THE HERALD.

Board of Works jan 1 92

VOL. V., NO. 24. FREDERICTON, N. B., SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1894. $1.00 PER YEAR

HOTELS.

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Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

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

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Barrister, Attorney-at-Law,

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Fredericton Nov. 16th, 1891.

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6.00 A. M.—Mixed for Woodstock and points North, via Gibson.

10.50 A. M.—Accommodation for Fredericton Junction, St. John and points east.

3.20 P. M.—Accommodation for Fredericton Junction and St. John, also with Night Express for Bangor, Portland and Boston.

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Woodstock and North, via Gibson branch, 5.30 p. m.
St. John, McAdam Junction, etc., 7.10 p. m.

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4—28.

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Merchant Tailor,

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Fredericton, May 6th 1893

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FARM AND FIRESIDE.

Timely Hints Useful to the Farmer and His Household.

There are few flowers that grow so near the popular heart as do the pansies, and there are few that so well deserve the place.

If they have been well cared for in the fall, they will be the first to bloom in the spring; lifting their faces almost as soon as the snow disappears, and will bloom on uninterruptedly until after severe frosts in the fall. They produce a greater profusion of flowers continuously, and for a longer period than any other flower in our garder beds.

They require a rich, mellow soil and considerable moisture, and will delight in the full sunshine, if the supply of water does not fail. Pansies are cold weather plants and enjoy the cool days and nights of autumn.

After the first severe frosts the beds should be covered with evergreen boughs that the plants may not be smothered—then with a covering of straw and dry leaves, or other coarse litter, until early spring.

The bed should be well enriched with old, well decayed stable manure, or compost made fine and mellow to the depth of one foot. It can hardly be too rich; pansies are gross feeders.

The seed chosen should be the best. That is, it should be procured from a reliable dealer, and must be fresh.

If the bed is made in the fall, the seed may be sown out of doors, in boxes, pots or pans. The soil must be kept moist. As soon as the young plants are strong enough to bear transplanting, they may be removed to the open ground, and set at least six inches apart each way.

They should be transplanted in cloudy or damp weather, and shaded for a few days.

If the bed is to be made in the spring the plants should be sown early in the house, or in a hot bed, or they may be bought by the dozen from the florist.

They may be set in the open ground as soon as all danger of severe frost is over. They are very hardy, but the plants grown under glass will not endure frost, until they have become hardened by out of door growth.

In dry weather they should be watered thorougly at least three times each week. and will be benefitted by a sprinkling every night beside the regular watering.

By mid-summer they may have a liberal application of some liquid fertilizer as often as once a week, applied while the soil is moist from recent watering, or from rains. This should not be poured over the foliage unless the plants are afterwards well sprinkled with clear water—it should be applied to the roots, or rather the soil about the roots.

Cared for in this way pansies develop a decided fragrance; and the bed will be a wonder and delight to all who see it.

The plants, to do their best both in number and size of blossoms, should not be allowed to form or ripen seed. Each flower should be picked off as soon as it fades. Eternal vigilance in this direction will be well rewarded.

NOVEL WAY OF RAISING ONIONS.

A novel method of raising onions has recently come to my notice, which, though not practicable for a large area, may profitably be employed in some sections, and one does away with most of the arduous labor of weeding and cultivating. The patch grown under these strange conditions was three rods long and two wide. The ground was prepared in the usual way, well fertilized and raked smooth. Then foot-boards twelve feet long were placed so as to leave an opening of about four inches between them. Along this opening onion sets were planted about six inches apart. The boards were not removed during the growing of the crop, and acted as a mulch through which the weeds could not penetrate. A very little labor kept the weeds out of the rows, and the crops matured in fine shape, giving an extraordinarily large yield.

It took sixty-six boards to cover the patch, and they cost the grower about $5. The boards will last many seasons for this purpose, if taken up during the winter, and the cheapest kind of lumber will answer the purpose. The enforced idleness of the land covered by the boards adds greatly to its productiveness, claims the grower of the crop. Six-inch boards would answer the purpose fully as well, and then nearly twice the quantity could be grown upon the same amount of land.

L. E. Keyser in Country Gentleman.

THE FENCE PROBLEM.

