THE HERALD.

Board of Works

VOL. II., NO. 5. FREDERICTON, N. B., MONDAY, JANUARY 12, 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 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.

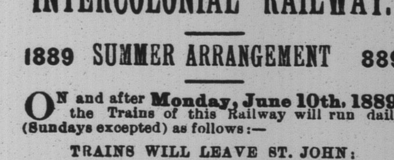
LEAVE GIBSON.

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.

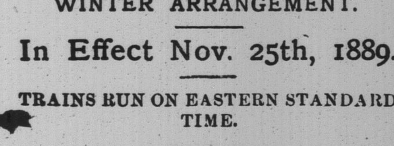
All trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

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



NORTHERN & WESTERN RAILWAY

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

In Effect Nov. 25th, 1889.

TRAINS RUN ON EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

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

LEAVE FREDERICTON

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

RETURNING, LEAVE CHATHAM

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

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

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

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

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

THOMAS HOBEN, Superintendent.

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

COOKED CODFISH.

Ask your Grocer for

COOKED SHREDDED CODFISH,

And Try It.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT Established 1810.

—UNLIKE ANY OTHER.—

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

AS MUCH FOR INTERNAL AS FOR EXTERNAL USE.

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

ORIGINATED BY AN OLD FAMILY PHYSICIAN.

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

GENERATION AFTER GENERATION HAVE USED AND BLESSED IT.

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

R. C. MACREDIE,

Plumber, Gas Fitter.

AND

TINSMITH,

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

OPP COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

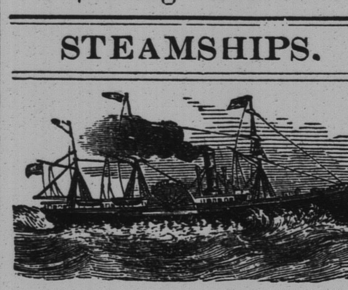
where he is prepared to fill all orders in above lines, including

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL

BELL HANGING,

Speaking Tubes, &c.

STEAMSHIPS.



ALLAN LINE.

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

1890. 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.*

The Steamers of the

MAIL LINE TO LIVERPOOL

Sailing from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, and from Halifax on SATURDAYS, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched as follows:

LIVERPOOL AND HALIFAX.

From Liverpool.		From Halifax.
4th Dec	PARISIAN	27th Dec
18th do	CIRCASSIAN	10th Jan
1st Jan	SARDINIAN	24th do
15th do	POLYNESIAN	7th Feb
29th do	CIRCASSIAN	21st do

and fortnightly thereafter.

These steamers sail from Halifax about 1 p. m. Saturdays, or as soon as possible after the arrival of the Intercolonial Railway train, due at Halifax at noon.

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

From Liverpool.		From Halifax.
25th Nov	POLYNESIAN	22nd Dec
9th Dec	NOVA SCOTIAN.	5th Jan
23rd do	CASPIAN	19th do

Rates of Passage to Liverpool.

SALOON (According to accommodation) $40 to $65
RETURN .... $80 to $120
EXTRA CLASS CABINS on Parisian .... $70 to $80
Children, in saloon, between 2 and 12 years, half fare; under 2 years, free.
Clergymen and their families are allowed a reduction of ten per cent. from these rates.
INTERMEDIATE — Outward, $25; Inward, prepaid, $30.
STEERAGE, $20.

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

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

GLASGOW LINE.

Direct sailings from Glasgow to Halifax.

No cattle of any description carried on Mail Steamers.

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

For Staterooms, Tickets, or further information apply to

WM. THOMSON & CO., Agents,

ST. JOHN N. B.

No. 9.

INTERNATIONAL S. S. CO.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Three Trips a Week.

FOR BOSTON.

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

Wednesday's Steamer will not touch at Portland.

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

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

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

C. E. LAECHLER, Agent,

Reed's Point Wharf, St John, N. B.

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.

