THE HERALD.

VOL. V., NO. 50. FREDERICTON, N. B., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1894. $1.00 PER YEAR.

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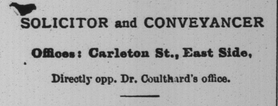

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Fredericton, May 6th 1893.

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THE FARMERS' COLUMN.

Something of Interest For the Men Who Till The Soil.

While winter dairying is slowly increasing it requires so much skill and careful management, and such a great change in the common methods of the farm, that while it is the most profitable part of dairy farming, it is not likely, for some years yet, to be sufficiently practised to fully supply the demand for butter in the winter. Thus the summer dairyman may still find it profitable to pack the fall made butter for winter sale. And, indeed, he may do this with advantage as well as safety, for when the best quality of butter is packed in the best manner, it will improve during the keeping from the fall until winter, and be really more desirable than the ordinary winter made article. This is due to the fact that by the slow ripening in the package during storage in a cool, clean place, and in sweet, air-tight packages, there is slow internal change going on in the butter by which its finest flavor is developed, and, as with fruits, so the butter is greatly improved by what may truly be called in both — a process of ripening. Two things are to be considered in this subject, always, however, promising that the butter is of the best quality, as it easily may be when it is made from the sweet, fresh fall grass, equal in every respect to the fresh spring pasture. The first thing in the process is the package; the second, the manner of packing the butter.

The best package for this purpose is a new white pail, made of sound timber, free of knots and blemishes, half an inch thick, well jointed, and perfectly seasoned. This pail holds fifty pounds. White spruce is the next best material, and is quite as free from any objectionable odor or taste given to the butter. The pail is prepared by a thorough cleaning in pure water. It should be soaked for at least twenty-four hours, then well scalded, and filled with brine. This is done so that it may stay under the brine twenty-four hours before the butter is packed. The pail being ready, the butter is packed as soon as it has been finished at the second working, the day after it is churned. It is salted in the usual manner, one ounce to the pound of butter, of the very purest and finest ground salt. It is worked as dry as can be. The pail being emptied of the brine, is dusted all over the inside with the salt, and the butter is put in only so much at a time as will make a layer of four inches. This is compactly pressed down by a maple presses, made like a common potato masher, so that all the moisture is pressed out and drained off. If in this moisture there is any cloud or shade of milk, the butter has not been made as well as it should be, and will not come out in perfect condition. Not a shade of milk is to be permitted in the butter for this use, but any moisture that drains from it should be as clear as the dew on the morning grass. Then the butter thus put in is lightly dusted with salt, and another layer is put in in the same manner, until the pail is filled to a quarter of an inch of the edge of the pail.

If the butter is not sufficient for a full pail, it is packed as far as it can be and covered with salt, and the pail is put away until the next churning, being kept covered with a clean towel. Then the next churning is packed in the same manner until the pail is filled as mentioned, when the butter is covered with a piece of good, heavy shirting cloth, well washed in boiling water and steeped in brine, with the pail. It is cut half an inch larger than the outer edge of the pail. It is pressed down on the butter to exclude all air, a little salt sprinkled under it, and is then covered with dry salt to the edge of the pail; this salt is well pressed down and is covered with a sheet of parchment paper, on which is printed the name of the butter maker and the dairy, and any handsome device that may be used as a trade-mark. This is in justice to the person who will take all this trouble to make a fine article of butter. The cover, treated as the pail has been, is then securely fastened down and the pail is stored in a cool, clean, sweet cellar where the air is dry. Butter so packed will be in the finest condition until May or June of the next year, and should bring the highest market rates.

THRESHING GRAIN.