The fence problem still attracts attention, and always will, though it is probable that less interest will attach to it when farmers dispense one-half or more of their fences, and get to using portable fence more generally. It is very convenient, often, to have the farm all fenced into five and ten-acre fields, but is awfully expensive. The rail fence is rapidly disappearing. Numerous devices for utilizing the best of the old rails are in use, and as they involve little expense aside from labor, will be popular with many as long as the old rails can be used. Barbed wire is growing less and less popular, and some form of smooth wire is taking its place. The posts are the principal cost, and to reduce this cost to the minimum, it is now proposed to plant hardy trees along the fence line 30, 40 or even 50 feet apart, to be used as posts, cheap but effective bracing and staying to be used between these live posts. This may be termed the "experimental fence epoch." Farmers are everywhere engaged in solving the question as to the cheapest fence, assisted by a large corps of inventors, each of whom have already solved it, in his own mind. These devices of the inventor will all be practically and thoroughly tested, and after a while we shall know how to build the cheapest practical fence.

HOW TO CARE FOR LAMPS.

May Silvers writes in the American Agriculturist, under the title of "care of lamps," as follows: The ordinary caring for kerosene lamps is simply to fill them when about three-fourths empty, to pinch off the wick or cut it irregularly when it is found to burn badly, and to wipe off the oil from the outside. Then one washes one's hands of this disagreeable task. If the gas in my village home had not proved so poor and so disagreeable as to odor, I too, should have gone on all my life caring for the one or two lamps in use in the same manner, but when I found it necessary to set up a dozen or more, it seemed worth while to give the matter more attention and to reduce their care to a science, if possible.

An interview with a large lamp dealer, brought out the following important points: The worst possible economy is a cheap burner. Have as inexpensive a lamp as your purse demands, but let the burner be the best in the market. Keep the guaze or fine holes, which admits air to the blaze, perfectly free from dust, and for this purpose rub it every morning with a cloth dipped in kerosene. When the wheels lower and raise the wick with difficulty, take out the latter and boil the burner in washing soda and water; if this does not remove the trouble, take it to a repairer, although the chances are that you will need a new one. In this case it is important that it should exactly fit the collar of the lamp. A lamp that is burned for several hours each night, should have a new wick every three weeks. Tacking on strips of canton flannel to enable you to use the last inch of wick, is a pennywise proceeding that cannot be too highly censured. The quality of the light is always impaired by a wick that has been too long saturated with oil. Never cut a wick; remove the charred part with a soft cloth, turn it down until nearly even with the burner and even the wick with the burner by passing the blade of a dull scissors over it. When only a little light is required, do not turn down the wick of a large lamp, but use a small lamp with a corresponding small wick. Very little less oil is burned when the blaze is turned low, for what is not burned in the blaze, passes off in an ill-smelling gas, poisoning the air. Physicians say that this way of using a kerosene lamp, is a frequent cause of diptheria.

Fill lamps in daily use every morning. Stop within half an inch of the brim, and not let them run over. Once a fortnight let the lamps burn until three-fourths exhausted, and the next day throw out what remains, washing the receptacles with hot water and washing soda; turn them upside down to dry and fill with fresh oil. Use only the best quality of oil. The safest lamps are those in which the oil is put in a separate receptacle of metal filling inside the vase, or outside, which may be more or less ornamental.

The most invariable cause of explosion is the neglect of one or more of these rules. Charred bits of wick allowed to remain on the burner sometimes ignite, and if no one is at hand to remove them, an explosion may follow. If a lamp explodes, throw some heavy fabric, such as a rug over it at once, if one is at hand. A lady once prevented what must, but for her presence of mind, have been a terrible conflagration. A lamp in a basement kitchen exploded; no rug was near, but the flour barrel stood handy and she threw the flour over the blaze in great scoopfuls until the fire was extinguished.

HOW TO USE FERTILIZERS.

I am a firm believer in fertilizers, and was much pleased with what Mr. Ormsby said in January 15th issue. It is a well-established fact that our farms can never stand the drain year after year of continually cropping, unless we provide fertilizers or plant food. The idea of plowing up land that is run out with hay crop! The first year applying one half or all of your manure for potatoes, the next year cropping with barley or oats, and seeding down with no manure, will surely run out the best of land. My way is to plow up as poor land as you have, applying fertilizer the first year; then the next year I apply plenty of manure and seeding down, then the land will be in good condition for a number of years. I am using Pacific guano. I apply about 600 pounds to the acre. I raise my potatoes, turnips and corn in this way, and find that I am improving my farm all the time. I will admit that it will not pay the man that can feed sixty or one hundred steers through the winter as much as the other man who cannot feed any, as the case is around here.

AN IDEAL BREAKFAST DISH.