C. C. GILL,

PAINTER,

House and Sign Decorator.

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

SHOP AND RESIDENCE:

59 Brunswick Street.

NEW YORK STEAMSHIP CO.

THE REGULAR LINE.

THE IRON STEAMSHIP,

VALENCIA,

1600 tons, (Capt. F. C. MILLER), will leave

COMPANY'S WHARF, Rear of Custom House,

ST. JOHN FOR NEW YORK

via Eastport, Me., Rockland, Me., and Cottage City, Mass., every

FRIDAY AT 3 P. M.

(Standard Time.) Returning, steamer will leave

Pier 40, East River, Foot of Pike Street, New York, EVERY TUESDAY at 5 p. m.,

For Cottage City, Mass., Rockland, Me., Eastport, Me., and St. John, N. B.

Freight on through bills of lading to and from all points south and west of New York, and from New York to all points in the Maritime Provinces.

CHEAPEST FARES AND LOWEST RATES.

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

Through Tickets for sale at all Stations on the Intercolonial Railway.

For further information address

N. L. NEWCOMB,

General Manager, 63 Broadway, New York

Or FRANK ROWAN, Agent,

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

FUNNY STORIES.

Chestnuts of Yore Echoed by Barnum, the Veteran Showman.

A good story or a joke seems to me both a prophylactic and a tonic.

It does not harm the wit of Abraham Lincoln,or of Tom Corwin, or of Chauncey M. Depew, to find that similar things to those they relate were told in mediæval times. I dare say they may even be traced back to Greece and Rome, for just such things as happen now happened in the oldest centuries.

The stories I offer below have at least this freshness: They are told in my way, and they are not to be found in my magazine article or in my book.

Bridgeport, Conn.

P. T. BARNUM.

REV. MR. BARNUM AND THE FLOWERS.

In a small village near Syracuse,in New York, the clergyman of the holy church there was taken suddenly ill, and the congregation were anxious in regard to finding a substitute on the following Sunday. At last they remembered that a namesake of mine. the Rev. Mr. Barnum, who had formerly been a popular minister, but was then a thriving farmer, lived a few miles away. They sent a messenger to ask him to preach for them on the occasion. The whilom divine said he had not preached for several years,but to accommodate them he would come over and do so next Sunday. The ladies of the church,wishing to pay him extra attention, and compliment him in such a way as laid in their power, obtained a couple of tall china vases, and filling them with flowers, placed one on each side of the cushion of the pulpit. The farmer minister was unaccustomed to such decorations, and probably scarcely noticed them, as he had plenty of flowers at home. After a hymn had been sung,he rose to make a prayer,and as he said," Let us pray," he closed his eyes, and,swinging his arms right and left,accidentally knocked the two vases off the ledge. and they came crashing down some twenty feet upon the floor. The congregation, who had already bowed their heads and closed their eyes, hearing the noise, looked up to discover the cause, while the old clergyman with much surprise looked down upon the shattered vases and feeling probably that the congregation were thinking of the pecuniary loss they had sustained by the accident, he quietly remarked, "I can pay for them," and proceeded with his prayer.

NEGRO QUOTATIONS.

The colored population of the Southern States, who are mostly ex-slaves or the children of slaves,are a very excitable and enthusiastic class upon religious matters. Years ago comparatively few of their preachers could read, but having had the Scriptures read to them so much they got the New Testament by heart, and some of them gave such stirring sermons and prayers as served to excite their illiterate hearers and sometimes to throw numbers of them into convulsions. One of these colored preachers in a Southern town was celebrated for his quotations of Scripture and the fervent manner in which he delivered his discourse. On one occasian while preaching he said:—"Bredren and sisters you remember the account of Paul when he was preaching to a great congregation, the house was so crowded that one poor woman fell from the upper gallery a distance of forty feet on the hard floor and was broken into a hundred pieces." He stopped a moment to think of some text that would apply to this sad accident when he exclaimed:—"And they took up of the fragments that remained twelve baskets full!" The effect of this quotation seemed so striking that he tried to cap it with another appropriate one from Holy Writ and he edified his congregation by making it in these words. "And whose wife shall she be in the resurrection?"