The modern threshing outfit leaves nothing to be desired, but there are a few useful hints which may be of assistance to some farmers. Sufficient help should be employed that the grain may be delivered to the machine in a steady stream, and in ample quantities. It is a fact that in every section are farmers who are noted for being short handed at threshing time. The men are consequently overworked. The threshers are dissatisfied because they cannot make the usual progress, and a sourness prevails on all sides, because one man desires to economize to the extent of two or three dollars. The fact is that he loses many times that sum, for men thus imposed upon will shirk their duty in more ways than one. The farmer who raises several varieties of grain, should, if he desires to keep the seed pure, take pains and thoroughly sweep the floor when changing from one variety to another. If one has been considerate, the ripest and best developed portions of the grain was so placed in a certain part of the building, or so located by placing a little hay or other fodder between it and the main crop, that the pitchers could distinguish it and inform the one who carries it away that it may be deposited separately and used for seed. The great prevalence of foul stuff should cause the careful farmer to use extra precaution in having the threshing apparatus thoroughly cleaned before coming upon the premises after having threshed grain for a neigbbor whose grain is known to contain foul weeds. This is one source of danger that but few of even the careful farmers have ever seriously considered. It is an important one, as the machine will have lodged about its various parts many weed seeds that are liable to become dislodged at any moment when in operation. Threshing machines are a great source of danger in the dissemination of weed seed, hence it is well to be on the guard and save future expense and trouble.

FATTENING SWINE AT SMALL COST.

Haphazard mothods must not prevail if we would fatten swine quickly and economically. We should feed all the fat-producing food that can be properly digested and assimilated, but there is great danger of excess in this direction. Too much will cause the hogs to become cloyed, they will lose their appetites, the digestive organs will be overworked, and a general inaction of the animal's functions will ensue, resulting in a loss of weight instead of a gain, and thus defeating the feeder's purpose. Of course, corn is the usual fattening grain, but it is so highly carbonaceous that when fed exclusively, the difficulties mentioned above are almost sure to appear. Hogs will eat and profitably digest more corn if one-fourth of the grain ration is composed of wheat bean. Roots must not be forgotten; turnips, beets, potatoes or carrots, when mashed or sliced, afford a most desirable supplement to a diet of corn. They are cooling and laxative, and materially aid and promote digestion. I have no doubt that swine will fatten much more rapidly and at less cost when allowed a little bran and a few roots daily, than when confined to a diet of corn. The season best adapted to the fattening of animals is the moderately cool weather of autumn, avoiding the waste necessary in severe weather caused by the increased quantity of food which is required to maintain the animal heat.

ELECTRICITY ON THE FARM.

Country Life May be Made Less Laborious by a New Agency.

Part of the growing difficulties occasioned by the desertion of the country and the crowding of the cities will be remedied, perhaps, by six years hence—in that wonderful year 1900, which electricians set as a mile post of human progress — by the crowning of steam's rival, says the New York Press. Machinery is rapidly taking the deadening drudgery out of farm work, is making it more profitable when conducted scientifically and on a large scale, and is causing it to attract the attention of city people who long for the beautiful fields. Only the bodily discomforts of farm work have prevented an exodus from the cities to the country. Already electricity is turning its attention to the long-neglected farm work, and has discovered profitable results to be had by subjecting crops to currents of electricity. It is beginning to simplify the ponderous farm machinery, and as the storage battery has received its finishing touches and can be applied to lightening the farmer's toil and increasing his profits the farmer will be looked upon with envy by the prisoners of the city streets and counting-house walls. Those particular effects of electricity upon farm machinery and farm life are, however, visible chiefly in the imagination at present, and are not at all likely to be realized in six years; but one great change may be looked for in the immediate future, and that is the improvement of the farmer's condition by means of good roads and the rapid transit which electricity is almost ready to bring, thus greatly enlarging his market and bringing him higher prices for fresher products, and also bringing him closer to the life and pleasures and stimulating effect of the city. There is to be a wonderful change in farm life in the more thickly settled parts of the country in a very few years, and rapid transit will be felt in the city household, and perhaps the chief of them will be the abolition of cook stove as it is known at present. The small electric heater has already begun to take its place and it is almost certain that even in six years coal will be banished from a majority of the kitchens in cities adjacent to water power from which electricity is generated. When heat is wanted for cooking purposes it will be had at a moment's notice by the pressure of a button.