Bacon and poached eggs, if correctly cooked and served, make a breakfast dish that will tempt even the most capricious appetite. Care should be taken in selecting the bacon. Choose bacon of medium size, with the fat and lean quite distinct in coloring. The lean should be pink and the fat white. If the lean looks streaked the bacon will probably be hard or tough. In cutting the rashers from a piece of bacon cut in the same way as slices of bread off a loaf. A sharp knife or a small carver should be used, and with a little practice the rashers can be cut with unerring precision from top to bottom of the joint, fat and lean in even slices.

The toast beneath the eggs should be extremely thin and well browned and the eggs poached according to the individual fancy. They should be served on a small platter, with thin slices of bacon resting upon a bed of water-cresses. Prepare this dish for breakfast some warm morning this week and see if the members of your household will not appreciate it.

A SALT AND WHISKEY BATH.

One of the always to be relied upon signs of spring is "that tired feeling" which appears with the perennial regularity as the bursting of the buds into blossoms.

Here is a bath for persons suffering from debility, which, if taken in connection with a tonic and careful diet, is sure to banish all languid feeling. Take a quart of cheap whisky and put into a teacupful of rock salt. Dip a crash towel in this and let it dry, then wet the body all over with the salt and whiskey and rub dry with the towel. The rubbing should be done with short, light strokes and toward the heart, that is the limbs should be rubbed up, and the face, neck and upper part of the chest down. This bath relieves congestion and facilitates circulation by bringing the blood to the surface of the body. You may add to the mixture one table-spoonful of camphor and one-half table-spoonful of ammonia.

FARM JOTTINGS.

Keep the calf pen and the pig pen clean, dry and sweet, as the hot weather comes on. It means health and thrift to the occupants and money to the owner.

Give the land to be planted to corn a thorough preparation, but do not hurry in the seed. Sweet corn especially should not be planted till the last of the month, or better still, till the first days of June, unless the soil be sandy and warm. Meanwhile keep the harrow going over it at frequent intervals. The hoeing can be chiefly done in advance of the planting.

Farmers entertaining the idea of growing peas as a farm crop, either alone or with grain, will bear in mind that they must be sown early in the season. The pea vine thrives well only in the early part of the summer. It must make its crop before August weather comes on bringing the mildew and the rust. Peas are best adapted to the light, early lands.

TALMAGE'S TABERNACLE.

Totally Destroyed by Fire Along With the Regent Hotel.

Dr. Talmage's church and the hotel Regent, at Brooklyn, N.Y., were destroyed by fire on last Sunday afternoon. About twenty residences were more or less damaged by the flames. The loss will exceed one million dollars.

"Talmage's tabernacle down again" is an old story in Brooklyn. Three times it has been burned and just at present it is a question if there will be another Talmage's tabernacle in Brooklyn, although pledges of assistance had already been made an Monday. This edifice, the fourth in which the doctor has preached in Brooklyn, was situated on the northerly side of Green avenue, and extended from Clinton avenue on the west to Waverly avenue two hundred feet away. Adjoining the church was the Hotel Regent, eight stories in height, with a frontage of ninety feet on Clinton avenue and extending back two hundred feet to Waverly avenue. The fire spread from the tabernacle to this hotel and then to dwelling houses on Green avenue and Waverly avenue, opposite the church. The wind carried blazing cinders in such quantities in a southeasterly direction that dwelling houses on Washington avenue, two squares away, and also the Summerfield Methodist church, were set on fire by them, but the greatest loss on any one of these structures did not exceed $15,000. The total loss, however, reaches over $1,000,000.

The doctor held quite a conversazione at his home, No. 1 South Oxford street, during the afternoon, so great was the stream of sympathizers who called. In response to the request frequently repeated, Dr. Talmage made a graphic statement of the incidents connected with the fire. He said: "At the close of the church service I was standing at the foot of the pulpit shaking hands with hundreds of people from all lands. I was about through, and walked toward the centre of the church where my wife stood, when she called my attention to fire springing out from the top of the organ. I saw at once that it was under full headway and my first impulse was to look around and see how many people were then in the house and to my great joy there were only about twenty and with twenty-five doors to get through, I felt that they would escape. I went into my study back of the platform, passing under the blazing piping to get my hat and coat. I walked up and down the study room, seeing that the fire had happened when there was no chance of fatality. When in a sort of brown study, a New York friend rushed into the room, and taking my arm said "get out of this room immediately or you'll not get out at all." We went out in the church, one half of the organ was down and the fire had leaped to the roof. I saw that nothing could save the building and I came out." The tears were bursting down the cheeks and his voice broke, as he told the story, but in an instant he spoke with his old vigor. "There is mercy on top of the disaster. If it had happened about an hour before, it would have been the calamity of the century. The church and all the rooms adjoining were packed with people, the panic would have made the whole scene one of indiscribable horror. Or, if it had taken place two or three hours later, when the Sunday school was in session, there would have been a thousand households bereft in Brooklyn. Little children, helpless children, what would they have done? God cared for them, and even in this calamity, His mercy is infinite. Personally, I feel not the least item of disappointment nor less of hope for the future.