LOT'S WIFE.

A clergymen was called on to go down to a country village a few miles away and preach a sermon. He went,and took for his text, "Remember Lot's wife." Two years afterward he was called again,the minister being absent, to come down and preach a sermon. He put his hand in the barrel and drew out the first one that came handy, and put it in his pocket, and went down to preach it. As a singular coincidence it proved to be the same sermon that he preached before. When he rose and read the text, Remember Lot's wife," a man in the congregation called out, "We haven't forgotten her since you were here before."

A TEMPERANCE SERMON.

A drunken man in Washington was endeavoring to find his way home late at night, but often stumbled and fell. At last he ran against a fence, and holding on to it said, "Begorra, that's a good thing. I can manage now I have got the fence to hold on by." He continued his walk, holding on to the fence until he had got into a great perspiration and the exercise had sobered him; he then found he had been about sixty times around the big monument.

A hatter in Bethel about fifty years ago had a dozen workmen in his employ. One day on going into the village store where several of his neighbors were, he said: "The hatting business has been dull for five years. I have lost twenty-five cents on every hat I have made during that time."

"Why don't you quit the business?" he was asked. "How the devil am I going to support my family if I don't do something."

An indifferent singer engaged in singing at a concert had not finished the first verse of his song before he was violently hissed by the audience. "Hiss away," he quietly remarked, "I am used to it."

IRISH STORIES.

An Irishman on his way to church, passing a butcher's shop stole a pig's foot and clapped it in his bosom. He had not been long in the church before the priest said, "None of us know what others have in their breasts."

The thief pulled out the pig's foot and exclaimed, "Be jabers you could not have exposed me more if I had stolen the whole pig."

A lady was singing on the stage of a theatre in Dublin. Her voice was considered to be a very good one, but her knowledge of the art of music was small. An Irishman in the pit called out, "Be jabers, madam, if you were as far out of town as you are out of tune it is a devil of a way you'd be from Dublin at this same moment."

THEIR NAME IS LEGION.

There is no lack of so-called cures for the common ailment known as corns. The vegetable, animal, and mineral kingdoms have been ransacked for cures It is a simple matter to remove corns without pain, for if you will go to any druggist or medicine dealer and buy a bottle of Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor and apply it as directed the thing is done. Get "Putnam's," and no other.

JAMESON'S DIARY.

Some Illustrations of the Charges of Injustice Made Against Stanley—

Jameson's diary just published at London, is having a large sale. In the entry speaking of the cannibal incident Jameson adds to his statement of the facts: "I would never have been such a beast as to witness the act of cannibalism, but was unable until the last moment to bring myself to believe that it was anything save a ruse to get money out of me."

In his diary, under date of April 9, 1887, Jameson, dealing with the start up the Congo, remarks that Stanley sent Barttelot on with all the worst and most rebellious men in the camp. This action on the part of Stanley, says Jameson, was strange return for Barttelot's gratuitous hard work. On the 10th Jameson complains that Stanley rejects his advice to give the sick a period of rest, and compels them to continue the march, "with the result," he adds, "that the camp regards me a brute and Stanley as a sort of guardian angel." The diary is a record of the daily progress and adventures of the expedition, interspersed with disputes between Stanley and his followers. For instance, he says: "While marching to Nkalama, after ordering that

A HUNDRED LASHES

be given a man for loing a box of ammunition, Stanley accused me of losing three boxes, and said: 'If this happens again we must part.' If this continues, and Stanley reproaches me before the men, I shall not be sorry when we do part."