THE SCHOOL AGE OF CHILDREN.

You may rest assured if its mother is nervous and irritable, the child is placed under the teacher's care at the tender age of five years. In a section where the teacher is "boarding around," the teacher says but little, desiring to be on good terms with all her patrons, yet down deep in her heart she wishes and knows the little tot would be better off at home especially if a good portion of the remainder of the pupils are in their teens, as the little one has but few playmates and while in the schoolroom is obliged to be reasonably quiet that the older ones may not be distrubed in their studies or recitations. For a little one to sit on a seat with its feet several inches from the floor and to be prim and nice, requires a mighty effort and does not compensate for a few moments' daily reciting the a, b, c's which should have been learned at home.

Just here is where the kindergarten come in. Under kindergarten management the little ones are learning something useful, while apparently at play with the little things constituting the outfits in that plan of instruction. Instructors who have made the school age a invariably study recommend the teaching of a child at home until the age of six or seven is reached.

Too many teachers make the mistake of giving out too long lessons for those under 12 years of age, and they often do it against their own better judgment, desiring to have the scholar placed in a higher grade as soon as possible. When examination day comes there are too many failures, simply because the instruction, often for lack of time, has been superficial. The "cramming" method is meeting in many sections with deserved condemnation. Keep your little ones out of the schoolroom until six or seven years of age, teaching them their letters, and if you value their health let them play in the sunshine and dirt.

SHEEP, LEAN AND FAT.

Sheep starved through the winter are not apt to result in a profit in the spring. It is true that they will live on little, but it is well to bear in mind that a diet of straw is not very nourishing.

Some men make an error the other way, and feed their sheep too well. We have seen flocks keep almost wholly on timothy hay. This is not wise, for it is too expensive, besides timothy is not good for sheep, being too constipating.

Silage supplies a happy medium, being a good food and cheap one, and, moreover, one that keeps them in health. It is vastly better to put in a good suppy of this, and use it liberally, than to turn the sheep out to nibble on frosted grass.

SENSATIONS OF THE WALTZ.

Girls should not be allowed to waltz if their experience really is like that of a Boston maiden who describes her sensations as follows; "With one partner it is soft, insidious measure; with the next, a long and languorous movement; with third, more of a hop, that gently jars the brain into a delicious, dreamy forgetfulness; while the fourth cavalier with a heroic tread, bears you away with strong and vigorous rhythm into still another world. The lights of this go out, you lose consciousness, but you feel no dread as you lie within those herculean arms like a child rocked to sleep in his father's embrace. Your feet are no longer on the earth."

SMOTHERED BY THE CAT.

It Lay on the Krantz Baby's Face as She Slept.

Sadie Krantz, the six-months-old child of Jacob Krants, New York, was smothered to death recently. The family cat, a large black-and-white tom, curled up and went to sleep on the baby's face as she lay half buried in cushions and blankets in her carriage. When the child's mother caught the cat there, about four o'clock in the morning, the baby was dead.

Mr. Krantz, came in a few minutes after ten the previous night and found the cat sleeping alongside the baby in the carriage, which was near the bed in his room, his wife occupying the adjoining bedroom with another child. He drove the cat away after giving it a whipping. He told his wife, who was surprised that the cat should have got into baby carriage, as she had been very careful not to let it get on any of the beds.

Mr. Krantz went to bed after assuring himself that the baby was not harmed in any way. Just before he dropped to sleep he felt a warm feeling at his feet, and knew that the cat had jumped on the bed. Being very tired, he did not trouble himself to drive the animal away, as he knew that the fire in the sitting-room stove was out, and that it must be cold on the floor.