This long procession of disasters is inexplicable—like what occurs sometimes in a family, four or five dying from scarlet fever; it is inexplicable, we must simply accept the fact. Our church has been burned three times, and it has always happened on Sunday. It is a mystery that I adjourn till the next world shall let us know."

When asked for his own opinion as to the cause of the fire, he said emphatically "electric lights; electricity caused this fire, as it did that of the tabernacle on Schemerhorn street."

Continuing, Dr. Talmage said: "The fire may change my entire program, and I don't think I will start on my tour around the world, as I intended tomorrow night. I do not, however, know what I shall do."

The tabernacle has a membership of over four thousand on the pastor's books, but the congregation is only bounded by the capacity of the building. In the Sunday school there are 1,200 scholars registered, the attendance varying with circumstances and from seasons from 700 to 1,300, and when in session, the children are controlled by one hundred officers.

The loss on the hotel is placed at $850,000, but this will be largely increased by the individual loss to the guests. The loss on the church is not far short of $500,000. Russel Sage, who has a mortgage of $125,000 on the church property, and is also the owner of the site on which it stood, is fully insured.

The trustees of the tabernacle met at the residence of Dr. Talmage, South Oxford street, and talked over the situation. They decided to rebuild the church, but not on the same site. The insurance, the receipts and the money realized from the sale of the present site would enable them to pay off all their debts. Then, according to plan, they would raise $200,000, and within a year would begin to build. About $70,000 it was thought, would be sufficient to pay for a site, and a less expensive structure could be built. It was decided that Dr. Talmage's tour around the world should begin Monday as arranged.

It was impossible, to ascertain the amount of insurance, but it is believed that the loss is far in excess of the insurance.

THIS GREAT COUNTRY OF OURS.

The St. John Globe says: Among the passengers on the S. S. Taymouth Castle from the West Indies were four merchants bound for Vancouver en route to their homes on the other side of the Pacific ocean, to buy goods to sell again in Demerara. They had no business to detain them in this city and were anxious to get on their journey, but a stern necessity compelled them to remain here over Sunday. They resumed their journey this afternoon, going to Quebec on the 5.30 express. They had no business in Quebec and would far sooner have left here last night or tonight by the C. P. R., but a stern necessity again compelled them. On the long, tedious railroad journey across the continent these four merchants will be compelled to sit in their cars. At the various eating houses the conductor will probably escort one of them, like jailor would a criminal, to the lunch counter and give him a few minutes to buy food for himself and comrades. At the many stations where other passengers can get out and enjoy a few minutes walk, these four men will be compelled to remain in their cars, as they were compelled, while in this city, to remain aboard the steamer. This is all done contrary to their wishes. Perhaps some may wonder what they have done to deserve this treatment. Absolutely nothing. They had the misfortune of being born in that flowery kingdom whose walls England and America battered down to compel it to trade with the rest of the world. Now that its people have shown themselves the greatest traders on earth they are again punished by the people who claim to be the freest and most progressive on earth. These merchants were detained in this city simply because Canada has reached such a state of civilization that it could not allow them to cross the continent on its great national highway without going in bond like so many cattle. The custom house was closed when the Taymouth Castle reached here Saturday afternoon at four o'clock and though there was an hour and a half till train time, nothing could be done and the men had to remain here until this afternoon. They could not go by the C. P. R. because the laws of the great enlightened nation to the south of us do not let them even cross its territory in bond. What an awful curse it is to be born a Chinaman!

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

How a Division is Taken in Canada's Parliament.

(J T. Hawke in the Transcript.)