In a letter to his wife later Jameson shows that he was becoming discouraged in his naturalist pursuits. He says that with a wealth of available specimens unexampled in his experience he has no time to get anything. "All my lovely dreams are knocked on the head. My whole time is employed in beating and leading niggers day after day, the same disgusting work." While at Leopoldsville, he writes, they all had disagreeable moments with Stanley, but they think they are ended for the present. "I cannot help admiring him immensely," he says, "for his great strength of will power in overcoming difficulties, but there are some points in his character which it is impossible to admire. Again, when Stanley discards his reserve he is most agreeable and full of information. Under date of May 15 the following entry appears: "Alas! for my dreams of marching to Wadelai. Stanley tells me I must remain in camp with Barttelot." A few days later the writer describes what he terms "the most disgraceful row I ever heard between Stanley, Jephson and Stairs in reference to the complaint of the Zanzibaris, whose word Stanley takes in preference to that of his officers." On June 6: "Having by his own mistake lost the officers steaming to Aruwimi, Stanley said if he had failed to find the steamers he would have treated us all as deserters. He used

HARD AND UNFAIR WORDS

and appeared to distrust us if a yard from him. Yet except myself, who was 'seedy,' the officers have worked the hardest in the most horrible swamps to procure wood. This distrust sickens us and is frightfully disheartening."

Being encamped at Yambuya, Jameson again writes to his wife. He says: I cannot get over the disappointment of being left alone with Barttelot. Stanley left us twenty-six of the very worst men under one worthless chief. The camp is pitched in a frightfully damp place." In numerous entries Jameson expresses dislike for the necessary flogging of sentries caught asleep and sets forth the difficulty of suppressing mutiny among the natives who were weary of waiting for Stanley. He describes stirring adventures on the journey to Kassonga. On May 8, 1888, he records the cannibal incident as already published. In the final chapter he expresses deep sorrow at hearing of the death of Barttelot, and says: "The closest friendship existed between us. He was a straightforward, honest, gentleman, his

ONLY FAULT BEING A HASTY TEMPER.

He loved plain, straightforward dealing, far too much, even to get on well with the Arabs. He hated their crafty, roundabout manner and showed it, and was disliked in turn. He was far too good a man to lose his life in this miserable way. God knows what I will do without him." In a subsequent letter to his wife Jameson says: "Little did I think when I spoke to you of my feelings of duty that I should ever be placed in such a position as now, where all I feel for you and our little ones cries out against what I must do as an officer of this expedition. With one word or even a show of weakness on my part, I could stop the whole expedition, which seems fated to meet nothing but reverses, and return to you, but God knows such a thought has never entered my heart, although I could easily defend such a course. Later he writes: "Assad's stories are a tissue of falsehoods. It is awful that such a scoundrel is allowed to traduce one behind one's back when there is no chance of defending one's self." Ward, in describing Jameson's death, says: "The drums were sounding to cease the day's work. He opened his eyes, started and clutched my hands, saying huskily: 'Ward! Ward! They're coming! Listen! Now, let's stand together!" Ward explains that Jameson was thinking of the drums calling the savages to fight while they were drifting on the river.

DID YOU EVER NOTICE THIS.

A carpenter's right shoulder is almost invariably higher than his left, in consequence of having to use his right arm all the time in planing and hammering. With every shaving his shoulder rises with a jerk, and it finally becomes natural to him to hold himself in that way.

The right arm of a blacksmith, for the same reason, is almost hypertrophied, while the left arm, from disuse, becomes atrophied.

A shoemaker is almost always round shouldered from continually bending over the last between his knees as he sews and hammers.

The head of a bricklayers' laborer is held aloft with a haughty, self reliant air, from his habit of carrying a hod on his shoulder and looking above him as he climbs up the scaffolding.

All good orators have most abnormally wide mouths. This is the direct consequence of their habit of using sonorous words and speaking with deliberation and correct pronunciation. If one practices this before the glass one can see that the muscles in the cheeks are stretched more than ordinarily and the mouth is extended a great deal more than in everyday conversation. Then, too, nature has something to do with it. A large mouth, like a prominent nose, is a sign of power. But all men with big mouths are not orators. Thank heaven for that!