At 11.30 o'clock, Bartier Fieldman, a boarder of the Krantzes, who sleeps with Mr. Krantz, came home, and, striking a light, saw that the cat was sleeping alongside the baby in the carriage. The baby's face was perfectly free, and the infant breathed easily, while the cat purred. He looked at the pair a moment, thinking what a pretty sight it was, but a queer gleam in the cat's eye made him suspicious, as he had heard stories of cats sucking children's breath, so he grabbed the animal by the neck, whipped it, and threw it into the kitchen, where it fell with a great clatter among a lot of pans. He shoved the door leading into the kitchen shut, as he supposed, placed a chair against it to keep the cat out, and prepared for bed.

Mr. Krantz was awakened by the clatter in the kitchen and wanted to know what the racket was about. Upon being informed that the cat had been found in the baby's carriage again he sat up in bed and swore he would kill it. His boarder assured him that he had locked the cat out in the kitchen and told him to put off the killing until the morning, so both men, being very tired, dropped off to sleep.

Mrs. Krantz, as she had a great deal of washing to do, arose at 4:15 o'clock. Leaving the child she had slept with, she went into her husband's room to see her baby and feed her. When Mrs. Krantz bent over the crib she saw in the dim light the cat curled up where the baby's head ought to have been. There was not a bit of the baby's face to be seen, and the cat purred contentedly. Mrs. Krantz could see the outline of her child's form under the bed clothes, and after throwing the cat on the floor she lifted the child up.

Although the body was yet warm, the mother at once suspected that the child was dead. In a frenzy of grief she called her husband, while the cat ran into the sitting-room and hid under the stove. Mr. Krantz hurried next door for Dr. Lefkowitz, while the distracted mother tried in vain to resuscitate the baby by chafing her little hands and limbs. She was bending over the little one when the doctor came in. He assured her, after looking at the baby, that she was indeed dead.

On hearing this verdict, Mr. Krantz went to the sitting room to look for the cat. The animal seemed to know that vengeance was in store for him, for he kept well under the stove, and could only be driven out by a long poker. He was captured finally, and his brains dashed out on the floor by the infuriated father, who then threw the body through the window into the courtyard.

LITERARY NOTES.

The Growth of Love: Robert Bridges, $1.50. Felise; a Book of Lyrics: Chosen from the works of Algernon Charles Swinburn, $1. Rubaigat of Omar Rhayyam: Rendered into English verse by Edward Fitzgerald, $1. Thos. B. Mosher, Portland, Me.]

Three years ago lovers of fine editions were gladdened by the appearance of beautiful reprint of two great but little known, poems—George Meredith's "Modern Love," and James Thompson's "City of Dreadful Night." Last fall, these were followed by two daintily printed and bound volumes of selected verse — "Old World Lyrics," translated from the French and the Italian; and "Songs of Adieu," short poems by our younger modern writers. And now, from the same publisher, come the books listed above.

Leaving out of consideration the great worth of all the poems, and judging these books from the outside alone, we fear no contradiction when we say that no American publisher, and but one English house (that of Elkin Mathews & John Lane), has put upon the market, at as moderate a price, volumes as perfect. Their vellum bindings, hand-made paper, and clear type, all combine to give the books that dress which is so desirable for the choicest poetry. The only other edition of "The Growth of Love" was printed for the author by a private press at Oxford, and is now catalogued at £2. 12s. 6d.

The poem consists of seventy-nine sonnets, all of which are characterized by a calmness and strength of diction, and a beautiful seriousness, seldom reached by our minor poets. Rather suggestive of the sonnets of Shakespeare and Milton, they bear little resemblance to the more passionate ones of Rossetti or the more personal ones of Mrs. Browning. And it is only in their power and beauty that they suggest any of the great poets. Mr. Bridges in imatator of none who have gone before him.