The taking of a division in the house of commons, is always an interesting event, because each division usually presents special features. When the limit of a debate has been reached and Mr. Speaker cries "call in the members," the sergeant-at-arms leaves the roomy comfort of his easy chair, unlocks a recess at the main entrance of the chamber, and sets division bells ringing in every part of the building. These bells ring sufficiently long to waken the soundest sleeper; and the party whips scour the corridors after laggards, or arrange the pairs. After the call has been issued no member can address the house; but it is not unusual for the rollicksome to demand a song from a member whose vocal powers are trained in that line. It is needless to say the solo is most popular which has a snorous chorus, be it French or English. The cessation of debate fails in another direction to promote order. A battle of books and newspapers, pretty much as an old fashioned bolster combat in a dormitory, is not an unusual accompaniment of a division towards the close of a very protracted debate or in the last days of a session. As soon as the whips re-enter with the sergeant-at-arms closing the rear, the question is put; and as the yeas are called the members stand up one by one, commencing from the party leader, and the assistant clerk calls the name which is checked by the clerk of the house. The nays are called in the same manner. During the taking of the division no member can enter the house or leave it, or even move from his seat. Should a defiant one do so, a storm of cries of "order" generally causes him, if a novice, to sink into a chair with the prayer that it might swallow him up; but if he is an old stager he will probably smile and blow a kiss across the floor of the house. At the close of the division the clerk announces in both languages the mere numerical result of the vote, but Mr. Speaker interprets the result.

COXEY'S SCHEME.

General Coxey, in the course of an interview said: By May 1st we expect to be in Washington. There we will encamp until both houses of congress pass my two bills which have been introduced by Senator Pfeffer. We do not expect to be there longer than ten days. This is a non-partisan movement and will be carried through with enthusiasm. I cannot bring myself to think that the bills will not pass. No preparations have been made for the event. I am confident this movement will do much good. It will have a good moral effect throughout the country, and will get the people up in arms to demand that the bill pass. One of the bills is for non-interest bonds. This is a plan by which municipalities, counties and states may deposit their bonds in Washington and get their face value from the government on non-interest bearing bonds. These amounts could be paid back in twenty-five years at the rate of four per cent. per annum. This will enable New York city to have a bank account at Washington equal to one-half the amount of its entire assessed valuation of real estate. This would be a great benefit to this country or any other city which did the same. My other bill is for good roads. I want the government to appropriate $500,000,000 as a fund for making new roads and repairing old ones throughout the country. This would be a vast benefit to the farmers and others, for it would open new tracts of country. The army in Washington will behave itself. There ought to be 500,000 come there by foot and train. They will stay until the bills pass."

LESLIE'S POPULAR MONTHLY FOR JUNE, 1894.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for June is notably rich in matter of personal contemporaneous human interest, having a gossipy article upon "Characteristics of Congressmen," illustrated with no less than forty portrait sketches from life, by Gribayedoff and Clinedinst; and some delightfully intimate reminiscences of Gladstone, by Howard Paul, accompanied by eight progressive portraits of the "grand old" Commoner at marked periods of his life between 1852 and 1892. The second of that graphic and entertaining series of memoirs of a war artist, by Joseph Becker, "Special for Leslie's," is devoted to the siege of Petersburg, and embraces some thrilling pictures, including the explosion of the famous mine. Alvan S. Southworth contributes a paper of extensive interest and value upon "Horses in Trade, Traffic and Transportation," for which Pruett Share has drawn some spirited pictures. "A Study in Agriculture," by M. V. Moore late agricultural editor of the Atlanta Constitution, is an account of the large t diversified farm in the world, that of the Hon. James M. Smith, of Georgia. Other seasonable illustrated features in this number of Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly are: "Grasse," by Helen R. Rockwell; "Our Inland Seas," by Bessie B. Croffut; "An Inland Fisherman," by Martha McCulloch Williams; and contributions by J. Carter Beard, Tudor Jenks and J. William Fosdick.

DEATH OF REV. D. D. CURRIE.

The Noted Divine Passed Away on Sunday.

Wendall H. Currie, of the St. John Gazette staff, received a despatch from Shelburne, N. S., Sunday morning, announcing the sudden death of his father, Rev. D. D. Currie, who was for many years a leading clergyman of the Methodist church of this province, and who recently has been editor of The Shelburne Budget, a weekly paper. Mr. Currie who was 70 years of age, was of Loyalist descent. He was born in Fredericton in 1823.

Deceased leaves a wife and several children. Mrs. Andrew Lottimer, of Fredericton, and Mrs. Nicholas Wheeler (who is now in the west), are sisters; Thomas Currie, who is in the employ of the Messrs. Harper, New York, is a brother. Mrs. W. A. Trueman, of Albert Co., is a daughter; Dr. Taylor, of Hampton, is a brother-in-law.