Cowboys and cavalrymen are usually bowlegged. But all bowlegged people are not cowboys—for which they should be grateful.

BISMARK'S FALL.

At Empress Frederick's Knees.

The following account of the circumstances which brought about the resignation of Prince Bismark is published by the London Times and vouched for as accurate: France now begins for the first time to understand the cause of Bismark's fall and the circumstances, unknown till of late which accompanied it. All these revelations are such that the ex-chancellor's bitterest enemies hardly venture to discuss what a shadow he cast in his descent from power. The iron rule of Bismark had of late been an obstacle, an embarrassment and cause of irritation to everybody, and a constant difficulty in the despatch of public affairs. Latterly he had seen none of the ministers of whom he was chief, had listened to none of their objections, and gave positive and definate orders, as if the opinions of his associates in the government were of no value. He was almost inaccessible and received those only whom his caprice invited round him. He tolerated no objections, listened with condescending smile, which condemned beforehand the ideas submitted to him by his young master, the Emperor. He even ceased really to work, while complaining bitterly if the slightest decision was come to without consulting him and yet professed himself overwhelmed with labor whenever documents were sent to him to sign. He had become a terror to all who were obliged to come to him. Nobody ventured to contradict him; even Emperor William II saw him only occasionally, either because His Majesty was afraid of disturbing or of irritating him. At last a moment came when his pupil, now his master, was confronted with the fact that he was not the master, but

ONLY THE CHIEF SERVANT.

The long-restrained imperial discontent broke into an open quarrel on a minor question and poured forth in such a torrent that the Chancellor, taken by surprise, and disconcerted, suddenly said: "Then I can only offer Your Majesty my resignation." The Emperor was silent and Bismark withdrew. Two hours afterward, the resignation not having arrived, the Emperor sent an aide-de-camp. The Chancellor greeted him very affably, being convinced that the Emperor wished him to return and to re-consider his idea of resigning; but to Bismark's horror and surprise the aide-de-camp had been sent to demand his written resignation. The Prince, very uneasy, made the lame excuse of not having yet drawn it up, and deferred the matter till the morrow. The next morning the aide-de-camp reappeared. This time Bismark was calmer, but again made the same excuse, saying that before preparing his written resignation he was bound to pay a visit. Accordingly, he did pay a visit, which, incredible as it may appear, we can vouch for, was to the Empress Frederick. Yes, in panic at his fall, this man who but the day before had been the great chancellor, now stooped before her whom he had so long humbled and explained the danger to the empire involved in his fall and the fatal consequences which the young Emperor risked in thus overturning the founder of the Empire. He begged Her Majesty to intervene and prevent disaster to Germany. The Empress heard him out. She saw, humiliating himself before her, the man who had hated implacably her husband and herself, and who had sown distrust between father and son. No doubt she enjoyed the spectacle of seeing at her feet this bitter enemy, now dismissed by the very son whom he had reckoned on making his tool against her,and in a single sentence. becoming an empress, mother and woman, she returned to.

THIS CRINGING DIPLOMATIST.

all the insults he had cast upon her. "I must regret being quite powerless. I should have been extremely glad to intervene with my son in your favor, but you so employed all your power in estranging his heart from us, making his mind foreign to mine, that I can only witness your fall without being able to ward it off. When you are no longer there my son will perhaps draw nearer to me, but then it will be too late for me to help you." The Prince withdrew with downcast head and returning home found the aide-decamp, who for the fourth time had come for his resignation which the fallen statesman handed to him.

A STORY OF THE GOOD OLD STYLE.

Abner Dungrass, from away up beyond the White mountains, had, penetrated to the Hub. It was Abner's first visit to the city—in fact his first trip away from home.