It is not easy to give an analysis of any or all of the sonnets, although none are in any way obscure. We give three of the best:

"Who builds a ship must first lay down the keel
Of health, whereto the ribs of mirth are wed:
And knit with beams and knees of strength, a keel
For deeds of purity, her floor and ceil.
Upon her masts, adventure, pride and zeal,
To fortune's wind the sails of purpose spread:
And at the prow make figured maidenhead
O'er ride the seas and answer to the wheel.
And let him deep in memory's hold have stored
Water of Helicon: and let him fit
The needle that doth true with heaven accord:
Then old her crew, love, diligence and wit
With justice, courage, temperance come aboard,
And at her helm the master reason sit."

"Thus to be humbled: 'tis that ranging pride
No refuge hath: that in his castle strong
Brave reason sits beleaguered who so long
Kept field but now must starve where he doth hide:
That industry who once the foe defied
Lies slaughtered in the trenches: that the throng
Of idle fancies pipe their foolish song
Where late the puissant captains fought and died.
Thus to be humbled: 'tis to be undone,
A forest felled, a city raised to ground,
A cloak unsewn, unwoven and unspun
Till not a thread remains that can be wound.
And yet, O Lover, thee the ruined one,
Love who hath humbled thus hath also crowned."

"Ye blessed saints that now in heaven enjoy
The purchase of those tears the world's disdain,
Doth love still with his war your peace annoy,
Or hath Death freed you from his ancient pain?
Have you no springtide and no burst of May
In flowers and leafy trees, when solemn night
Pants with love music, and the holy day
Breaks on the ear with songs of heavenly light?
What make ye and what strive for? keep ye thought
Of us, or in new excellence divine
Is old forgot: or do ye count for naught
What the Greek did and what the Florentine?
We keep your memories well: O in your store
Live not our best joys treasured evermore?"

"Felise" contains twenty-five of Swinburne's shorter lyrical poems, mostly chosen from his earlier workings; "Cleopatra," published in an English magazine in 1866, and not until now reprinted; and three songs from the "Mary Stewart" trilogy of plays. Among these we have the flower of Swinburne's work. In his latter works he has never equalled the bitterly beautiful "Felise," the calm power of "The Garden of Proserpine," the glorious strength of the chorus from "Atlanta," the tenderness of "In Memory of Walter Savage Landor," the light-hearted music of "A Match," or the passionate resignation of "A Leave Taking." The songs from the plays, each of which may be called the keynote of the tragedy from which it is taken, together with the "Adieus of Marie Stuart" make a perfect ending for the little volume. It is on such a selection as this that Swinburne's fame must rest; let the rest of his poetry be lost, still here there is evidence, enough even for the Philestines (against whom he has so grievously sinned) that the English language has known no greater master of versification and rhyme.

In the "Rubaiyat," in addition to the first and fourth editions of Fitzgerald's translations of old Omar's quatrains, the publisher has given us Andrew Lang's "To Omar Rhayham" and Justin Huntley McCarthy's "L'Envoi," and a list of the different English and American editions. It is therefore more complete than any of its predecessors, and invaluable to a lover—as every reader must be—of the immortal astronomer poet of Persia.

YOUNG AND HANDSOME.

The Law Doesn't Respect Good Looks—Elopement From Chicago.