Mr. Currie several years ago had charges brought up against him by the Methodist conference, and was dismissed from the ministry. He always maintained that he had been wrongfully convicted, and last year the case was reopened, in connexion with several charges which he brought against Rev. Mr. Crisp. The result was an unsatisfactory finding, certain members of the committee holding Mr. Crisp to be guilty while others took the view he was innocent. A writer in the Halifax Herald thus speaks of the deceased:

After acting in the capacity of a local preacher, he was accepted as a candidate in the Methodist ministry in the year 1853, and was appointed to the Sackville circuit, where he labored most successfully. Since then, Mr. Currie has occupied some of the most important Methodist centres in these lower provinces, such as St. John west; Richibucto, Woodstock, Sussex, Liverpool, Fredericton, St. John, Centenary; Charlottetown, and Moncton. In nearly every instance he remained a full term of three years, which is the limit of the Methodist pastorate.

Few men can boast of a brighter record in the shape of material success, than can Mr. Currie. He possessed excellent administrative ability, and has shown great tact in his management of church business, in circumstances peculiarly trying. He has built, in whole or in part, over a score of churches and parsonages, and some of these are elegant and commodious edifices. In carrying on these building enterprises, his plan has been to provide for their cost at or before completion. In only one instance has an unprovided for claim remained.

Mr. Currie's skill in the management of building enterprises was remarkably exemplified in the year 1877, when preaching on the 25th anniversary of the opening of the Methodist church in Fredericton. On arriving in Fredericton on the day previous to the anniversary, he learned from the trustees that the church edifice had been encumbered with a debt of two thousand dollars, during the twenty-five years of its existence. He then obtained permission from the trustees to ask the congregation, at the close of his sermon, to subscribe the amount needed to liquidate the debt. He asked for subscriptions to the amount of $2,000, and the congregation responded by immediately subscribing over $3,200. The congregation were greatly surprised by the unexpected appeal to their liberality, and by the response with which the extraordinary appeal was met. A preacher who can accomplish a feat like that is no ordinary man.

In 1871 the conference of Eastern British America appointed two delegates to the old Canada conference, in the interest of Methodist union, and Mr. Currie was one of these, the Rev. H. Pickard, D. D. being the other. And when, in the following year, a committee met in Montreal to draw up a basis of union, Rev. Dr. Punshon was chairman, and Mr. Currie one of the secretaries. Three years later (1874) Rev. Mr. Currie was elected president of the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island conference. When the first general conference of the Methodist church of Canada was organized in Toronto, in 1874, the Rev. Egerton Ryerson, D. D. LL. D., was chosen president, the Rev. George Douglas LL. D. vice-president, and Mr. Currie, secretary, for the quadrennium ending in 1878. He was also a delegate to the second general conference of 1878.

A busy life has permitted Mr. Currie to use his pen less frequently than he might have done. Still he has not failed to make his mark in the department of literature. Not to speak at length of his work in this direction during his occupancy of the editorial chair of the Wesleyan, the columns of which have been enriched by his vigorous pen, he is the author of a catechism of babtism, which has passed through several editions, and has been circulated by thousands. Besides this work, he has also published several trenchant pamphlets on subjects of more or less interest.

His remains were taken to St. John for interment.

A LAND OF PHENOMENA.

Strange Results Produced by Storms in the Northern Half of Borneo.

The northern half of the island of Borneo is the queerest and most unsatisfactory place to live in that one can imagine, says a writer in the Globe-Democrat. It is a land of constant recurring phenomena where cyclones are frequent and deluges of water very common. The vegetation in that half, is very fine, but in all probability, the wildest and most tangled on earth, not even excepting that of Africa. The cause of all the trouble is the shallow condition of the sea north of it. Great shoals of sand existing a few miles out, which extend along its entire northern length. These shoals are covered by a depth of water not over five feet deep. The constantly recurring winds that blow in that climate, change to hurricanes and sweep the smaller islands of all visible life.

When such a storm strikes the sand shoals north of Borneo, it sweeps up the shallow salt water into its course and drenches the island with it. Often it gathers up sand, great masses of it, from the clear swept shoal and whirls it for miles high over the island, carrying it into the inland and scattering it everywhere. The work of these storms does not always end with that. Entire shoals of fish, of all sizes, have been swept up time and again by the fierce wind, with the water and sand, and scattered about Borneo. In some places the ground would be literally covered with fish, enough to supply a heavy population for weeks. But such luck is no reparation for the evil the winds do, and consequently the northern half will never be inhabited by those who value their lives.