A relative, doing business in the metropolis, had spent the previous summer with Abner's parents and in return for his many kindnesses, he had invited his friends of the country farm to visit him in his city home.

And thus Abner chanced to be in Boston, and was now dining at a hotel with his host.

At first our countryman hardly knew what to do with himself at the wondrously laden table. His relative, observing his hesitation, whispered to him:

"Don't be backward, Abner,help yourself to just what you like.

By and bye,a gentleman sitting opposite directed a waiter to bring him a plate of ice-cream.

The cream was brought, and the gentleman set it down before him while he finished a dish of scallops. Abner looked up and saw the delicate-looking mass in the plate not far away. It was tempting, and he reached forth and took it. He had put a spoonful of the frozen mixture in his mouth,and was hesitating between surprise and delight, when the gentleman opposite rather abruptly and not very pleasantly spoke.

"Well, my friend, that's what I should call decidedly cool!"

"Yaas," responded Abner, innocently, when he had swallowed the frigid morsel. "It's abaout the coldest pudd'n' I ever tasted. I swan tew man! ef I don't believe it's railly tetched with frost!"

RACING WITH WOLVES.

Many a thrilling tale has been told by travelers of a race with wolves across the frozen steppes of Russia. Sometimes only the picked bones of the hapless traveler are found to tell the tale. In our own country thousands are engaged in a life-and-death race against the wolf consumption. The best weapons with which to fight the foe, is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. This renowned remedy has cured myriads of cases when all other medicines and doctors had failed. It is the greatest blood-purifier and restorer of strength known to the world. For all forms of scrofulous affections (and consumption is one of them), it is unequaled as a remedy.

A FEARFUL FAMINE.

The London Daily News correspondent at Suakim telegraphs that the full magnitude of the famine that for 18 months has ravaged the Soudan can never be known. It is only where Europeans have been present that some detailed information has reached the outside world as to the terrible condition of the people. The extent of the affected region is very great, in fact, trustworthy native accounts indicate there is not a town nor district from the borders of Egypt proper to Sennaar, in the south from Darfoor, in the west through Kordofan to the Nile provinces and east to the sea, that has not been during the past year and a half more than decimated by starvation. Not only the inhabitants of the plains have suffered, but the misery has also reached the mountaineers from the Beni Amer country to Abyssinia.

CAUSES OF THE FAMINE.

The chief causes of the famine are described to be:—First, the insecurity of property, the natives being on this account afraid to place to much ground under cultivation; second, the partial destruction by drouth of the crops of 1889, the supply of grain being very deficient; and third, the total failure of the winter crops of 1889-90, the locusts having destroyed nearly every green thing. The cotton crop of Tokar and Duroor was also devoured. The inhabitants of the country had to rely on the coast ports for supplies, which were released by the Egyptian Government with a spare hand, causing unnecessary suffering to thousands of people. The oldest native inhabitant never saw the locusts so thick as they have been this year. The country was visited eight times by vast clouds of these rapacious insects. The victims of the famine are so numerous that it is not an exaggeration to say that some sub-tribes of the Hadendowas and Amarars have ceased to exist. The awful experience of the people has not, however, lessoned their determination to maintain their freedom.

SUFFERING OF THE TRIBESMEN.

The greatest sufferers among the tribesmen have been the families of those who in 1884 and 1885 arrayed themselves in battle against the English, Colonial, and Indian forces, and whose bones are still bleaching on the plains, in silent protest against the English attempt to place the people again under Egyptian rule. Now many widows and children lie unburied besides these breadwinners, starvation having found them easy victims. In some places in the Soudan the poorer classes were forced to eat cats, dogs, rats, lizards, all vegetable food having disappeared. There have also been many undoubted cases of cannibalism, freshly interred bodies of the dead having been exhumed to satisfy the cravings of hunger. Here and there a whole village is found deserted with skeletons of the dead remaining in some of the houses. The wealthy fared hardly better than the poor, as riches could not procure food that did not exist.