The arrest at London, Ontario, on the 7th inst., of an eloping couple from Chicago, opens up a most sensational affair. The parties concerned gives evidence of the highest respectability, and are young and unusually good looking. The runaway wife is a brunette, with curly black hair, large brown eyes and a sweet face. She is slight of build, about the average height, and when arrested wore a fawn-colored tailor-made suit, a striped linen collar, and a little red tie made up in sailor fashion. Her hat is of black felt, trimmed with numerous black ostrich feathers and tips, and some coloring to add effect. On the morning of the 7th inst., a German named Hecking arrived at London from Chicago, and advised the local detectives to be on the look-out for his wife, Ella, and her paramour, Richard Borberg, together with Hecking's five-year-old son. On the arrival of the Erie express Hecking and the officers were in waiting, and the guilty pair were taken into custody on alighting from the train. They were lodged in the police station. Borberg, the prisoner, is a clerk in a Chicago establishment. He became acquainted with Mrs. Ella Hecking through her husband, and the pair are said to have been ardent lovers for some time before the present escapade. The Heckings lived happily together until the appearance of the handsome clerk, but since then the husband is alleged to have become jealous, and some stormy scenes ensued. Borberg was even refused admittance to the Hecking home, it is said; still he persisted in making visits when Mr. Hecking was away on business, and in other ways the lovers had clandestine meetings. The husband generally heard of these meetings and the wife declares that he was cruel to her, so much so that she has instituted divorce proceedings against him, and the case is now pending. The husband is Constans Hecking, a toy manufacturer in Chicago, and he is reputed to be wealthy. He is about twenty-seven years of age. The charge is that of bringing stolen goods into Canada. The trunks are alleged in the information to contain $200 worth of goods but the husband says that he does not doubt but what they contain much more wealth. The prisoners were remanded. The woman stoutly refuses to go back with her husband. Hecking has regained possession of his son.

BIG METEOR IN JERSEY.

Several Villages Startled by its Light and Sound.

The few people who were abroad at Dover, N. J. at 11.20 Wednesday, were startled by seeing in the sky, a rocket like lighting start from nearly meridian, plunge with almost rapidity towards the earth, and then, while still clear above the dark line of the horizon, burst into flashes and points of brilliant lights. While all were still wondering, probably a minute after the light had been shattered into a thousand darts, there came a low but distinct report, as of the firing of a great gun at a distance of a dozen miles. People who were in their houses saw the reflection of the light on the windows, and then, hearing the noise of the explosion, hurried into the street to see what was the matter ta the iron work.

Telephone communications were made with both of those works, and when it was learned that there had been no explosion at either, the people came to the conclusion that they must have seen a meteor of mighty size. A majority of those who saw the light assert that it came first into view in its full strength, as if it had appeared from behind a curtain, and not faintly at first but gradually growing. It was visible through about 75° of the arc from meridian to horizon, appearing a little below the former and bursting a little short of the later. The path of the flight was illuminated by a brilliantly bright yellow light, but the explosion shot out flashes and flames of greenish yellow points, alternating with points of blue of the shade which is seen when a live wire is shooting sparks.

Jerry Bulter was just leaving his barn when the meteor exploded. He said the flash was almost blinding and that it illuminated the whole heavens. He heard the report distinctly, and thought it must have travelled a hundred miles before it reached him. He had no watch with him, and so had no idea of the time between the bursting of the light and the report, which he thought must have been several minutes.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Events of Interest Provincial and General.

Hard coal is $9 a ton in Winnipeg.

Czar Nicholas and Princess Alix are to be married November 22.

Red River is frozen over, and there is good sleighing at Winnipeg.

Hon. G. E. Foster and Sir Donald Smith have arrived home from England.

Mrs. Richards widow of the late Henry Richards, and mother of Mrs. David McLellan, St. John, died at Carleton, Tuesday, aged 80 years.

The Kurds are reported to have massacred 3,000 Armenians, including women and children, in Turkish Armenia, and destroyed 25 villages.

The Government inspectors of live stock at Montreal estimate that over $5,000,000 has been paid to Canadian farmers the past season for cattle exported to the old country.

The Marquis of Salisbury's daughter, Lady Gwendolen Cecil, is engaged in writing pamphlets for use in the general election next year, exposing alleged iniquities of the liberal government.

Geo. M. Theal of Cape Town, the historian of South Africa, was at Moncton, Sunday, attending a reunion of the family Mr. and Mrs. A. McN. Shaw of Fredericton also being present.

The burglars who broke into the First National Bank at Oberlin, Ohio, got away with about five hundred dollars in silver. The vaults had been opened, but the safe, which contained $25,000, had not been touched.

The Dominion revenue for the four months ending Oct 31 is less by $1,587,000 than for the corresponding period of 1893, and the expenditure during the same period has increased over $300,000, not a very cheerful outlook.

