highly recommend Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. It cured my daughter of a cough she had been troubled with since childhood. She is now twelve years old.

MRS. M. FAIRCHILD,
Scotland, Ont.

When a young man says that he can never love another, he means, of course, not for two or three weeks.

SANDWICH.

Sirs,—For five years I suffered from lumbago and could get no relief until I used Hagyard's Yellow Oil, and must say I find no better remedy for it.

JOHN DESHERDAN, Sandwich, Ont.

When a man goes down the general verdict is that he has gone up.

If you have as many friends as Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, you are a fortunate person.