OUTBREAK OF SMALLPOX.

To add to the terrors of the situation smallpox broke out and spread over nearly the entire famine district. For the past two months there has been some improvement, and by spring the people will probably have regained their normal condition, but they will not forget that the British and Egyptian authorities, by closing the gates of Suakim against them, are responsible for much of their terrible sufferings.

THE 14TH BROOKLYN BOYS.

Pranks When About the Camp Fire, but Fighting at the Front.

As I entered the Plymouth church last Sunday afternoon by way of the gallery from the Sabbath school room, and looked down upon the veterans of the above organization, I could hardly bring myself to believe that the the substantial looking men, with noble brows—noble in more ways than one—were the same "boys" who took hold of our stirrups and were literally rushed or sailed over the ground in pursuit of flying rebels on the road between Washington city and Fredericksburg in the spring of 1862.

During the winter mentioned above the Brooklyn boys attained a very high record in a literary sense, as they had theatrical performances and various entertainments while they were able to keep enough men in the camp to take part in them. Their literary ability soon took another turn. There were men in the regiment of such high attainments that they could furnish passes and furloughs at short notice, that were so well executed that General McDowell himself could not deny the correctness of the signatures, even when he knew he had not signed the document. Papers of this nature came in thick and fast upon him.

This was kept up by the members of the regiment to such an extent that general McDowell issued an order that no passes carried by a man and pass should be brought to his headquarters. Then he thought he had them, as they wore a Zouave uniform, but the Fourteenth boys were not so easily cornered, for they would bring passes for two over to our regiment, quickly don a cavalry uniform, and the two "cavaliers" would make their descent upon Washington city, have a good time and return. I understood that it frequently occurred, from this fact, that there were not enough men, or even officers, in camp of that regiment to mount camp guard, but this was probably a base slander.

THE HISTORY OF SHAVING.

The practice of shaving seems to have originated from its being found that the beard afforded too good a hold to an enemy in battle, and this is the cause assigned for the origin of shaving among the Greeks in the time of Alexander. The ancient German nations shaved the beard, but left the moustache; and it is said that no young man was permitted to shave or cut his hair till he had killed a foe in battle. The Mohammedan nations allow the beard to grow, but shave the head, leaving only a small turf on the crown, to allow of the Prophet raising them to another world. They hold the beard in great esteem, and solemnly swear by it. The best wish a man can wish his friend is comprehended in "May God preserve your blessed beard." Or, asan estimate of value, they say, "It is worth more than a man's beard." We are told of an Arab who chose to hazard his life by refusing to allow a surgeon to remove a few hairs to enable him to get at a wound on the jaw. It is recorded that when John de Castro was under the necessity of borrowing money for the maintenance of the Portuguese fleet he sent one of his whiskers to the people of Goa as security for the loan.—Welfre.

The perfect purity of Imperial Cream Tartar Baking Powder is acknowledged by leading physicians and chemists.

DEAD CHILDREN.

The Sad School Fete Tragedy at Wortley.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Further particulars received to-day from Wortley show that the terrible scenes witnessed at the school fete there were in no way exaggerated; though the cause of the disaster was not the falling of a string of Chinese lanterns as at first supposed. The school was a charity bazaar, held under the auspices of the parish of Wortley. The building used for the fete was the church school adjoining the Wortley Episcopal church. Part of the programme of the bazaar's attractions was a series of tableaux vivants, in which a number of the young girls and boys of the parish took part. For this display a small stage was erected in the school-room, and to the right of the stage and opening upon it was a room used as a dressing room by the children who had for weeks been preparing for and looking forward to the event which was to result in such a terrible finale.