Heavy rains have prevailed in various parts of Great Britain, causing floods which in many cases, have brought business to a standstill. At Stives, Cornwall, the schools have been closed on account of the floods, and boats are being used for transporting people through the streets.

Salem G. Worden, one of the several American Railway Union men charged with having wrecked a Southern Pacific train during the strike in July last, causing the death of the engineer and four United States soldiers, has been convicted of murder in the first degree.

The advance guard of negro emigrants left Birmingham, Alabama, Monday, en route to Monweville, Liberia, Africa. They go as a committee to make arrangements for emigration of several thousand negroes, who have paid the necessary money to the International Migration Society.

Governor Flower, of New York, expresses a willingness to allow experts to make a test to ascertain whether a man killed in the electric chair can be resuscitated. The Westinghouse people declare that men electrocuted were not killed in the chair, but that the subsequent autopsy made death sure.

The features of the new Czar, as portrayed in the newspapers, bear a remarkable resemblance to the face of the Duke of York. The London Standard says the likeness is not confined to the face alone, for in physique also the two young men, are curiously of the same appearance. They are full cousins.

The election to fill the vacancy in the Ontario legislature, caused by the elevation of Hon. W. R. Meredith to the chief justiceship, takes place at London, next Tuesday, and a hot campaign is in progress. The candidates are Hobbs, liberal, and Mayor Essery, conservative. The election excites the keenest interest throughout Ontario.

A terrible fatality took place at Montreal Friday last, when the roof of the new street railway offices, Craig street, fell in, killing three men named Pauhe, Lafrance and Marquis, and badly injuring two others. There were twenty men atwork at the time and the escape of the remainder was miraculous.

A by-law for the ringing of a "Curfew" bell has been confirmed by the city council of Kingston, Ont. It will have the effect of making boys and girls under fifteen years keep good hours. In the winter the bell will be rung at 8 o'clock in the evening and in the summer at 9 o'clock. Children found on the streets for pleasure after this hour will be locked up.

A shoemaker named Martel, 35 years of age, who says drink is a disease with him, appeared before Judge Dugas at Montreal, Saturday, charged with stealing a pair of shoes. "I want you to send me to the penitentiary," said the accused. "You have already been there replied the judge. "Well, I want to go back, as it is the only place on earth where I can get three meals a day." "All right," said his honor, "go for five years."

Frank Hatheway and wife, and Mrs. E. S. Fisher, St. John, Judge Wells, of Dorchester, and Hon. Geo. F. Hill, of St. Stephen, will leave in December on a six month visit to the mediterranean, North Africa, and the South of Europe. They will take steamer direct from New York to Gibraltar and from thence they will go to Algiers, where they will spend some time. They will visit Rome and other Italian cities, Athens and Constantinople and likewise Servia, Roumania and Bulgaria.

At Westville, N. S., the other day, Hon. C. H. Tupper, Hon. J. A. Ouimet, and Hon. N. C. Wallace, went down into a coal mine for the first time in their lives. The ministers donned miners' clothes, jumped in the cage, and were whisked three thousand feet into the bowels of the earth with a rapidity that almost took their breath away. At the foot of the main slope they were just 1,800 feet from the surface. Going into the narrow strata of coal on either side of the main thorougfare in this ungerground city, the ministers engaged in the actual work of digging coal, samples of which they will take home as mementos of their visit.

An old Irishman, a resident of Bangor Me., was an important witness in a case, and both he and the lawyers who were trying to examine him were having a hard time of it. The witness was very slack and frowsy in his personal appearance, and this heightened the effect of his blarney immensely. He perspired freely under the ordeal of examination, and was evidently wishing it well over when the door at the rear of the court room opened and in came a little, sharp-eyed, old Irishwoman. The witness saw her and a look of intense relief spread over his features as he blurted out: There! There is me old woman come in. Ax her some of your dum foolish questions. She kin take care o' ye.