Inside this dressing room, just before the disaster occurred, a crowd of children were gathered, all the girls of the party being in light gauzy attire, and many of them covered in addition with cotton wool used to represent snow. In addition several of the children carried, dangling on sticks above their heads, lighted Chinese lanterns. The tableau vivant then preparing was intended to symbolize the winter frolics of the "mummers" in days gone by. The parents and friends of the children were assembled in the schoolroom, forming a happy, chatting audience. Suddenly shrieks of terror issued from the little dressing-room, and the audience sprang in alarm from their seats, the male portion of the assemblage making a rush for the schoolroom stage. The men were horror-stricken to see a number of children rush upon the stage with their costumes on fire.

In a moment the air was filled with cries of terror from the ladies in the audience, many of whom knew their little daughters to be in danger of death. Several ladies fainted, thus adding considerably to the confusion. The gentlemen promptly seized the burning children, threw them upon the stage and smothered the flames which enveloped their garments with the curtains, mats, windows blinds—anything they could lay hands upon in the emergency. Several of the gentlemen tore off their coats and used them to save the lives of the panic-stricken children. While the little ones were being rescued, shrieks of terror and groans of agony rang throughout the building, horror of the disaster being almost beyond description, but easily imagined by parents. Finally, suffering children to the number of about twenty were taken to the Wortley Infirmary, while others were attended to at their own homes. Up to the present there four deaths recorded as the result of the disaster, and several of the injured children are not expected to recover.

An investigation into the cause of the disaster shows that while the children were gathered in the dressing-room, preparatory to making their appearance on the stage, one of the girls, who was playing with a lighted lamp, accidentally set fire to her clothes. She uttered a cry of terror, tried to extinguish the flames with her hands and rushed towards the door leading to the stage. Her cry and the sight of the flames caused a panic among the other children. who also made a rush for the door mentioned. The result was that a crowd of children were crushed around child whose clothes were already in flames, and thereby ignited the clothing of twenty or thirty other children.

ACROSS THE OCEAN IN FOUR DAYS.

The centrifugal propeller is the name of a new invention designed to enable steamers to attain extraordinary speed. Strictly speaking the appliance is not a propeller at all; it is simply a remover of resistance ahead. The stem of the steamer is cut away downward and backward from the water line, and here the rotary fan, or centrifugal machine, is placed. The pressure and resistance of the water ahead is got rid of by clearing the water away, thus virtually endowing the propulsive screw or screws in the stern with greatly augmented power.

In vessels moving at speeds up to seven knots skin friction is the principal resistance in still water; in vessels moving at higher speed the resistance of the water immediately ahead increases at an enormous rate with the increase of speed. This can always be noticed by the huge white wave a switly moving vessel has in front of her—the "bone in her mouth," as the sailors term it. The object of the new invention is to scatter this retarding mass as it is claimed that the speed of steamers can be increased to the point that will admit of their crossing the ocean in four days. Vessels will be fitted with this new device for experimental purposes both in America and in England, and it is expected that their speed will be greatly in excess of anything now afloat.

IDEAS ARE DEAR.

She looked at him
With gaze that might
Well charm the heart
Of an anchorite,
With smile so sweet,
A saint would draw
To her tiny feet,
"I've
an
Idea."
A rush of love
Too strong to hold
Came o'er his heart
And made him bold.
He seized her hand
And slowly said
While coyly dropped
Her gold crowned head,
"You've
two
eyes,
dear."

AN INDIAN ROMANCE.

Rain-in-the-Face is another smart and exceedingly dangerous Sioux warrior. His daughter had a romance that makes a rather interesting story. She fell in love with a lieutenant in the army once, when the lieutenant visited the Sioux Reservation. Later he was transferred to Fort Laramie. Not long after that a band of Sioux obtained a hunting pass and roamed over into Wyoming. The Indian maiden persisted in accompanying them. She saw the lieutenant, and upon learning that he was married she fell upon the ground moaning and tearing her black tresses. The young squaw refused to return with the Indians, and they continued to camp in the vicinity for several weeks. One day the Indian girl ended her unhappy life by cutting her throat with a hunt-knife. She was buried with the usual ceremonies of Indian obsequies.